

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



KORAPUT

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

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

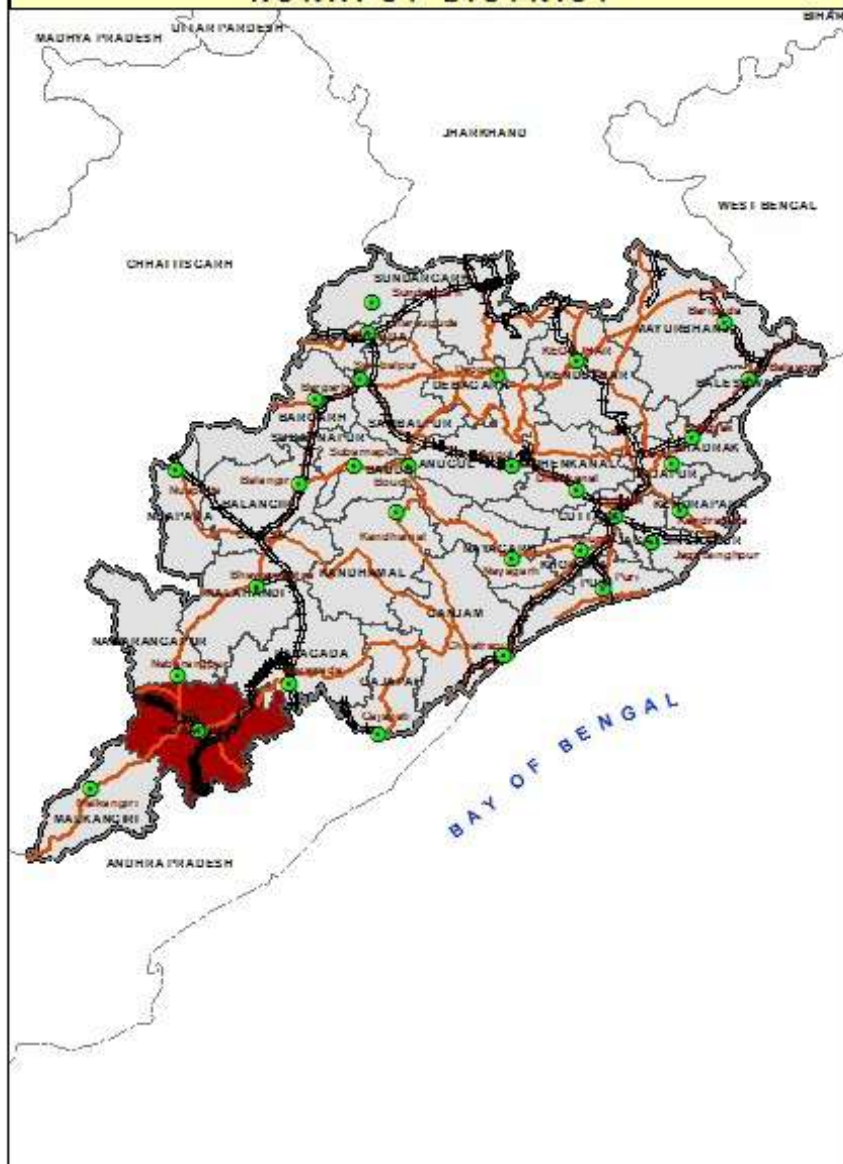


KORAPUT

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

LOCATION MAP KORAPUT DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DISTRICT HEADQUARTER STATE BOUNDARY DISTRICT BOUNDARY DISTRICT LOCATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAILWAY NATIONAL HIGHWAY |
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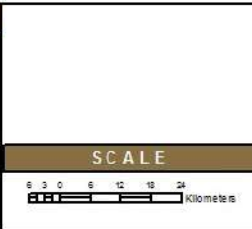
SCALE



ADMINISTRATIVE MAP KORAPUT DISTRICT



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



PREFACE

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

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

Be it so, the time is now ripe to build on the rich cache of Gazetteers available across the Districts in Odisha, and to develop updated documents that capture the essence of each District as it exists today. The Districts have evolved over the last couple of decades as a result of various natural

phenomena and unforeseen forces, besides a slew of economic and social sector reforms undertaken at the National, State and local levels. The resulting impacts have been more cataclysmic in some Districts than others, which are reflective of the complex dynamics at work which determine a District's state of preparedness and receptivity to change or its absorptive capacity. This diversity in impacts across Districts is now captured both in measurable parameters and non-measurable underlying trends and perceptions in the updated District Gazetteers.

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

The task of developing and updating the Gazetteers for the present 30 Districts was initiated in the first week of May 2015. Procedurally, a series of time-bound initiatives taken since then were bed-rocked on the complete and continuous involvement of the District Collector and heads of concerned line departments at the district level in the coverage of issues and developments over time, coupled with specific participation of a number of scholars and experts, including some senior serving and retired civil servants. A standardised synopsis of the District Gazetteer was prepared by GAA to assist in the development of the initial drafts by each District Administration. For this exercise, a Committee was constituted by GAA under the District Collector to steer the development of the initial draft for the respective District. A number of Sub-Committees comprising officials and experts were also constituted, again at District level, for drafting specific and thematic chapters. The initial drafts prepared by the District Administration were received by GAA starting in August 2015. After in-house scrutiny of these drafts, detailed comments and suggestions for bridging information gaps were sent by GAA to enable suitable revisions by the District Administration. A process of continuous monitoring of the development of the next stage of drafts was followed, and the second drafts were received by GAA by the end of October 2015. This revised draft Gazetteer of each

District was then placed for scrutiny at two levels– the first by the public at large by hosting the drafts at the website of GAA (gopabandhuacademy.gov.in), and the second by a set of 30 Experts, one for each District, designated as Consulting Editor.

Simultaneously, Government in General Administration Department (GAD) with the approval of Hon'ble Chief Minister reconstituted the State Advisory Committee (SAC) and State Working Committee (SWC) on Gazetteers vide Notification No. 23473 dated 26 September, 2015. The SAC continues to be headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The SWC hereafter was to be chaired by the Director General, GAA, who had also been notified as the ex-officio Chief Editor of Gazetteers, besides being granted functional freedom to prepare and publish the Gazetteers. A series of meetings were held by DG, GAA with the Consulting Editors appointed for refinement of the drafts prepared at the District level to discuss and to ensure accuracy and coherence, quality and content. The Consulting Editors also visited the respective Districts regularly to interact with senior officials, governmental and non-governmental organisations and persons concerned with the preparation of the initial two drafts. The drafts reviewed by DG, GAA, with the Consulting Editors were forwarded to the District Collectors for authentication of content and further improvements in quality, wherever felt necessary.

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

The Imperial Gazetteer of Koraput, prepared by Commissioner R. C. S. Bell was published in 1945. Subsequently, Government of Odisha took up the task of preparing District Gazetteers and in the process the revised Koraput District Gazetteer was published in 1966. A Supplementary to that was also brought out in 1984. The district got reorganised vide the Notification dated 30th December, 1993. However, Gazetteer of the successor Koraput district remained to be developed. A long time passed since.

I must thank Mr V. Jaya Kumar, IAS, Collector, Koraput and his dedicated team of locally available experts including line department officers for putting up immense efforts to develop the initial draft by capturing developments that had taken place after the previous Koraput Gazetteer was published.

Mr. Sanjib Chandra Hota, IAS (Retired), who served the undivided parent district of Koraput with distinction about 35 years back accepted the challenge of fine-tuning the draft as Consulting Editor with grace and his well-known professional competence and commitment. It may not suffice to simply say that I owe him a debt of gratitude.

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

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

I would like to thank the people of the District of Koraput 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 elsewhere.

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

NOTE FROM CONSULTING EDITOR

Koraput district came into existence with the creation of Odisha province in April, 1936 as the first linguistic province in the country prior to which it was a part of Vizagapatnam district in Madras Presidency. The other linguistic province created at the same time was Sindh (now in Pakistan). The first district gazetteer of Koraput district was written by Sri R.C.S. Bell, ICS in 1941 who was the first Collector of the district. Subsequently, the next gazetteer of Koraput district was edited by Late Nilamani Senapati, ICS (Retd.) (Chief Editor) & Late Dr. Navin Kumar Sahu (State Editor) in the year 1966. After an interval of four decades State Government have appreciated the necessity of writing and revising the gazetteers of the districts of Odisha. While editing the present gazetteer, it is not only up dating the events but also to relook to the past.

After independence of the country, Koraput district was one of the few large districts of the country. In the year 1992, Government decided to create new districts appreciating the need of administrative viability and bringing administration closer to the people. Larger Koraput district was divided into four districts namely; Rayagada, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Malkangir in 1992. Therefore, while editing the present gazetteer, the facts and information are to be confined to the present district of Koraput which is much smaller than the earlier one. A lot of materials had to be borrowed considerably from both the earlier gazetteers particularly relating to chapters on Geography, History, Archaeological Remains and People and Tribes. The gazetteer is divided into 18 Chapters. While writing the Chapter on History, it was felt necessary of retaining the entire text of the previous gazetteer of Senapati and Sahu because it was difficult to confine it to the present Koraput district. History of Nandapur kingdom is closely related the history of Koraput. Capital of this kingdom was at Nandapur which was later on shifted to Jeypore; for a few years Narayanpatna was its capital. All these three places are now in the present Koraput district. Events of history of Nandapur dynasty moved from its capital for a few centuries to other parts of the kingdom. Similarly flow of important events from other regions covered in the capital. So it is necessary to retain the history of pre independence period as narrated in the previous gazetteer as such. Events of post independence period are given in this Chapter on History. A separate Chapter on Forest is given which was part of the Chapter on Agriculture in the earlier gazetteer. Similarly, a Chapter on Geography is also given. There is a separate Chapter on "Archaeological Remains".

Koraput district even today presents a picture of paradoxes. On the main National Highway where Hindusthan Aeronautic Ltd. is located

manufacturing sophisticated MIG Engine, we find a long line of tribal people in bare body with only a loin cloth moving towards the receding forest to collect forest produce to eke out a living. What can be a more contrasting juxtaposition than this? Koraput is said to be the land where large varieties of paddy including scented variety are grown by local people which have a special quality and taste. Folklore of the tribals abounds pertaining to different tribes which contributes to cultural heritage of Odisha. Tribals still continue to be a marginalised group in this district as in any other parts of Odisha. After independence this district has been visited with problems of displacement of population, emigration to other places for earning livelihood while at the same time a number of development projects like NALCO, HAL, Upper Kolab Multi Irrigation Project have come up along with construction of Railway line from Koraput to Rayagada and the other railway line from Kirundulu (Andhra Pradesh) to Boiladila (Chhatisgarh) passing through Koraput district. Several Highways pass through the district and many new roads are constructed improving the connectivity in the district. Still there are quite a number of inaccessible pockets where particularly during rainy season, inhabitants mainly tribal face serious problems on access to health care and sanitation due to absence of all weather roads. They fall ill of water borne diseases as they do not get potable water and sometimes patients are carried manually to the nearest Public Health Dispensary/Hospital. Never the less number of changes have taken place in positive direction in developing different types of infrastructure in the district and bringing administration nearer to the people which improved the living standard of people.

Koraput district which was full of forest now presents a very disappointing picture of receding forest land with thinner canopy of trees and dwindling wild life. Many flora and fauna have disappeared permanently because of reduction of jungles for new projects as well as used for slash and burn cultivation locally called podu by people. Organised forest mafia is also responsible for thinning the forest. Local people still in large number depend upon forest for fuel wood which lead to destruction of forest also. Sandal wood trees are now rare in sight. Lush green sal forest of Ramgiri is only a fraction of what it was three decades ago.

While editing the gazetteer some peculiarities of Koraput district are highlighted like the confluence point of latitude and longitude of earth intercepting in this district in Murani river in Laxmipur Block and growing summer paddy in ravine of the district perennially irrigated by natural mountain stream. These lands are called *jholla* lands In Odisha, Koraput, Malkangiri (in Bonda hills) and Raygada are the only districts where summer

paddy is grown without any irrigation project but by harnessing the flow of mountain streams.

This district presents a wonderful scope for tourism. It is abode of several tribal groups having distinct ethnic origins. Tourists particularly from Western countries develop an interest for tribal life style, their songs, music and dance. They develop a liking to spend a few days in their villages to live with them. A liberal policy in this regard allowing foreign tourists to this district may boost tribal tourism. However left wing militancy in the district poses problems for the safety of the foreign tourists. It is a challenge to the district administration. Koraput's geography is intermingled with its history. As a traveller traverses the bank of river Kolab- Saveri, he begins his journey from Sunabeda hearing the sound of the MIG factory; as he moves down stream farther towards Kundra, flow of Saveri reverberates the inspiring words of the tribal martyr Laxmana Naiko addressing to his fellow brethren with conviction about freedom struggle .

I am particularly indebted to Sri Jay Kumar, Collector of Koraput and Sri Ekadashi Jena, ADM, Koraput. I am grateful to Sri Uma Charan Dash, retired Headmaster of Koraput High School had assisted me in editing the Chapter on History relating to post independence period and Chapter on Education and Literature. I am specially indebted to Dr. Kornel Das who had assisted me a lot in editing the Chapters on Archaeological Remains, People and Tribes and on Veterinary & Animal Husbandry portion of the Chapter on Agriculture. Officers of Koraput district had assisted me a lot in furnishing old as well as updated information on different Chapters which have helped a lot in compiling and editing the gazetteer. I am equally thankful to Sri Bichitra Nanda Mohanty, Private Secretary to State Election Commissioner, Odisha, Sri Dipak Ranjan Mohanty of State Election Commission and Sri Subhendu Padhi of Koraput Collectorate in arranging the Chapters and helping me in editing the gazetteer. Dr Taradatt, Director General of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration has all along taken interest in timely editing of this gazetteer. I am thankful to him in getting all assistance from him.

I am sure; this gazetteer will present a pleasant and educating reading to a person to get glimpses of Koraput district from different vision. Collective efforts of several people both officials and others have considerably made in bringing the present shape to the gazetteer.

Sanjib Chandra Hota, IAS (Retd.),
Former Member, Board of Revenue &
Former State Election Commissioner, Odisha. Bhubaneswar

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ABBREVIATIONS

A C	: Assembly Constituencies
A. D.	: Ano Domini
A.H & VS	: Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
A.P	: Andhra Pradesh
AABY	: Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
AAE	: Assistant Agriculture Engineer
AAI	: Airport Authority of India
AAO	: Assistant Agriculture Officer
ACA	: Additional Central Assistance
ACF	: Assistant Conservator of Forest
ACT	: Artisanate Combined Treatment
ADAVS	: Aeronautics Dayanand Anglo Vedic School
ADD	: Acute Diarrheal Diseases
ADMO	: Addl. District Medical Officers ADMO
ADVO	: Additional District Veterinary Officer
AES	: Aeronautical Education Society
AICD	: Artificial Insemination and Cattle Development
AICRP	: All India Coordinated Research Project on Spices
AICTE	: All India Council for Technical Education
ANC	: Ante Natal Care
ANO	: Anti Naxal Operation
AO	: Agriculture Officer
AOFFP	: Area Oriented Fuel wood & Fodder Project
APD	: Assistant Project Director
APH	: Ante Partom Hemorrhage
APITCO	: Andhra Pradesh Industrial Techno-Craft Organisation
ARDD	: Animal Resource Development Department
ART	: Anti Retro-Viral Therapy
ASI	: Assistant Sub-Inspector
ATLT	: Agency Tract Land Transfer
ATMA	: Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWW	: Angan Wadi Worker
AYUSH	: Ayurvedic Yoga Unani Siddha Homeopathy CHCS
B. C.	: Before Christ
B.Com	: Bachelor of Commerce
B.Sc	: Bachelor of Science
BA	: Bachelor of Arts
BAIF	: Bharatiya Agro Industry Foundation
BBSA	: BhimabhoiBhinakhyamaSamarthaAbhijan
BCA	: Bachelor of Computer Application

BDO	:	Block Development Officer
B.Ed.	:	Bachelor of Education
BEOC	:	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
BGGY	:	Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana
BGPPL	:	BILT Graphic Paper Product Limited
BHP	:	Break Horse Power
BIFR	:	Bureau of Industrial and Finance Restructure
BILT	:	Ballarpur Industries Limited
BPGY	:	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana
BRGF	:	Backward Regions Grant Fund
BSE	:	Board of Secondary Education
BSF	:	Border Security Force
BSNL	:	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSW	:	Bachelor of Social Work
BT	:	Black-topped
C.G.	:	Chattisgarh
C.P.M.L	:	Comunist Party Marxist-Leninist
CAE	:	Commercial Agri- Enterprise Programme
CALP	:	Computer Aided Learning program
CAS	:	Centre for Anthropological Studies
CATP	:	Catchment Area Treatment Plan
CBD	:	Convention on Biodiversity
CBNAAT	:	Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test
CBR	:	Community Based Rehabilitation
CBSE	:	Central Board of Secondary Education
CBT	:	Capacity Building Tram
CBWR	:	Compulsory Basic Water Rule
CCBF	:	Central Cattle Breeding Farm Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB)
CDMO	:	Chief District Medical Officer
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CE	:	Centre for Economics
CELL	:	Centre for English Language & Literature
CEmOC	:	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care
CHC	:	Community Health Centers
CISF	:	Central Industrial Security Force
CJMC	:	Centre for Journalism & Mass Communication
CM	:	Centre for Mathematics
CMAS	:	Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha
CMAS	:	Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha
COATS	:	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies
CoBRA	:	Combat Battalion for Resolute Action

COLL	:	Centre for Odia Language & Literature
CPSE	:	Central Public Sector Undertaking
CRPF	:	Central Reserve Police Force
CRS	:	Calf Rearing Scheme
CSO	:	Central Statistical Organisation
CSPS	:	Centrally Sponsored Planned Scheme
CSR	:	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	:	Centre for Sociological Studies
CTE	:	Centre for Teacher Education
D D A	:	Dandakaranya Development Authority
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	:	District Agriculture Officers
DAP	:	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
DAPCU	:	District Aids Prevention and Control Unit
DAV	:	Dayananda Anglo Vedic
DCS	:	Director of Correctional Services
DDA	:	Deputy Director of Agriculture
DDMC	:	District Disaster Management Committee
DDMP	:	District Disaster Management Plan
DDP	:	District Domestic Product
DDRC	:	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre
DDSC	:	Deputy Director Soil Conservation
DEC	:	Diethyl Carbamin Citrate
DEDS	:	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme
DEO	:	District Education Officer
DES	:	Directorates of Economic and Statistics
DFID	:	Department for International Development
DHH	:	District Head Quarter Hospital
DHRPC	:	District Human Right Protection Cell
DIB	:	District Intelligence Bureau
DIC	:	District Industry Center
DIET	:	District Institute of Education and Training
DIGP	:	Deputy Inspector General of Police
DLC	:	Deisrict Level Committee
DMO	:	District Malaria Officer
DNA	:	Department of biotechnology and Natural Awareness
DP	:	Delivery Points
DPEP	:	District Primary Education Programme
DPHL	:	District Public Health Laboratory
DPMU	:	District Programme Management Unit
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
DPs	:	Displaced Persons

DRCS	:	Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DRI	:	Differential Rate of Interest
DSFL	:	District Forensic Science Laboratory
DSSO	:	District Small Savings Officer
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
DTM	:	District Transport Manager
DUDA	:	District Urban Development Agency
DVO	:	District Veterinary Officer
ECCE	:	Early Childhood Care and Education scheme
EDCT	:	Early Diagnosis and Complete Treatment
EDCT	:	Early Diagnostic and Complete Treatment
EGS	:	Employment Guarantee Scheme
EMIS	:	Educational Management Information System
EMRS	:	Ekalbya Model Residential School
EPF	:	Employees Provident Fund
ESI	:	Employees State Insurance
FFDA	:	Fish Farmers' Development Agency
FFS	:	Farmer's Field School
FHS	:	Foetal Heart Sound
FIAC	:	Farm Information & Advisory Centers
FSAI	:	Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination
GDDP	:	Gross District Domestic product
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GGY	:	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana
GHG	:	Green House Gas
GIIT	:	Gopabandhu Industrial Training Institute
GIP	:	Gone into Production
GKS	:	Gaon Kalyan Samiti
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GR	:	Gram Rakhis
GRS	:	Gram Rojgar Sevaks
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
GVA	:	Gross Value Added
GVO	:	Gross Value of Output
H&UD/HUD	:	Housing and Urban Development
HAL	:	Hindustan Aeronautics LimitedADM
HARS	:	High Altitude Research Station
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDPE	:	High Density Poly Ethen
HIV	:	High Immuno Deficiency Virus
HQ	:	Headquarters

HRD	:	Human Resource Development
HSC	:	High School Certificate
HSSC	:	Higher Secondary School Certificate
HYV	:	High Yielding Variety
I.G.P	:	Inspector General of Prison
I.N.A	:	Indian National Army
I.S.B	:	Inter State Boundary
IAEP	:	Integrated Afforestation & Eco-development Project
IAHTU	:	Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit
IAP	:	Integrated Action Plan
IAS	:	Indian Administrative Service
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICMR	:	Indian Council of Medical Research
ICRISAT	:	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
ICS	:	Indian Civil Service
ICSE	:	Indian Council of School Education
ICU	:	Intensive Care Unit
IDC	:	Industrial Development Corporation
IDCOL	:	Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd
IDCWDP	:	Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project
IDRC	:	International Development Research Centre
IDSP	:	Integrated Disease Surveillance
IEC	:	Information Education and Communication
IGNOU	:	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IIDCO	:	Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
ILDPA	:	Integrated Livestock Development Project
IMD	:	Indian Meteorological Department
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Ratio
INSAS	:	Indian Small Arms System
IPHS	:	Indian Public Health Standards
IPM	:	Integrated Pest Management
IPR	:	Industrial Policy Resolution
IRS	:	Indoor Residual Spray
ISM	:	Indian Systems of Medicines
IT	:	Information Technology
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITI	:	Industrial Training Institute
ITK	:	Indigenous Technical Knowhow
IWDP	:	Integrated Watershed Development Project
IWMP	:	Integrated Watershed Management Programme

J F MC	: Joint Forest Management Committee
JELC	: Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church
JFM	: Joint Forest Management
JKGVY	: Jagelal Kamalpati Singhania Gram Vikas Yojana
JKSUTT	: Jeypore-Koraput-Sunabeda Urban Transport Trust
JNNULM	: Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Livelihoods Mission
JSY	: JananiSurakhyaYojana
K.L	: Kendu Leaf
KBK	: Korapu-Bolangir-Kalahandi Districts
KCCB	: Koraput Central Co-operative Bank
KFD	: Koraput Forest Division
KGBV	: Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya
KMs	: Kilometers
KPT	: Koraput
KRIT	: Koraput Regional Improvement Trust
KVK	: Krishi Vigyan Kendra
L.I.P	: Lift Irrigation Point
LAMPCS	: Large Agriculture Multipurpose Co-operative Societies
LBW	: Low Birth Weight
LDP	: Land Displaced Persons
LIC	: Life Insurance Corporation
LLIN	: Long Lasting Insecticide Net
LMG	: Light Machine Gun
LQAS	: Lot Quality Assurance Survey
LWE	: Left Wing Extremism
M.D.R	: Major District Roads
M.S.L	: Mean Sea Level
MA	: Master of Arts
MAWS	: Magazines and Ammunition Workshop
MB	: Bachelor of Medicine
MBA	: Master of Business Administration
MBPY	: Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
MCH	: Maternal and Child Health
MDA	: Mass Drug Administration
MDD	: Malaria Dengue Diarrhoea
MDR	: Maternal Death Review
MES	: Modular Employable Skill
MFP	: Minor Forest Produce
MHT	: Mobile Health Teams
MHUs	: Mobile Health Units
MIDH	: Mission for Integrated Development of Horticultu
MIP	: Minor Irrigation Projects

MLA	: Member of Legislative Assembly
MNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MOU	: Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	: Micro Small Medium Enterprises
MSP	: Minimum support Price
MSSRF	: M.S Swaminathan Research Foundation
MT	: Millian Tonne/Metric Tonne
MTUHI	: Modernization and Technological up gradation of Handicraft Industries
MUPP	: Microsoft Unlimited Potential Programme
MUY	: Matshyajibi Unnayana Yojana
MVU	: Mobile Veterinary Unit
MW	: Mega Watt
MWS	: Millian Well Scheme
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABGR	: National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources
NAC	: Notified Area Council
NAD	: Naval Armament Depot
NAD	: National Accounts Division
NALCO	: National Aluminium Copany
NARP	: National Agriculture Research Project
NATP	: National Agricultural Technology Project
NBCC	: New Born Care Corners
NBSU	: New Born Stabilization Units
NDDP	: Net District Domestic product
NFDB	: National Fisheries Development Board
NFSA	: National Food Security Act
NGO	: Non-Government Organisation
NH	: National Highway
NHM	: National Health Mission
NIOS	: National Institute of Open Schooling
NLEP	: National Leprosy
NLM	: National Livestock Mission
NMPS	: National Mission for Protein Supplementation
NMPS	: National Mission for Protein Supplementation
NMR	: Neonatal Mortality Rate
NOAP	: National Old Age Pension
NFBS	: National Family Benefit Scheme
NPCBB	: National Programme of Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
NPK	: Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash Indigenous Technical Knowhow
NRCs	: Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre

NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihoods Mission)
NSSK	:	Navajata Sishu Suraksha Karyakrama
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organisation
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
NVA	:	Net Value Added
NVBDCP	:	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
NWDpra	:	National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas
O F D C	:	Odisha Forest Corporation O F D C
O.D.R	:	Other District Roads
OADP	:	Odisha Agriculture Development Project
OAIC	:	Odisha Agro-Industry Corporation Ltd
OAPF	:	Odisha Auxiliary Police Force
GR	:	Gram Rakhis
OAPMA	:	Odisha Agriculture Produce Market Act
OBC	:	Other Backward Class
ODRAF	:	Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force
OEA	:	Odisha Estate Abolition Act
OFDC	:	Odisha Forest Development Corporation
OGPA	:	Odisha Gram Panchayat Act
OHPC	:	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation
OHRC	:	Odisha Human Right Commission
OLA	:	Odisha Legislative Assembly
OLIC	:	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation
OLM	:	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
OLRDS	:	Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society
OMC	:	Odisha Mining Corporation
OMFED	:	Odisha Milk Federation
OPDC	:	Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation
OPH&WC	:	Odisha Police Housing and Welfare Corporation
ORSAC	:	Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre
ORTPS Act.	:	Odisha Right to Public Services Act
OSACS	:	Odisha State AIDS Control Society
OSAP	:	Odisha Special Armed Police
OSCMF	:	Odisha State Consumer Marketing Federation
OSD	:	Officer on Special Duty
OSDLR	:	Officer on Special Duty, Land Reforms
OSHB	:	Odisha State Housing Board
OSRTC	:	Odisha State Road Transport Corporation
OSSC	:	Odisha State Seed Corporation
OSSF	:	Odisha Special Striking Force
OT	:	One Time Tax
OTELP	:	Odisha Tribal Employment and Livelihood Project

OUAT	:	Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology
OVD	:	Officially Valid Documents
P M G SY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana
P.W.G	:	People's War Group
PCI	:	Pharmacy Council of India
PCR	:	Police Control Room
PDE	:	Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship Programme
PESA	:	Panchayats Extension to Schedule Areas
PFs	:	Protected Forests
PH	:	Physically
PHC	:	Primary Health Centers
PIA	:	Project Implementing Agency
PL	:	Protected Land
PLA	:	Participatory Learning and Action
PMEGP	:	Prime Minsiter Employment Generation Programme
PMJDY	:	Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana
PMS	:	Paper Mill Sludge
PPH	:	Post-Partom Haemoreage
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership
PRF	:	Propose Reserve Forest
PRFs	:	Proposed Reserve Forests
PRI	:	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PS	:	Police Station
PSU	:	Public Sector Undertakings
PWD	:	Public Works Department
R & DM	:	Revenue and Disaster Management
RBSK	:	Reproductive & Child Health Services
RCHS	:	Rastriya Bal Swathya Karyakrama
RDC	:	Regional Diagnostic Centre
RDK	:	Rapid Diagnostic Kit
RE	:	Rural Electrification
RET	:	Rare Endemic & Threatened
RF	:	Reserve Forests
RI	:	Revenue Inspector
RKVY	:	Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana
RL	:	Reserve Land
RLTAP	:	Revised Long Term Action Plan
RMC	:	Regulated Market Committees
RMSA	:	Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan
RNTCP	:	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
ROR	:	Record of Rights
RPF	:	Reserve Police Force

RRP	:	Road Requirement Plan
RRTTS	:	Regional Research Technology Transfer Station
RRTTSS	:	Regional Research & Technology Transfer Sub-Station
RRTTSS	:	Regional Research Technology Transfer Sub-Station
RTA	:	Regional Transport Authority
RTE	:	Right to Education
RTO	:	Regional Transport Officer
RVEP	:	Remote Village Electrification Programme
RWSS	:	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
S J & E	:	Social Justice and Empowerment
S&ME	:	Small and Medium Enterprises
SAM	:	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBA	:	Skilled Birth Attendant
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SHELM	:	Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society of Germany
SCO	:	Seed Certification Officer
SDH	:	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDI	:	Skill Development Initiative
SDP	:	State Domestic Product
SDSP	:	Small Dughouse Suck and Pond
SDVO	:	Sub-Divisional Veterinary Officer
SEBC	:	Socially and Economically Backward Classes
SFC	:	State Finance Commission
SFDA	:	State Forest Development Agency
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SH	:	State Highway
SHELM	:	Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission
SHG	:	Self Help Groups
SIDA	:	Swedish International Development Agency
SLNA	:	State Level Nodal Agency
SMPB	:	State Medicinal Plant Board
SNCU	:	Special New Born Care Units
SNP	:	Supplementary nutrition programme
SOG	:	Special Operation Group
SOMERU	:	South Odisha Monitoring Evaluation and Research Unit
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
SOVA	:	Southern Odisha Voluntary Organisation
SP	:	Superintendent of Police
SNCU	:	Special New Born Care Unit
SPO	:	Special Police officer
SPV	:	Special Purpose Vehicle

SRE	:	Security Related Expenditure
SSA	:	Secondary Switching Area
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSD	:	ST and SC Development
SSLC	:	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
SSP	:	Single Super Phosphate
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
STA	:	State Transport Authority
STU	:	State Transport Undertaking
SVNIRTAR	:	Swami Vivekananda National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research
SWR	:	South Western Range
THR	:	Take Home Ration
TMIP	:	Telingiri Medium Irrigation Project
TPH	:	Tones Per Hour
TRW	:	Tribal Rural Welfare
TSA	:	Total Study Area
UEE	:	Universalization of Elementary Education
UKHEP	:	Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project
UKP	:	Upper Kolab Project
ULB	:	Urban Local Body
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UP	:	Uttar Pradesh
USSR	:	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
VAT	:	Value Added Tax
VCRC	:	Vector Control Research Centre
VF's	:	Village Forests
VHND	:	Village Health Nutrition Day
VIP	:	Very Important Person
VLW	:	Village Level Workers
VS	:	Vidyalays
VSS	:	Van Sansrskhyan Samiti
VT	:	Veterinary Technician
WCDC	:	Women and Child Development Council
WDF	:	Watershed Development Fund
WEO	:	Welfare Extension Officer
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
WHS	:	Water Harvesting Structure

CHAPTER- I

GENERAL

Introduction

The present Koraput district forms a part of the legendary Dandakaranya or Dandaka forest which has been lavishly described in the most famous Indian Epic, the Ramayan. From that time it has retained its pristine beauties in shape of flora and fauna, rolling mountains, undulating meadows, terraced valleys leading upto verdant hills, roaring waterfalls, oozing springs, green-yellow scene of primitive crops, soothing climate, simple populace with aboriginal culture, which inspires tourists to the land to compare their experiences with that of Kashmir- the heaven on earth. Koraput with her golden autumn and misty mornings of the rainy days, her painted spring and slumbering summer and her winter ranging from fierce to mild provides varieties of living in different seasons, rare elsewhere. Here in spring nature and man vie with each other to make living joyous. Koraput with her original natives living there from pre historic days yet accepting outsiders who are so different from them in life style but are latest development of Homo sapiens of later development is a place where old and new coexist. Various tribes with their distinct ethnicity live on hills as well as in valleys establishing a harmony with Mother Nature yet adjusting themselves to the changes of time. Indeed Koraput is a museum of old and new in nature and human endeavour. Human endeavour exhibits itself by producing electricity from the falling Stream of Mountain River, manufacturing sophisticated engines and mining and processing precious minerals while rehabilitating many displaced persons and giving employment to the local people as well as the out siders in different projects. Koraput is a un written book for the anthropologists who read social anatomy of tribal life and culture. Koraput has both plant life and wild life which would give years of study to Biologists and limitless adventure for mountaineers.

Origin of the Name of the District

The district of Koraput derives its name from its headquarters, the present town of Koraput. In ancient times when the Nalas were ruling over this tract, Pushkari near modern Umarkote was their capital city. In the medieval period Nandapur developed as the capital under the Silavamsi kings and after them under the kings of the solar dynasty. Vira Vikrama Deo of the solar dynasty shifted his capital to Jeypore about the middle of the 17th century and developed into a prosperous town. Koraput was chosen by the British in 1870 for better health prospects because of its higher elevation surrounding mountain ranges which keeps the climate cool compared to

Jeypore which is in a valley even though it was the seat of the Maharaja as capital of Jeypore estate. The origin of the name of Koraput is obscure.

According to Mr. R.C.S. Bell, the name of the town is 'Kora-Putti' or "the hamlet of the "Nux-vomica" and it is derived presumably from *Kora* that must at one time have been prominent near the site. Some opine that the word is derived from *KHORA* a sect of people who still inhabit nearby villages. According to the second theory, Koraput is a corrupted form of 'Karakapentho'. Karaka literally means 'hail-stone'. Another opinion is often found that the term Kora that means the Sun God who was worshipped by the local tribals in ancient times. Hence the town was so named.

It is also believed that one 'Khora Naiko' laid foundation of the village during the time of Nandapur kings. He hailed probably from Ranpur and served under the Nandapur kings in the Militia, and for his faithful and meritorious services he was permitted to establish this village which was named after him as Khora Putu, and later on the name has been abbreviated to 'Koraput'.

Location, General Boundaries and Population

The erstwhile undivided district of Koraput has been divided into four districts, namely, Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nowrangapur in 1992. So the present Koraput district is located between 18 degree 13' and 19 degree 10' North Latitudes and 82 degree 5' and 83 degree 23' East Longitudes. On the extreme North it is bounded by Nabarangpur district, on the West by Bastar district of Chattisgarh State, on the South by the district of Malkangiri and on the East by the districts of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh State. Its area is 8807Sq.Kms.

Population Koraput District Profile (As per 2011 Census)

Description	2011	2001
Total Population	1379647	1180637
Male	678809	590743
Female	700838	589894
Population Growth	16.86%	14.67%
Area in Sq. Km	8807	8807

The density of village population is given below.

Density of Population	No. of Villages
0 to 499	1232
500 to 999	367
1000 to 1999	342
2000 above	92

According to 2011 Census total population of this district is 13, 79, 647. The table given below indicates the profile of population in this district.

SI No	Unit	Total	Male	Female
1	Population (Total) - 2011	1379647	678809	700838
2	ST Population	697583	337373	360210
3	SC population	196540	96789	99751
4	Literacy (Total)	568090	340843	227247
5	Literacy Rural	404425	250926	153499
6	Literacy Urban	163665	89917	73748

History of the District as an administrative unit

The whole of the district of erstwhile larger Koraput comprises the ex-estates of Jeypore and Kashipur zamindari of erstwhile Kalahandi princely state. In the beginning when Koraput district (undivided) was constituted after formation of Odisha province in 1936, Kasipur was not a part of Koraput. After independence when Kalahandi district was formed, Kasipur continued to be its part till 1962 and in the same year it was taken out of Kalahandi district and made a part of Koraput district as a Tahasil. Vinayak Deo, the founder of the present Jeypore Raj family, inherited the kingdom from the Silavamsis by the middle of the 15th century A.D. It is said that this Kingdom then extended up to Budalinga of Kalahandi district in the North, up to Kambamottu in the present Malkangiri district in the South, up to Bhaskar River in the present Nabarangpur district 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 1571A.D. and became a feudatory of the Qutub Shahis of Golkonda. The Nandapur kings started paying annual tribute to the Sultans. During the time of Viravikrama Deo, who ruled in the middle of the 17th Century A.D., 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. Viziamaram 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 Viziamaram Raju claimed Kashipuram, 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 were ever paid. It was during the rule of Vikram Deo II that the capital of the kingdom was finally transferred to Jeypore.

Though Lord Clive obtained in 1765 from the Moghul Emperor a Firman granting the Northern Sircars to the Company and four years later Vizagapatnam was made the headquarters of the district a century elapsed before the British Government assumed the direct administration of Jeypore territory. At that time the whole of modern Koraput district was not directly under the control of the Rajas of Jeypore. There were a number of semi-independent chiefs like the zamindar of Pachipenta and Raja of Bissam Cuttack 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 A.D. respectively. This state of affairs continued till 1862 A.D and on 1st January, 1863 A.D. British Government appointed an Assistant Agent at Jeypore with jurisdiction over the present Malkangiri, Nowrangpur and Koraput (except Narayanapatna P.S.) sub-divisions. Another Assistant Agent at Parvatipuram with jurisdiction over Narayapatna police station and Rayagada and Gunupur subdivisions was also appointed under the Collector of Vizagapatam for the administration of civil and criminal justice.

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 Itikavalasa. 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 A.D.

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 parceled 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.

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 District 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, Nowrangpur and Malkangiri. On 1st March, 1941 a new subdivision called Nowrangpur subdivision consisting of the taluks of Malkangiri, Jeypore and Nowrangpur was created. The taluks of Koraput and Pottangi were abolished and the Narayanapatna Agency which was separated from Rayagada Taluk constituted the new Koraput subdivision. The arrangement of three subdivisions continued till 1962 although meanwhile some new taluks or tahasils were created. Subsequently Malkangiri and Jeypore sub divisions were created. In 1992, Koraput was divided into four districts. Present Koraput district has now two subdivisions with the Tahsils as shown against them Koraput Sub-Division: Koraput, Nandapur, Machkund, Pottangi, Semiliguda Bandhugaon, Narayanpatna, Laxmipur and Dasamantpur. Jeypore: Sub-Division. Borigumma, Jeypore, Kotpad, Kundra and Boipariguda.

Fourteen Tahasils are co terminus with fourteen Blocks vide Notification No. 17662, Dated 19.04.2008 and No. 33533 / R & DM, Dated 06.08.2008 of the Government in Revenue and Disaster Management Department Government of Odisha. There are 23 Police Stations in the district.

CHAPTER-II

GEOGRAPHY



Maligaon Confluence point, Murani River

Unique feature of Koraput district is that an intersection point of longitude and latitude of earth lies in this district. It is called a Degree Confluence point in the words of Alex Jarret, an American programmer from New Hampshire.

The Confluence Point in Koraput District is near the village of Maligam under Dashmantpur Police station in Laxmipur Block. It is about 25 k.m. from Koraput. Confluence means meeting of longitude and latitude of earth. The exact point is in the middle of the Murani River, which flows its way among the small hills. The Point has been clearly marked on the Survey of India Topo Sheet No 65J13, by the banks of the river. It is 19.00.000 N 83.00.000 E. However, the Confluence Point lies centered in the middle of the river. The old 1942 Survey of India map sheet could not give the exact location on the ground as the river had altered its course by at least 30 meters since the survey. The only way to reach the Point was to wade through the thigh deep water. Anil Dhir, a journalist and Kashinath Sahu located this point in 2014.

The whole district can be divided into two geographical divisions each of which can be separated by natural barriers as their respective limits with undulated Koraput sub division and plain Jeypore sub division. The portion of plateau which lies in the Koraput district consists of an undulating table land profusely scattered with hundreds of little hills of remarkable similarity in appearance. The process of denudation has advanced too far and the hills are either covered with low scrub or disfigured with patches barred by shifting cultivation. The average rainfall of the plateau is 1560 mm and of this the greater part falls during the months of July and August. It is drained westward by the rivers, Indravati, Kolab and southward by the Machkund towards the Godavari valley. This plateau is really a rare gift of nature for its scenic beauty. This is not so in case of Jeypore Sub-division which is more or less plain.

Hill System

This district lies on a section of the Eastern Ghats and consists of two natural divisions having mean elevations of 915 and 610 meters respectively above the sea level. There are number of mountain ranges and isolated hills that rise out of these table lands. Taking them in order from north to south the most notable heights are Panchapat Mali (1336.89 mtrs), Karnapadi Dongar (1487.5 mtrs) Meyamali Parbat (1500.30 mtrs) Turia Dongar (1598.78 mtrs), Deomali (1672.56 mtrs), Polamakani Parbat (1585.67 mtrs) and Sirimanda Parbat or Damuku (1415.24 mtrs). The village Pottangi lies at the foot of the last named Damuku. Deomali, also known as Duhdari, whose twin peaks can be clearly seen from Koraput on any fine day, is the highest mountain peak in the district as also in the whole of Odisha.

In Jeypore sub-division there are low hills, some of which rise to 793 mtrs. Elsewhere, the plain is only broken by isolated hills, among which those near Podagada (930 mtrs), Borigumma (916 mtrs) and Boipariguda (927 mtrs) may be mentioned.

River system

The district has many rivers and perennial streams. Almost the entire Koraput district is drained by four rivers namely the Indravati, the Kolab, the Machkund and the Champabati or Jhanjabati, with their tributaries. These rivers flow inland westward and the southward into the valley of the Godavari.

Indrāvati River

The Indravati starts from the forest land of Kalahandi and after receiving a number of perennial hill streams, rising in Kashipur Tahsil and

Nowrangpur and Koraput subdivisions, it enters Bastar after flowing through Nowrangpur district and Kotpad Tahasil of Koraput. The Bhaskel joins it just before it leaves Koraput District. It forms the beautiful Chitrakota falls about 40 kilometers west of Jagadapur in Bastar district of Chattishgarh. The total length is 526 kms, of which 123 kms run through Koraput district or along its boundary.

Kolab River

The Kolab rises near Sinkaram hill on the 915 mtrs plateau, flows north-west in a winding bed, passing eight kilometers to the south of Koraput and falls down to the 610 mtrs plateau not far south of Jeypore. At Bagara, to which a branch road leads from the top of the Jeypore Ghat there are three small falls whose potentialities as sources of hydro-electric power were investigated in the thirties of the last century. At present hydro electricity is produced after the installation of a hydro power plant at the foot of the hill to the side of Jeypore town which is functioning since 10.03.1988. At the end of its decent to the Jeypore plateau the river is spanned by a fine bridge near Kotta. It flows right across the Jeypore tahsil in a north-west direction for 32 kilometers to 48 kilometers and then suddenly runs nearly south, forming the boundary between Koraput and Bastar. It then runs south back into this district forming, for a few kilometers, the boundary between Nowrangpur and Malkangiri districts passing at this point through a gorge in the wild hills to the west of Ramagiri, which are called Tulisi Dongar range. As it issues from this it falls about 15 mtrs into a large pool, 4 or 5 mtrs deep, into which in days gone by, as tradition goes, witches used to be thrown with a stone round their neck. Turning west again, and passing Salimi, the river flows into Bastar past Sukuma, and at last again divides Bastar from Koraput, forming the western boundary of Malkangiri subdivision for many kilometers. In the last part of its course, it is called the Sabari or Saberi. At Motu the extreme south-western corner of Malkangiri district it meets the Sileru to pass out of Odisha into Andhra Pradesh and falls eventually into the river Godavari. The total length of the Kolab - Sabari is 448 kilometers, of which all but 88 kilometers flow through this district or along its boundary.

Machkund River

The Machkund rises in the Madgol hills of Visakhapatnam district on the 915 meters plateau, and near Wondragedda, not many miles off its sources; it becomes the boundary between Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. For some 48 kilometers or more the river runs nearly north along a very meandering course through the wide Padwa valley. Five kilometers from the bend and about the same distance south of Badigada the descent is barred by a huge barrier of rock shut in on either side by walls of rock two or three

hundred feet in height. Below this is a sheer abyss over which the river used to fling itself into a boiling pool half hidden by dense clouds of spray, on which the sunlight used to throw the brightest of rainbows. In the dry season it was possible to scramble to the edge of the abyss and look straight down through the spray into the great pool beneath, while from beneath the scene was the most impressive, inspiring a mixed sense of awe and beauty in the minds of the visitors. But, with the diversion of the stream and installation of the Machkund Hydro-electric Project that beautiful sight is no more to be seen. These falls, with a 165-mtrs drop, are known by the name Duduma falls presumably in the absence of an adjacent village to name them after, as the word 'Duduma' itself means 'Waterfall'. Below the falls for five or six kilometers the river flows towards the south-west in a deep and a gloomy gorge, hemmed in on both sides by rock walls seven or eight hundred feet high into which it is impossible to descend except by the winch or the flight of steps of the Machkund Project. The river flows down this narrow valley shut in by high hills till it reaches Kondakamberu (Malkangiri district) 67 kilometers from Badigada. This valley of the Machkund is the most inaccessible and the least populated region in the whole district. On the way one meets a small village of primitive tribes named Didayis, who are not found anywhere but in this valley, while at one point the path runs through dense forests for twenty four kilometers without any sight of human habitation. The surrounding forests used to serve as admirable abode of wild life and even in the middle of summer there is a broad stream in the river some 0.70 meter deep. It would be possible to make the whole journey from the falls to Kondakamberu in a dugout canoe at any time of the year. At Kondakamberu (427 meters above sea-level) the river is some 7.31 meters wide and unaffordable at all seasons. It is now joined by a large tributary, the Gurupriya, which rises in the high hills of Madgol and flows entirely through forest down a steep and rocky course. A few miles beyond Kondakamberu the river assumes the name 'Sileru' (Rocky stream) and once again becomes the boundary of the State, separating it this time from the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. It flows by a much steeper gradient than before, abounding in Mahaseer (a rare type of game fish) and crocodiles until at Motu it joints Sabari. Nothing can excel the supreme beauty of this lonely river, with its bamboo-covered banks, its deep long reaches of water, it falls, its grass-covered islets and its rushing clear water. Its length is 294 Kms, of which there is a sixty one kilo meter flow through this district and 192 kms along its boundaries.

Champabati / Jhanjabati River

The river Champabati and Jhanjabati rises in Bijaghathi hills of Pottangi area as two small strips. After flowing some kilometers at Goriagada of

Narayanapatna they join together and become a river named Jhanjabati. The river flows through Narayanapatna and Rayagada areas until it joins the river Nagavali.

Lakes and Tanks

No lakes exist in the district. Tanks are not numerous, but large embankments holding up wide sheets of water known as 'Sagar' exist at Jeypore and Kotpad. The Jagannath Sagar at Jeypore, the Damayanti Sagar at Kotpad are some of the largest tanks in the district. These tanks, which owe their existence to the enterprise of former rulers of the country, are intended primarily for drinking purposes, but they are also sometimes tapped for irrigation and fishery. Smaller four sided tanks, excavated in low-lying land, are known as 'Mundas' or 'Bandhas'. Most of these have been built by charitable persons to commemorate their piety, and they are intended only for drinking or bathing.

Immediately to the west of the town of Jeypore there is a great tank called 'Jagannath Sagar' which is one mile long and half a mile wide. It never dries up in the summer.

Near Kotpad the Indrāvati behaves like a deltaic river spreading out into depressions and leaving oxbow lakes. Some of the lakes contain water throughout the year and breed various fish and birds.

In the upstream area of the Kolab hydro electric project, there exists the beautiful Kolab reservoir spread over a huge area in Koraput sub division. It is very scenic and has huge potential for development as a tourist spot.

Geological details

The Indian peninsula may be pictured as a triangular slab with its eastern and western edges curled up forming the Eastern and Western Ghats respectively. In earlier geological times the zone now occupied by the Eastern Ghats in Odisha was at the base level, comparable to the present-day lower levels of the central part of the peninsula with all the streams draining eastward. Even at that time the main streams like the Brahmani, the Mahanadi and the Godavari were in existence, the general slope of the surface was also at that time towards the east. This surface was flat though gently undulating but with residual hills rising here and there to a height of about 305 to 610 meters. Sometime subsequent to the deposition of the Gondwana beds south-west of Cuttack and in Angul, the eastern zone continues to rise along a belt extending from the Chhota Nagpur plateau in Bihar, through Ganjam and Koraput and into Madras. Downward erosion along the old drainage lines, however, kept pace with this uplift and the main

streams maintained more or less their old courses. It is also probable that stream alignments were partly influenced by trough faulting in the direction of the main river valleys, as it will be noted that the faulted boundaries of the Talcher-Rampur Gondwana basins follow the trend of the main N.W.S.E. valleys. Uplift did not take place at a single stage, the first uplift of the order of about 305 meters giving rise to a plateau, the edges of which soon became deeply eroded. The undulating uplands of this plateau became covered with an extensive capping of late rite.

The Koraput plateau and the high hills of the Eastern Ghats are the representatives of this early lateralized surface. After prolonged erosion of this old plateau during which its western part was reduced to a peneplain, uplift was renewed. The older surface was carried to a level of 915 meters, and the newer peneplain to 610 meters. Subsequent erosion has removed much of this second peneplain, but part of it is preserved in the 610 meters plateau of Jeypore.

Geological Antiquity

The district falls naturally into two parts each characterized by a distinct suite of rocks, the 2,000-foot plateau of Jeypore with its much lower extension into the Malkangiri subdivision and the high hilly regions of the Eastern Ghats lying between the Jeypore plateau and the Visakhapatnam coastal plains. The inland hill tract of the district is chiefly composed of rocks of a very ancient age, so completely altered and crystallized by metamorphism that all traces of their original nature are lost and any organic remains, which they may originally have contained, obliterated. The same rocks cover enormous area in eastern and southern India and are usually spoken of in works on 'Indian Geology' as the crystalline or metamorphic series.

The plateau is an eastern extension of the great plains of Bastar with which it is geologically connected. On its eastern and southern sides, it is bounded by the high lands of the Rayagada district and the Eastern Ghats, respectively. Within the Koraput district itself the Jeypore plateau attains a width of nearly 64 kilometers at one place in an east-west direction and it maintains almost uninterruptedly an average elevation of nearly 610 meters above the sea-level for 160 kilometers in a north-south direction. The northern edge of the plateau ends against the high lands of Raipur district and its southern edge is reached near Ramagiri and the Kolab. From here the main plateau descends into the low-lying tracts of Malkangiri about 274 meters high at their northern end and gradually falling away in a south-westerly direction to 46 meters at Motu at the extreme south-western corner of the district. The oldest rocks of the above region are a series of

metamorphosed sediments, which have been intruded successively by granites, green stones, charnockites and dolerites. As a result of different types of metamorphism, the texture of these rocks is either schistose or gneissose. They all belong to the great Archaean system of the Indian Peninsula.

Geological Formation of the District

The chief groups of the district are Archacans, Cuddapans, Tertiary and recent formations like Lateite and Alluyvium. The Archacans of the district may be divided into two main rock groups Sedimentary rocks and their metamorphic variants with which are associated basis igneous rocks. Winder spread intrusions of granite and charnockites.

The Sedimentary Archacan rocks of the district are highly metamorphosed. The chief rock type consists of quartz, garnet and sillimanite with some feldspars and graphite and very often manganese and iron minerals and is known as Khondalite. In a few localities calcgneisses, quartz-veins, garnetiferous quartzites, crystalline limestone are associated with typical khondalites, Khondalitic rocks form a part of the Koraput plateau which passes southwards into the Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh.

Metamorphosed Archacan sediments of a different type which have not suffered such intense metamorphism as the khondalites occupy large areas on the western and south-westerbn parts of the Jeypore plateau and extend into the lower tracts of Malkangiri. These rocks known as the Bengal series extend westwards into Bastar where they are better developed and were first studied and named by Dr. H. Crookshank. Included within the Bengpals of Koraput district are andalusite bearing grits and schists, chlorite and beitite schists and coarse crystalline quartzites and associated with them are haematite- quartzites, banded magnetite and gruneite-quartzite and calc-grannulite.

The above Archacan sediments are associated with basic laves and minor intrusions which are also present in the gneisses to be described next. The basic rocks have been subjected to varying degrees of metamorphism and in all probability belong to more than one period. They consist of epidiorites, amphibolites, hornblende diopside-chlorite and talc-schists. The green stone intrusions in the Tulsi and Lokki hills assume enormous proportions for rocks of this type.

In most parts of Koraput the metamorphosed sediments have not been separated from the igneous rocks intruded into them. The following types

have, however, been noted and may be correlated with the Bengpals of Bastar.

1. Grits with andalusite in the Lokki and Tulsi hills.
2. Andalusite schists in the Kolab valley near Salimi.
3. Banded haematite-quartzites at Akkuru-Parratam.
4. Chlorite and biotite-schists in the Pettangunga reserved forest.
5. Banded-magnetite and Grunerite quartzites at mile 2 of the Malkangiri-Balimela road.
6. Coarse-crystalline quartzites in the hills filling the angle between the Sileru and Sabari rivers.

By far the commonest rock type on the Jeypore plateau and in the Malkangiri district is granite gneiss. In the low-lying area between Malkangiri and Salimi this is coarse porphyritic rock but it becomes finer as one approaches the margin of the Eastern Ghats. Here it is associated with numerous bands of hornblende-schist of uncertain origin.

The complex group of granite-gneisses and metamorphic rocks has been so much altered by regional metamorphism and different cycles of igneous activity that the nature of the parent rocks cannot always be determined. Some of them may represent the crystalline products of true melts whereas others appear to be hybrids or remnants of older rocks which have absorbed liquid or have been altered by gaseous and liquid emanations. Other types of gneisses found in the district are porphyritic granite-gneiss, garnetiferous granitoid-gneiss, fine-grained biotite-gneiss and charnockites. Garnetiferous-gneisses are mineralogically similar to biotite-granite but are characterized by an abundance of red garnet. They vary from coarse-grained banded gneisses and typical injection gneisses to entirely massive granites and carry bands and patches of basic hypersthene-granulites and other dark coloured rocks. Basic charnockites occur in the form of minor patches or bands. Associated with the granite-gneisses near Koraput are some very interesting nepheline syenites. These are of two types, the first light in colour with streak and patches of biotite and hornblendes and the second composed of porphyritic masses of nepheline in a mylonitic matrix.

Immediately on the western side of the charnockite massif of the Eastern Ghats in Malkangiri district occur very fine-grained biotite gneiss quite different from the coarsely crystalline granite-gneiss described earlier. It consists of fine angular grains of quartz and feldspar with a variable but small quantity of green biotite. This gneiss was formerly regarded as

sedimentary in origin but Dr. Crook Shank thinks that it is a granulated variety of a slightly porphyritic granite-gneiss which occurs further west. Garnet is rather rare in this biotite-gneiss which is associated with numerous bands of hornblende-schist of uncertain origin. Large masses of white crystalline quartzite occur in many places among the hornblende-schists and biotite gneisses.

Hypersthene- gneisses and hypersthene- granulites (charnockites) varying in composition from basic to acid are found as intrusions in the older gneisses within a few miles of the main range of the Eastern Ghats. They intrude, at many places, khondalites giving rise to some very interesting contact phenomena in certain localities. The most striking of these is the development of the rare mineral sapphirine and green spinel and local cordierite. Massive charnockites grade to hypersthene-gneisses which also vary in composition from basic to acid and these in turn are found to grade into biotite-gneisses. It is difficult at places to decide whether to classify some specimens as charnockite or as biotite-gneiss.

Associated with the hypersthene-gneisses of Malkangiri some gneissic-soda-granites are believed to have originated by the invasion of the pre-existing rocks by alkaline solutions.

It has been observed that the trend of the schistose inclusions in the gneisses, the strike of the basic rocks and khondalites and the trend of Cuddapahs all conform to the foliation of the gneisses in the neighborhood.

Dolerites which are commonly almost unaltered occur as intrusions both in the older gneisses and in the charnockites along the western margin of the Jeypore plateau. The age of the newer dolerites is clearly younger than that of the charnockites as dykes of the former cut the charnockites at several places. None of these newer dolerite dykes has yet been found to intrude into the Cuddapahs and in all probability the newer dolerites are older than the rocks of the Cuddapah system.

Many of the above rock types occupy larger areas of the Koraput and Jeypore plateaus. Resting unconformably on the surface of the Archaean along the Bastar-Koraput border from latitudes 18° 22' to 18° 32' and again from latitudes 18° 48' to 19° 21', lie a series of ancient unfossiliferous sedimentaries doubtfully referred to as the Cuddapahs. The rocks are normally horizontally bedded but marginally they are frequently folded and faulted. The main part of this series in Koraput district is formed of purple shales and slates with intercalations of limestones in places overlying a variable thickness of coarse white quartzite. Exposures of these are seen around the Gupteswar-Siriveda area near

Jeypore and Damanjodi-Kondajodi area near Kotpad. Laterite cappings of the Koraput district are over 915 meters high. High level laterite is also known at heights of 915 meters to 1220 meters capping the khondalites. It is also found on the 610 meters Jeypore plateau near Kotpad.

Mineral Wealth

Koraput district with its fascinating natural beauty, rich tribal cultural heritage has a potential reserve of bauxite, limestone, decorative-dimension stone which fetches crores of rupees annually as royalty for State Exchequer and supports the industrial progress of the state. There is also promising gemstone occurrence and gold mineralization within the district

The following paragraphs are a brief account of the economic minerals of the district. The important major mineral of the district are Bauxite, limestone and china Clay.

The following table gives the list of working mining activity of Koraput district

Sl. No	Location the mining lease	Name of the lease	Name of the Mineral	Average monthly mineral excavation quantity in M.T	Average monthly mining revenue credited to Government Treasury
01	Panchapattamali Bauxite, Mines,	M/S NALCO Ltd	Bauxite	5 Lakhs	7 crore
02	Ampavalley Limestone Mines	M/S IDC Ltd	Limestone	30,000	24 Lakhs

Although there has been no sustained prospecting, it is well known that the district is rich in mineral deposits of which the important ones are given below

Clay

At several places on the Koraput plateau particularly near the district headquarters, large and small sized deposits of china-clay of inferior quality are present. Pottery clay deposits are found in the immediate vicinity of Jeypore, Demsaguda and Bondosal in huge quantities and are being used in the Jeypore factory. Kaolin occurrences are reported from Boipariguda, Oduguda and Musoriguda, but the Kaolin is sandy and stained. Fireclay is seen near Deodar. Its plasticity is good, shrinkage is 7.5 per cent and it stands 1,400 C of temperature. The river alluvium near Jeypore carries vast quantities of pottery clay. At both places the clay is used by the local tile factories for the manufacture of roofing and paving tiles, drain pipes, flower pots, vases etc.

Limestone

Extensive deposits of fluxgrade limestone are found in the Siriveda, Gupteswar areas in the Ramagiri Police Station and Kondajodi-Dumajodi areas in the Kotpad tahsil. Limestones of excellent quality (cement grade) are found in an area nearly eight square miles between Umpavalli and Tummiguda villages in the Pottangi tahsil. Apart from these, minor occurrences of limestone and lime kankar are found all over the district.

Manganese

Important deposits are found in the places Devajolla and Kuttingi. Deposits of other minor occurrences are found at Khalkona, Pukkiti, Dumriput, Koraput in Koraput subdivision.

Mica

It is found in workable quantities near Borigumma and Kimka.

Ochre

Minor deposits of yellow ochre are found near Boipariguda.

Bauxite

For its vast reserve of bauxite, the ore for aluminium "The wonder Metal", the district has acquired a distinct place in the global mineral map. In the district, bauxite occurs as duricrust on a number of khondalite plateaux. The most important plateaux are Panchpatmali, Pottangi, Maliparbat, Karnapodikonda, Kodingamali, Ballada, and parts of Chittamgundi plateau (Odisha portion). In addition, there are a number of smaller plateaux like Hatimali, Gusuramali, Ramagarh, Chemamali, Sargighatimali, Karki, Khurji, Barhapadar, Kaurikhala, Geruput etc. In this bauxite, the main aluminous mineral is gibbsite. Of these plateaux the 21 kms long and average width of 2.5 km, Panchpatmali plateau is the longest one in Asia. This is the only working bauxite mine in the district and caters to the entire need of National Aluminium Company (NALCO).

Limestone

Limestone is the Second most important mineral of the district after bauxite. Basing on genesis limestone can be divided into three groups i.e. igneous, sedimentary and organo-sedimentary. Out of these, the igneous variety occurs around Umpavali village in Sunki valley and is the most important limestone deposit. From field disposition and chemical character this has been termed as 'Carbonatite'. The chief CaCO_3 bearing mineral is calcite. This limestone mainly conforms to cement grade, but there are also flux grade bands.

The sedimentary limestone is reported from Binsuli area. The organo-sedimentary (stromatolitic) limestone is reported from Gupteswar-Dumajodi-Kondajodi tract.

Dimension stone

The district has a substantial reserve of dimension and decorative stone. Among these, the dolerites of Girigaon, Bichalkota and augen gneiss of Marichamal, Charanguli and Telari, pink granite of Binesuar and Porphyritic granite of Pottangi are important. The augen gneiss, because of its mosaic look on polished surface is of export quality.

Mica

Mica occurrences reported from Limca Dabugurha, Kudamandi, Kanapadar. However these occurrences limited both in quality and quantity.

Quartzite

Quartzite occurrences have been identified around Dalapur, Kumahandi, Pandrichintalu, Bangariguda of Koraput district.

Graphite

Graphite has been reported in the district from Raishila.

Nepheline Syenite

Nepheline Syenite is exposed around Chindri and Mastiput villages.

Soap Stone

Soap stones are reported from Minarbali and Kenduput villages.

Gold and Semi-precious Stone

Field evidences gathered so far have given hope for future prospects of the district in respect of these items -

Gold

The hope for future prospects of the district with respect to gold mineralization is confirmed by identification of an auriferous tract over 15 sq. km around Bathiguda, Pandiguda & Malayaguda in Kolab river catchment area.

Semi-precious Stones

Occurrence of cat's eye, moonstone in Turia and Lula indicate possibility of gem tracts in the district.

Climate

The climate of the major portion of the district which lies in the plateau region to the west of the Eastern Ghats is more like that of the Deccan than that of the east-coast region. But due to the elevation and its situation in the north-eastern corner of the Deccan plateau the climate is milder than in the main Deccan plateau. The year may be divided into four seasons, the hot season from March to May, the monsoon season from June to September, the post-monsoon months October and November, and the cold season from December to February.

Records of rainfall are available for nine stations in the district for periods ranging from 1995 to 2015. The average annual rainfall over the district is 1,560 mm. the spatial distribution of rainfall is largely influenced by the Eastern Ghats which run roughly from south-west to north-east. Areas to the eastern side of the Ghats get lesser rain than those on the Ghats and to their west, the latter being on the windward side during the monsoon season. During the other season there is not much difference in the rainfall over the areas on the Ghats and to the west.

The monsoon currents rising up the hills, which here from the Eastern Ghats almost like a boundary wall stretching from north-east to south-west in the eastern border of the district, cause heavy precipitation on the hills and on their western slopes. By the time the currents have gone over the hills much of its water content has dropped. The areas, lying east of the hill system may be called under rain-shadow, receive much less rainfall. Koraput region with an elevation of 3,000 feet has an average of 1,700 mm.

Seventy-nine percent of the annual rainfall in the district falls during the monsoon season. July and August are rainiest months in the year. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. During the fifty-year period 1901 to 1950, year 1914 was the year with the highest rainfall amounting to 129 per cent of the normal. The lowest rainfall in the district occurred in 1920 and amounted to 69 per cent of the normal. During the fifty-year period there were only five years when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal.

About frequency of rainfall, analysis of data collected for the period from 1901 to 1959 reveals tha for 33 years rainfall in the district was between 1,300 and 1,700 mm.

On an average on 82 days in a year rainfall of 2.5 mm or more occurs. As with the amount of rainfall, the number of rainy days is more on the Ghats and the portion of the district to the west than the portions on the eastern side of the Ghats.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours which fell in the district was 546.1 mm (21.5") at Pottangi on 14th October, 1931. In July 1962 Jeypore received heavy rainfall 1.216 mm (27.9") during the month. On 9th and 10th of the month when rainfall was heaviest it recorded 283.2 mm (11.1") and 287.3mm (11.3").

Temperature

Meteorological data are available for a few years from the observatory at Koraput. December is the coldest part of the year with the mean daily minimum temperature at 11.2 degree C (52.2 degree F.). Both day and night temperatures progressively increase after January till May which is the hottest month. On individual days in this month and in June before the onset of the monsoon maximum temperatures may reach over 38 degree C (100.4 degree F). Thereafter temperatures decrease with the onset of the monsoon. During the monsoon, weather is cool and pleasant with day temperatures nearly the same as those in the cold season.

Spatial distribution of temperature varies widely. On the 2,000 feet plateau the maximum in summer may go up to 112 degree although the temperature at Koraput may not be over 103 degree. Similarly, in winter the 3,000 feet plateau of Koraput may be very cold while the 2,000' plateau at Jeypore may be called cool.

Humidity

Humidity is generally high especially in the monsoon and post-monsoon months. In other months, afternoons are comparatively drier. Daily variation of temperature causes morning dew which farmers dislike.

Humidity varies widely between the monsoon months of July and August and the winter months of November and December. The aridity of different regions also varies very widely. Koraput has enough water going down the streams to serve men and cattle even in the hottest of summer.

Winds

During the summer months winds are generally light and blow from directions mainly between south and west. During the monsoon season winds strengthen and blow from a South-westerly or westerly direction. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons winds are light and variable.

Special Weather Phenomena

The district is affected by depression from the Bay of Bengal particularly in September and October that cause high wind and widespread

heavy rain. A few thunder storms occur in the pre-monsoon months. Fog occurs in the months of November to January.

In the monsoon months on the 3,000 foot plateau, it rains for days together. At present, due to deforestation and mining activities intensity of rain has been changed and occasionally noticed. The rain fall generally occurs due to depression.

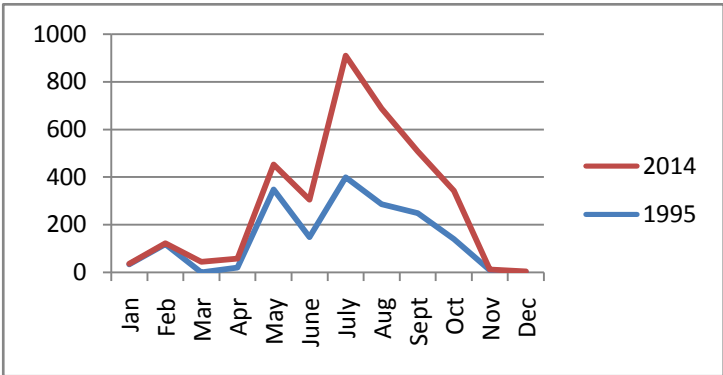
Rainfall

The district receives maximum rainfall during the months from June to October from Southwest monsoon. A careful study of pattern of rainfall distribution in temporal and geographical and special aspect reveals that in three years i.e. 2004, 2006 and 2013 received highest rainfall among other years.

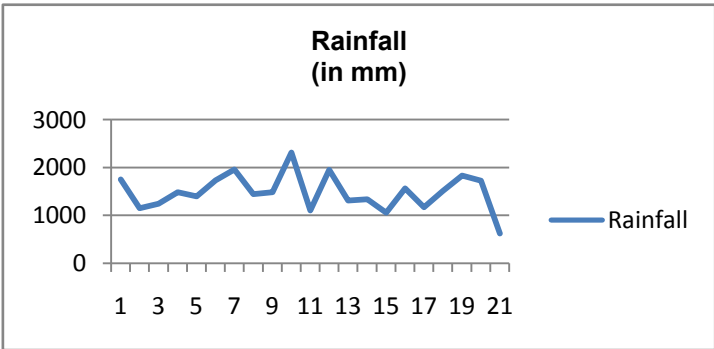
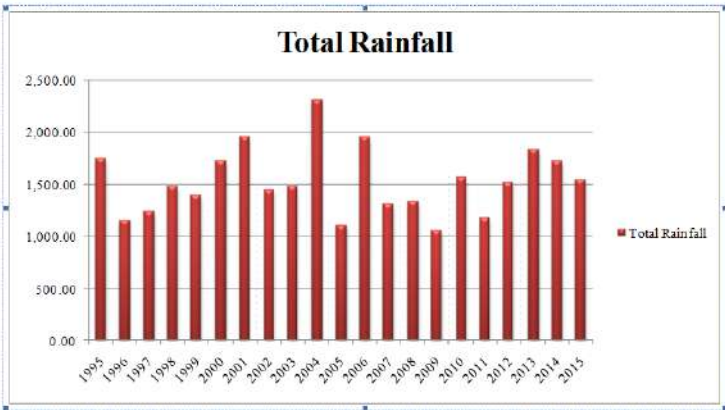
Year / Monthwise Average Rainfall Report (in mm) of Koraput District from 1995-2015 (upto 23.07.2015)

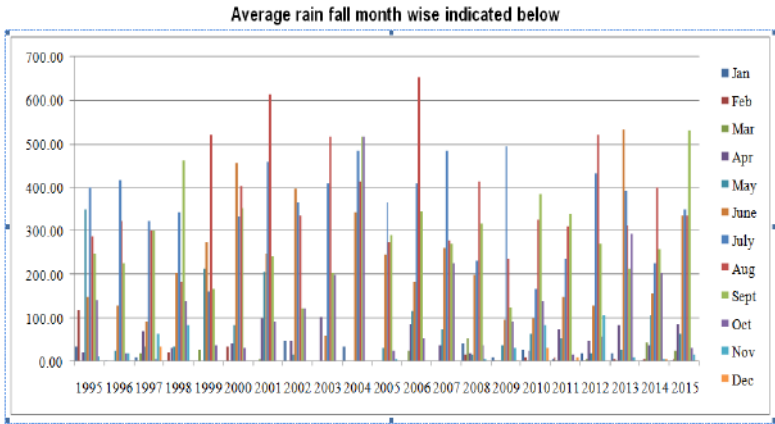
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1995	34.2	118	-	20	348	148	399	286	248	140	9	-	1750.2
1996	2	-	-	-	23	126	418	321	225	15	18	-	1148
1997	8	-	19	69	32	92	322	300	298	3	62	35	1240
1998	-	18	-	29	33	202	343	182	461	135	82	-	1485
1999	-	-	28	-	211	274	161	520	167	35	-	-	1396
2000	-	33	-	40	82	457	333	403	350	30	-	-	1728
2001	-	-	3	99	205	247	458	615	241	90	-	-	1958
2002	45	-	-	47	12	398	365	335	119	120	-	-	1441
2003	-	-	-	100	-	57	409	519	201	200	-	-	1486
2004	35	-	-	-	-	342	483.5	415	518	519	-	-	2312.5
2005	-	-	-	-	30	245	230.5	275	290	24	4	-	1098.5
2006	-	-	22.4	84.5	114	182.6	493.5	654.9	346.6	51.55	-	-	1950.2
2007	-	-	-	36	72	261	166	276	270	226	-	-	1307
2008	40.1	14.3	52.1	16.5	12.86	197.3	235.5	412.5	315	35.92	4.28	-	1336.4
2009	6.54	1.08	1.27	0.18	34.35	95.35	434.7	233.9	124.5	91.29	30.02	1.13	1054.3
2010	27.1	5.6	2.74	21.9	62.24	98.07	389.9	324.3	383.6	137.6	82.24	28.8	1564.1
2011	3.71	5.29	1.64	72.5	51.76	146.8	224.2	308.3	338.6	11.39	0.57	6.66	1171.4
2012	17	0.07	5.23	45.7	16.41	128.3	349.2	521.5	268.7	55.63	104.1	-	1511.9
2013	16.7	2.27	1.21	81.8	25.21	532.5	349.2	311.7	211.9	292.6	6	-	1831.1
2014	1.82	4.03	44.6	37.1	104.5	156.4	509.7	400.6	258.8	202.3	3.07	4	1726.8
2015	1.11	2.83	23.4	85.6	57.7	336.1	113.2	--	--	--	--	--	619.96

The rainfall trends in 2008 reveals two things i.e. the rainfall spread across all the months except December and highest rainfall in the month of July. In the Graph given below shows yearly changes in the rainfall. However, the range of rainfall remains between 1000 mm to 2300 mm.



Month wise Rain Fall distribution during the year 1995-2015





Total Rain Fall distribution during the year 1995-2015

Rainfall is the important element of the economy of a district like Koraput. Although the monsoons affect most part of the district, there is great regional and temporal variation in the distribution of rainfall. Over 80% of the annual rainfall is received in the four rainy months of June to September. Monsoon sets in around middle of June (or sometimes late May) and continues till September (sometimes upto October) Nearly 80% of the rainfall is received from the southwest monsoon coming from Arabian sea side. During the monsoon the wind direction is from west or south west. The distribution of rainfall is influenced by the Eastern Ghat hill ranges. Regions on the wind ward side (Western side of the hills) receive more rains than others.

During the last 20 years the highest rainfall occurred during 2004 and the lowest rainfall was during 2009. Barring 2009 the rain fall in the district is steady. Though the variation is not much, rain is significant from July to September .This is probably due to the gross ecological changes brought about by gradual deforestation due to Podu cultivation.

CHAPTER-III

HISTORY

Early History

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

The Satavahanas

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

The Ikshvakus

In the third century A. D. the supremacy of the Andhra Satavahanas was supplanted by that of the Ikshvakus but the Ikshvaku dominion was not as extensive as the Satavahana empire. The epigraphical records of the Ikshvakus are found in the Eastern Deccan whereas the Satavahana inscriptions are found both in the Eastern and Western Deccan. Evidently the Ikshvaku dominion comprised the eastern part of the Satavahana empire and Sri B. V. Krishna Rao is of opinion that it extended over Andhradesa, Kalinga and Kosala and from the banks of Penna 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 A. D.

The Vakatakas

By the middle of the third century A. D. 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 Vajapeya 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 who according to scholars was the same as Rudradeva 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 A. D. This region forming part of the Mahakantara territory was then under a king named Vyaghraraja whom Samudragupta claims to have defeated. The territory of Mahakantara

is very likely the same as the land of Maha vana referred to in one Nagarjunakonda 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.

The Nalas

In the 4th-5th century A. D. the Nalas rose to prominence with their headquarters at Pushkari in the Umarkot tahsil of Nawarangpur district. We know about the Nalas directly from four of their inscriptions, two inscribed on copper plates and the other two on stones. The copperplate inscriptions are the Rithapur plates of king Bhavadatta Varman and the Kesaribeda plates of king Arthapati, and the two stone inscriptions are Podagada Inscription of Skandavarman, son of Bhavadatta Varman and the Rajim Inscription of Vilasatunga. We have also obtained 32 gold coins issued by Varaharaja, Sri Arthapati Raja and Bhavadatta Varman. Short discussions on the inscriptions and coins of the Nala 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 Brishadhwaaja whose appellation resembles that of the Nala king. Sri Rajguru is inclined to take Brishadhwaaja as one of the early Nala kings and the Vita seal has been attributed by Sir John Marshall to the 3rd or 4th century A. D.

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 this dynasty whose name is recorded as Brishadhwaaja flourished in

Central India in Cir. fourth century A. D. The power of the early Nala kings increased rapidly and by the time of king Varaharaja in early fifth century A. D. the political supremacy of the Nalas extended over Bastar-Koraput territories. The Edenga hoard of gold coins issued by king Varaharaja clearly testifies to the fact that the Nalas were a mighty and prosperous power in the fifth century A. D. ruling over north-eastern part of the Deccan. The rise of the Nalas was a great challenge against the prestige and power of the Vakataka monarchs and a clash between these two powers became inevitable. It has already been pointed out that the Vakatakas held sway over the Bastar-Koraput region at the time of Pravarasena I, but after him their political influence declined for sometime over that region. The Vakatakas had to face formidable challenge of the Nala powers from the time of Pravarasena II who attempted to recapture the lost territories. Under Narendrasena, the son and successor of Pravarasena II, the Vakatakas suffered serious reverses at the hands of the Nalas. The Nala king Bhavadatta Varman who consolidated his power in Bastar-Koraput region, invaded the Vakataka dominion and penetrated as far as Nandi-varadhana which was one of the headquarters of the Vakatakas. Narendrasena admitted defeat and was forced to surrender a part of his territory to the victor who is known to have granted a village in Yeotmal in the heart of the Vakataka dominion. After his victory, Bhavadatta Varman is known to have proceeded up to Prayaga where he took his sacred bath at the confluence of the Ganga and the Jamuna and granted lands to the Brahmins. It is not known whether Prayaga was included in the empire of Bhavadatta Varman, but there is no doubt that the Nala empire extended far and wide and embraced a considerable portion of the Deccan and Northern India during his time.

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

names of three generations of Nala kings Prithviraja, Viruparaja and Vilasatunga. The Nalas, however, were not completely ousted from the Bastar-Koraput regions and a copperplate grant discovered from the village Pandiyapathara near Aska reveals that even as late as the 10th century A. D. one Nala king named Bhimasena was ruling over the territory known as Khindira-sringamandala comprising parts of modern Ganjam and Koraput districts.

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 A. D. from Sripura identified with modern Batia Sripura near Parlakimedi in Ganjam district. The territory considerably extended under the next ruler Uma Varman who assumed the title of 'Lord of Kalinga' and made Simhapura, the modern Singupuram in Srikakulam district which was 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 were 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. 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 Vishnu kundin 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 A. D.

The Eastern Gangas

By the end of the fifth century A. D. the Eastern Gangas appeared in south-eastern part of erstwhile larger Koraput district and started there a small principality which was named after the traditional name of Trikalinga. Their rule commenced from Cir. 498 A. D. which is taken to be the initial date of the Ganga era.

The earliest king of this dynasty in Trikalinga was Indra Varman I, whose copperplate grant discovered at Jirjingi near Tekkali in the Srikakulam district(Andhra Pradesh) was issued on the 21 st day of Vaisakha in the year 39, i.e., 537 A. D. The Godavari grant of Raja Prithvimula indicates that Adhiraja Indra, who is identified with Indra Varman I, organised a mighty confederacy and defeated Indra Bhattaraka, the Vishnukundin king of Vengi. The next king after Indra Varman I of Trikalinga so far known to us was Samanta Varman whose Ponnatur grant was issued in the year 64, i.e., 562 A. D. 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 Narsimhapalii charter issued in the year 79 (i.e., 577 A. D.) and the Urlam charter dated in the year 80 (i.e., 578 A. D.) 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 Kalinga-nagara (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, Santabommali and Parlakimedi. 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 of Indra Varman II dated in the year 97 (595 A. D.) and the Chicacole plates of Indra Varman III dated in the year 128 (i.e., 626 A. D.). 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 A.D. and at once began his career of expansion. His North-Indian contemporary Harshavardhana was also then bidding for a career of conquest, and several states at the fringe of the Deccan and North India began to toss in between these two imperial powers. When Harshavardhana 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. 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 "A. D.) to Brahmin Bhavadatta of Kausika-gotra who hailed from Trikalinga, donating the village Bhukkukura

in the Kuruka Rashtra on the occasion of the full-moon day of the month of Kartika.

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 Anuria-1 (Cir. 918 to 925 A. D.) reveals that the forest-clad Trikalinga was an adjoining territory to Vengimandalam. 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 A. D.

The Somavamsis

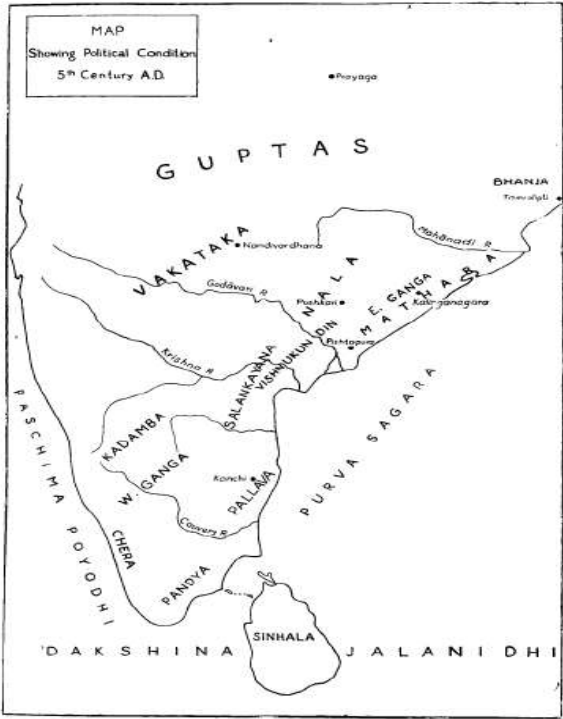
Trikalinga, however, came into prominence with the rise of the Somavamsis in South Kosala. Mahabhavagupta Janamejaya I who consolidated the powers of the Somavamsis in Sambalpur-Sonepur regions by middle of the 9th century A. D. extended authority over this territory and declared himself as Trikalingadhipati.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

Udyotakesari is probably the last king of the dynasty to have suzerainty over the Trikalinga region. The kings who followed him were Janmejaya II, Puranjaya and Karnadeva who were too weak to maintain the integrity of the Somavamsi empire. In about 1023 A. D. 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 be short-lived and after the withdrawal of his conquering arms, the Trikalinga region was claimed by the Ganga king Vajrahasta V, who revived the early family title of Trikalingadhipati. All the Ganga kings who followed Vajrahasta V are known to have borne the title of Trikalingadhipati till the time of Narasimhadeva II who ruled from 1278 to 1305 A. D.

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. 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 A.D. Jajalladeva I of

Ratnapur occupied South Kosala defeating the king Bhujabala of Suvarnapura sometime, before 1114 A. D. The Kalachuris then speedily extended their political power over Kimeri, Lanjika and Andhra regions, at which Chodaganga lost no time to get possession of the whole of Vengi about 1118 A. D. The Trikalanga 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 A. D. 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 A.D. 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 skirts of the Vindhya hills and on the seashore. This defeat enabled the Gangas to exercise undisputed authority over the Trikalanga regions and it also enabled them to annex South Kosala to their empire.





The Chindaka Nagas

During the interregnum, the Ganga-Kalachuri contest for supremacy in the Bastar-Koraput region underwent important political changes. The Naga dynasty had already established its rule in this region as early as the Saka year 945 corresponding to 1023 A.D. The earliest known Naga king named Nripati' Bhushana is believed to have entered into this territory in the train of Rajendra Chola's campaign. It is not quite clear as to whether the Nagas after Rajendra Chola owed allegiance to the Chalukya emperor Somesvara I Ahavamalla (1042-1063 A.D.). 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-gotra and they called themselves Chindakas, probably because they hailed from Sindavadi country comprising parts of modern Karnataka and Tamilnadu states. They not only had for their crest the 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 A. D.) refers to the Naga king Nripati Bhushana who has been taken to be the earliest king of the Chindaka Nagas in Chakrakota roughly comprising the Bastar-Koraput area. He was succeeded by king Jagadeka Bhushana *alias* Dharavarsha who is referred to in the Barsur Inscription of 1060 A. D. The Telugu Chodas, who had entered into Bastar-Koraput region along with the military expedition of the famous Vikramaditya VI sometime before 1063 A. D. (the date of the death of Somesvara I, Ahavamalla the father of Vikramaditya VI), settled in that region as the feudatories of the Chindaka Nagas and became a source of strength for them. The Telugu Choda chief Mahamandale-swara Chandraditya Maharaja, the lord of Ammagama, was a feudatory of Chindaka Naga king Dharavarsha Jagadeka Bhushana. When Maharaja Chandraditya consecrated the temple of God Chandraditieswara constructed by him on the bank of the tank named Chandraditya Samudra excavated by him in the city of Barsur in 1060 A. D. 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, Baudh and Kandhmal districts and he appears to have been defeated by the Bhanja king Yasobhanja who in his Antarigam charter calls himself 'Jagadeka-malla Vijayi', the vanquisher of Jagadeka Malla. This Jagadeka Malla has been identified by Prof. R. D. Banerji with the Mehara chief Jaga Malla, the feudatory of the Chalukya king Bhima I of Gujerat of Vikram Sambat 1264, i.e., 1207 A. D. and he has also been sometimes identified with Jagadeka Malla of the Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani ruling from 1139 to 1149 A. D. But as the Antarigam charter reveals that Yasobhanja in later part of his career was influenced by saint Ramanuja and embraced Vaishnava cult, he may well be assigned to the second half of the 11th century A. D. 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 A. D. and after his death the Chindaka Naga throne was usurped by one of his relatives named Madhurantaka who issued the Danteswara Inscription in 1061 A. D. 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. Madhurantaka 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 indicate that Madhurantaka ruled at least up to 1065 A. D. when he registered the grant of the village Rajapura located 22 miles north of modern Jagadapur in Bhramarakoty Mandala, identified with

modern Umarkot region of Nawarangpur 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 mentions that Somesvara burnt Vengi, subjugated Bhadra-pattana and Vajra and annexed six lakhs and ninety-six villages of Kosala. Bhadrappattana and Vajra are identified with modern Bhandak and Wairi-garh, respectively 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 A. D. speaks of his triumph over Vayiragaram (same as Vajra) and Sakka akottam (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 A. D. The strength of Kulottunga had, however, increased tremendously from 1070 A D 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.

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 utilised 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. 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 Narayanpatna Inscription dated in 1111 A. D. reveals that Kanhara, the son of Somesvara and the grandson of Gunda Mahadevi (mother of Somesvara), succeeded his father sometime before that year, but nothing more is known about him owing to paucity of reliable records. Although the Chindaka Nagas ceased to be reckoned as a political power after Somesvara, scions of his family continued to rule in the Bastar-Koraput area during the 13th century A. D. A king named Jagadeka Bhushana Narasimha was ruling over this region during 1218—1224 A. D. as known from the Jatanpal and Dantesvaraf Inscriptions. Maharaja Jagadeka Bhushana mentioned in the Bhairamgarh Inscription as the worshipper of the feet of Manikya Devi (Danteswari of Dantewada) is taken

to be the same as Jagadeka Bhushana Narasimha, but nothing much is known about him.

The Matsya family

By the middle of 13th century, the south-eastern part of Chindaka Naga dominion passed, on to the hands of a new line of chiefs known in history as the Matsya family and the territory over which they ruled was called 'Vaddadi'. The name Vaddadi is said to have been derived from Odda-Adi meaning the beginning of Odra country and a small village named Vaddadi (17°50' N—82°56' 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 of dated Saka 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 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 1 and he had three sons named Narasimhavardhana Arjuna Deva, Sri Ranga Vardhana 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 A. D. 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 A.D. 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.

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 A. D. and his queen Bhima Devi has also recorded a donation to Simhachalam on Margasira Su.13, Saka 1270 corresponding to Thursday, 4th December 1348 A.D. Jayanta Raju is known to have ruled for a long time and he was succeeded by his son Vira Arjuna Deva sometime before 1354 A. D. He was a feudatory of Ganga king Narasimha Deva III who ruled from 1352 A. D. to 1378 A. D. In 1361 A. D.

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 A. D. 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, wrested the Gajapati monarch in the battle. The Anaparti and the Gopavaram grants reveal that Kumaragiri Reddi who had regained his suzerainty over Rajahmundry in 1389 invaded Odisha under his able general Kataya-vema 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 A. D.) another general of Kumaragiri named Devaya *alias* Goghnaya also claims victory over the Ganga monarch. 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 sometime. But one Simhachalam Inscription reveals that he could regain his power in that region in 1391 A.D.

Under Bhanudeva IV, when 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 A. D. the Odia 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 A. D. which was then apparently under the Reddis.

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 4th and 8th July 1427 A D 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 A. D. and probably during the rule of Pratapa Arjuna. Singa Raju, the grandr son 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 Agaistoma 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 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 Raju 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 A D 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 A D after which he took possession of Kondapalle in 1516 A D .After Konda-palle, the next onslaught came upon Simhachalam and the Vaddadi territory. The Telugu Prabhandha '*Manucharitam*' written by Alksani Peddanna, the court-poet of Krishnadeva Raya, as well as the '*Amukta MalyadC*' 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 against 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 konwn to have made Agraharams and Khondikas tax-free. The genealogy of the Matsya family is presented at Appendix 1 of this Chapter.

The Silavamsa

The Silavamsis of Nandapur were a branch of the famous Saila vamsis who ruled over the Vindhya tract from their capital at Nandi-vardhana

(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 A. D. and their territory was subsequently incorporated into the Haihaya kingdom. After the fall of the dynasty a branch of it 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 the middle of the 14th century A. D. His son Viswanadha Raju *alias* Bhairava Raju was ruling at Nandapur in the second half of the 14th century A.D. 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 A D and the other at Simhachalam dated 1437 A. D. The Srikurmam Inscription states that he washed his sword in the sea and offered the village Kakatapalli and some silver vessels to God Sri Kurma. 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 Nagar-khana. Its limit also extended up to Gummagada and Pottachanchada in Parlakimedi and Badakimedi, respectively. The ruins of the famous throne of 32 steps (Batrish Singhasana) 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 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 Zamin-dars 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 kingdom. 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 favour". A different theory is however advanced by the author of the 'Gangavamsanucharitam' who lived in the middle of the 18th century A. D. 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 now in Gunupur sub division of Rayagada district 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. Oramf advances another theory in his report on 'Nandapuram or Jeypore of 1784 A. D.' 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 A. D. that the plain lands of Odisha and Northern Circars passed from the sway of the Ganga dynasty to that of the Suryavamsi Gajapati kings. As the change 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.

Vinayaka Deo is said to have married princess 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 recognised 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.

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 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 which 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 Vallabha Narayana that had been installed at Duttada by Vallabhadeva Raju of the Matsya family of Vaddadi. Vijaya Chandra died in 1510 A. D. and was succeeded by his son Bhairava Deo who was a feudatory of Gajapati Pratapa-rudra Deva. When Krishnadeva Raya invaded the fort of Kondapalle in 1516 A.D. 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. Viswanatha Deo also constructed rows of temples along the river Nagavali and the ruined temple of Majhighariani near Rayagada is also attributed to him. He was a devoted 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. Very probably during the period of chaos and confusion that followed after the death of Pratapa Rudra Deva in 1540 A. D. Viswanatha Deo declared himself as a Gajapati. But after the accession of Gobinda Vidyadhar to the Cuttack throne he seems to have submitted to his sovereign authority. Viswanatha Deo ruled for a pretty long time and he witnessed the fall of independent Hindu rule in Odisha in 1568, when the rule of Mukunda Deva, the last independent Gajapati King 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.

Muslim Occupation

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 the 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 Balam 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 Kaum'il of the Qutb Shahis.

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

by the help of the local Hindu chiefs and zamindars to whom he delegated the authority of the collection of land-revenue.

Balaram Deo was succeeded by his son Yasovanta Deo in 1597A D. The Moghul emperor Akbar was then casting longing eyes on the Deccan and as 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 A D 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 of it Yasovanta Deo (whom Ferishta wrongly calls Veij Nat Deo) sent his force to make night attacks and plunder the Mohammedans of Kassimkota. The Sultan of Golconda despatched a large army under Chungiz Khan and Dharma Rao to suppress the revolution and to punish Yasovanta Deo. The Mohammedan 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 recognised as his rightful successor.

The accounts of Ferishta clearly indicate that Yasovanta Deo's campaign against the Qutb Shah in 1609 ended in fiasco and that his successor Krishna Deo, who was installed as the Raja by the help of Mohammedan army, acknowledged the suzerainty of the Qutb Shahis and agreed to pay the annual tribute. 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 arrears due to him. The family records' of Jeypore Raj mention that Yasovanta Deo was succeeded by Viravikrama Deo in 1647 A. D. 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 1597A D to 1637 A D. But this does not agree with the account of the Muslim Chronicle according to which Yasovanta Deo died about 1610 A. D. Bidyadhar Singh Deo is inclined to believe that Yasovanta Deo (Dasamatta Deo) continued to rule as a feeble ruler till 1622 A. D. 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. 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 A. D. 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 Lai Krishna Deo Maharaja in

Sambat 1570, i.e. A. D. 1648, to the commander of his forces conferring two villages. This indicates that Krishna Deo who succeeded Yasovanta Deo about 1610 A. D. continued to rule at least up to 1648 A. D.

Raja Krishna Deo was succeeded by his son Viravikrama Deo sometime in the middle of the 17th century A. D. 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 Shiva 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 A D 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 engins 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 Badakhemundi and her son Sri Krishna Deo succeeded Viravikrama in 1669 A.D.; 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 A D. He granted Kumuli and Gundredu as Mokhasa to the family of Pusha-pati 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. But in course of time, the prestige and glory of Nandapur were eclipsed by them when the French and the English

began playing their political games. The Muttas 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 Muttas are now in the taluks of Vizianagaram, Salur, Gajapati-nagaram 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 Jeypore 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 *niyogi Brahmin*.

Maharaja Sri Krishna Deo had four sons, viz., Biswambhara, Mallakimardana Krishna, Hari and Balarama and these four brothers ruled one after the other. The eldest one Biswambhara ascended the throne after the death of his father in 1672. He was a great military genius and with his strong and well trained armies, was a terror to the European traders particularly to the Dutch who used to call him 'Sumbar Deo'. It may be noted here that not only Biswambhara Deo but also his successors down to Raghunatha Krishna were known as 'Sumbar Deo' or 'Sumbur Dus' by the Europeans. Biswambhara Deo's military exploit is known from an Odia inscription 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 of Andhra Pradesh)) for defraying the expenditure for the worship of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami.

Biswambhara Deo organised 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 Muttas of Potnuru and Bhogapuram. It was to face this trouble that Biswambhara Deo organised 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 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 organised 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 Rana-bahu. The family of Ranasingha got Shuidi or Chemudu (now in Bobbili 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 Pal-konda 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 zamin-dari of Pachipenta excluding the seven villages, viz., Sunki, Rajagada, Chalamput, 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 of Mangaraj. Garayay Deo received the territory of Andra 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.

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 Sultan Abu Hussain of Golconda, who was then gasping in the whirl pool of Moghul imperialism.

Biswambhara 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 Francis 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

Nandapur forces captured from the Mohammedans fourteen country-made cannons which are still preserved in the Jeypore palace.

Mallakimardana Krishna organised 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 have been a variant form of it.

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 Aurangzeb who incorporated the entire Deccan to the Moghul empire and appointed the Subedar of the Deccan who later on came to be known as the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Balaram 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 A. D. assuming the name Raghunatha Krishna. The second son Sankara remained as the Jagirdar of Gunupur while the third son Mukunda received Rayagada as Jagir.

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:

"Ranga Rao, a neighbouring Raja (clearly the Raja of Bobbili), upon clearing a tank in 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-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 Metchlepatam 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 A. D. 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 A. D. He appointed Viziam Raju of Vizianagaram taluk, a relation of Pushapati, to look after the management of Jeypore estate. This was a political blunder as this new Dewan secretly acted against the interests of Jeypore and instigated the neighbouring zamindars of the plains to encroach upon the contiguous territories of the Nandapur kingdom. Balaram III, who succeeded Ramachandra Deo on his death in 1711, rightly resented the appointment of Viziam Raju and compelled him to retire from administrative affairs. But it was too late as by the time all the zamindars in the plains had seceded from his kingdom. The rulers of Bindra-Nowagarh. 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 A. D. He assumed power at the age of 22 years probably with the help of Maharaja Jugaraj Deo of Kalahandi, whom he gave away the garh of Kashipur, together with Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahul-patna in 1712. He 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 Chintamani Gauda and Allar Khan, a resident of Thuba 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 Garia-ghat. 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 *Danasanas*' (grants) were granted to Brahmins in his regime. The village of Maghuput near Gajapatnagaram (Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh) still bears testimony to his generosity. During his reign a great portion of the coastal tract was taken away by Viziam Raju who with the help of Jafar Ali Khan encroached upon the territories of Nandapur.

Anglo-French conflict

The death of Aurangzeb 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 Chica-cole 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 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 giving rise to a dispute between his son Ahmed Ali and Chanda Saheb for the Nawabship. In 1750 the French protege Muzafarjung became the Nizam who was shortly after killed, whereupon the French declared Salabatjung, the third son of Asaf Jha, as the Nizam. Th-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 French with the help of Gajapati Viziam Raju of Vizianagaram. But the attempt of Jafar Ali was foiled as Bussey could win over Viziam 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 Viziam 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 a low ebb. Fortunately for the English, Viziam 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 Circai. 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 Rajahmundry 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, Viziam 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 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 plains, 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.

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 A. D. In order to strengthen the capital he constructed a fort at the foot of the

Naktidongar hill. He married Lalitamani Devi, the grand-daughter of Raja Udaya Singh of Kalahandi and consolidated his friendship with the ruler of that state. Vikram Deo had a strong army and he stationed a troop of 4000 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 Umarmot.

British Occupation

In 1768 the successor of Viziam Raju claimed the Jeypore territory under an alleged patta granted in 1752 by Salabatjung, the then Subedar of the Deccan. The patta recorded the grant of the villages-Kasipuram, Nandapur, Madgol, etc., by way of Jagir to Raja Viziam 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 Viziam Raju and thereupon some disaffected chiefs and zamindars rose against Vizianagaram with the open help of the Raja of Jeypore. It was during this course of this disturbance that the British first asserted their authority over the hill country by sending a body of troops to Jeypore. In 1773 Vikram Deo assembled a strong force in the Rayagada valley and made arrangements for a reinforcement of 2,000 Maratha horses. He offered the hand of his daughter to the Raja of Parlakimedi to get his alliance in that critical time.

Captain Richard Matthews, who was then commanding the Northern Circars, was deputed by the East India Company to march into the hill country of Jeypore with a company of Sibbandis of the Raja of 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 towards Narayanpatna. On 14th February, he wrote from his camp near Jeypore that he had come through the pass with great difficulty as the enemy continuously fought with his army and that he was by that time only six coss from Jeypore. He besieged the fort of Jeypore in the last week of February and defeated the Maratha troops who rushed to the help of the Raja. Vikram Deo subsequently "agreed to surrender the fort and quit all pretensions to the several pass leading into the Circar, requesting that he might be spared the good country to the westward". Capt. Matthews took possession of the fort built of mud. "The wall, 20 ft. high. The bastions very good, the rampart tolerable and the ditch 20 ft. wide and as many deep". He ordered the fort to be destroyed, and the ruins of it are seen at present to 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 estate 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 zamin-dari 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 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 Russell, a member of the Board of Revenue, was sent as Special Commissioner to find out measures for the suppression of the troubles and" in 1839. On his advice, the Act XXVI was passed. According to this Act, 7/8th of the district was removed from the operation of much of the ordinary law and administered directly by the Collector with extraordinary powers conferred upon him in the capacity of Agent to the Governor. Later on, the extent of application of this special law was gradually reduced but the Jeypore estate continued to remain under this Act. After the creation of

separate Odisha Province in April 1936 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 took place between the Maharaja and his eldest son, the latter being supported by the chief Queen and some influential Sirdars. Both the parties solicited arbitration of Smollett, the Agent, who came to Parvatipuram towards the end of April 1849 to hear complaints and to suggest some compromise. The Maharaja did not come to meet him in person but the son came with some Sirdars and armed guard of one thousand and demanded some changes in administration. Smollett thereafter separated four taluks, viz. Gunupur, Rayagada, Narayan-patna 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 and 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 authorised 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 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 government and maintenance of peace and order. But the opinion of Smollett was probably not communicated to the Governor-General.

Smollett was succeeded as Agent by Reade who was advised to follow a policy of non-interference. The old Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo died on 10th August 1860 and was succeeded by his son Sri Ramachandra Deo. Fane, the then Agent, observed that from the administrative experience of the

taluks below the Ghats no reasonable difficulty be apprehended in establishing a police and proper tribunals in the hill tracts of Jeypore. He supported the policy of Smolett and ultimately the proposal to locate an Assistant Agent together with an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore was sanctioned by Government. With the assumption of the direct administration of the Jeypore country, four Sub-Magistrates were placed above the Ghats at Jeypore, Nawrangpur, Mahadeoput and Aurada with a considerable police force. In the territory below the Ghats, including the Khond and Saora hill tracts, there were two Sub-Magistrates with police force one at Gunupur and the other at Rayagada.

The introduction of the British Police and Magistracy into the Jeypore territory gave rise to some reactions among the advisers of the Maharaja and the situation was brought under control after the arrest of the leading malcontents. In July 1864, there was an outbreak of the Sborra 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 Vizaga-patam police as well as with the assistance of the Maharaja of Jeypore. Five Saora leaders were hanged at the foot of the Ghats and nine were transported for life, while orders were passed to station a strong police guard at a central place in the Saora hills. When the police guard moved to take this position towards the end of 1865, they were attacked by the Saoras and were forced to retreat. But in January 1866, the Saoras were overwhelmed and the police occupied the selected post firmly. Three of the ring leaders were transported for life on that occasion.

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 tana. The young Raja's education was entrusted to a renowned scholar, J. Marsha, M.A., LL.B. He married in 1893 a princess 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. was presented to the Prince of Wales when the latter visited Madras. He purchased the Pachipenta estate for rupees six lacs after which the boundary of Jeypore estate was extended down to the Ghat near Itikavalsa. The Pachipenta estate had formerly been granted by

Biswambhara Dso- 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 Madgol 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 of rupees to the Madras War Fund and a thousand rupees every month till the war lasted. He contributed Rs. 25,000 for a fighter plane ' to be named after Jeypore. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal.

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

In 1920 all the Agency tracts of Garijam, 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 parcelled out into four subdivisions called the Kondh, Savara, Oriya and Ghats, each in charge of an officer called Assistant Commissioner. But the experiment was abandoned in 1923.

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

In 1932 the Government of India appointed a Boundary Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir O'Donnel to enquire into the amalgamation of different Odia speaking tracts. Vikram Deo produced witnesses from Jeypore before the Commission for amalgamation of Vizagapatam Agency tract particularly the whole of Jeypore with Odisha. A separate province for Odias was formed from 1st April 1936 including the Jeypore Agency. In newly formed Odisha State, Koraput was made a separate district which comprised the whole estate of Jeypore . Even though Jeypore was the seat of Jeypore Maharaja (Zamindar of Jeypore estate) Koraput which is at a distance of 23k.m. k.m. up hill was made the district head quarter . 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 Odisha Estates Abolition Act was passed and the estate of Jeypore was vested in Government of Odisha.

National Movement

During the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, which has been characterized as the War of Independence in India, Raja Vikram Deo of Jeypore maintained a strict neutrality and there was no record to show his alignment either with the rebels or with the British. In Sambalpur a great rising took place under the leadership of Surendra Sai who could not be suppressed till 1862 A. D. 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 an evidence against the latter. The letter was dated 20th September 1862 A. D. 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 throne 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 letter to Surendra Sai and the Judicial Commissioner Sir John Scarlett Campbell in his judgment declared that the letter was a forged document.

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 remain 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.

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 freedom movement. Odisha was formed as a separate province on 1st April 1936. This was the first state in the country to be formed on linguistic basis along with Sindh (now in Pakistan). Whole of Jeypore estate comprised the new district of Koraput. Even though the seat of the Maharaja (Zamindar) was Jeypore, Koraput was made district which is at a distance of 23 k.m. up hill apparently for cooler climate liked by the British officers. Mr R.C.S. Bell was the first Collector of the the Head quarter of the new district. 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 organised 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 of which many village roads were constructed, drinking water wells were dug and spinning centres started. In 1938-39 the enrolment to the primary Congress membership rose to 56,000.

With the outbreak of the World War II 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.

The August Revolution of 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 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 shops and in front of Courts.

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 a Bhumia tribal Lakshmana Naiko of Tentuligumma of present Boipariguda Block of Jeypore 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 bayoneted. On 24th August a large procession proceeded to Dabugan(now in Nawrangpur district) 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.

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. Lakshmana Naiko was made to mount the gallows in Berhampur Central Jail on 29th August 1943. Many other freedom fighters were also confined inside Berhampur jail. A noted freedom fighter late Sadashiva Tripathy (who became subsequently Chief Minister of Odisha) met Laxmana Naiko in his cell in the evening preceding to the date of hanging. Sada shiva Tripathy asked Laxmana as to what message Laxmana would like to convey to his people. The tribal freedom fighter in a brave voice replied " if existence of Sun and the Moon in the sky is the truth, that mother India to achieve her freedom is also the 'Truth' ". Such were the words of this tribal revolutionary who spoke in a charged and confident tone. To commemorate his name, a Memorial Hall has been constructed at Jeypore and a bust statue has been installed at Bhubaneswar.

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 courts imposed fines amounting to Rs. 11,200 out of which Rs. 9,371 was realised. 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

Some of the important persons who participated in freedom movement from present Koraput district are late Radhakrushna Biswasray, late Radha Mohan Sahu, late Harihara Mishra, late Mallu Santa. Late Mrs. Laxmi Panda even though was not a freedom fighter in India, she was a soldier in Indian National Army of Netaji Subash Bose in Burma (now Myanmar) at a very young age. A short description on these persons is given below.

Harihar Mishra

Harihar Misra was one of the great Odia revolutionaries of his time in the estate of Jeypore. He was born in 1886 in the Princely State of Boudh. He was an activist by birth. Although he was the eldest son of the royal Priest he raised his voice against castism and rebelled against the tyranny of the Raja and his patron, the British Rulers. When the British Government issued a warrant of arrest, Harihar slipped out of Boudh in disguise. He had completed his school education and was also married by that time. He arrived at Kolkata to seek his fortune and worked as a cook in a Bengali family. Then he served under a renowned advocate who helped him in acquiring a legal practitioner's certificate. He stayed at Kolkata for about 12 years and then left for Cuttack where he met the top Odia leaders like Madhusudan Das, Krishna Chandra Gajapati and Gopabandhu Das who were in need of a young enthusiastic and efficient person to extend the activities of Utkal Samilani in the Estate of Jeypore. He reached Jeypore and with the help of a school teacher Gorachand Samantray he met the Maharaja of Jeypore Sri Vikram Dev Verma. With a short period of time the king too accepted him as a close associate. Under the able leadership of Harihar, the activities of Utkal Samilani reached the grass root level of the Estate.

Radhakrishna Biswasray

Radhakrishna Biswasray was the prisoner among the freedom fighters of Koraput region. He was born at Parvatipur of then Madras Presidency on 3rd April 1905. His parents shifted to Jeypore and resided there. Radhakrishna passed SSLC examination in 1922 from Jeypore High School and joined as a clerk at Koraput Collectorate. Being inspired by the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi he left the services to join the National Movement. Gopanabdh Choudhury advised him to work under Niranjana Patnaik, the most dedicated freedom fighter of Ganjam. He joined the Salt Satyagraha at Huma and was arrested at Berhampur. He was imprisoned in the Koraput jail without any trial from May to July 1930. With Dibakar Patnaik he was shifted to Central jail Vishakhapatnam where he met many top Congress leaders of India. The Gandhian philosophy got ingrained in his blood. He was released from jail after Gandhi- Irwin Pact was signed. Biswasray with his co-freedom fighters met Gandhiji at Vizianagaram. He started his work with "Padayatra" all over the region from Gunupur to Motu and Umerkote to Pottangi. The Government was irritated by his activities and again he was arrested and sent to Rajmuhundry Jail where he remained till 20.12.1934. The National Congress Golden Jubilee meeting was held at Lucknow on 31.03.1936 and Biswasray attended this meeting. After his return the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Indian National Congress was observed at Jeypore. During 1937-38 many Primary Congress Committees were constituted to popularize Congress under his able leadership along with his two close associates Radha Mohan Sahu and Sadasiba Tripathy. In 1941 he was made President of Utkal Congress Committee. In the same year he participated in the Vani Satyagraha and was imprisoned in the Berhampur jail. As one of the top ranking leaders of Odisha he attended the Congress meeting at Bombay where Gandhiji announced the Mantra "Do or Die" on 09.08.1942 and started "Quit India Movement".

After independence under the premiership of Dr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, Biswasray worked as PWD Minister. He was active in politics till 1963. The scenario of Indian politics gradually lost all its glory and the old veteran leaders of Congress withdrew themselves from the organization. He breathed his last on the 2nd May 1984 at the age of 80. He is no more but his sweet memories are still living in the minds of the people of Koraput.

Radha Mohan Sahu

Radha Mohan Sahu, a dedicated leader of the freedom movement in Koraput was born at Jeypore town on the 4th October 1902. After completing his school education at Jeypore he worked as a teacher in Jeypore High School in 1925. In 1934 he joined National Congress and took active part in

this movement with Radhakrishna Biswasray and Sadasiva Tripathy. After the formation of the new State of Odisha in 1936 Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee was formed and accordingly Radha Mohan was appointed as Secretary of the District Congress Committee. He walked in the dense forest of this tribal region and propagated the message of Mahatma Gandhi. He organized village people against the oppression and atrocity by the Government officials and Sahukars. He motivated people to boycott the foreign articles. Even the Bondas and Koyas of Malkangiri area started spinning and weaving Khadi. He formed Primary Congress committees in villages. Laxman Naik was very close to him. In 1939 Gandhiji started Satyagraha and campaigns that followed throughout India vehemently opposing the British Government. Radha Mohan was arrested for launching campaign in Koraput region and was imprisoned in Berhampur jail from December 1940 to November 1941. Radha Mohan was again arrested on 10th August 1942. After 3 years on 20th August 1945 he was released from Berhampur jail.

Mallu Santa

Mallu Santa, one of the leading tribals who joined the National Movement as a member of Indian National Congress was born in 1922. He was an under matriculate and took keen interest in social service. He joined Indian National Congress in 1939 and organized people in remote tribal areas to revolt against the British Rulers. He was imprisoned for 6 months in 1940 and again for 2 years in 1942 for taking active part in freedom movement. He became a member of the District Congress Committee and in the General Election held in 1957 he contested as a congress candidate from Pottangi Assembly Constituency and got elected to the State Legislative Assembly. Again in 1967 he was elected from Nandapur Constituency as a candidate from Indian National Congress Party. This tribal leader breathed his last on 12th September 1982

Laxmi Panda

Laxmi (Indira) Rath was one of the youngest members of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose's India National Army, and among the few Odia women.

Laxmi Rath was born sometime in 1930 in Rangoon where her parents were engaged in the Railways. Her parents were residents of Jeypore of Koraput district and migrated to Burma to earn their livelihood as workers. When the Japanese overran parts of Burma in 1942, British air bombardments became a daily routine. Both her parents were killed in a British air raid. The young Laxmi Rath and her even younger brother were orphaned. The determination to avenge the death of her parents made her

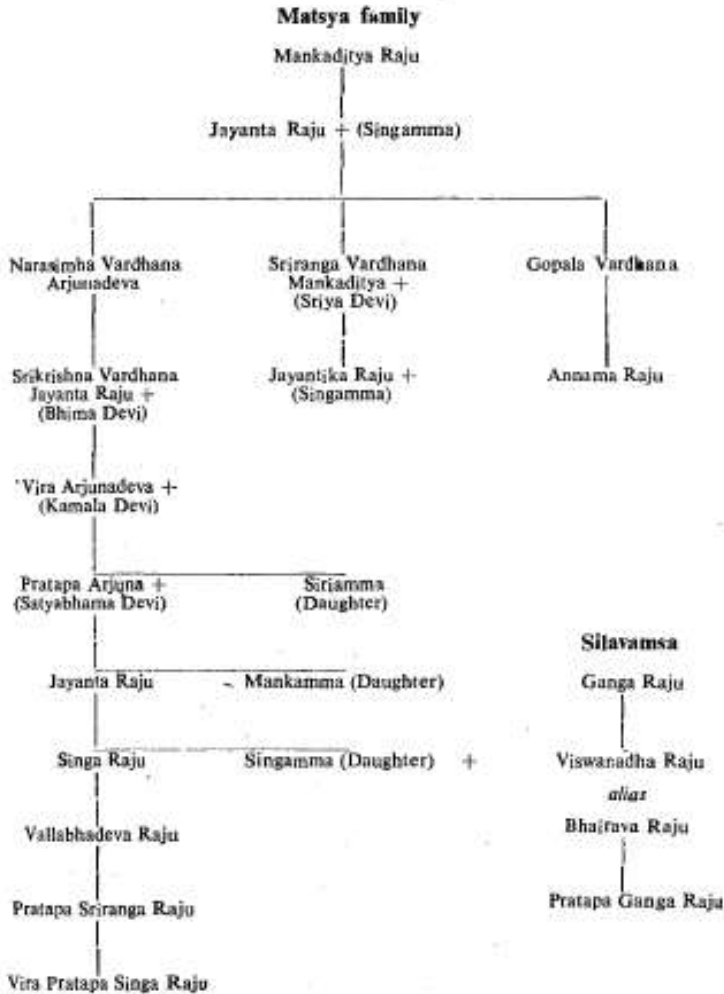
go to the nearby I.N.A.(Indian National Army)Camp where she begged for enrollment in the rank and file. The frail Laxmi was hardly fourteen years of age, and was refused by the Camp commanders. However because of strong determination on the part of the young girl ultimately she was taken in the Rani Jhansi Regiment under Captain Lakshmi Sehgal. She was injured by shrapnel, the scars of which she still carried till her death. Laxmi was right by the side of Netaji up till the time he gave the call for disbandment of the I.N.A. After the surrender of Singapore, the arrested members of the Indian National Army were classed as 'white', 'black', or 'grey' according to the perceived innocence or culpability of their motives. Laxmi Panda had been classified as white, meaning that she was a hardcore war criminal. Even the British Secret Service agents were baffled by this petite teenaged girl who had wielded .303 Lee Enfield rifles. They let her go free; as they did not arrest persons who were less than 16 years of age.

Finding no one of her kin there in Burma, the young girl made her way back to Odisha, the home of her parents, a place that she had never seen, but only heard of. She married another I.N.A veteran Khageswar Panda of Hinjilikatu of Ganjam district in 1951. Since then she was known as Laxmi Panda. Her husband got a job as a driver in Hirakud Dam project, and the next few years were spent happily. Her troubles began after her husband died in 1976. Left all alone with an alcoholic son, she had to work as a domestic servant, a day labourer and a store attendant at Jeypore, the native place of her parents working for a pittance to eke out a living. She was not recognized by Government of Odisha as a freedom fighter despite several INA veterans, including Captain Lakshmi Sehgal corroborating her role.

Anil Dhir who is a free lance journalist took up her case and collected all the necessary affidavits and papers from other INA veterans, including one from Lakshmi Sehgal at Kanpur and prepared a thick dossier. Laxmi Pandas met the President of India Mrs. Pratiba Patil at the Rasthrapati Bhavan on 12th August 2008. The President conferred the Rashtriya Swatantra Sainik Samman (national honour) on her on the 25th of September 2008. However she did not live long enough after that. Just two weeks later on the 7th October, 2008, she breathed her last. Laxmi Panda was given a State funeral by Government of Odisha.

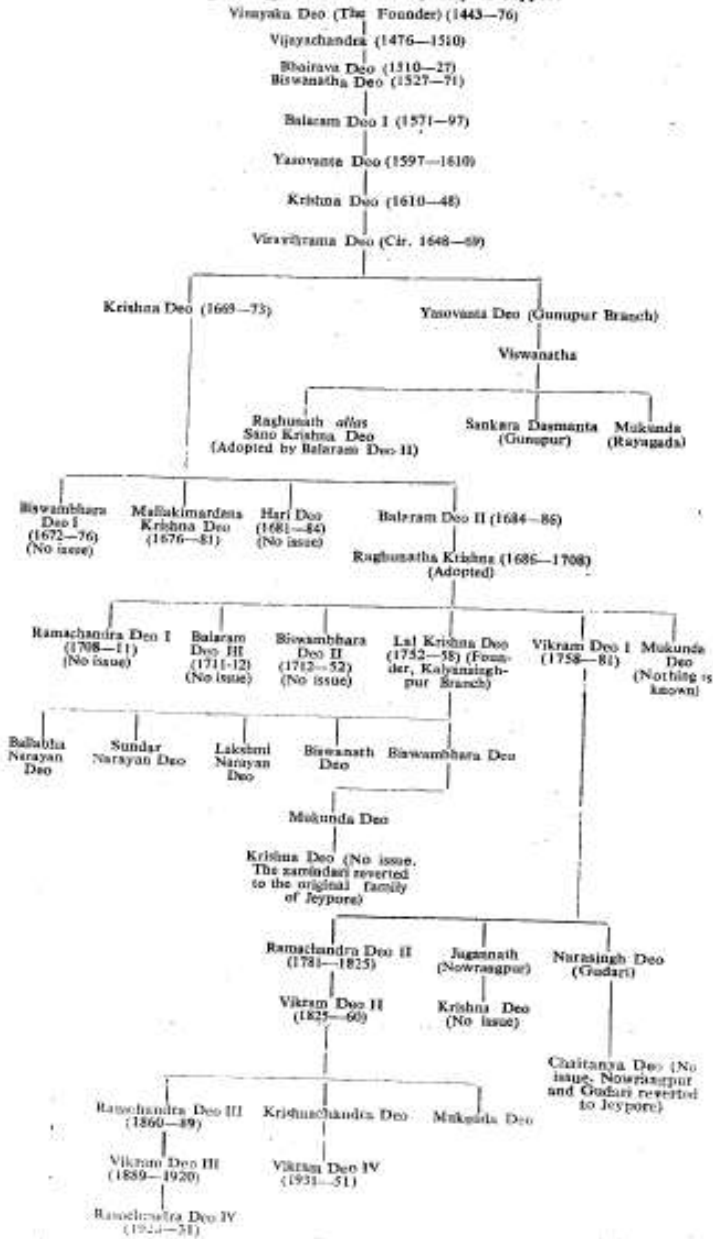
APPENDIX I

The genealogies of the Matsya family of Oddadi and
Silavamsa of Nandapur



APPENDIX II

The genealogy of the Solar Dynasty of Jeypore



History of Post Independence Period

Jeypore was not a ruling princely state but an estate or a Zamindari. The Odisha Estate Abolition Act, 1951 (OEA ACT) provided scope to the Government to vest the estates. Jeypore estate was abolished with effect from 29.12.1952 in Government notification no.8231-R-dt. 29.12.1952 under the OEA Act.

After vesting of the zamindari, Anchals in Koraput district were formed as units of revenue administration. Government of Odisha took all necessary steps to take administrative changes of the estates as soon as possible. The Collector of Koraput was cautioned to guard against any disorder and chaos. Section 5(h) and 44 of the Act provided for taking action in case an intermediary did not deliver his estate by specific date. All relevant registers showing the individual demands of the tenants were to be taken over for preparing the Government demand. It was also decided by the Government to retain the services of the ex-estate personnel on their existing pay till the question of absorption or discharge was settled according to their suitability.

It was published in the press that all the estates situated in Ganjam and Koraput districts would be notified with effect from 1st July, 1952 and taken over by the same day. The Maharaja of Paralakhemundi, the Raja Bahadur or Khalikote along with other estate holders filed writs before the Honorable Orissa High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for issue of mandamus against the state of Odisha restraining them from issuing any rectification or taking any other steps under the Orissa Estate Abolition Act of 1951 in respect of the estates to which these applications related. All these applications were made on common ground, the Hon'ble High Court heard the case till December, 1952 and dismissed the petitions. The Zamindars chose to file an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court but they lost the appeal. Then the Government declared their estates to have passed on to and vested in the state on 01.06.1953. In 1962 Kashipur Tehsil (which was a Zamindari under the erst while Maharaja of Kalahandi) of Kalahandi district was merged with Koraput district which is now in Raygada district. In 1950, the President of India, acting in exercise of the powers derived under constitution of India issued the Scheduled Area order by virtue of which the entire Koraput District was declared as a Scheduled Area.

Earlier there were only three sub divisions with Head quarters at Koraput, Nowrangpur and Raygada. In 1962 Malkangiri and Gunupur Sub-Divisions were formed and thus the District was divided into 5 Sub-Divisions namely, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Raygada, Gunupur and Malkangiri, Koraput Sub Division consisted of 2 Tahasils namely, Koraput and Nandapur

(with Tehsil head quarter at Pottangi), Nawarangpur Sub-Division consisted of five Tahasils namely Jeypore, Nawarangpur, Borigumma, Kotpad and Umerkote. Malkangiri Sub-Division consisted of two Tahasils namely Malkangiri and Motu, Gunupur Sub-Division consisted of two Tahasils namely Gunupur and Bissam Cuttack. Rayagada Sub-Division consists of two Tahasils namely Kashipur and Rayagada. Malkangiri, Motu and Kotpad Tahasils were created on 1st January 1962 and 1st August 1962 respectively.

A new Sub-division with its headquarter at Jeypore that comprised of Jeypore, Borigumma and Kotpad Tahasil was created. During 1974 a new Tahasil with Headquarters at Machkund was created in Koraput Sub-Division bifurcating Nandapur Tahasil. In 1978 a new Tahasil at Kodinga came in to existence in Nawarangpur Sub-division by splitting Nawarangpur Tahasil. During 1983 two more new Tahasils were created with Headquarters at Chitrokonda and Dabugam by splitting Malkangiri and Umerkote Tahasils in Malkangiri and Nawarangpur Sub-divisions respectively. As a result there existed 6 Sub-Division with 15 Tehsils , 40 Police Stations, 42 community Development Blocks and 574 no of Gram Panchayats in the District till it was divided in to four separate districts with their Headquarters at Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada vide Notification No - DRC-36/92-49137/R, dtd - 1.10.1992. of the Government of Odisha, Revenue & Excise Department. In 1992 when Government of Odisha created many new districts, Koraput district was divided into four districts with Rayagada, Nawarangpur and Malkangiri as new districts while Koraput was confined to two Sub Divisions of Koraput and Jeypore. In the post independence period, historical developments of the district is associated with a series of events. Boodan saint Vinoba Bhave reached Koraput for a padayatra ((Foot march) which he started on 6th June 1955 and ended on 30th September same year. This pada yatra was for Bhoodan movement requesting big land holders for distribution of lands to the landless. Following him many Srvodaya workers came to Koraput district for social work for upliftment of the poor.

In the early 1960s thousands of Pakistani Hindu families came to this district to make their fortune in this soil. Exodus of these Hindu Bengali refugees from East Pakistan under duress necessitated a rehabilitation programme for the Government of India. The Dandakaranya Development Project came into existence in terms of the Government of India resolution dated 12 September 1958, for the avowed purpose of effective and expeditious execution of the schemes to resettle displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya area which spread over erstwhile larger Koraput district of Odisha and Bastar district of Madhya

Pradesh for the integrated development of the area with particular regard to the promotion of the interests of the area's tribal population. Vast chunk of sparsely populated forest land in Dandakaranya area covering Koraput district of Odisha and Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh was chosen for settlement of these refugees. Thus Dandakaranya Development Authority (DDA) was set up with Head Quarter at Koraput having three zones at Malkangiri, Umarkote (now in Nawrangpur district) and Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh. Some displaced persons (D Ps) from East Pakistan were also settled in Koraput district at Sunabeda and Padwa in Nandapur Tehsil. One Industrial Technical Institute at Sunabeda was established to impart training to DPs for skill improvement.

D D A took up over all resettlement programme of the refugees called displaced persons (DPs). It simultaneously took up the resettlement of the local tribal people. However a better package was offered to the DPs compared to the tribal. Many new villages were established in these zones, each village assigned with a number. Vast jungle area with precious timber growth were cleared, lands reclaimed and developed for agriculture and other projects as well as to build settlement colony. Thousands of trees were truncated for their encampment and rehabilitation and innumerable forest animals gradually got extinct. There was a complete change in the environment. Agricultural lands appeared in places where there was dense forest once upon a time. Fish ponds were also developed for pisciculture by the D Ps. But local tribal inspite of the resettlement package given by the DDA continued to remain marginalised. .Because D D A mainly focussed on D.Ps. Never the less DDA developed the area of these two zones of Malkangiri and Umerkot through a number of infrastructure projects like roads, establishment of specialized hospitals, schools and irrigation projects etc.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement

In the post independence period, a number of projects were taken up in the district which caused displacement and resettlement of the displaced persons. The Constitution of India in its Seventh Schedule provides for the relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the dominions of India and Pakistan. Accordingly, the government of India evolved certain policy guidelines for the resettlement of persons displaced from Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. But the Constitution did not have a comprehensive policy for the resettlement of those who had been displaced due to the establishment of various development projects within India.

In the absence of a uniform national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation, each ministry has drafted its own official guidelines for rehabilitating oustees affected by the projects.

Our Constitution provides certain benefits to the tribals and gives special priority for their upliftment. In accordance with this, Ministry of Home Affairs issued a set of guidelines on rehabilitation of displaced tribals which were based on the recommendations made by a conference of Chief Ministers held under Union Home Ministry. With the instruction of the Bureau of Public Enterprises under Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Water Resources impressed upon all state governments to implement the policy directives that there should be a rehabilitation cell in each and every project to identify persons displaced due to land acquisition, and make adequate provision for agricultural and homestead land for them. Entire cost is to be borne by the project authorities. On the basis of these directives, project authorities both at government and private sector, prepared popular packages for Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R & R), apprised the Government at the State and National level as well as the project affected persons, but this was not strictly adhered to. For example, at the time of inception of Upper Kolab dam project in Koraput district in 1976, the three major ways of R & R available then under the state rehabilitation guidelines were allotment of land for agriculture or payment of cash in lieu of it, house space in resettlement camp, and employment in the project. All the 3179 families spread over 49 villages, affected by the project have not yet received the full benefits under the package. Displacement of Chikapar is a peculiar case which can be seen from the description below.

Chikapar has suffered from repeated displacement due to various reasons. The villagers reported to have been forced to be displaced from place to place in the vicinity of Sunabeda but have not been paid adequate compensation. Some families have still been trying to get their dues and running to revenue offices at Koraput. The villagers have been displaced twice during the last 40 years, i.e. from 1966. The history of repeated displacement is as follows

The first displacement took place in the mid-1960's due to establishment of H.A.L. at Sunabeda. The village was originally located at the heart of present Sunabeda township. The villagers were asked to vacate and settle in a vast barren land near Sirisiguda at about 4 Kms. away from the original settlement. The villagers were paid Rs.100.00 per acre of land categorized as class-I and Rs.50.00 for land categorized as class-II. No compensation was sanctioned for construction of house. The whole land, as reported by the villagers, belongs to two persons namely, Pala Patro and

Kumandan Patro, who handed over the land to the Government on lease. About 300 families were reported to be displaced.

After 10 years (i.e. towards mid 1970s) of settlement, Naval Armament Depot (NAD) was established for security reason, quite closer to the village. As a result, the agricultural land of some families was acquired but no compensation was paid, as the villagers were not legal owners of the land. Few families, mostly belonging to S.C. community, were displaced and settled at the present Chikapar village, about 4 Kms. away. The villagers faced the second displacement due to commencement of Upper Kolab Project (UKP) in the year 1976.

Due to commencement of UKP, the village started submerging in the reservoir w.e.f. the year 1982. The villagers were asked to vacate the place and settle at a place near Kotpad. Many families did not like the place and preferred to settle at places of their choice on receipt of compensation under Vanavasa scheme at the rate of Rs.14,041.00 per household. Most of the households preferred to settle at the present Chikapar village. About 250 families settled here on displacement in the year 1986. So far about 18 families reported to have not been paid the compensation of Rs.14,041/- due to various complex issues, e.g. issue of joint family, extent of loss in the previous settlement, errors in survey by the project authorities. Such families have been trying since last 30 years, i.e. from 1986 to get the amount of compensation under Vanavasa scheme and running to revenue offices at Koraput from time to time.

Upper Kolab Multi Purpose Project

Upper Kolab Hydro Electric project is one of the multipurpose project in the state of Odisha. The dam is constructed on the river Kolab which originates from Sankaram Hills in the laps of Deomali mountain range in Koraput district. The main river joins with two tributaries "Kerandi" and "Guradi" in its journey of about 80 Kms before checked by the man made dam at Kolab Nagar , a place that lies between Koraput and Jeypore covering around 110 Sq.Km storing water for the multipurpose project . It has the capacity to produce 320 MW of electricity using its 4 Units and the firm power is 95 MW i.e. the designed energy of Upper Kolab is 831 Million units. On the irrigation front the project covers a total of 70252 hectare in the downstream. Apart from producing electricity and providing irrigation to the agriculture fields, the project has also been used for promoting pisciculture and for distributing water to Nalco at Damanjodi, HAL at Sunabeda and SEWA paper Mill in Jeypore. It also provides drinking water to people in Damanjodi, Sunabeda, Koraput and Jeypore through pipe water supply. From the tourist's point of view too this project has caught attention of domestic and foreign tourists for its rich natural ambience all across and man made garden near the dam site in Kolab Nagar. Many films have been shot

at different places in and around the reservoir. As a whole the project has created a great impact on the social life of the region by generating different livelihood opportunities for the people living around and far off. The project construction activities had begun in 1975 while power generation and irrigation through canals were started in 1987.

NALCO

The National Aluminium Company (NALCO) which comes under the Navratna group of Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) is one of the largest integrated aluminium projects of the world which was established in Koraput district of Odisha in the year 1981. NALCO was established to extract bauxite ore from the vast reserves (the reserves in Koraput district are estimated to be 486 million tonnes) in the Panchpatmali hills of the district and process it into alumina. The NALCO mines have a production capacity of 63 lakh tonnes per annum and the refinery complex in Damanjodi, which is 11 km away from the mine site, has an installed capacity of 21 lakh tonnes of alumina annually (Stanley 1996).

Resettlement at NALCO (National Aluminium Copany)

The rehabilitated colonies were established in two phases. Initially the government established the rehabilitation colonies in an area which is just 2 kilometers away from the plant site of the company which is named as Amalabadi Colony or also known as Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Colony. The naming of the colony after Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar opens the symbolic space for resistance, and grounding resistance against globalisation processes promoting inequality in local spaces (Burawoy, 2000). This colony was meant for initial resettlement of 441 displaced families from 13 villages. But later on, in the year 2003, another resettlement colony was set up in Champapadar which is close to Goudaguda village. Initially this colony was meant to resettle 76 households from the village of Khoraguda and displaced families from its surrounding villages. This colony is situated 7 kilometers away from the township and is also far away from the plant office.

To resettle the project affected displaced people, the company took various steps. It provided pucca houses of 40 square meter area consisting of one living room and a kitchen to the displaced people. The estimated cost of the pucca house was Rs. 14500/-. The other benefits associated with the relocated areas included water taps, schools and approach roads.

The Government of Odisha assisted the company in providing a resettlement house of about 100 square feet area located in 0.04 acres of land. All the houses to resettle the displaced families were constructed by NALCO with the help of the government of Odisha.

Displacement and NALCO

According to study conducted by Reddy in 1993 by March 1992, the project at Damanjodi site had displaced and resettled 441 families at the resettlement colony of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Resettlement Colony which is popularly known as Amalabadi. His study showed that up to 1991, the company acquired a total land of 7,056 acres of land and later the government acquired 43.75 acres of land from the private land for the construction of the resettlement colony at Amalabadi. The project affected 25 villages of which 14 villages were directly affected and the other 11 villages were indirectly affected by the project (Reddy 1993). Other studies by Stanley (1996), Dash (2008) and Samata (2010) shows that, in later part of the project due to its expansion in the district caused displacement of 630 families at Damanjodi site. The number of affected villages increased to 26 villages (Stanley 1996; Samata 2010). Out of total displaced families, 441 families were rehabilitated at Amalabadi camp. Subsequently nother 156 families were settled in the same camp. A second DP camp at Champapadar was initiated for 75 households displaced from Khoraguda and Champapadar villages. At present there are more than 200 families who are living in the Shaheed Laxman Nayak resettlement colony which later became known as Champapadar DP camp (Samata 2010).

Immigration and emigration issues including urbanisation of population in the district

Migration in Koraput District is increasing with a sharp upward curve, in fact doubling from 2006 to 2007 and rising another 25% by 2008, an alarming trend.

Large tribal population of this district mostly depends on the natural resources and subsistence farming. The total forest cover after independence in these regions was 70%. But it has reduced to less than 30%. As a result of industrial growth, infrastructure development, construction of large dams and clearance of forest for human habitation, all of which have negatively affected tribal livelihoods, employment and food security and have made tribal people vulnerable forcing them to look for alternative forms of livelihood. Thus, labour migration has emerged as one of the main alternatives for tribal people who meet the demands for unskilled labourers in high growth cities located in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Mumbai and other locations.

In the tribal areas of Koraput District, migration is an involuntary survival tactic, not a voluntary strategy for advancement, caused by the following inter-related factors

- Inadequate food security
- Lack of local work, low wages or late payment of wages
- Landlessness and displacement
- Deforestation
- Poor agricultural production, lack of irrigation and drought
- Indebtedness

Bidyut Mohanty, in his article “Rehabilitation and Resettlement”, published in the book of Cultural Heritage of Koraput District, Vol. XI, writes that “There are four major dam projects—Machkund, Kolab, Balimela and Indravati—and two major industries—Nalco and HAL—in the district. In addition to these, railway lines—the Kotavasla Kirondul line and the Koraput Raygada line—have caused displacement and transfer of tribal land. Though it brought benefits to certain sections of the society, the dark side of the story is that it brought misery to the lives of the displaced oustees. The displaced persons are mostly STs and SCs. In the absence of an effective R & R policy oustees have been impoverished.”

Large Dams in Undivided Koraput district	Industries Established in Koraput Region
Jalaput – 1957	Dandakaranya, Malkangiri – 1958
Bhaskel – 1966	Railway Line Koraput – 1963
Kodigam – 1969	Mixed Farm Koraput – 1964
Damsal – 1975	HAL, Sunabeda – 1966
Balimela – 1977	Naval Armament Depot – 1975
Satiguda – 1980	OUAT Koraput – 1979
Malkangiri – 1981	NALCO, Damanjodi – 1981
Laxmipur – 1982	NALCO, Mines –
Damanahapur – 1982	Utkal Alumina –
Bhaluguda – 1982	Railway Line Raygada – 1982
Pratappur – 1983	Railway Line Koraput-Raygada –
Upper Kolab – 1985	HIDALCO, Similiguda – 2006
Bhagrijhala – 1986	
Satiguda – 1986	
Konheimunda – 1991	
Badanala – 1992	
Indrabati – 1996	
Kapur – 1996	
Muran – 1996	
Podagada – 1996	

Source: Cultural Heritage of Koraput District, Vol. XI/ Development induced displacement and rehabilitation in 1951-1995

The migrant labourers are called “dadan” in the local dialect in KBK region. The factors behind distress migration in Koraput are the same as in other backward areas of the State.

The typical migrant worker in Koraput’s tribal areas is a married Adivasi man supporting a family of five, who has a marginal land holding or who

takes up agricultural operation for generations with no record of land holdings in his name and lives in the brink of subsistence. His family has an average spending power of fewer than 28 rupees a day, well below the poverty line and in lean time of the year when agricultural work is not available and his resources are depleted he is tempted to migrate with other co-villagers in a group to a distant place to earn a livelihood. He is illiterate and if he has heard about the 100 days of local work in the NREGA program he is entitled to, he knows little or nothing about how to apply for the program or his rights under it. He is eligible for other food security schemes but may not avail them. He is ill-informed about how to receive entitlements or redress grievances. He sees migration as an opportunity because he has assurances from a middleman whom he may know and trust that he will receive fair wages under decent working conditions. Thus, the opportunity to escape his dire situation seems worth the uncertainty, discomfort and separation from home and family.

The reality of his migration experience is quite different. He works under difficult, and often dangerous, conditions and live in cramped housing without adequate security. He works many more hours and days than he agreed to or is compensated for, and deductions for promised benefits such as food and transportation reduce his meagre pay even further. Once home, his earnings go to pay off his debts or purchase food, agricultural supplies and other household expenses, but he has succeeded only in surviving another season and not in achieving financial stability or having materially changed his lot.

Consequences of Migration

Migration has far reaching consequences, affecting not only the life of the labourers but also the family members who are left behind. The social, cultural and political effects of migration take place both in the native place as well as the place where the migrant labourers work.

Inter State dispute with Andhra Pradesh on Kotia group of villages & Bora Mutha

Another important development took place in late 1960s on boundary disputes with Andhra Pradesh on a group of 21 unsurveyed villages in Pottangi Tehsil and one village of Nandapur tehsil. The Kotiya group of villages comprises 21 numbers and Boramutta consists of 14 hamlets. The former adjoining Andhra Pradesh and the later are about 12 miles inside Andhra Pradesh Territory.

After formation of province of Odisha, it had all along been having revenue, criminal and civil jurisdiction over Kotia and Boramutha group of

villages being a part and parcel of impartible Jeypore estate and the Govt. of Madras have never questioned the territorial rights and administrative jurisdiction of Odisha over these villages.

After formation of Odisha, the Government of Odisha wrote to the then Govt. of Madras Presidency to take steps for delineation of the interstate boundary and as a result, Govt. of Madras appointed Mr. H.S. Gilby, the Asst. Director of Survey and Land Records, Coimbatore to I.S.B (Inter State Boundary) Mr. Gilby conducted field verification of a portion of ISB including the stretch relevant to the disputed villages and submitted a set of sketch maps with explanatory data (descriptive memoir) in 1942. According to his field verification report, the villages under dispute came within Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately, for Odisha, on the basis of Certificate recorded by Mr. Gilby to the effect that the delineation of the boundary was in conformity with that defined in "Constitution of Orissa Order 1936", acceptance of the boundary was communicated to the Govt. of Madras by the then Revenue Secretary of Orissa on 21.04.1943. Odisha's present stand in the Supreme Court on this score is that this acceptance was made under misconception. The Andhra Pradesh Govt. stated that the demarcation which was done in the year 1942 with the concurrence of Orissa Govt. established their title over these villages in question. But it was pointed out to Andhra Pradesh Govt. that the boundary fixed in 1942 had been accepted on an assurance of Govt. of Madras that the boundary had been laid down in conformity with defined in Constitution Order 1936. It was also pointed out that the acceptance given on the basis of above assurance cannot act as an estoppel against reopening of this issue when it has been clearly found that the above boundary is not correct.

The boundary dispute actually arose in March 1955 when some subordinate officers of Andhra Pradesh Government tried to collect rent from villagers of Kotia and harassed them. The matter was examined with reference to the record and it transpired that several other villages of Kotia and Boramutha group were also involved in dispute. The matter was then taken up with the A.P. Govt. (Andhra Pradesh) in August, 1955. But as no solution emerged and dispute lingered on when both the states prepared to conduct general election in the disputed villages in the year 1967, as done earlier the matter came to the notice of Govt. of India. The then, Home Minister, Govt. of India Sri Y.V. Chavan tried to bring the Chief Ministers of both the states together for resolution of the dispute and the two Chief Ministers met on 12.09.1968 for discussion with Sri Chavan on the chair. When the two Chief Ministers could not arrive at a common ground for resolution of the dispute, the Home Minister, Govt. of India made the observation that on the face of Gilby's Report which was accepted by the

Govt. of Odisha, the Govt. of India found it difficult to support the claim of Odisha over the disputed villages. As such, there was no other go before the Govt. of Odisha, but to file a case in the Supreme Court on 18.11.1968. In the plaint, in original suits no. 10/68 and 11/68, 73 villages were specified as being disputed. Subsequently, the number was reduced to 21 as referred to above in an amendment of the plaint file in August, 1980.

These villages are - (1) Doliamba (2) Madakaru (3) Kotiya (4) Digurasembi (5)Equrasembi (6) Gangaibhadra (7) Dhulipadar (8) Sidivalasa (9) Arjuvalsa (10) Panika (11) Narlavalsa (12) Tadivalsa (13) Ranasingi (14) Simageda (15) Mahipani (16) Pattuchenaru (17) Pagulchenaru (18) Solapguda (19) Harmadangi (20) Kanadora (21) Barnaguda.

Subsequent to filing of the case in the Supreme Court, only suggestion of the then Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh Sri Chenna Reddy, the Chief Ministers of both the states met at Hyderabad on 24.12.1978, inter-alia, to find out a solution outside the purview of Court to the boundary dispute between the two states. They decided to meet again and pursue the matter further to find out a solution which did not materialise. However, on the basis of their decision, adjournments were taken in the Supreme Court and also the representatives of both the states met at official level on two occasions on 15/16.12.1980 at Delhi and on 17.04.1982 at Hyderabad, with the Odisha a team being headed by the Advocate General of Odisha Sri G.C. Dash. Nothing concrete has emerged out of these confabulations and the cases are being pursued with a view to find out a solution through the Court.

On the suggestion of Advocate General of Odisha to hold a next meeting at Bhubaneswar on October 1980, the Revenue Secretary of Andhra Pradesh indicated that there would be no point holding the meeting unless specific proposals are received and considered by A.P Government in advance. No such proposal appears to have been furnished.

In the year 1982 on the reference made by the Director, Land Record & Surveys, Odisha, the Govt. in Revenue Department in their letter No. 20970/BC dt. 06.04.1982 informed that the report of the Odisha Committee 1932 would be discussed in the state level conference to be held in May, 1982 on Supreme Court original suit No. 10/68 and 11/68 and decision taken on the matter would be communicated. But no such conference could be held. The case was posted to 12.1.1988 for hearing. But the hearing could not be taken for certain reasons.

By order dated 30th March, 2006, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed the case 10 of 1968 in relation to the Kotiya group of 21 villages

holding that Parliament alone is required to determine the territorial limits of the States. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further held that the disputes raised in this suit have been excluded from the original jurisdiction of this Court by the proviso Article 131 of the Constitution of India.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court while concluding the case in the last para of the final order stated that "At an interlocutory stage during the pendency of the proceedings, this Court had passed an order dated 02.12.1988 directing status quo to be maintained between the parties. The parties now consent that the order of status-quo may continue until it is verified by an appropriate authority in accordance with law. Since we have dismissed the suit, we can only and do hereby record this agreement between the parties." The Apex Court, however, took a different position by dismissing the case 11 of 1968 on merit in respect of Borramutha group of villages. The Hon'ble Supreme in the order dated 05.05.2010 held that the plaintiff has failed to establish that it had exercised control over the disputed area since 1936. The review petition filed by the State was also rejected by the Apex Court.

Kotiya Group of Villages (Final Report of Major Settlement Operation 1938-64)

The total number of villages taken up for Survey and Settlement Operation in the district is 5,463 excluding the villages lying in the unsurveyed portion of the Bonda Hill area. This number excludes the Kotiya group of villages lying in the border of Andhra Pradesh which were not surveyed by this Department along with the other villages of Block G because of the difficulties encountered in fixing up the inter-State boundary at the time of taking up traverse of those villages in the year 1955-56. At the time of taking up plane table traverse of the adjoining villages of Block G it was noticed that the Bihar traverse Party which traversed the interstate boundary between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh gave two traverse line- one including the Kotiya group of villages in Odisha and the other excluding them. The Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar, could not clarify how his traverses had treated the area as disputed. Tahasildar, Pottangi could not also supply any definite information on the subject. It appeared, however, during enquiry that the villagers were paying rent to Jeypore Estate before vesting and after vesting they were paying rent to Andhra Pradesh. The facts were brought to the notice of the Board of the first time in letter No. 836—IX-7/57, dated the 28th March 1957 of the Settlement Officer. Member, Board of Revenue discussed the matter with the Settlement Officer during his tour in August 1958 and supplied a Descriptive Memoir of the frontier boundary between Andhra and Odisha prepared in 1942 by Mr. Gilby, the then Assistant Director of Surveys, Madras and desired that a small part of the

report should be checked with reference to the existing boundary pillars. (Mr. Gilby was entrusted with the work of demarcating on the spot the Orissa- Madras boundary in accordance with the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936 and the boundary fixed by him was accepted by both the Governments. The Government of Orissa accepted this boundary on the recommendation of the Collector, Koraput, who based his recommendation on the opinion of the then Assistant Agent who recommended acceptance of Mr. Gilby's report without verification on the spot. According to this report, four out eleven villages, namely. Kotiya, Ganjeipadar, Paniki and Ronasingi were in Madras and the remaining seven villages namely, Tadivalsa, Badavalsa, Dhulibhadra, Mahapani, Sidhivalsa, Yeguvasambi and Deguvasambi were not mentioned on either side of the border. Accordingly, an Assistant Settlement Officer was deputed to make a test check on the spot of the inter-State boundary between Andhra and Orissa on the basis of Mr. Gilby's report. The report of the Assistant Settlement Officer revealed that the boundary cairns as described in the descriptive memoir were in position and that the cairns erected in plain areas and on barren hills had been adopted as **theodolite** traverse station by the Bihar traverse party. This report further indicated that the inter- State boundary surveyed by the Bihar traverse party agreed with that given in the Descriptive Memoir in the areas covered by plains and barren hills only, but considerable discrepancies existed between the boundary marked by cairns by Mr. Gilby and the boundary marked by the Bihar traverse party when the inter-State boundary passed through reserved forest.

The finalisation of the inter-State boundary between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh centering around the Kotiya group of villages has also become complicated because of various other considerations such as the notification, dated the 28th May 1928, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, Madras, by which a number of villages were transferred from Pottangi taluk to Salur without specifying their precise location, the map prepared by the Government of Madras in 1931 in which the disputed villages of Kotiya group have been shown in Pottangi Taluk and finally Government of India (Constitution of India) order, 1936 by which the whole of Jeypore impartible estate and so much of Pottangi Taluk as was not included in that estate had been transferred to Odisha. These factors which prima facie appear to be at variance with each other have to be examined in details so that they may be suitably reconciled. It appears from the descriptive Memoirs of Mr. Gilby that he was himself in doubt about the Province in which the Kotiya group of villages actually lay. The discrepancies found in the inter-State boundary around the villages of Kotiya group is, therefore, being examined in details and the Survey and Settlement

Operations in those villages will have to wait till the discrepancies have been reconciled and the dispute with Andhra Pradesh on these villages finally settled.

Bora Mutha area of Jeypore Impartible Estate forms the subject-matter of another boundary dispute with Andhra Pradesh. The Mutha is truncated from the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Odisha and is situated like an island inside the Andhra territory. The Mutha comprises only one main village with 12 hamlets. Its total area is 20 square miles. It exists like a pocket in the midst of Andhra State villages at a distance of about 12 miles from extreme border of Odisha, as the crow flies. The Mutha is said to be famous for its marble and mica deposits. Before the formation of the Province of Odisha the Mutha formed a part of Araku P.S in Padwa taluk

After the formation of the Province, Padwa taluk was abolished and Araku P.S was transferred to Srungavarapukota taluk in Visakhapatnam district. Ever since then the Mutha is being administered as a part of S. Kota taluk. It is, however, noteworthy that at the time of the formation of Odisha the transfer of Bora Mutha to Visakhapatnam district was not notified. Although the Mutha formed a part of Jeypore impartible Estate, it was not contiguous with the area of the Estate and because of its existence as an enclave it continued to remain within Andhra Pradesh territory. It is perhaps because of this peculiar position of Bora Mutha that it was lost sight of for a long time. Historically, Bora Mutha formed an integral part of Jeypore impartible Estate and the efforts made by Vijayanagaram and Pachipenta Estate to include the Mutha within their jurisdiction failed to materialise. Bora mutha thus continued to be the legal adjunct of the Impartible Estate of Jeypore. The O' Donnell committee which was constituted by the Government of India Resolution of F.12/VII/31. dated the 18th September 1931, to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Odisha and to make recommendation regarding its boundaries had in clear terms suggested that Jeypore impartible estate should be formed a part of the province of Orissa. Subsequently, the recommendations of the O'Donnell Committee were adopted in the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936, whereby Jeypore Impartible Estate was transferred to the Province of Odisha in its entirety. Notwithstanding the constitutional transfer of the Impartible Estate of Jeypore to Odisha a part of the estate, that is, Bora Mutha become separated from it and after formation of the new Province of Orissa, this separated tract of land remained within the territorial area of the then composite State of Madras (now the State of Andhra Pradesh)

It is important to point out that because of the peculiar legal status of Bora Mutha it was not possible for the Government of Andhra Pradesh to abolish the Estate (Bora Mutha) together with the abolition of the adjoining estates of Vijayanagaram and Pachipenta. To get over this difficulty Bora Mutha was declared to be an estate and thereafter its abolition was ordered by Andhra Pradesh Government. It is against this order that the Raja of Jeypore filed a writ petition in the High Court of Andhra. The writ petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court on the ground that the order of abolition issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh was not bad in law and that the Government of Odisha had never exercised any effective jurisdiction over Bora Mutha. The State of Odisha was not, however, a party to this case. No appeal against this order was filed by the Maha Raja of Jeypore. Further action regarding the determination of the legal status of Bora Mutha is still under consideration of Odisha Government.

In the post independence period many important projects, some of which are of national importance have come up in Koraput district. Highlights of some are given below

H.A.L.

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is India's only and Asia's premier aerospace organization exclusively involved in the manufacture and overhaul of combat aircrafts in its 20 Divisions and 10 Research & Development Centers. HAL, Koraput Division located in the lush green valleys of Sunabeda. The roots of this Division extend way back into 1964 with the visionary insights of late Biju Patnaik former Chief Minister of Odisha. The Division spreads across a vast area of 3121.15 acres of land .

The Division started with the manufacture of R11-f2 turbo jet engines for MiG-21 FL aircraft under license from the erstwhile USSR and subsequently the Division took up under various license agreements, manufacture of R-11 series Engines of MiG-21 aircraft, R-29B engines for MiG-27M aircraft. Facilities were also set up for overhaul of R-21 & R-25 series engines. Thereafter, in order to fulfil the requirements of Indian Air Force, facilities were also set up for manufacture and overhaul of RD-33 engines of MiG-29 fighter aircraft. Further on 15th December, 2002, the Sukhoi Engine Division was established in addition to the existing Engine Division for manufacture and overhaul of AL31FP aero-engines for SU-30 MKI aircraft. H A L, Sunabeda takes pride in developing various infrastructural activities in shape of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Activities include Skill Development at the Divisional Training & Development Institute where in the local youth are imparted training to be skilled technicians. Additionally, the Division also imparts tailoring training to the

local female youths to make them self-sufficient. Further, infrastructural facilities like building roads and community halls have been taken up. The Division has established SAI- HAL Sports Training Center, an archery and football training center in collaboration with Sports Authority of India. The centre focuses on developing the innate talents of the local youth aged between 13 year to 18 years in the fields of Archery and football. The trainees from the center have participated in events at regional, national and International levels.

Under the aegis of Aeronautical Education Society (AES), HAL, Koraput runs two State Board Odia Medium high schools, affiliated to Board of Secondary Education, Odisha and also a College facilitating education up to Bachelors Level in Arts, Science & Commerce stream.

HAL runs a 70 bedded Multi Special Secondary Care Hospital Catering to the needs of around 40,000 people in and around HAL, Koraput Division. In addition to catering the medical needs of Township residents, this hospital also extends free medical facilities to the residents of our 14 adopted villages under CSR, providing complete free inpatient & quarterly Mega Health Camp in neighbouring villages.

Jeypore Air strip is located 3 kilometres north-west of the town of Jeypore in Odisha, India. The airstrip was constructed in 1962 along with the establishment of a Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) factory nearby at Sunabeda. In the 1980s, Vayudoot operated a daily Bhubaneswar-bound flight via Visakhapatnam. The airport is spread over 60 acres. The state government has asked the Koraput district administration to identify an additional 310 acres of land adjoining the existing airstrip to facilitate its expansion. Government of Odisha has initiated the process for upgrading the Jeypore airstrip in Koraput district into a full-fledged airport for commercial operations.

Considering the establishment of various industries, including Nalco and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) in Jeypore area, the government hopes that it would be commercially viable. HAL has also urged the Airport Authority of India to expedite upgrading of the airstrip to facilitate the transportation of aircraft engines by air.

The Central University of Odisha has been established by the Parliament under the Central Universities Act, 2009 (No. 3C of 2009). The Central University started functioning from 29.08.1990. It is one of the 15 new Central Universities established by the Government of India during the XI Plan period to address the concerns of “equity and access” and as per the policy of the Government of India to increase the access to quality higher

education by people in less educationally developed districts which have a Gross Enrolment Ratio of less than the national average of 11%. Koraput District of Odisha comes within the KBK region (undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi) which is still considered as an extremely underdeveloped region of Odisha .These three districts now divided to eight districts of the State are inhabited mostly by tribal people and majority of the people here belong to ST and SC categories. Since there is no University or any other national level educational set up in this region the Central University of Odisha has been established here so that it will provide the access to quality higher education to the under privileged population of the region. The proposed site is located in village Chikapar and Chakarliput coming under Sunabeda NAC (Urban area). It is very close to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Sunabeda. A road constructed over the acquired land of Indian Navy for the purposes of Naval Armament Depot joins the proposed site from N.H. 43 at the point of Sunabeda Junction-1 (about 6 Km.). Damanjodi railway station is at distance of 15 Kms. And Koraput railway station is at a distance of 25 Kms. The land size is 450.09 acres spreading over village Chikapar (Ac. 310.96) and the adjoining Chakarliput (Ac. 139.13).

Naval Armament Depot, Sunabeda

The Naval Armament Depot (NAD), Sunabeda is an establishment under the Ministry of Defence (Navy) in Koraput district of Odisha. The depot is the only inland armament depot of the Indian Navy and is located 200 Kms away from the Headquarters of Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam. The depot has been established in 1986 over an area of 600 acres for the purpose of storing surplus ammunition over-flowing from various other depots of Indian Navy. Magazines and Ammunition Workshop (AWS) meets the storage and maintenance needs of the depot. Manpower of about 100 personnel takes care of the administrative and technical aspects of the Depot.

Machkund Project

The Machkund river known as Sileru River in the down stream forms, for a major part of its length of 170 miles, the boundary between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Machhakund Hydroelectric Project is located near Duduma Falls between the Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Border. It is a collaborative project of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Odisha. The Maharaja of Jeypore conceived the idea of a dam in 1928. Although the planning for the project started in 1930's, the actual displacement began in

the late 1940s. As the project was started before independence no proper records for the displacement and rehabilitation are available. Also, the concept of rehabilitation was not evolved at that time.

The project was started in 1947. The estimated cost was about Rupees 15 crores. The revised estimate was Rs. 18.46 crores. The firm capacity was about 100 Megawatts. (Year 1964) At present power is being generated between 110 to 119 Megawatts. The generated power came to 21 lakhs 51 thousand units out of which Andhra consumed 18 lakhs and Orissa consumed 2.45 lakhs.

The extent of lands so far acquired for the Machkund Project is 20, 794 acres and the amount of compensation so far paid is Rs. 48,15,490. Provision was also made for resettling those displaced persons who wanted to be resettled at Government cost. For resettling the displaced persons from Machkund, 28 colonies have so far been established out of which one is in Jeypore tehsil and the remaining 27 are in Malkangiri tahsil. 662 families have already been resettled and 200 families are in the process of resettlement.

Local villagers surrounding the hydroelectric plant disrupted the power generation of the plant in December 2010. They protested under the banner of Dalita Sangh. Following the agitations by the villagers living in close proximity of the plant, power generation at Machhakund Hydro Electric Plant was severely disturbed. This followed a power supply crisis in various parts in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. As a result, the distribution company, Southco has imposed restrictions on power supply. The main demands include electrifying the periphery villages and hamlets of the power plant and construction of roads and schools in the area. The power generated from the Machhakund Hydro Electric Project is the source of electricity to many villages in both Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, but the villages surrounding the project are yet to be electrified. Regarding distribution of power generated, till 2008 Odisha used to get 30 per cent share from Machkund project; in that same year, the state started to get 20 per cent more following the consent given by Andhra Pradesh. The issue, which has been continuing for the last 50 years, was resolved at a meeting of the Ministers of Energy of both the States.

Machkund River became the boundary at the project site between Madras and Odisha States, consequent to the latter's formation in 1936. The preliminary surveys to harness the "DUDUMA FALLS" on the river for generating electricity were carried out in 1929. The detailed investigations and filed surveys of the scheme were started in 1941, and completed in 1943.

Actual work on the project was started in 1946. Subsequently, on formation of the separate Adhara State in 1953, this project has become the joint venture of Andhra and Orissa State Governments sharing the capital cost and power benefit in the ratio of 70 30 respectively. The transmission lines were however constructed by the individual states at their cost.

The 1st stage of the Scheme with 3 Units of 17000KW generating each was inaugurated on 19th August 1955 by Dr.Rajendra Prasad, the first President of Republic of India. The 2nd Stage of another 3 units of 21000KW generating each was completed by August, 1959 thus developing a total power potential of 1,14,000 K.W.

Components of the Project

The project comprises of a main storage Dam of 1375' length at Jalaput across the Machkund river with a gross storage capacity of 34,273 Mcft and a live storage of 34023 Mcft at F.R.L. + 27500.00. The Dam is located 1 ½ miles below the confluence of Machkund and its chief tributary, Patala. The Jalaput Dam is provided with a spillway of 550' length with 8 gates of 60' x 20' to discharge a maximum flood of 2,00,000 cusecs.

Power Generation

The total installed capacity of the station is 114.75 M.W. The power is shared between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in the ratio of 70 30. The share of Andhra Pradesh is 80.3 M.W. The 1st 3 units are of Westing House make and the 2nd 3 units are of Breun Bevery make.

Naxal Problem in Koraput District

The Left Wing Militancy otherwise known as "Naxal Movement", which originated in 1967 at Naxalbari of West Bengal had its impact in undivided Koraput district, particularly in Gunupur, Chitrakonda and Ramagiri areas. Nagbhusan Patnaik, Purusottam Palli, Purna Gamango, D.B.M. Patnaik, Rabi Das, Jagannath Mishra, Dinabandhu Samal, Alekh Swain, Asim Chaterjee, Santosh Rana, Mihir Rana, Gananath Patra and others were in the forefront of organizing the "Movement" in Odisha' southern districts. Many of them like Nagbhusan Pattanaik, D B M Patnaik are no more. This militancy is also called Maoist movement.

In late sixties and early seventies, traditionally armed groups of militants occasionally visited different interior villages of the above areas, held Praja(People) Courts, resorted to looting of property and carried out selective murders of so called class enemies particularly village money lenders, liquor vendors and big land owners. The "Movement", however, died down towards early seventies of last century. The "Movement",

resurfaced in early eighties with the formation of C.P.M.L- People's War Group (P.W.G.) in April 1980 in Andhra Pradesh. It had its impact in the adjoining undivided Koraput and Ganjam districts of Odisha towards mid 1980s as a 'spill over effect' of left wing militancy in the neighbouring States. Even after division of earlier Koraput districts to four districts, left wing militancy was continuing in different forms in some pockets of present Koraput districts.

From the year 1998 onwards consequent upon formation of CPML- People's War, a systematic effort was made by the outfit to build up guerrilla bases in Southern districts of Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada and Gajapati and to substantially militarize the cadres. The first incident of Naxal violence was reported in Koraput district in this phase in the year 1999 when the activists of Rayatu Coolie Sangha, a front organization of Maoists assaulted two persons in Narayanpatna area of Koraput district. Later major attacks were carried out by Maoists; prominent few of them are -

- i) Simultaneous attack on 05 Police Stations of Koraput district, Koraput district police Armoury, OSAP 3rd Bn Hdqrs in 2004 where in 04 police personnel died and 528 weapons were looted and the costable on sentry duty was killed.
- ii) Attack on armoury and explosive dump of Hill Top Bauxite Mine NALCO at Panchpatmali hills in Damanjodi (Koraput) in April 2009 where in 10 CISF prsonnel and men were killed.
- iii) Ambush on security personnel near Palur in Narayanpatna-Laxmipur road under Narayanpatna Police Station limits of Koraput district in June 2008 where in 09 Ex-servicemen of Odisha Special Striking Force (OSSF) died.
- iv) Simultaneous attack on Baipariguda and Machhkund Police Stations and Ramagiri police Out Post in 2009.
- v) Ambush on security personnel near Badabanka under Boipariguda PS in 2010 where in 11 SOG personnel died.
- vi) Abduction of Shri Jhina Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur in March 2012.

The year-wise statistics of naxal violence in Koraput district and the resultant deaths is given in the table below

Naxal Incidents

1990	-
1991	-
1992	-
1993	-
1994	-
1995	-
1996	-
1997	-
1998	-
1999	2
2000	-
2001	2
2002	3
2003	-
2004	14
2005	-
2006	-
2007	2
2008	9
2009	23
2010	24
2011	17
2012	26
2013	11
2014	12
2015	9
2016 29th Feb.	5

Death of Security Personnel

1990	-
1991	-
1992	-
1993	-
1994	-
1995	-
1996	-
1997	-
1998	-
1999	-
2000	-
2001	-
2002	-
2003	-
2004	5
2005	-
2006	-
2007	-
2008	-
2009	21
2010	11

2011	2
2012	5
2013	4
2014	
2015	1
2016 29th Feb.	2

Death of Civilian

1990	-
1991	-
1992	-
1993	-
1994	-
1995	-
1996	-
1997	-
1998	-
1999	-
2000	-
2001	-
2002	-
2003	-
2004	1
2005	-
2006	-
2007	
2008	4
2009	6
2010	19
2011	9
2012	10
2013	2
2014	6
2015	
2016 ,3rd Feb.	3

Death of Maoists

1990	-
1991	-
1992	-
1993	-
1994	-
1995	-
1996	-
1997	-
1998	-
1999	--
2000	-
2001	-
2002	1
2003	-

2004	-
2005	-
2006	-
2007	-
2008	3
2009	9
2010	3
2011	-
2012	3
2013	3
2014	3
2015	
2016, 29th Feb.	

Source- State Police Headquarter

In 1992, an assertive tribal organization called “Rayat Kuli Sangham” was formed in Bandhugaon Block (then under Narayanpatna Police Station jurisdiction) of Koraput district. The Sangha primarily launched a campaign in Bandugaon area to restore the lands of Adivasis, which were under the possession of Non-Adivasis, mostly Sundhi people. The Sangha also harped on the emotive issue of right of the tribals over “Jal, Jungal and Jamin”, which went well with the Adivasis, and the organization gradually gained in strength in Narayanpatna and Bandhugaon Block areas.

Towards the end of 2000, young radical elements like Nachika Linga joined the Sangha following which, a disconcerted shift was noticed in the activities of this organization, which rapidly developed into an extremely assertive and inspiring tribal uprising against the Non-advasis and also the Government machinery. Mass mobilization, meetings were organized in different villages and people were mobilized on an aggressive manner and the movement became anti-Government, anti-landlords and Sahukar (money lender). Leaders of the movement mobilized the triba mass with rhetoric like Jami Mukti (free land from the land lord) Mada Mukti(prohibition), Goti Mukti (free the bonded labour) in Narayanpatna and Bandhugan area. “Rayatu Kuli Sangha” was renamed as “Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha” following the imposition of government ban on the former in 2006 and continued to steer forward the movement as the main frontal organisation of CPI (Maoist).

Towards the end of 2008, CMAS (Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha), Narayanpatna formed a militant group called “GHENUA BAHINI” under the leadership of K. Singhanna by inducting 200 to 300 local youth. A few Telugu speaking Maoist leaders imparted training to the members of Ghenua Bahini, with an aim to take over the Chasi Mulia Sangha as the frontal organisation of the banned CPI Maoist organisation and create a Liberated Zone in Naryanapatna.

In a calculated move, CPI (Maoist), in a bid to develop Narayanpatna-Bandhugaon axis into another “Lalgarh”(like the one in West Bengal) made inroad into the movement and utilized the platform to create bases, infrastructure and cadres in the district. On 20.11.2009, CMAS, Narayanpatna led by K. Singana and others armed with traditional weapons swarmed into Narayanpatna P.S, trying to siege the Narayanapatna P.S and snatched away the police arms and assaulted the IIC and other staff of the P.S. protesting against anti-Maoist combing operations conducted by CRPF and other security forces. In the retaliatory police action, two members of the Sangha namely Wadeka Singana and Andru Nachika died. The death of Singanna, who was the leader of Ghenua Bahini, the militant wing of CMAS, Narayanpatna, dealt a deadly blow to the activities of the organization and its leaders including Nachika Linga went underground.

After the abduction of Collector & District Magistrate of Malkangiri on 16.2.2011, the underground activist of CMAS came over ground taking advantage of time bought during negotiation of Government representatives with the persons nominated by the left wing extremists for release of the Collector, Malkangiri from Maoists’ custody and started organising meetings, rallies, etc in Narayanpatna area. In the year 2011, election for the Gram Panchayats was held in Narayanpatna area. Nachika Linga, on his own, selected candidates for the posts of Sarpanch and Members of Panchayat Samiti in Narayanpatna Block and partly in Bandhugan block and got them elected unopposed.

In a disconcerted development, Jhina Hikaka (who is also a local tribal), MLA, Laxmipur was abducted by CMAS/ Maoist activists and kept under captivity for about a month. During the period of captivity of the MLA, Linga preferred to keep silence much to the discomfiture of CPI (Maoist). After release of the MLA, Linga instead of dancing to the tune of the Maoists showed more inclination towards negotiation with the government for withdrawal of cases registered against him and CMAS activists much to the chagrin of the Maoists. In a desperate attempt, CPI (Maoist) tried to shift him to Chhatisgarh area. Ultimately the disconnected Nachika Linga was arrested in October 2014. With his arrest, activities of Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha started declining fast. This development dealt a body blow to the Maoists as their mass support base rapidly depleted in the area.

With their support base waning in Narayanpatna area, in a desperate attempt to revive their lost ground, CPI Maoists shifted their activities base to some parts of Bandhugan block as well as Pottangi-Nandapur P.S. area because of the existing security vacuum. Harping on the ongoing conflict between Bauxite-Mining and Adivasis with its genesis in

Niyamgir hill of the districts of Raygada and Kalahandi, the Maoists are trying to create a support base in Pottangi in Mali Parbat and area adjoining erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. In the present scenario, 13 Police Station area of Koraput district are affected by Maoist activities with varying intensities. The outfit has been desperately trying to revive its activities in Narayanpatna-Bandugaon axis through Biplabi Adivasi Sangha. Besides, currently, Nandapur – Pottangi axis of the district is also in the focus of the outfit.

Govt. in a bid to contain the growing activities of Maoists in Narayanpatna and Bandhugan blocks of Koraput district deployed two battalions of BSF in 2010, with their operational bases in the highly Left Wing Extremism(LWE) affected interior area. One battalion of CoBRA (Combat Battalion for Resolute Action) and one battalion dedicated for Anti Naxal Operation were deployed. State Govt. inducted 700 young tribal youth of Koraput district as Special Police Officer (Armed) who were subsequently converted to Odisha Auxiliary Police Force (OAPF) in 2014. Security infrastructures were created as Govt. of India included Koraput district under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. Under RRP-I (Road Requirement Plan), road infrastructure was created. Funds were pumped in order to bridge the critical gap in development under Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Subsequently, one more Battalion of BSF was inducted in 2012. Through a coordinated approach with special emphasis on community policing and 'development process following security' Government is endeavouring hard to get the mineral endowed districts of Koraput from the clutch of Left Wing Extremism.

Assembly & Parliamentary Constituencies

Prior to the division of the larger Koraput district, there were 14 Assembly constituencies out of which 10 were reserved for Scheduled Tribe and one was for Scheduled Caste with three unreserved constituencies. There were two Parliamentary constituencies namely Koraput and Nawarangpur. After creation of the present district in 1992, it has five Assembly constituencies (A C) namely Koraput (S.C.), Jeypore (unreserved), Pottangi, Laxmipur and Kotpad reserved for S.T. Kotpad AC comes under Nowrangpur Parliamentary constituency where as all other four ACs are under Koraput Parliamentary constituency.

CHAPTER-IV

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

Koraput district has a lot of antiquities which relate to a number of religions, culture, customs spread throughout over centuries. These remains speak a volume about immigration of people of different faiths reflected in the iconography and the monuments built by them in different periods of time and how in course of time local tribes have changed the way of worship in their own way.

Jain Antiquities and Monuments in Koraput

The Jain antiquities and monuments, showing sequences of different ages and different schools of origin, are met in Koraput district of Odisha. Jainism first entered into Kalinga region in the 6th century B.C. with the advent of Parsvanath and continued to flourish under the royal patronage till the late mediaeval period.

The Jain temples of the medieval period in Subaee, Kachela, Bhairbasingpur and others of the district are remarkable. They have images of Jaina Tirthankaras, Sasanadevis, Yaksa and Yaksinis in both standing and seated positions. At present, at several other Brahmanical temples, the Jain relics are fixed to the walls and in some cases are also worshipped as Hindu Gods and Goddesses. They are in the Nilakantheswara, Kali, Gangama and Bhagabati temples of Jeypore, Bhairba temple of Borigumma and in many other locations. The Bhagavati temple has an image of sixteen armed Chakresvari of the Jaina pantheon and the same temple houses number of Jaina Tirthankars that are niched in the temple wall. R.C.S.Bell, the District Collector, Koraput during British rule had indicated that some of the Jaina idols on the wall are recent findings from Jeypore and were excavated. The tribal people inhabiting in the district are worshipping the Jaina deities, in various names like Pat Devta etc. It is not possible to ascertain exactly the period of Jaina ascendancy in different area of Koraput.

The main location of Jain relics in Koraput district are Paliba, Devatadangar, Lamda dangar, Bijapur, Subaee, Chingudi Chauna, Nandapur, Hikimput, Chatua, Bhairabgadha, Jharjhira, Kotpad, Deopotangi, Ambavalli, Dudhari, Singrajagadha, Jeypore, Jamunda, Kachela, Bharabasingpur, Borigumma, Charmula, Narigaon, Kamta, Kumuli, Mali Nuagam, Devata Honjor, Kathargada, Paknaguda, Kumar ganjana, Phampuni, Deorli, Injanpur, Sankhulaie, Phupugam and Goriahandi etc. The

District Museum at Jeypore also possesses a good number stone images of Jain Tirthankara and Sasanadevi idols collected from Bhairabasingpur, Charmula, Kamta, Jamunda, Kotpad and a few other sites. Referring to the Jain antiquities of the district. Kumar Bidyadhara Singh Deo informs that "still the Jain remains are visible in Jeypore and Nandapur and confirm our idea that once it was a place of Jaina influence. The heaps of Jaina images and the vast ruins of the Jaina temples clearly indicate that in the days past Nandapur was a centre of Jain religion." It is evident from Singh Deo loc.cit that G.Ramdas was the first scholar to study the Jain archaeology of Koraput district. Most of these Jain sculptures of Koraput belong to the Digambara tradition.

The Jain centres of Koraput

The Muran-Telungari Rivers join the river Indravati. The area around Muran river and Telungari River was one important centre of Jainism, which is well supported from the Jain images of Bhiravsinnhpur.

The other important Jain centres are on both sides of the Kolab River. The Ambavalli river joins the Kolab river at Bansuli close to Kotpad town. The river name is derived from 'Amba' temple still in the place, which has been well referred in many C.P (former Central Province)and South inscriptions. It was serving as an important Jain culture and religious centre influencing whole of Kotpad region also Bastar. Bhattra tribe is the main population here. A Bhattra priest is still worshipping Amba, traditionally.

Along river Kolab, another important Jain centre was covering Phampuni-Digapur-Goriahandi villages. The Goriahandi - Phupugaon in Kundra bloc is one Jain center specific to a distinct Bhumia tribe and still show some cultural remnants. The main deity is Mahaira.

The Issani Ganga River, Nandapur centre can be classified to one of the important centres of Jain religion. This includes Subaee and others of the region. It has south Indian influence and can be seen from its archaeology. The Malis and Parenga tribe of Nandapur are around the centre along with others.

Erenga can be another Jain sub centre here that is very close to Jollaput with Deva Hanjor as its epi -centre dominated by Guttob Gadaba tribe. This can be termed as Erenga-Deva Honjor-Bonomaliput-Paliva Chain.

The Umbel Jain temples are classified as one separate centre, which is Parenga tribe specific.

Another important Jain centre is Kachela -Pukii -Devagajana -Peretta which is a distinct centre of Jain worship. It is identified as Jhodia Poroja tribe specific and is Locally known as Devaganjana and Piteipar Gagnatilo.

The Phampuni Jain had its spread from Jeypore (Jain Nagar) Chikma, Mulasor and extended up to Borigumma. This had witnessed different Jain patronizing dynasties from the South. O. Malley has referred to Jain nagari (Jeypore) in his work (1910).

Still today, many Digambar Jain images with different names are being worshipped by the tribal villagers in Koraput region. Before the deities' poultry, goats and sheep are sacrificed to propitiate the deity. In Kechala, Mahavira is called Pat Devata.

RP Mohapatra wrote; "It is known from the Jain scriptures of Aryanga and Acharanga Sutta that long before the commencement of the Christian era, the Jain preachers explored the unrealized forest tract that extends from the district of Manbhum in Bihar to the Vizagpatnam Agency in order to spread their religion among the hill tribes. The Jain Sravakas or laymen traversed the jungle mahal or Jharakhand in pursuit of mineral wealth."

It is also evident from Koraput district history that it formed parts of Kharavela's Kalinga; Ikshvakus even Western Chalukyas, Eastern Chalukyas, Eastern Gangas, Cholas of Tamil, Rastrakutas, Nagavamsis, the Somavamsis and the Telugu Chodas and may be Pallavas were rulers of the land; some of the rulers patronised and allowed Jainism to flourish along with other religions of the land.

Issani Ganga River - Nandapur Centre of Jainism Padmavati

Image of Padmavati, the Sasanadevi of the twenty-third Tirthankara of the Jain pantheon; is kept in the open *madapa* in front of the Sarvesvara temple of Nandapur. It is one of most well decorated piece of work. The locals claim that it was originally brought to the present place from the village Mali Nuagaon, which is about 5 km away from Nandapur. She is seated in *Lalita* pose on a lotus pedestal below which her vehicle, elephant is prominent. A canopy of five-hooded snake protects her from the top. She has four hands of which one is damaged. The attributes in other three hands are a branch of a tree, *varadra mudra*, and a *parasu*. Her tutelary deity Parsvanatha is depicted in *yogasana* pose on the top with the canopy of a seven-hooded snake which cover the head. The Chauri bearers and the flying figures with garlands flank the Tirthankara both near the pedestal and at the top, respectively. The Sasanadevi is with decorative ornaments like necklace, armllets, anklets, bangles and earrings etc. Such figures of Padmavati are extremely rare in Odisha remarked by R.P.Mohapatra loc.cit.

At the foot of the Panagiri hill, there is a Jain monument. The village close by on the other side of the road is called Subaee. It has a series of some ten small shrines, but only two of the shrines are still standing (during 2002, they were reconstructed). It is evident that each was a triratha structure. Each of the shrines has slabs carved with Jain Tirthankara and Sasanadevi figures with identifying marks below the thrones. All most all the images are damaged due to long exposures to weather and fungus growth leading to loss of sharp features. Out the entire hoard, there are two slabs of Chakresvari and Rohini, the Sasanadevis of Rsabhanatha and Ajitanatha respectively. There is one, the figure of Tirthankara Mahavira and nine images are of Rsabhanatha. The site may have been dedicated to Rsabhanatha. This Jaina monument of Subaee may have been constructed before A.D.750 as remarked by V. Dahejia. R.P.Mohapatra loc.cit concluded that, "But from iconographic considerations of the Jain Tirthankara and Sasanadevi figures available at the site, a later date can be ascribed to these temples". R.P. Mohapatra loc.cit has described in detail the Subaiee Jaina monument.

There are eight Rasabhanatha images, one Mahavira, one Chakresvari and one Rohini in the premises of Subaee Jaina temple. Here there is one Shiva temple also that is worshiped by a Brahmin priest. The Jain deities are worshipped by a Goudo priest.

Some 500 yards from Subaiee ruins there is another Rsabhanatha image. It is in a badly ruined shrine, the stones of which up to the foundation were removed. The image is sitting in the centre of the broken shrine. It can thus be presumed that several such shrines may have been located in the area in the past. Some are of the opinion that most images of Subaee may have been collected from different places of the area.

The said Rsabhanatha image noted above is seated in *yogashana* pose on a plain pedestal and supported by a lion in each corner. It measures about 0.87m x 0.52m in all.

Kachela Jaina Temple and Centre

The village, Kachela, of the Pattangi Block is on the southern bank of the river Kolab. It was once a stronghold of Jain influence. It is some 18 km from Jeypore, the former capital of Jeypore zamindars of Koraput. About a km to the south of the village under the foot of the Deo Donger hill is noticed the ruins of a Jain stone temple. It is now under the Kolab Dam water, and when the water level during summer recedes, the temple is partly visible. It has six extremely beautiful Jain relics. The temple while standing measured some 30' x 10' as was reported by G.Ramdas. It was only available to an

extent of some seven or eight feet high with two Jain relics within the sanctum. There is no trace of the porch in its front. The lower part of this shrine did not show any projection in the upper walls. In and around the open space in front one can find large number of dressed stones and parts of the *amalaka sila* lying scattered. The sanctum of the dilapidated temple is locally known as Asthana Mandapa. The whole complex was picturesquely located at the foot of Deo Donger. The temple was built in stone. The four Tirthankara images were in open. But the slabs containing Yaksha-Yaksini and Ambika were found within the dilapidated sanctum of the temple. The temple wall up to a height of five to six feet was noticed on three sides only. A huge tree grew from the middle of the temple and thus with great difficulty the Ambika image of the place was recovered. These were dressed stones and sculptured fragments, found scattered here and there. This was the scenario before construction of Kolab Dam. The Sano Poroja tribe who reside around visit the place on festivals and even offer animal sacrifices.

After completion of Kolab Dam, this piece of heritage came under the water of reservoir and only to be seen during two months of summer when water recedes. This has resulted in total demolition of the structures, which otherwise was standing during the visits of G.Ramdas and later Subuddhi. The images of the Kachela were recovered by villagers and are now in the safe in the hands of the villagers. Jani family, who are hereditary priests of Kachela take care of these images. The Poraja society is going to construct the temple once again, little away from the original site and re install the Jain images to its original position. In his article (G. Ramdas, JAHRS, Vol.VI, pp, 8-14) on the Kachela copper plate grant of Krishnadeva he makes a brief reference to the Jain temple and the images. But his identifications may be doubtful as was remarked by R.P.Mohapatra loc.cit (p.124)

R.P.Mohapatra loc. cit. concluded that this group of sculptures has artistic and iconographic affinity with the sculptures of Subaiee Jain temple. This temple has one Rsabhanatha, one Santinatha, one Mahavira, one twin standing Ajitanatha and Mahavira, one Ambika and two Gomedha and Ambika images.

Bhairaba Temple of Borigumma

At the Bhairaba temple, which is under the foot of a hill near the village Borigumma of Koraput district, there is an image of Mahavira. It is now embedded in a temple wall. The image measures about 0.68m x 0.41m. The image is seated in *yogashana* pose on a lotus pedestal supported by lions. Left arm of the image is partially damaged.

Bhagabati Temple, Jeypore

As reported earlier, the Brahmanical shrines at Jeypore preserve in them relics of the Jain pantheon. The Bhagabati temple built in the early part of the last century has taken the lead in this aspect. It is a modern shrine built of masonry works with tinned roof. It is B.K.Rath who had published the Chakresvari image of the said temple in detail. In the sanctum of the temple, the local people identify a beautiful Chakresvari image as Bhagabati though it has Jain affinity. Such images of Chakresvari with, sixteen arms are extremely rare. Earlier animal sacrifices were offered to this deity. A lion made up of brass, as vehicle of Bhagabati, is placed in front of a pillar. This looks to be a recent year addition.

The image of Chakresvari, which is known as Bhagabati, is carved seated in *padmashana* on a multi petal inverted lotus pedestal. Two rampart lions in two corners support her. She is three eyed or *trinetra*, having a third eye. She has sixteen arms, and holds swords, dambaru, disc rosary, conch, dagger, and crescent moon and *varada mudra* in the right, whereas in the left hand she has a *shula*, shield, mace, disc, trident, noose, vajra and a vessel. Her vehicle Garuda is seen below pedestal flanked by devotees, one of which is Yaksa Gomukha. This image has a lot of resemblance with the Chakresvari image having twelve arms, in the Barabhuji-Gumpha (Cave No.8) of Khandagiri. Bhagabati is worshipped as Durga by the local people. B.K.Rath considering the artistic finish and iconographic features placed this image in the eleventh century A.D. when the assimilation of Brahmanical, Jain and Buddhist iconography took place.

Kornel et al. (2009) is of the opinion that the Bhagabati deity bears relevance to Gunda Mahadevi of Nagavamsi Dynasty as seen from her Narayanpal Stone inscriptions dated 18th October, 1111 A.D

A series of Tirthankara images numbering five are within the niches of the hall in front of the sanctum of the Bhagabati temple. B.K.Rath loc.cit had identified them as Santinatha, Ajitanatha, Vimalanatha and the Tirthankaras of Jaina pantheon. He has given a detail account of Jaina images found in Narayana Temple complex in Jeypore.

Among the Tirthankara images located in the niches of the temple, Santinatha attracts the attention. It is also most significant fact that Santinatha icons have been found from Borigumma and elsewhere of Koraput, one such figure is located at Bhubaneswar museum.

The next image in the place is a Tirthankara whose identification is difficult at this stage as the mark of cognizance is not traceable in the pedestal. Two lions in between which support the pedestal, the Sasanadevi

of the Tirthankara is found in a seated position. The left thigh and the fingers of both the hands are partially damaged in the idol.

B.K.Rath loc. cit identified the other seated figure of the place with Mahavira with great difficulty. He is carved seated in meditative pose on a pedestal. The figure of Sidhayika as Sasanadevi of the Tirthankara is carved below in *padmashana* displaying lotus flower and *varada mudra* in her hands. The *lanchana* (mark) is indistinct carved below him.

The last Jain relic of the place is a pair of standing Tirthankara figures on a common slab. Their *lanchanas* are not visible in the pedestal, thus the Tirthankara could not be named. Recently one small slab having Rohini in sitting posture has been added.

Kali Temple, Jeypore

The Kali temple of Jeypore that is located in the north end of Jeypore, under the foot hill of Naktidangar also preserves one of the very beautifully carved Rsabhanatha images in its entrance and other Brahmanical figures. There is another Tirthankara image in standing posture, which is kept in a thatched shed, around which a group of fragmentary sculptures are available. This shrine is known as Gangadei or Gangama temple and is few yards south of the Jeypore Kali temple.

Along with other objects, three Jain relics were collected from the Jeypore Palace in the past for the Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar. Two relics are of Mahavira and Ambika. The Mahavira image is in meditative pose seated on a pedestal supported by two lions. The other and the second Tirthankara image of the place can with difficulty be identified as Mahavira said Mohapatra. The third figure of the place represents Ambika, the Sasanadevi of Neminatha

Koraput District Museum, Jeypore

The district Museum at Jeypore has some thirty-four pieces of Jain sculptures. They include, twenty-one from Bhairabasingpur, two from Charmula, two from Kotpad, seven from Jamunda and two from Kamta.

Bell (1945), the author of the Orissa District Gazetteer, Koraput gives the following observation on the Jain relics of Bhairavasingpur and its neighboring sites.

"The village, Bhairabasingpur was once a major centre of Jainism in the present Koraput district. Many Jaina Tirthankaras images which ranging from a foot to five feet in height has been located in its neighborhood. One such image of a seated Rsabhanatha is now housed in a thatched temple. It is made up of steatite slab and is in a well-preserved state. There is another,

which is kept in the Jagannatha temple was used by the villagers for sharpening their axes. It is known that a number of Jain images were discovered during the time when the present Siva temple was constructed from the digging of the ground images are to be found in the villages of Charmula and Narigaon within a distance of four or five miles of Singpur."

It is also reported in a news item published in daily "The Hindustan Standard" regarding the Jain sculptures of Koraput district that the Sarpanch of Jamunda village has kept another five images in an improvised temple with a thatched roof built by local Adivasis. Now it is a modern built temple.

Ruins of temples have also been discovered at Paknaguda and Katharaguda villages in the interior of Borigumma Block. "Pakni" in the local language stands for stone and "Guda" means village. The local Adivasis offer sacrifices before these images and hold a special ceremony once a year on a Friday. Goats are sacrificed at the ceremony.

According to the Sarpanch of the Jamunda village there are a number of caves in the nearby hill ranges where much bigger stone images are hidden a remarksd by Mohapatra loc.cit.

The scholars and archaeologists are after Chikma; this part of the Odisha is known to be a major seat of Jainism, from ancient period. Chikma is close by.

The Jain relics of Bhairabsingpur, in the District Museum at Jeypore out of the twenty-one sculptures, six are of Rsabanatha, one each of Parsvanatha, Ajitanatha and Mahavira, five of Tirthankara figures whose identification is difficult and seven belong to the class of Yaksa and Yaksinis especially of Gomedha and Ambika carved either jointly seated on a common pedestal or alone standing or seated on a lotus pedestal.

The other about seven sculptures are from Bhairabasingpur in the museum. They are of Yaksas and Yaksinis more possible of Ambika and Gomedha, the two associated with Neminatha. The Ambika is either independently or in common with Gomedha. However, in either case the Neminatha is distinctly identifiable at the top.

There are seven Jain sculptures from **Jamunda** in the museum and are still few which are available in the site. They are well cared by the local villagers and some members of Marwari Community of Jagdalpur. Out of the seven, three are Rasabhanatha, two of Parsvanatha, one of Mahavira and another is the figure of a Tirthankara. The identification is difficult at this stage, remarked Mahapatra.

Kamata is another place coming under the Bhairabasingpur group of Jain centre. There are two Jaina Tirthankara images one is Rsabhanatha.

Risabhanatha

U.P. Shah wrote," From Jeypore sub-division in Koraput district, Orissa, have been discovered a number of Tirthankara images. Umakanta Subuddhi has published a Caturvimsati Pataa of Rsabhanatha from Koraput. The sculpture was found from Bhairavasingpur village in Borigumma tahasil of Jeypore sub-division. Rsabhanatha sits in the padmasana dhyana mudra and has a srivatsa symbol on the chest. Images from Odisha follow the traditions of Bihar and Eastern India and represent the Tirthankaras in padmasana (when shown in sitting postures) and not in the ardha-padmasana as in further south. " The deity is placed in 9th century AD.

Risabhanatha

He further said," Umakanta Subuddhi has published two more sculptures of Risabhanatha from the same site. His figure 2 is a Caturvimsati-Patta of Rsabha sitting in padmasana. The sculpture dates from c. 8th century A.D."

U.P. Shah continued. The second image, published as figure 1 in Subuddhi's plate, looks more beautiful. It is assigned by the author to a date between the seventh and the ninth century A.D. Rsabhanatha here sits in the *padmashana* and is flanked by a *chamara dhari* on each side. The sculpture dates from c. 9th-10th cent. A. D.

Kornel and Gamang (2009) have described some of the following and new finds of Jain images in Koraput district as following.

In **Deorli** village close to Kotpad there is one Rsabhanath and a beautiful carved Ambika shrine in a small very old stone slab made temple in the village. This is one of the most attractive piece of Ambika available in Koraput district. A Bhattra family worships the deities.

Ambika of Umbel

Umbel is a village in Nadapur, mostly the Parenga live here. There are two damaged Jaina temples in the village. The most worthy figure of this place is, the Ambika. There is a Rsabhanatha in one of the depleted temples of Umbel. The Tirthankara Rsabhanath is seated in *yogashana* pose on a lotus pedestal. The second is that of Mahavira seated in *yogasana* pose on a lotus pedestal

Deva Honjore or Devta Honjore

The deva Honjore or Devta Honjore is located in Nandapur and it is close to the Railway tract. The most worthy figure of this place is the Ambika. Rsabhanath is seated on a lotus pedestal in yogasana pose. Chakresvari is carved and is seated in *padmasa* on a lotus pedestal supported by the lions and a Parsvanatha is sitting in *padmasana* yoga on a lotus pedestal. Gadaba priest worships the Jain deities of Devta Honjore.

Mahavira of Phupugaon in Kundra

In Phupugaon, a village in Kundra block there are two Jaina temples. One houses a Mahavira in sitting posture. The deity is worshipped by Bhumia priest and the followers are also Bhumias.

Rsabhanatha of Phampuni

It is said by villagers that Phampuni has a large number of Jain images, but quite a few are lost in a flood caused by river Kolab. The Tirthankara Rsabhanath is carved seated in *yogasana* pose. It is now fixed on to a wall of a shrine. It is seated in *yogasana* pose on a pedestal.

Tithankar of Goriahandi

The Village Goriahandi is located in Kundra block. The image is seated in *yogasana* pose and most part is still embedded in soil

Gajalaksmi symbol is on the the door in the Phupugaon and Goriahandi (Kundra) Jain temples. Gajalaksmi, symbolising prosperity, is as much as a Jain motif as Buddhist and Brahmanical.

Konga Jaina Temple

Recently Kornel has discovered a significant Jain temple find in Konga village of Jeypore region. The temple is recently re-constructed by the local people. It houses one Mahavira in seated posture and the statue is about four feet in height and about two and half in width. It is very well carved. The Deorli and Jamunda are the two Jain temples that are close to Konga Jain Temple. The principal priest is from Omanatya tribe and others are from Bhoie Gadaba tribe. There are three more Jaina idols, of which one Trithankara is not identifiable, there is one plate with two standing Trithankaras and one of them is Ajitanatha and other may be Sreyamsa, but is not very clear due to poor visibility of cognizance. Another plate is that of the Yaksha Gomedha and Yaksini Ambika.

Assimilation of Jainism

The above findings give the indications that Koraput district was one of the main centres of Jainism and probably it sustained till 11th/12th century A.D. Due to the advent of Jangam priests and Omnatyas into the district the Jainism had a serious setback but its impact in significant scale has still persisted in the life and culture of the people.

The communities, especially, the tribals are most disciplined; they tolerate others, are not violent in their nature and live peacefully. Often they are misrepresented as timid for their humbleness; they respect and care for other neighboring tribe and respect their culture and thought. They accommodate other religion and their way of life.

Buddhism

Buddhist monuments are found in between the river Mahanadi (tributaries) and Indravati and thence extend into Kalinga. There is the mention of a vihara called Kattaharama or Kattarama. Kornel (2010) have identified Kattaharama as Kathragada with rich archaeological remains located near Bhairabasingpur in Koraput district. Close to the place is Pakkanaguda village where Sabara and Bhumia tribes live together. Recently a Buddhist temple was excavated when the villagers were building a new Shiva temple on an older depleted Shiva temple site. Small clay made Buddha in *dhyana mudra* has been recovered from the site by the villagers and is very similar to that one exhibited in the Ghasiram Museum, Raipur in Chhattisgarh that in turn was recovered from Sirpur, the famous Buddhist site on the bank of Mahanadi in Chhattisgarh.

Tantric Buddhism

It can be traced in (Sahajaayana) Tantric Buddhism. The whole yogic process of the Sahaja School is found to be based on a highly sublime aspect of the sex where the Sadhak is to embrace and sport with the female Shakti called as the Chandali, Dombbee, Savaree, and Sahaja Sundaree etc. From the name it appears that they are Advasis of Odisha. Acharya Charyachaya (10th-14th century A.D.) contains eloquent proof of this conclusion.

The Chandella communities in Koraput are followers of Thakurani. The same trend is seen with Tantis of the region. However between the Tantis and Chandellas there is no cultural differences and both were known for their weaving skills. It is also the case with Dom community in the region. There is plenty of literature and historical evidence to equate the Sabara

Tribe Dynasties of South Kosala and Kalinga who patronized the Buddhist religion.

Tantric Buddhism did prevail in this part of the country and there is one Yogni stone in one of the Shakti pitha in Bansuli itself.

In the Tantrika pitha of Borigumma on its wall is the Aparajita with one of the hands raised and is represents as trampling upon the Hindu god Ganesha. Borigumma was a Buddhist centre of the past .The village Phampuni, near Jeypore has an idol, which was previously identified to be of Thirthankara but with new evidences it is placed as Buddha.

Hindu Archaeology and Monuments in Koraput

Nandapur

Nandapur is about 45Kms. from Koraput was the former capital of Suryavamsi Kings, who later shifted to Narayanpatna and Jeypore. Nandapur has seen several dynasties in its time and has a long history. As said above it houses several vestiges of Jain but it has several Hindu deities also. The Sarveswara temple in Odishan style is an important one and it is a Shiva temple. There are several 'hatha pakna' or 'sati stones' scattered all around and a 'Laxmi image along with one large Ganesha image adorn the place.

Jeypore

Jeypore town is 22 Km. from Koraput. It was the official seat of the Rajas of Jeypore. The place is rich in archaeological vestiges. Shrines of 'Hindus like Narayana, Shaiva and Shakta pantheons are abundantly found here. These shrines of much later date contain sculptures of ancient and medieval periods collected from different sites of the district As described above some of these shrines also contain Jain images. Their descriptions are given here under.

Bhagabati Temple

The Bhagabati temple is located in the premises of Naryana temple in Jeypore. The deity is "Chakreshvari" and she is a Jaina deity. The deity is worshiped by a Brahmin priest. The deity is more than 900 years old and was shifted to the present location from Kotpad region. She was the family goddess of Nagavamsi kings.

Kali Temple

Kali temple is situated in Purunagarh or Sombartuta of Jeypore. An image of Rshbhanatha in dhyanamudra is kept in the parch of the temple.

Dongerdei Temple

It is in the south end of the Kali temple and it houses a pair of feet and fragmented Tirthankars.

Nilakantheswar Temple

The temple is famous for its Shiva linga. It houses several Jaina deities, Shiva and Parvati. The most important piece is the Surya god image that is located in the temple that reminds its origin to Ganga kings.

Narayana Temple of Jeypore

Vinayaka Deo of Nandapur was succeeded by his son Vijayachandrakhya who is said to have taken away the original image of Kanaka Durga and the stone image of Ballava Narayana from the custody of the people of Purushottama Deo Gajapati when they were led astray in the dense forests (between Krishna and Vizagapatam) and left other images of Ganesha, Gopala (Sakhi Gopala) that were being brought on elephants from the expedition of Kanchi- Kaveri as remarked by Kumar Bidyadhar Singh Deo. He further says that the original image of the family Deity of the Gajapatis is worshipped and seen in the house of the Jeypore Raj family (now it stands lost). This image was made of gold. The beautiful image of the Ballava -Narayana (stone image) was brought to Jeypore and is now the main deity of the Narayana Temple, Jeypore. In total there are three Naryana images and one Surya image in the Naryana temple of Jeypore.

At about 600 yards from the Narayana temple there is Lokanatha Shiva temple, on the bunds of Kahjuribandha. This temple is about 900 year old as per Narayanapal Stone Inscription of Gunda Mahadevi (No.49, E.I.Vol.IX, 311ff,161-162).

Sing Deo opined that Purushottama Gajapati brought the image of Sakhi- Gopala from Vijayanagar that has close resemblance to the image of Ballava- Narayana in Jeypore to the extent that both share small hole in the nostril. The loss of the above images on the way from Kanchi- Kaveri has been mentioned in the Bodo- Madala Panji that with Gopinath Das, Kano-bhoi in Puri. Bhairava Deo, son of Vijayachandrakhya was crowned in 1510 A.D. He was the hero who defended the Kondapalli Fort. The new Vaisnavite cult of Sri Chaitanya appeared on the Shaivite and Sakti Cult of Nandapur. Viswanatha Deo the successor of Bhairava like Pratapa Rudra Deo Gajapati made the Vaisnavic cult the State religion of Nandapur.

The Jeypore town had one Cahitanya Matha in which two images of Gour and Nityanada are worshipped. There are other Vaisnav temples such as Radha Madhava, Rasik Siromani or Rasikaswar, Radha Kanta.

Borigumma

Borigumma, a small town of archaeological importance is located 20 Kms from Jeypore town and is in between Jeypore and Jagdalpur, Bastar. It is located on the foot hills of Chikma Hills and was on the way to the ancient path to Bhairabasingpur and also to Koraput village. The people claim that in the past it was known as Bhairaba Borigumma. It had two sections one called Sano Kenduguda and the other Deulaguda where there is an old temple identifiable form images. The temple in the shape of a house was constructed by the late kings of Jeypore and Sri Kumar Bidyadhar Sing Deo is credited for its conservation. The Deulaguda is a small village in the foot hills of Chikma hills and close to the temple are twin large ponds named Bodo Rajada and Sano Rajda bondha. The Chikma hill is called as Buddha Raja and Rani Pahada, respectively.

The Deulaguda temple has two portions divided by a wall and in one is the Shiva linga called Patalaeswara worshipped by a Jangama priest and the other is the Bhairaba called Sasta Bhairaba worshipped by Omanatya priests. The priest refers the deity as Vikramaditya. The Bhairaba temple opens to west where as in Bhairabasingpur it is facing to the east. The outer wall of the temple is niche with small plates of images and notable is three Buddhist images, one is Lord Buddha and the other too and the third is the image of Hairti distinctly identifiable with the Ganesha below.

There are other images of Avatar of Vishnu and two pieces of inscriptions written in Pali language. These have not so far been deciphered and interpreted. It will yield good information and materials for Koraput history.

The Magha Purnima Puja of Bhairaba at Borigumma is the principal one celebrated by all section of the people and mostly the tribals assemble. Surprisingly, the dates of the festival are the same as that of the Khandagiri Jaina Jatra in Bhubaneswar. On the day of the celebration three Omanatya priests and a lady priest in white dress sit before the Bhairaba deity. Inside the Bhairaba temple, it is *sukhila bhoga* (*uncocked offerings*) and the priest enchants mantra that refers to many of the sakti pithas of the coastal Odisha. The Shiva linga faces towards the Bhairaba, but separated by a wall, thus is called Gaiatri Tantra Pitha as per the opinion of Narayana Padal. It is claimed by local residents that there were several Shiva temples with Shivalinga in Borigumma and now about five to six have been uprooted and being worshipped in Kumli and Kamata region. The Sivalinga are about six feet long and underneath it they have seen small plates of yantra on metal foils.

Banamaliput in Nandapur Block

Banamaliput in Nandapur Block is a very old village of Mali caste people. It is a typical Mali village with a stream that supports vegetable cultivation by the Malis since long. The village is unique in the sense that it has seen flourishing ages cult of Jain, followed by Shaiva cult then the Vishnu worship. The village houses an unique piece of Ardhanarisvara , a conjunction of half male and half female form of Shiva , combining the features and attributes of Shiva in one half and of the Parvati in the other. It is the representation of synthesis of the twin eternal principles of *purusa* and *prakriti* or **Shiva** and **Sakti**.

Anchala

The village is located on the Borigumma-Nowrangpur roadside. It is postulated to be founded by Cholas, thus is named as An-Chola or Anchala as is called now. Before entering the said village there is a small hill, flat on the top, without stones, and slopping with a comfortable gradient. The top of the hill is a flat circular area connected with flat land behind. This hill is called 'Manda Kupli'. There is one stone pillar of about three to four feet standing erect at its centre; this has been encountered as Shiva linga but actually not. Before it the villagers have placed one small 'brusha' (bull). It is surrounded by four broken walls. The bricks are large of large size as seen in the ancient city of Podagada and elsewhere in the district.

To the east of the Manda Kupli under low and deep ingredient lies the Anchola village, it has one large street going down like in gradient fall and then makes a loop and appears back. 'Halva or Pentia tribe mainly inhabitate the village. To the south and south-east, of the village there are twin ponds. One close to the village is called 'Bodo Bandha'; another close to Kupli is called 'Mati Bandha'. There is large granite 'Shiva linga' at the Bado- Bandha. This is styled like that of the south India. There is Bodo Dangar hill to its south and 'Bhalu pahada' to its northwest end. The north and northeast one 'jodi'(stream) is flowing with perennial water.

Bansuli (Deorli)

It is a small village close to Kotpad town. It has an excellent piece of Ambika and Rsabhanatha and a Shiva temple. It has also one Bhairaba image. The Rsabhanatha is housed in a very small stone slab made temple.

Christian Monuments

The Schleswig- Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society from Germany first came to Koraput on 15 th May 1882 and started the Mission activities. They first entered Koraput district through Bastar to Kotpad. The

Churches were established in Koraput in the year 1884, Kotpad in 1885, Jeypore 1887 and Nowrangpur in 1889. The Koraput church is the oldest one.

Muslim Monuments

Nandapur ruler, Viswanath Deo encountered invasions of the Mohammedans from the south. Viswananath Deo breathed his last in 1571 and his son Balram Deo acknowledged defeat and a treaty was signed with Ruffut Khan. He paid annual tributes to Sultan of Golconda since Muslim influence extended to Koraput.

There are three very old graveyards of Muslim warriors, possibly the Golconda rulers in Koraput district. They are at Narayanapatna, Mahadeiput in Koraput block and another ruins of fort in Tikragad in Boipariguda block. It is 7 kms from Ramagiri on the road towards Gupteswar.

Sikh Gurudwara at Jeypore

The Sikhs from Amritsar came to Jeypore before 1890 to build the palace of the Maharaja. So a Gurudwara was built in the house premises of Sardar Mahana Singh and the holy Granthsahib was worshiped. This site is in front of the Naryana temple.



Anil Dhir (2014) is of the opinion that the Jeypore Gurudwara is the oldest in Odisha and was built in a thatched house in 1883 and a new Gurudwara was constructed in 1893. The old Gurudwara stands depleted in its original place and the land has been sold. First Gurudwara of the Sikhs in Odisha was set up at Jeypore in Koraput district.

The small one roomed Gurudwara is built like a forest lodge with a verandah all around. It is in a small street right behind the old palace of the former Maharaja of Jeypore. Two huge trees at the entrance of the small room dwarf the structure.

This Gurudwara was set up by Sardar Mahna Singh Nagi. It was the first Gurudwara in the State, built on the land given by the erstwhile Maharaja of Jeypore. The other Gurudwaras at Cuttack

(The sword offered by the Maharaja of Jeypore to the Gurudwara) (Dantan Sahib), Bhadrak (Sangat Sahib) and Puri (Bauli Sahib) are historical Gurudwaras that were set up as Guru Nanak Dev Jee had visited these places and stayed there.

The little Gurudwara had originally been a thatched hut for more than fifty years. The holy book Guru Granth Shahib was placed in the small shrine sometime in December 1883 in a grand ceremony that was attended by more than 300 devout Sikhs. The Maharaja had himself visited the Gurudwara in a State procession and presented Mahna Singh with a double edged Sword, which is still there.

Jeypore Palaces

The Jeypore ruling family lived in Purunagada, east of the Jeypore town. It was a mud building and was destroyed by Capt. Matthews after he captured Jeypore in 1775. Later the rulers made a new palace in the present place and the second Palace Nua Nahara was constructed. As the Astrologers predicted inauspiciousness of Nua Nahara this Palace was used for other purposes than living by the ruler family. The present palace was constructed after 1890 and it is said that the Nua nahar took 11 years to complete. Sardar Mahana Singh of Amritsar was the contractor. The present Darbar Hall was constructed in 30s by a Calcutta based Company.

CHAPTER-V
PEOPLE- TRIBE AND CASTE
(CUSTOM AND CULTURE)

Language

Tribal communities in Koraput speak different dialects, and few have lost their mother tongue to local dominant languages. The percentage of people speaking tribal language in Koraput district has been reduced from 37 in 1931 census to 22.86 percent in 1971 census. Thus, a large number of tribals of the district have adopted non-tribal languages during the past four decades. Of the native tribes of Koraput district, Sabara (Saura) tribe has its own script and non-others. The Koraput tribal dialects have been studied by various authors in the past and have been documented.

Ethno-linguistic Classification

Mohapatra (1997) has given a detailed account on ethno-linguistic arena among tribals of Odisha. The tribes of Koraput are ethno-linguistically classifiable into three groups namely Munda (Austro -Asiatic), Dravidian and Indo-Aryan. A group-wise tentative inventory of the tribal languages and dialects may be drawn up as given follows

Munda Group

Sora (Saora, Lanjia, Juray, Arsi),Gourum (Parenga),Remo (Bonda)

Dravidian Group

Parji (Dharua), Kui (Kondh-Kutia/Dongria), Konda/Kubi (Konda Dora), Ollari (Gadaba), Gondi (Gond), Kuvi (Kondh, Jatapu),

Indo-Aryan Group

Dialects	Language Affinity
Desia	Southern Odia
Bhatri	Southern Odia
Jharia	Southern Odia
Matia	Southern Odia
Halbi	Odia-Marathi-Chhattisgarhi

Proto Mundai is classified as South Munda, Koraput Munda, and Saura Munda, Gutob Remo

Central Dravidian are Parja, Ollar, Kui, Konda Kui

The tribals either as mother tongue or second language use all these non-literary Indo-Aryan dialects. Mohapatra (2004) was of the opinion that these dialects are based on archaic forms of the modern literary languages and have developed peculiarities in course of time due to convergence of languages belonging to different families, diffusion of linguistic traits across genetic boundaries and hybridization of language as a result of extensive bilingualism or multilingualism. In multi familial and multi-dialectal situations there have been lot of inter-mixture and mutual borrowing resulting in development of certain common traits among the dialects of divergent origins.

Linguistic Reports on Koraput Population

Bell who wrote for the first time the district gazetteer of Koraput district after formation of Odisha state was of the opinion, " 'Poroja' undoubtedly covers a variety of entirely different dialects. The term derived from the Odia word praja meaning a raiyat or subject is applied to all kinds of aboriginal tribes having no relation with each other. There is in fact no such language as Poroja, but quite distinct languages are spoken by the following tribes to whom the title 'Poroja' is usually given; Bondo Poroja, Jhodia Poroja, Dhruva Poroja, Konda Poroja, (also known as Konda Dora), Parenga Poroja, Pengo Poroja and Didayi Poroja. Of these the languages of Bondo, Parenga and Didayi Porojas belong to Munda branch and the remainder are Dravidian. The Dhruva language is unrelated to Kondh but is of Dravidian in origin, probably derived from Gondi. Ramamurti is of the opinion that there is a remarkable resemblance between Parenga and Savara. The languages of the Bondo and the Didayis have obvious affinities with that of the Gadabas." He was of the opinion that Ollar Gadaba speaks a Dravidian language, but in their customs and appearance they resemble the Gadabas who in turn speak Mundari. Now, it is quite apparent from the recent genetic studies that the Ollar Gadaba are distinctly Dravidian in origin and genetically distant from other Gadabas.

Savara and Gadaba language are the principal Mundari languages. G.V. Ramamurti, his son G.V. Sitapati and Miss. A.M.C. Murno have studied the Savara language in detail and the later author have produced English–Savara and Savara-English dictionary. The Savara language is said to be very similar to Juangas of Keonjhar, Palahara and Dhenkanal as also to the Parenga Porajas of Pottangi Block in Koraput district.

Bell opines that the Kondh language and the language spoken by Jatapu are akin. Konda is the language used by Konda Dora although this language shows some resemblance to Kui which is of Dravidian origin and can safely be classified as language of Kondh. The Kui language was spoken by 22 percent of the population of the Koraput district in 1945. Bell was of the opinion that there is probably half a dozen of different dialects of Kondhs spoken in the district, but the data available at present are quite insufficient to identify the language as per locality. Bell has given a detail note on the languages spoken in Koraput district from the 1931 census. He wrote that for every 1000 people in the district 552 have Odia as their mother tongue, 186 Kui or Kondh, 73 Telugu, 53 Savara, 39 Poroja, 26 Gadaba, 22 Koyya, 17 Konda, 16 Jatapu and 8 Gondi.

However it can be concluded that the Odia and its local form called Desia Odia spoken by tribals is the most spoken language in the district followed by Telugu and others as Kui of Kondhs, Gadaba and Sabara etc. Many tribal people and their families after coming in contact with local Odia adopt Odia as their mother tongue. Deshia Odia is the lingua franca of different tribes of Koraput district. Meeting of different types of tribes in the near by weekly hat (temporary market) where they go to sell agricultural and forest produce as well as to buy their necessities like salt, dry fish, cloth and other fashionable things is a common phenomenon in all parts of the district. In the Hat tribal of certain area come in contact with people of other tribes (with different dialects) and other non tribal mostly Odias. There they speak among themselves in deshia Odia only which has a lot of resemblance with Kosholi tongue of Western Odisha.

CUSTOM AND TRADITION

Cremation and Burial

In general the people of Koraput follow the disposal of dead bodies by pyre and children, people dead by smallpox and infectious diseases or killed by wild animals are disposed off by burial. The Christian and Muslim community follow burial method as per their religious practices. It is a very elaborate procedure among the Gadabas and Sabars in the district and is very expensive.

Among the Bhumias the dead are burnt and pollution period lasts for nine days. On the tenth day a ceremonial bath is taken with friends and relatives and a feast with copious supplies of liquor is held. The relatives and ladies who attend the tenth day ceremony are dressed in white clothes. This is also the custom of the Malis.

The Bhottadas burn their dead and observe pollution for ten days during the period all agriculture activities come to halt. On the tenth day the funeral rites are completed in the cremation ground.

Among Chitra-Ghasis the dead are burnt and death pollution is observed for three days during which the caste occupation is not carried out. On the third day the ashes are collected together and a fowl is sacrificed. The ashes are then buried or thrown into running water.

Gadaba, as a rule burn the dead bodies but if a person dies in the night or on a rainy day, the corpse is sometimes buried. Only relatives are permitted to touch a corpse. Death pollution is observed for three days, during which the caste occupations must not be engaged in. Stone slabs are erected to the memory of the dead, and sacrifices are offered in elaborate and most expensive 'Gotar ceremony.

Elwin has elaborated the ceremony of death among Sabars in detail. They perceive soul of the dead family members a threat to the family and village. The disposal of the dead is a very long process with ceremonies. But it is not a separation. After death the corpse is laid on its back across the mortar in the central room of the house and is covered with a cloth. Women carry the corpse out of the house and lay in on a plank of wood in the street outside. They remove most of the ornaments, bathe the body and comb the hair before the final rites start.

The Magadhia Goudos bury the dead in sitting posture like many of the Telugu Goldsmiths in Jeypore

Normally the tribes express the cultural identity through their custom, tradition, festivals, dress and ornaments. A certain name is coined especially for the identity of a tribe e.g. the Paroja, the Kondh, the Sabara etc.. Every tribe has a place of origin but it is not clear. They have their own oral language for interaction. They are a highly disciplined society and abide by social customs and village rules. They avoid marriage between tribes. Matrimonial relation outside the tribe results in out casting. The tribes maintain inter discipline and never criticize others. The neighboring tribes attend the 'Gotra 'ceremony of the Gadaba families whenever it occurs.

Each tribe maintains its tradition, own social bondage and village discipline. They abide by the dictates of traditional village council. All these play a key role in maintaining customary law and institutions like youth dormitory, worship, economic policy, and gathering of food from forest, slash and burn cultivation, and handicraft etc. for their liveli hood. They live with 'Nature 'and Nature is their life and their god. Each tribe is a homogeneous

tribe. It is said that each individual tribal lives for his tribe and the tribe lives for the individual.

Salient Features of Tribal Socio-Cultural Life

They live in relative isolation usually in hills and forests in interior area. Their social identity is defined and redefined from time to time. They constitute simple societies which are socio-culturally homogeneous. They have their oral language or dialect for communication. A particular tribal community is endogamous and is divided into a number of exogamous divisions. They have low access to education and health care services. They possess their own socio-cultural history which may not be rich and un-written. They have their rich cultural tradition and heritage although their social organization is simple.

Other Cultural Milieu

Organization of Societies

Traditional Village Council

In the past they lived in isolation in forests, respected the rights of neighbors, used limited technology and religion was mostly the animistic as it looked but after deep study it can be concluded that most carry tinges of the past association with Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism. Population of some major native tribes of the district are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	2011 Census
1.	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhattra	78,649
2.	Bhumia	52,576
3.	Dharua	8,402
4.	Gadaba	68,677
5.	Holva	3,061
6.	Jatapu	95
7.	Kandha, Gauda	1,085
8.	Khond, Kond, Kandha	1,95,154
9.	Konda, Dora	4,141
10.	Kotia	3,378
11.	Matya	920
12.	Omanatya	17,463
13.	Parenga	8,296
14.	Paroja	2,21,828
15.	Pentia	9,632
16.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	3,126
17.	Shabar, Lodha	799

General structure of Tribes in Koraput

The Schedule tribe (ST) are 50.58 percent of the population in Koraput district as per 2011 census. Total scheduled tribe population as per 2011 census is 6,97,583 which includes many other tribes with small population who are not listed but have migrated from other districts. native tribes of Koraput

Paroja and Kond are the major tribal group followed by Bhottada, Gadaba and Bhumia tribes. The district has Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic races and Indo-Aryan races.

Bhotada

The Bhattra tribe are also known as Bhottada, Bottada, Dhotada and Dholado, as denoted in several literature. Stuart (1891) wrote, 'Bhattadas are a class of Oriya cultivators and labourers speaking Muria or Lucia, otherwise known as Basturia, dialect of Oriya'. The language is classified as Indo-Aryan. Bell (1945) said, 'Bhottodas are the typical agricultural caste of Nowrangpur and north Jeypore', but Nowrangpur and Kotapad is the region of concentration for the tribes. To be more specific of Bhattra tribe distribution, it starts from Nuagaon that is 6 to 7 Kms. from Borigumma extending into Kotpad, Kodinga, Kosagumada, Papdahandi, Umerkote and Jhorigaon of Undivided Koraput district in Odisha. They are 117, 297 in Chhattisgarh and 247, 710 in Odisha as per 1981 census report. The Bhattras though are living here for centuries as known from their folklore, through possible linkage verification and literature it is taken that they have come here from the south.

Elwin writes "In Warangal lived the Bhattra caste; in these days there were no Murias. After a time the Bhattras decided to leave Warangal and only five Pengu Parojas were left there....."

Bell loc.cit said, "They are accepted as being within the Hindu fold, stand high in the social scale and wear the sacred thread; permission to use that was bought by their ancestors from the Raja of Jeypore. Their origin is a matter of some doubt. They all speak corrupt form of Oriya and not even a vestige of a tribal dialect survives. Bhattra tribe has traveled through ages, and thus many dynasties and religion. However, it cannot be ruled out they have retained Oriya culture which is very ancient."

The tribe is divided into endogamous divisions, styling themselves Bodo and Sano, of whom the former claim to be a purer descent, and into exogamous totemistic subdivisions. Thurston et.al (1909) cited Hayavadana Rao who said, "The caste is divided into three endogamous divisions, viz.

1. Bodo, or genuine Bottadas; the same are also presently known as Pita Bhattra.

Madhya, descendants of Bottada men and non-Bottada women; (Sargimundi) Sanno, (Batamundi, Masnimara who are derogatively called Muria Bhattra) who are descendants of Madhya men and non-

Madhi women. The Bodos do not inter-dine with the other two sections, but males of these do eat with Bodo.

These divisions are important in respect to social status and marriage endogamy besides these they have no other connotations in social-ritual differentiation.

The Bodos have various exogamous septs or bonsha or clans, which are as follows

Kochimo	-	Tortoise
Bhag	-	Tiger
Goyi	-	Lizard (Varanus)
Nag	-	Cobra
Kukuro	-	Dog
Makado	-	Monkey
Cheli	-	Goat
Onka	-	Wild Gourd

The Bhatras are very well built and of medium height, the complexion varies from light skin to dark. The head is round, slightly broad nose, and on the whole they are very attractive people. The women are attractive, equally well built and strong. They are pleasant and friendly people too. The villages are very neatly maintained so also the houses. The houses have generally a large area around with mud wall boundary. They are reputed cultivators under low moisture conditions. Rice and ragi are staple food of the tribe. Cross-cousin marriages are common, adult marriages are practiced, and spouses are generally acquired through negotiations. They pay bride price and either spouse has right to divorce, widows and divorcees are allowed to remarry. Bhattra women play an important role in agriculture, religious rituals and socio-activities, in addition to their regular domestic activities.

A traditional community council headed by a Bhat Naik settles the community disputes. Adultery, rape, divorces out of traditional norms and theft are the punishable offences and punishment is imposed in the form of cash fine, social boycott and excommunication. They have family and village deities and Pujari performs all rituals.

Bhattra claim to be superior in rank to Omnatya and Bhumia with whom the men can dine except in social functions. Bhattra women are forbidden from even drinking water from any other tribe including the higher caste Brahmin and Karan houses.

Sabara

Sabara is an ancient known tribe of India. Sabara tribe has a long history that traveled with time from Ramayana to modern time. The tribe has been spelt in various literature, epic and authors as Saora, Soara, Sabar, Shabar, Soura, Sar, Sayar, Suir, Sahar, Soria, Swiri, Siwir, Surris and Saura etc. Sabara are also referred as Boyas in some literature. They are Austro-Asiatic in origin. Sabar tribe inhabit in Koraput-Ganjam (Gunupur and Paralakhemundi region) and Western Odishaa. Thurston and Rangachari (1909) have given a vivid account of the tribe. Roy (1927), Ramamurti (1931) and Sitapati (1938) have given separately the grammar of the tribes' language and culture in detail followed by Dasgupta (1938) and others. Elwin (1955) (6) studied and reported the religious belief of the tribe in great detail

Elwin (1955) gave a detail account of Saura or Sabara tribe of Koraput in his study. We have taken the following classification of Sabaras in Koraput from his studies. They are: Lombo Lanjhia or the Hill Sabaras. Jati Sabaras are a branch of Hill Sabaras who do not eat beef, Arsi Sabaras wear loin cloth and are hill Sauara, Jadu Sabaras live on the tops of hills of Jerango of Gajapati district. They claim equal to Jati Sabaras, but later group do not agree. Kindal or Takala Sabaras are basket makers. Kumbit Sabaras are potters.

Hill Sauras of Koraput district

Further Elwin continues, **Lombo Lanjhia** is the only single term, which covers all the Hill Sabaras as distinct from the plains Sabaras of the Kampu or Sudda type. Another group is called **Arsi Sabaras**. Arsi means monkey, but the name has no totemic reference and the only reason for it seems to be the curious affinity which many Sabaras have for monkeys, and perhaps the long-tailed cloth. Vitebsky (1993) studied Sabara of Koraput and said, "Above all, their (Sora) linguistic connections lie ultimately with the south east Asia. Linguists classify the Sora language as belonging to the Munda group, which includes some other Indian 'tribal' languages such as Mundari, Ho, Santal and Bondo; while they consider this group itself to be a branch of the Austro-Asiatic family which includes Mon-Khmer languages such as Cambodian, as well as many of the languages of the interior of the Malay peninsula and of the Montgnard peoples of Vietnam.

The Sabara villages are mostly homogenous. The Sauras are mostly of short stature and of below medium height. They belong to Austro-Asiatic branch. They are non-vegetarian in food habit and consume gruel made from rice, ragi or millets. They are fond of alcoholic drinks. Milk and milk

products are consumed very rarely. The Sabara are very efficient cultivators and practice multi plant mixed farming on hills including slash and burn cultivation. They harvest their crops for seven months serially. They plant more than 35 plant varieties in different time and type of land sequence in a small 2 to 3 hectares cultivable land. It includes crops, vegetables, fruits and tubers etc. They thus harvest the total crop in a sequence and it is very efficient system. The Sabara are very knowledgeable on crop physiology and inter cropping methods. They have traditional village council headed by Gomango, and supported by religious head Buya. Though they have innumerable deities, Uangum (Sun) is their principal god. Saura women draw artistic line figures on the red mud painted walls of their houses with different designs. Saura paintings acquire a reputation in the field of art and quite even outside Odisha. Other non tribal artists have started imitating Saura art. In Koraput district, they live mostly in Narayanapatna Block in small number. Saura painting has acquired reputation among the non tribal both in and out side Odisha.

Gadaba

The Gadaba tribe's main concentration is in Lamataput, Nandapur and Semiliguda blocks of Koraput district. They still adhere to their old cultural values like celebration of Gotar ceremony. They eat beef; where as the Gutob Gadaba tribe in Jeypore, Kundra and Koraput block like to differentiate themselves as Bodo Gadaba or Bhoie or Gadba. Gadaba or Gadba tribe is a primitive Austro-Asiatic tribe. They live in Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Odisha, also in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Ramdas (1931), Furer-Haimendorf (1943) and Bell (1945) have classified the tribe in various ways. Thurston and Rangachari (1909) first classified Gadaba tribe under the following sections. They are

1. Bodo or Gutob
2. Parenga
3. Otaro
4. Kaththiri or Kaththara
5. Kapu

The Bodo Gadaba are known as Gutob Gadaba on the hills and are called 'Bohie Gadaba' in plains of Jeypore because of their former position as palanquin bearers to Jeypore Raja.

Gadaba villages are beautiful, houses are scattered with small compound wall. The villages have Sodors, that has numerous stoned slabs

and some slabs are also kept in erect position. The Gadabas are cheerful and friendly people, mostly of fair complexion, medium height, well built, muscular men attract the by-passers, so also the Gadaba women who are equally well built and strong. In elderly people numerous facial wrinkles do appear. It is not so with the new generation. Similarly, no more are large ear rings adorn women or Kerang cloth around the head and their original homemade Kerang clothes out of a tree fiber to be seen. They dress like any other people around. Gadaba tribe has a peculiarity in making Keranga clothes out of the bark of Keranga tree which is a wild tree grown in forest. Gadaba men collect the bark of the tree and also make a special type of loom to weave the cloth. Gadaba women extract fiber out of the bark and after washing and drying, both men and women engage themselves in weaving clothes with embroidery in the specially designed loom. In course of time this art is dying as youth male and female lack in interest in this intricate art. One such kerangga cloth last for nine decades. In the Tribal Museum at Koraput, one such specimen of a loom and a cloth are kept.

The buffaloes are used as religious beast of burden in ceremonies like Jenkar and Gotar. They eat beef and flesh of other livestock and poultry, whereas the Bohie Gadabas of Jeypore have come in contact with the officials, various other people serving the Raja of Jeypore for a century thus their culture and life has been influenced by the non tribal considerably. They do not eat beef anymore; feel offended if this question is asked. The Gutob Gadaba tribe is well known for its Gotar celebration. It is an elaborate ceremony where the family members of dead prepare passage of the soul of the dead to the other world on buffaloes as vehicle. The similar concept is also seen among tribes of Indonesia. They have striking similarity in the process of celebration, where a large number of buffaloes are offered as gotar buffaloes to the dead as well as for the grand feast of relatives and friends. It is wild feast with drinks and dance. The proud family opens a healthy buffalo for the crowd assembled in the gotar ground and the young men run mad with axes and knives to capture the running buffalo amidst crowd for its life. The buffalo can be captured alive or dead by any group in the crowd and then it belongs to them. This act looks like a battle field and people receive serious injuries and even death occurs some time. It appears as if the savage act of cattle theft long known among pastoral communities of the past reappears alive.

Apart from carrying out domestic chores, the women participate in economic activities, particularly in agriculture. They do take decision in all spheres of family life. The Gadaba are good agriculturists of the district and famous for millet and rice cultivation and are the custodians of large bio-diversity of plants.

Origin as of Folk stories of Gadaba

Elwin had reported in detail the folk lore of Gadaba tribe and they are cited here. There were twelve Gadaba brothers living on the Surawali Mountain. They had no proper food to eat, but a she-goat fed them with its milk. The other story goes “twelve Gadaba brothers were born in the Godavari region, when they grew up they came to Jeypore in search of wives. Then the eleven brothers said to the eldest brother, ‘Now you have a wife and children, you stay here’. The children of the Asurin were real Gadabas. The eldest brother later took another wife and her children were known as Parenga tribe”. Another reference speaks, ‘the twelve Gadaba brothers were born on the banks of Godavari river,’ and another folk story depict, ‘a merchant had a very lovely daughter. One day he took his daughter and bullocks to Nandapur and camped there. From there two were born the Gadabas and Parenga, the Gadaba is the elder and the Parenga is the young brother.’ The above folk story prevalent among Gadaba has a commonality that they came over from area of the Godavari.

Phratry in Odia and English Clan names

Durka	Bagh or Tiger	Muriatil, Manji, Saratil, Segakor, Konya, Leya and Lenja
Ontal	Nung or Cobra snake	Guga, Pombul,
Meen Kisavale	Matsya or Fish Gish or Vulture	Khota, Mundagadia, Khodria, Korrekor Khosratil, Supaktil, Supia, Durla, Servatia, Jani
Ilij Kora	Bhalu or Bear Sun	Supratil Tharub, Nandi , Chimetka, Sakia

The village committee has **Naiko** who is village head, **Palas** is the hereditary religious head and **Disari** performs evil and disease treatments. The other members are Bejunis and chief Raitas. They celebrate Pus Parab, Kalin-vate Kegintam in the harvesting floor, Nandi Vate, Chait Parab. However, Bat Viba and Sani puja is performed to treat diseases. Thusu and Jha (1969) wrote, the Ollar Gadaba believe that all persons possess the soul, locally called jive. It cannot be seen by eyes but finally departs from the body when the person dies.

Ollar Gadaba

Durka	Bagh or Tiger	Muriatil, Manji, Saratil, Segakor, Konya, Leya and Lenja
Ontal	Nung or Cobra snake	Guga, Pombul,
Meen Kisavale Ilij Kora	Matsya or Fish Gish or Vulture Bhalu or Bear Sun	Khota, Mundagadia, Khodria, Korrekor Khosratil, Supaktil, Supia, Durla, Servatia, Jani Supratil Tharub, Nandi , Chimetka, Sakia

Gadaba tribe has played significant role in the services of Jeypore Raja and considered most faithful. Thurston and Rangachari (1909) divide the (Gadba) tribe into five sections, namely, (i) Bodo or Gutob, (ii) Parenga, (iii) Otaro, (iv) Kathathiri or Kaththara, and (v) Kapu. According to them, the last two sections were found by them to be settled in the plains, originally belonged to the Bodo (Gutob) and Ollar Gadba, having migrated from the hills. The Ollar Gadaba are also called Hallari and Ollari.

Furer-Haimendorf (1943) wrote, "The Bodo Gadaba living in the vicinity of the Dudma Falls of the Machkund River are distinct from the Olla(r) Gadba of the Lamtaput and Nandapur areas."

Bell (1945) has revised the old editions of the District Gazetteer. However, he has noted three sub-divisions of the Gadba in the district of Koraput, namely, the Bodo, San and Ollaro. He has further mentioned that other types (of the Gadba) are found in small numbers inhabiting the fringe of the ghats in Vizagapatnam district from Salur southward to Naraspatam. The Ollaro Gadbas are described by him to be a small community, who speak a Dravidian language, but to all outward appearances they are similar to other Mundari-speaking Gadbas, whose own name for themselves is Gotub.

Thusu and Jha have shown that the two linguistically related groups of people, namely, the Dharua and the Ollar Gadaba, overlap and inter-mingle territorially. Thus, the whole stretch of territory appears to form continuous tract which starts from Ralliguda, encompasses Pottangi, Nandapur, Semiliguda, Lamtaput, extends beyond Salmi, Mohappadar etc., into the districts of Bastar. The houses are built on the lower slopes of the hill range. A separate house called Sodar is available for meeting place to all villages. Ollar have the following phratry

The village committee has **Naiko** who is village head, **Palas** is the hereditary religious head and **Disari** performs evil and disease treatments. The other members are Bejunis and chief Raitas. They celebrate Pus Parab, Kalin-vate Kegintam in the harvesting floor, Nandi Vate, Chait Parab. However, Bat Viba and Sani puja are performed to treat diseases. Thusu and Jha (1969) wrote, the Ollar Gadaba believe that all persons possess the soul, locally called *jive*. It cannot be seen by eyes but finally departs from the body when the person dies. They perform '**Nandi Vate**'. It has Nandi Bhoji or feast and Nandi Nanch (danu). In Gugaguda the Nandi Vate was performed by Mundagararia Sanyasi. The Sanyasi word has tinge of Jain culture

Paroja

They are pronounced as Poroaja (Thurston and Rangachari, (1909) some write Paraja (Carmichael, 1861), Parajas (Ramdas, 1936), Poraja (Mohanty, 1990), (Bell, 1945) and Parja (Elwin 1947).

The Paroja is a pointing to multiethnic groups living in Koraput district, and some in Kalahandi district of Odisha. The term Parja is, as Carmichael (1861) has pointed out, merely a corruption of a Sanskrit term Praja signifying a subject. It is understood as such by the people themselves, who use it in contradiction to a free hill-man. 'Formerly' 'says a traditional folk lore of the tribe, 'Rajas and Parjas were brothers, but the Rajas took the riding horses (for, as the Baranga Parjas put it, sitting still) and we became carriers of burdens and Parjas'As per views of Carmichael as suggested above that the name when prefixed to Poraja name is the name of ruler with whom the tribe was associated, in other words the said Paroja community were subjects to that particular dynasty. For example, Pengo paroja were subject of Eastern Chalukya of Vengi.

Grierson (1906) stated about Parja language as "hither to been considered as identical with Bhatri. Bhatri has now become a form of Odia. Parja, on the other hand, is still a dialect of Gondi.

The Porojas are not a compact caste, but rather a conglomerate, made up of several endogamous sections, and speaking a language, which varies according to locality remarked Thurston and Rangachari *loc.cit*.

Later Ramdas (1936) classified Porajas as following,

1. **Bodo Porajas** or Sodia, who do not eat beef
2. **Sano Porajas**, who eat beef
3. **Jodia Porajas**, who eat beef.
4. **Perang Porajas**, who eat beef.

This classification appeared at the time when every other Paroja classified by Hayavadana Rao were reclassified as independent tribes on the basis of linguistic and racial features. The classification of Ramdas is based on a compact community of Poroja who had somehow interconnected by rulers, dynasties, religion and topography. The Bodo and Sano Paroja physically closely resemble to each other. They are distinct from Austro-Asiatic people like Gadaba and Sabara. Strikingly they differ from neighboring Kondhs. In some populations of Porojas they have somewhat light skin complexion but generally they are of all dark skin complexion people. The population shows homogenous physical features. They are of

medium height. The head is long. The nose is broad but sharp at the tip. The men's chest is hairless. The beards and mustaches are like mongoloid pattern. The hair on the head is straight but curly types. The elderly people show wrinkles in face, near eyes and sometimes at forehead. The women are slim and sleek. The thigh and calf are well developed. The women are attractive with bright large eyes and smiling. The innocent smiling woman is captivating and elderly women are full of love. They are warm people to friends and relatives.

Mohanty (1990) have recorded exogamous totemic septs (clans) such as Bagh (Tiger), Kachhim (Tortoise), Bokada (Goat), Netam (Dog), Gohi (Lizard), Pandki (Dove), Bedia, Moria, Sodria, Haikaria, Chemia and so on. They highly respect their respective totemic species. **Poroja** have following divisions in their society based on duties, which were allocated since ancient period when the tribe group started developing. They are Ajani, Mudli, Bhalodi or Bhoie, Kirsani, Narangi, Karanjia, Bodonayak, Nayak and Pujari. They live in Koraput hills that includes the northern end of Koraput block, which is contiguous to Kakrigumma of Laxmipur block. Villages do exist in plains of Jeypore and several of them are married in community on the uphill of Kolab Dam and vice versa.

The Poroja of Girli area, Damanthpur call themselves Barang Poroja and don't like to be referred as Jhodia Porojas. There is some settlement of Barang Poroja north of Nandapur region and contiguous to Padua. Thurston and Rangachari *loc.cit.* referred them as Barang Jhodia Porojas and have described few interesting notes on them.

The Poroja construct village on an elevated place and close to water point. The settlement pattern in the village is as a rule independent of any kind of status or position. The regular streets are narrow, based on availability of space and land; mostly paved with stones to facilitate the regular flow of rain water. The houses are constructed as wall to wall close to each other in a row and the space in front forms the street. Generally it can be two rows of houses having a common street but one-line houses forming a street in front is also not uncommon. Behind the house there is little space which serves the cattle byres and sheep-goat sheds. However, pig stall is built under the veranda with wooden planks or even at a corner if a small space is available. This is to make sure that pigs are protected from predators. The houses are made of mud wall, but now a day they use bricks and roof is thatched with rice straw or forest grass lay over bamboo frame. The roof slants in gradient equally on both the sides that is efficient to drain rainwater. Now days roof of asbestos, tile or tin sheets. The housing pattern

indicates that Parojas are very individualistic in family life but live in single community structure.

Village Institutions

Ulaka (1976) wrote, "there are mainly two important places in each Poraja village. One is known as *Berana Munda* and the other *Nisani Munda*. A constellation of some circular stone slabs lying at the center of the village is called *Berana Munda*. The Poraja denote this place as *Mandu Dand*, which lies in front of the house of village Headman. The people of the village gather at *Berana Munda* or village assembly and discuss matters relating to the village and the festival observed in the village. The village sanctuary in which the deity called *Hundi debatais* installed is called *Nisani Munda*. It is made of stone slabs and encircled by *Menhers*, which are fixed erect on the ground round the shrine. *Hundidevta* consists of an earthen pot and a chopping tool made up iron and an iron pole, which is fixed, into the ground ever since the village was established. The iron pole is kept fixed and undisturbed in its original position. But the earthen pot and iron chopper are replaced with new ones thrice in a year, once in the month of *Srabana* (August- September), and once during any 'Nuakhia' (new harvest eating) ceremony or just before *Chaita* Paraba (February- March), and finally at the end of the year in accompaniment with proper rituals and ceremonies. The main element of the ritual consists of offering to the deity of animals such as fowls, goat and pig which are sacrificed with the help of the new iron chopper

The other village institution that is special to the tribe is dormitory for unmarried youths, the boy's dormitory is called *Dhangda –Basaghar* and for young ladies is *Dhangadi-Basaghar*. All adolescent unmarried boys' and young women sleep in their respective dormitory, but girls sleep under the supervision of an elderly widow. Divorced and young widows also join the dormitory. On the onset of evening the young people come together and play drums and dance in front of the dormitory (*Berana Munda*) and then retire to sleep. This event is very common in all seasons except rains. The Porajas love to sing songs and skilled to make poetry. A question and answer type of song competition (*Laga Gita*) with one another in a group of young men and women is common to the tribe.

In moon lit night all communities of tribal youth, both male and female congregate together in the village and enjoy in merriment of song and dance in the village when the elderly folk watch with amusement. Women hold waist and hand of each other in a line led by a senior woman at the beginning of the line who holds a pluck of pea cock feather. They dance in a curve accompanying to the tune of the beat of drum like Dhemsas, Madal and

blowing of horn pipe and Mahuri. Swinging of body by the women resemble the PAHANDI of Lord Jagannath, Puri during car festival.

Social Structure

The administrative structure of Paroja village consists of Jani, Muduli, Disari, Gunia, Gurumai and Bhatanayaka

Jani is the hereditary village priest. The eldest son of the Janis takes over the position when it is vacant. He is also the custodian of the village welfare and responsible for village based religious ceremonies. They are very responsible people and act patiently in a team.

Muduli is another village chief. He is in charge of all affairs concerning village and community. He is the leader and the center to all villages' activities. The Muduli is also hereditary position.

Chalan is a responsible person who acts as per the guidance of Jani and Muduli and peruses the community, to follow or implement as the case may be.

Disari is the chief diagnostic personnel who prevents the evil spirits and harm thereof to village subjects. He can work for other villages on request. They work for such issues at family level also. Disari predicts auspicious dates and times for village community celebrations and social functions to families.

Gunia is a sorcerer and also medicine person. They utter *mantras* to relive evil spirit, pain on subjects, even work on the advice of Disari. He tries to cure the illness by herbal medicine. They charge some amount of fees, rice, chicken and wine etc. to the patients for their services.

Gurumai is an elderly women priest, most have jolted hair and people pay respects with fear. They perform '*Bat Viva*' an elaborate ceremony. The patient and his family reach out skirt of the village and wait at the junction of roads. She does the marriage of the evil spirit of the patient or village with another, a good spirit, and thus orders them to leave the patient and make promise that they shall not disturb the village subject and allow peace to prevail. The Gurumai also take up small puja assignment in homes of the families. The Gurumai can be more than one in a village. They play important role in *Nandi Puja* performance of Parojas. People respect her out of some kind of fear. Many men do not like that their wives to be Gurumai.

Bhatanayak - A cluster of village may have one Bhata Nayak. The office of Bhatanayak is only to induct those members of the community who were debarred by the respective community and declared out caste. When a person is out caste it implies to all members of his or her family. Out casting

is due to marriage in another caste or tribe, beaten by Domb caste person, bitten by dogs, or injury by tiger, maggot wound on the body etc. The Bhatanayak readmits the person into the community by performing purification rites. In addition to the cost of rites the outcaste person has to contribute one pig, a goat, fowls, rice and some cash, which is spent for a village feast. All village people join and work together for the feast. Some rupee is placed underneath the leaf plate on which food is served to Bhatanayak. This money is a gift to Bhatanayak

Moda dhangada In poraja villages there are hereditary position to families who are allowed to perform certain last rites to community members and they are four such members. They join together and remove the dead person from the house and later they do all that skills required to burn or otherwise bury the dead.

The Paroja community is famous for their Nandi Puja that is performed in every three years in the munda or village of origin in cluster basis.

Bhumia

The Bhumia tribe is mainly concentrated in Jeypore subdivision, mostly in Jeypore, Kundra, Boipariguda, blocks. The population of Bhumia tribe is about half a lakh in number. Thurston and Rangachari (1909) said, "The Bhumias are an Oriya caste of hill cultivators, found in Jeypore Zamindari. According to a tradition, they were the first to cultivate the land on the hills. In the Central Province they are said to be known as Baigas, concerning whom Captain Ward (1870) writes that the decision of the Baiga in a boundary dispute is almost always accepted as final, and, from this right as children of the soil and arbiters of the land belong to each village, they are said to have derived their title of Bhumia, the Sanskrit bhumi meaning the earth". Thurston and Rangachari continue to say. "For the following note I am indebted to Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao. The Bhumias have septs, e.g., bagh (tiger) and naga (cobra). A man can claim his paternal aunt's daughter in marriage. The marriage ceremonial is much the same among the Bottadas. The jhotta tonk (presents) consist of liquor, rice, a sheep or fowl, and cloths for the parents of the bride. A pandal (booth), made of poles of the sorgi (Sal) tree, is erected in front of the bridegroom's house and a Disari officiates. The remarriage of widows is permitted and a younger brother usually marries his elder brother's widow. If a man divorces his wife, it is customary for him to give her a rupee and a new cloth in compensation. The dead are burned, and pollution lasts for nine days. On the tenth day a ceremonial bath is taken, and a feast, with copious supplies of liquor, is held. In parts of the Central Provinces the dead are buried, and two or three flat stones are set up over the grave"

At present the main concentration of Bhumias; are the plane lands of Ramgiri, Baipariguda, Jeypore, Kotpad and Mathili part of Malkangiri district . During British administration the Bhumias had revolted against the oppression of Doms at Ramgiri and Baipariguda area.

Bell (1945) said, 'they do not possess traditions regarding the country from which they migrated to Jeypore, nor the time when their migration took place, but maintain that they are sons of the soil'.

They are peace loving people produced the great son like Laxmana Naik who sacrificed his life in gallows in fight to end the British rule of India. They wear thread like Brahmins and worship Birkhomba god, two km from Baipariguda. The Bhumia divide them as Bodo (Senior) and Sano (junior) groups, the Sano Bhumia are also known as Buri Bhumia or Matia who mostly live in Ramgiri and north of Malkangiri including Kudumulgumma. Now-a-days, couple of marriage between both Sano and Bodo Bhumias does take place, which some years back was forbidden.

The Bhumia are tall and of dark complexion, thinly built people, considered handsome men and beautiful women by neighboring tribes. They are hardworking settled agriculturists. On the whole, they are quite intelligent and wise people, who show cool behaviour. They show a very highly collective and disciplined behaviour in their society and pursuance towards living.

The Bodo Bhumias have the following bonsho or clan and are

- Nag - Cobra snake
- Bagh - Tiger and
- Surya - Sun

Among the Nag bonsho there are numerous sub-clans. Generally in a village, families of one Bonsho only reside and marriage in inter-bonsho or clan is allowed but not in intra-clan. The Bhumia ladies have a good say in family decisions and take active part in meetings and express boldly their opinion. They control the expenditure of the home, and take care of the poultry, home vegetable garden and livestock.

The Bhumia are hardworking agriculturists. They do well in rain fed cultivation. The ragi and rice are the staple food. They are good in rice farming. They grow arhar (pigeon pea) and sorghum in their fields. The backyard farming is well maintained by women. Fruit trees form a larger part of living, particularly the jackfruit. They prefer sheep, poultry and duck; however, cattle and buffaloes are there in the system. They quickly follow

and adjust to new development in agriculture sector. The personal hygiene is well maintained, even the village hygiene.

Konda Dora

A brief account of Konda Dora has been given by Thurston and Rangachari (1909) who cited the observations of Surgeon Major W.R.Cornish (1871), H.A. Stuart (1891), W. Francis (1901) and also unpublished observations of C. Hayavadana Rao (1909). Bell (1945) reviewed the above-published reports and gave a brief account of Konda Dora.

The Konda Doras, a Scheduled Tribe of about four thousand population in Koraput district.. They are tribes in the eastern part of Koraput district on 3,000-foot plateau, which has obvious affinities with the Kondhs. The Konda-Doras (literally in Telugu 'lords of the hills') are a tribe of hill cultivators. Surgeon-Major Cornish (1871) writes, "contrasting strangely with the energetic, patriarchal and land-reverencing Parja (Poroja), are the neighboring indigenous tribes found along the slopes of the Eastern Ghats. They are known as Konda Doras, Konda Kapus and Ojas". Bell says, 'In spite of their high sounding title they are generally underdogs and the lordship of the hills in the area which they inhabit belongs to Muka Dora and (in Vizagapatam) the Bagats. The Konda Doras have a language of their own, which has been described in Madras Census Reports as the 'Konda' language and which is clearly allied to Kui, the language of the Kondhs. Members of this tribe all speak Telugu, sometimes exclusively, sometimes in addition to their own language.

Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao says, "There are among the Konda Doras, two well defined divisions, called Pedda (big) and Chinna (little) Kondalu. Of them, the former have remained in their old semi-independent position, while the latter have come under Telugu domination. The Chinna Kondalu, who have been living in contact with the Bhaktha caste, have adopted the Telugu system of intiperulu, as exogamous septs, whereas the Pedda Kondalu have retained the totem divisions, which occur among other hill castes, e.g. Naga (cobra), Bhag (tiger) and Kochchimo (tortoise).'

It is interesting to note that the Chinna Konda Doras of plains are out casted by Hindus due to beef eating whereas the Konda Dora of hills has not the free and confident bearing of the Kondh, but he is an honest cultivator with no leaning to crime.

Omanatya

The Omanatya, a tribal primarily living in Jeypore-Borigumma-Nowrangpur belt of Odisha are also known as Omaitos, Omanaitos,

Amanaitas or Omanatya or but they pronounce as 'Omnyat'. They are spread into South Bastar. They are Saiva pujaris. Omanatyas are Saivites, who brought the cult to Koraput plains. According to Bell (1945) "interlining with the Bhattodas is sometimes permitted and the customs generally resemble those of the caste, except that it is said that an item in the marriage ceremony is a free fight with mud for missiles. Like Bhattodas the Amanaitas are divided into two endogamous divisions named Bodo (senior) and Sano (junior)." Thurston and Rangachari (1909) said, "The Omanatya or Omaitos are an Oriya cultivating caste. According to a tradition the ancestor of this caste was one Amatya, a minister of Sri Rama at Ayodhya. The caste is title is usually Nayak, but the more prosperous take the title Patro".

The tribe is divided into two endogamous sections called Bodo and Sano. The former claim on higher social scale than the later ones. The Sano are said to have born out of Bhattra, Gond and other tribal women and Bodo men group. The Omanatyas have the following clans

1. Surja ... Sun
2. Naga ... Cobra
3. Bagha ... Tiger
4. Cheli ... Goat
5. Turinja Macha ... Fish (Turinuja variety)
6. Kaiencha ... Tortoise
7. Kumuda ... *Cucurbita maxima* or Pumpkin
8. Lau ... Bottle-gourd
9. Kukur ... Dog
10. Silabonso ... Stone
11. Khirbonso or
Dudha bonso ... Milk
12. Sua ... Parrot

The family is patrilineal. Nuclear families are the chief social units. The number of joint and extended families are few. They also live in a heterogeneous village society and maintain homogenous socio-economic ties with the other communities living there. The other communities living around are Paroja, Gadaba, Bhattra, Pentia, Kumar, Dom (SC), and Tantis (SC) etc. They have both row and cluster arrangements of houses in villages. The Omanatyas speak Odia. They do not eat beef, rabbit, pork and dead animals. They do not eat from higher caste Brahmins.

Comparatively the Omanatyas have more number festivals and ceremonies in their life than other neighboring tribes. Omanatyas came with Savite tradition that too the Bhairaba cult into Koraput district as evidenced from the duty and responsibility distribution at the Borigumma Deulguda temple. The Jangam priests are worshipping the Siva-linga and the Omanatya priest of Old Borigumma is in charge of Bahairaba puja in the same temple; possibly they had replaced the Jain faith in the area. The Jangams are Saivites who probably came with the Western Chalukyas from Karnataka and are seen in Koraput, Bastar and Andhra Pradesh. At the same time you can find the Mali, Bhumia, Bhattra and Omanyats etc as priests to Siva Temple in the district of Koraput.

Dharua

Dharua are also known as Dhurwa. The report on the Dependency of Bustar by Capt. Glasfurd, the then Deputy Commissioner of Sironcha (1862) was the first person on record, who has mentioned about Tugara and Parja. Brett (1909) said, “the two sub-tribes of the Parja or Dharuas, namely Peng and Mundra, removed to Jeypore ‘now in Koraput district.’ Russell and Hiralal (1916) mentioned that out of three divisions of Parja tribes, only Tagara or Thakara is found in Bastar. Thusu (1965) has extensively studied the Dharua tribe of Bastar and opined that Tugara (Tagara) or Takra (Thakara) albeit Parja, none of them would prefer to be known at present by any other term than that of the Dharua. The word Tagra means ‘basket’. The Dharua group consciousness is reinforced by their speaking a common language which has been called Parji (Burrow and Bhattachary, 1958). This language is independent member of the Dravidian linguistic family, closely related to the two languages spoken by the Ollar and Koya tribes of Koraput. Dhurwa are found in Bastar and spreads into Koraput district of Odisha. Thusu (loc. cit.) said, ‘The Dhurwa occupy, at present, the central -eastern portion of the Bastar district, but they are also found to overflow in some directions beyond the Kolab-Saberi river in the contiguous district of Koraput (Orissa). Quite a few of them live in Ramgiri hill area. On the whole Dharua are well built handsome, medium to tall, muscular body people. The complexion is mixed.’ The Koraput Dhruwa tribe of Gupteswar region, since 2004 are recognized as Scheduled Tribe members in Odisha state.

The following cleans are found among Dhurwas (Thusu loc. cit.)

- Nags - Cobras -
- Da (Bhag) - Tiger
- Kovva (Kacheem) - Tortoise
- Bokara - Goat
- Konda(Gaunr) - Bison
- Rami - A bird

The Dharua men almost except for loin-cloth-cum-waist cloth (Kangru) remain bare-bodied. The Kangrai is a white cloth with brown border and is even called as 'dhoti'. The decorated Kangrai is used for dance and special occasions. Dharua men while going out of village wear a turban called peta. Now-a-days shirts are common. The Dharua women wear cotton saris called ganda or dhoti. The mother is secluded after delivery, on the seventh day she smears the house with cow dung paste and takes bath and thereafter by a brief ceremony is followed to allow her to resume daily work at home. They believe in rebirth of deceased elderly people, which is confirmed by the ritualistic practice of pecking of a chicken in the name of the deceased from the hands of the new born. The name giving ceremony is performed after fortnight or so of the birth of the child. In some cases, the hair cutting ceremony of the newborn is performed on that day.

Kondh

The Kondhs are one of the largest tribal groups in Odisha. There are about 1,95,000 kui speaking Kondhs distributed on the hills of northern Koraput district; but it is interesting to note that Kondhs are found all through out the district. They have been spelled as Kond, Khond, Khand or Kondh, and Kandha. The word Kondh has come from the word Konda, means hills in Telugu.

The Kondh tribe in Koraput district as a whole can be classified under the following manner.

Kuvi speaking Kondhs villages spread over the hills and valleys of north Koraput district.

Desia Kondhs are said to be migrant groups of Maliah Kondhs. Local population of non-tribes influences them. They are found mainly below the Eastern Ghats and the costal plains.

The Kondhs believe their spiritual traditions as the foundation to their survival and development. McPherson in 18th Century gave a detail account of Khonds religious activities with reference to Meriah (human sacrifice) investigation and prevention. The first contact to Kondhs by British was in 1835, whilst engaged in military operations for the reduction of the Zamindari of Goomsur, in Ganjam district. Elwin (1954) remarked "Deep in every Kond heart' is the belief in the sacred and fertilizing power of human blood, and it is of course, for their practice of human sacrifices that they have become known throughout the anthropological world. There is extensive literature, ranging over a century, on the subject. Today, the usual substitute for a human being is a buffalo, which is called by the old name Meriah and in

some of the remote villages old human skulls are still used when the animal is offered to the Earth Goddess.”

Boal (1982) wrote, “Kondh relationship to their land is far more than economic. This will be seen more clearly regarding the central rite of the Meriah/Kedu (human/buffalo) sacrifice offered to the Earth Goddess.

This attitude has a direct result upon land tenure procedures. For instance, when new ground is broken, even a small hill-plot, eggs as a fertility symbol are offered to the hill Gods and as year succeeds years, an ear of grain set aside from the previous crop is offered. This is distinct from offerings made to ancestor spirits who constantly accompany one on such work-occasions.”

Kondh society

In general it can be said that Kondhs are simple, straightforward, believe in community sharing traditions, courageous and hardworking people. Each group is further divided into a number of exogamous lineages like Jakasika, Hauka, Prska and Kadraka etc. Lineage names are prefixed to their own name. The Kondhs have been living in most unyielding hilly terrains for centuries. After the most arduous clearing of forest during ‘podu’ by all family members exposed to sun, rain, light and air, away from shadowing trees, these slope lands yield food through crops.

The Kondh people are very well built, and their body attracts visitors. They take time to be friendly with outside people. The women equally work hard like men in gathering food and additional house care etc. The women do not take active part with men in group discussions, but stay as listeners and little away from the place of discussion.

Parenga

The tribe is referred in literature as Parenga, Peranga and Parenga poraja by authors. Hayavadana Rao first reported on Parenga poraja of Koraput (Thurston and Rangachari, 1909). They are Austro-Asiatic. The women are beautiful with fair yellow skin. The face is long, prominent lip, long small black eyes; well built body of women, muscular men are attractive. When grow old wrinkles in the face gradually appear. They are of medium height, gentle and well behaved and intelligent. The women now days prefer to wear long saris which is longer than parojas and is well below the knee; but in the past like Gadaba women they were also using Kerang woven clothes from home. They believe they have come down to the present habitat through Jolaput area. They are distributed in the following Gram panchayats of Nandapur; --Badel, Belaput, Otunda, Thuba, Paroja

bodopodor, Hikmiput, Bheja and Kularsingh. They are also found in Araku valley of Andhra Pradesh. Villages are mostly located on highlands and preferably on foothills, which imparts good drainage of rainwater. Most village streets and house front yards have pavement of stone slabs. Parenga houses are small cozy, like any other neighboring tribe. Walls are clay paste layered, and most houses have two rooms with a single entry door with no windows. The spacious raised veranda serves multipurpose need of the households and guests. Men spend time idle and gossip in leisure on the veranda where as women does the core work of preparing grains, grinding ragi and sauna etc. Underneath it lays pig sty with strong door to save them from predation. Poultry in most cases is stored here. Some households also make small bamboo fence around for their privacy. Families dry harvested grains in the open space before the veranda and it then serve the space for evening dance. Almost all houses have spacious boundary wall made up of small stone layers that stands about three to four feet in height. Cattle byre is located before the house but is little to the corner.

The Parengas have the following phratry

- Khilo - Bagho or Tiger
- Nag - Cobra snake
- Khora - Sun
- Golari - Hanumankad or Indian Langur

The Parenga tribe has the following clans

- Mudli, Sisa, Kirsani, and Gamel – they come under Bagh or Khilo
- Daten, Pujari – they come under Nag
- Majhi and Rungda – they come under Golari
- Hanjole or Ongole – they come under Sun or Surya or Khora

The village has the following people with specific function. Nayak is the chief of the village and is hereditary. Pujari (priest) may or may not be hereditary. Some can be elected to perform village regular pujas and offerings. Disari does the ceremony to propitiate the evil spirits to check the diseases likely to come out of the evil spirit. Gurumaie plays vital role in bali celebration and does the Bat Viva of evil spirits for families on request. Bodo roito are those with large land holdings. Dang gamel dhangda is the village appointed on annual payment in kind to graze the livestock herd of the village. Chalan is the person who acts as a messenger. Sisa or Jani does the puja also.

They go for major promise offers to get a child, relief from diseases etc. to Kendupada .They go to Simanchal, near Visakhapatnam on pilgrimage also.

It is worth mentioning here that besides the tribes described above who are native tribes of Koraput district, there are some other tribes who are not original natives of Koraput district are also found in 2011 census report for Koraput. They are Banjara, Bathudi, Bhunjia, Binjhal, Ho and Juang. Their number as per census of 2011 are given below:

Names of Tribes

Banjara	77
Baththudi	141
Bhunjia	49
Binjhal	23
HO	44
Juang	02
Kisan	383
Kolha	186

Apparently these tribes from other districts have come to Koraput in connection with jobs and have settled in this district. They are not to be confused with the original tribes who are native inhabitants of this district.

General Structure of Caste

About the castes of Koraput district the following general observation may be made. More and more castes are demanding lower caste status to be classified in Schedule tribe and castes or Other Backward classes to obtain benefit from Government programmes. Brahmins have remained at the top of the caste structure and their role in rituals is recognized throughout the district. Some castes and tribes have assimilated to different groups as usual in all census to look more respectable. In most villages, particularly in hills the caste people live in as one or two families and do their traditional jobs. The social structure is changing due to education of younger generation and the traditional dress and ornaments are being replaced by modern age dresses and ornaments. The following are some of the major and minor castes, tribes in the Koraput district.

Badhei

They are also called as Maharana and mostly do carpentry work in rural and urban area. The Odia Mahranas had come to the district from Parlakmundi in the time of the Zamindar.

Bagata

A small number of Bagata tribe, live in Padua region of Koraput district a spread into Andhra Pradesh. Culturally and through heritage they identify themselves with inland fishermen community.

Thurston and Rangachari (1909) cited Hayavadana Rao who writes that the Bagata is divided into different exogamous septs (intiperulu in Telugu), some of which also occur among the Kapus, Telugus and Vantains.

Thurston and Rangachari (loc. cit) said, 'on the Dasora day they worship, the fishing baskets and also a kind of trident'. The said trident might be the instrument to hook down the fishes. Bagatas in Kotpad area of Koraput practice shifting cultivation.

Bariki

The village watchman cum messenger are called Bariki and they belong to Schdule caste.

Bhandari

They are the local barbers. The Rajas used to employ them to guard their treasures (Bhandara Ghara) thus the name Bhandari. The Odia Bhandari occupies higher position than Telugu barbers.

Dhoba

Dhoba are the Washerman caste of Odisha. There are Odia Dhoba and Telugu Dhabas in the district.

Dhuliya

It is a small caste of Odia Cultivators live in southern part of Koraput district extending into Malkangiri district. They use sacred thread and are Vaisnavas. Their name has been derived from 'Dhuli' or the dust., the dust relates to those who work with soil.

Gudiya

They are professional sweetmeat sellers and are found in small numbers. They are ranked higher in the social scale. Their caste is divided into two sections, one those sale sweatmeat the other engaged in agriculture. The former are called Gudiya and the later Kolata, Haldia or Balasi Gudiya in different localities.

Kansari

They derive their name from 'Kansa', a bell metal dish. They make household utensils in their domestic workshop. Their status is little higher than the cultivator caste.

Karan

The Karan are considered to be next to Brahmin in caste social scale. According to some authors they have come from Gangetic plains of north India and one branch may be from Karnataka.

Kshatriya

The family chronicles ascribe a very ancient origin to the line of the Jeypore estate. The Rajas and their descendants claim to belong to solar race. According to Thurston and Rangachari, Jeypore was a place of Kshatriyas. The Kshatriyas social status is equivalent to Karanas though between themselves they contest the relative position.

Kumbhara

The potters are called Kumbhars in Odia and Kumara in Telugu. These names have been derived from Sanskrit word 'Kumbhakra', the earthen pot maker. In social position they are considered to be a superior class of Sudra. The Jeypore Rajas used to organize 'Kundi Amabasya' in Jeypore where Kumbhars an important role.

Lohara

The Lohara, Luhuras or Luhara are an Odia caste of iron smith. The name has been derived from Loha or iron. It is mentioned that the Lohara have no connection with Kamaras (Blacksmith) and Badhei (Carpenters).

Sundi

They are reported in the Madras Census Report 1901 that they are Oriya toddy selling caste. They are also money lenders and well known as 'saukars' to local people. The ladies in the caste are vegetarians. The Kira sundi are numerous in Borigumma region They distill liquor out of Mahula flower and sell to others. They do trade and business.

Teli

The Teli are engaged in oil extraction by pressing oil seeds by an indigenous instrument called ghani pulled by bullocks and sell to others. They are divided into three sections namely, Haladia, Baladia and Khadi. The Haladia were originally the dealers in Turmeric. The Baladia name is derived from the fact that they carry goods on pack-bullocks. The Khadia are mainly engaged in extracting oil in oil ghani locally.

Tantis

The hereditary profession of the Tantis is weaving clothes and still many are engaged in the district in that profession. They use local looms for weaving.

Brahmin

The Odia Brahmin of Koraput belong to Utkala section of the Pancha Gaudas, as per Thurston and Rangachari (1909). Koraput had Brahmin population since the ancient period of Vakataka dynasty who ruled Koraput and they were themselves Brahmin. The Inscriptions discovered so far relating to Nala dynasty in Umerkote are written in Sanskrit so it can safely be concluded that Brahmins' presence was since then. The Koraput Brahmins are classified into the following sects

1. Santo (Samanta, a chief)
2. Danua (gift receiver)
3. Padhiya (one who learns Veda)
4. Sarua (dealeares in Saru tuber *Cococasis antiquotrum*)
5. Halua (those who use bullocks to plough)
6. Bhodri (Bhadriya, an agraharam on the Ganges)
7. Barua (after a small sea-port-town)
8. Deulia (one who serves the temple)
9. Katakia(Kataka, Palace, those who serve in the Palace of Zamindar)
10. Sahu (engaged in money lending)
11. Jahdua (Jhad or Jungle)
12. Sodeibalya(those who follow an ungodly life)

In 1901 report of Madras Presidency, it is mentioned that the Santos regard themselves superior to others and only perform Purohit work of the Raja. The Danuas take gifts from wealthy especially at funerals. The Padhiyas have knowledge of the Vedas and are priests to the Raja and wealthy Sudras. The Saruas cultivate saru or Árum'and the Haluas are plough lans for agricultural operation. Some Saruas take up Purohit work but not the Haluas.

Many Brahmin families have migrated from Ganjam and Gajapati districts and have settled long since in Koraput districts. There are many Brahmin dominated villages in the district like Kumuli, Kamta, Gumuda in Bhirab Singpur police station.

Chandala

A schedule caste, named Chandalas are found in Jeypore sub-division i.e. Borigumma, Kotpad area extending into Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

These people are professional weavers, and famous for their special skills. Chandalas and another schedule caste called Chamars of Kotpad are distinct in their racial features. They are fair in complexion, with coloured retina (eyes) and sharp features.

Chitra-ghasi

They are a class of artisans, and are employed in manufacture of brass-metal jewellery which is largely worn by the tribes of Koraput. They are different than the Ghasis and are not classified in SC category.

Scheduled Castes in Koraput

Domb

Schedule caste population of the district is 13.04 percent of the total population, of which Domb alone constitute 73.09 percent and are the major caste group. Others as generic caste like Ghasi etc are 8.44 percent and Dhoba or Washer man 3.27 percent. Ghasis are considered inferior to Domb. The name Domb or Dombo is said to be derived from the word "Dumba" meaning devil, (Thurston & Rangachari, 1909). Mr. H.A. Stuart (1891) writes, "Dombas are a Dravidian caste of weavers and menials, found in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam (Koraput district of Odisha). This caste appears to be an offshoot of the Dom caste of Bengal, Bihar and North-Western provinces.

There are folk stories among tribes of Koraput that the Dombs came later to their country along with Brahmin, Paiko and others.

As per Madras Census Reports, 1891 " , the following sections of the Dombs are recorded Onomia, Odia, Mirgam, and Kohara.

The sub-divisions seem to be are Mirigani, Kobbiriya, Odiya, Sodabisiya, Mandiri and Andiniya

According to Bell (loc.cit) there appears to be two main sub-divisions among the Dombs namely the Oriya Dombs and Miriganis. The former who are more numerous are further subdivided into Kuppias, Maggulis and Mandiris. Among the Miriganis there are also three sub-sects, namely Kobbiria, Vodillia and Andiniya. All these groups are further subdivided, as is usual in the Agency, into exogamous totemistic steps. The Miriganis generally regard themselves as superior to the Oriya Dombs and in fact are they are better both in economic status and social customs. In general they earn a livelihood by cultivation and weaving and are not to any great extent addicted to crime."

According to Mr. Hayavadana Rao, the Dombs are the weavers, traders, musicians, beggars, and money-lenders of the hills, some own cattle and cultivate. Bell (loc.cit) (12) said, By profession they are drummers, weavers or village watchmen in Koraput district.

Bell further continued, "Though occupying a position so low in the social scale as to justify their inclusion among the "depressed" classes, their lot is far from being the unenviable one of outcaste in villages of the plains. In intelligence the Domb is easily superior to the aboriginals in whose midst he lives, and is usually able to earn a comfortable livelihood by his wits. In some of the wilder and remoter parts of the district the position of the village watchman or bariki is one of the great influence. Where the tribal do not know language other than their own tribal tongue they rely upon the Domb not only for interpretation but advice, whenever circumstances require a visit to the Sahucar, the police station or the Magistrate's court. Manual labour is not much to the taste of the Domb and he finds it more profitable to huckster in the weekly market and pick up commissions on the transactions, which he puts through on other behalf. Most of the cattle trade in the district is conducted by the Dombs. This holds still today good.

Gaudos

Classification of Gaudo sect is on a region based identity. They still carry their past root and identity. Mogotho or Magadhia Gaudo are major in Kalahandi District but spread across Muran-Indrabati river and into hills of Koraput sub-division. They are also called Magadhi Gaudo locally. It is believed that Magadhi Gaudo possibly came from Magadha (Pataliputra); however their strong presence around Muran river in Koraput suggests their past link and came with Gupta invading armies. In Kashipur they have the following surnames such as Karkaria, Hansa, Ada, Jal and Nag where as in Dasmanthpur area of Koraput sub-division they are Bagha, Naga, Kodo, Sorai, Kosali, Niali, Ada, Kota, Peji, Gua, Kadam, Ghee, Vemal and Gumal etc.

The other Gaudos are:

1. **Khandia Gaudo (Kakrigumma Bidakhandia)**. They are also known as **Kathargaudo**.
2. **Dongiyad Gaudo** They are found in Nandigaon, Bisali, Madubisali, Potipar, Jhilikebri etc. villages in Koraput district.
3. **Dud Kosalia or Kosalia Gaudos** As the name suggests they were from Kosala region.

4. **Magda, Maghdia** Gaudos possibly were originally from Magadha of present day Bihar. They say that have come from Gopa or Gopapuri, however they do not know where the place is located. They are distributed in Muran, Dasmanthpur of Koraput district and Kashipur of Raygada district as well to Kalahandi district.
5. **Lodia Gaudo**
6. **Bernia Gaudos** are a group born from tribal wives.

Magada Gaudo

The Magada Gaudo live on hills of Koraput around river Muran. They are distributed in Dasmantapur area apart from Muran, and extend into Kalahandi districts.

The clans of Magada Gaudo are Bagha, Naga, Kodo, Sorai, Kodali Niali, Ada, Kota, Peji, Gua, Kadam, Ghee, Vemal, Gumal etc. They clean shave the scalp of children, at least once after birth, and a tuft of hair is left behind the occiput for girls. Women still tattoo body as in the past; men tattoo the ventral portion of left arm. The Magada Gaudo women are forbidden to eat poultry and alcoholic drinks.

They have Bhat Nayaks unlike many other neighboring tribes; who decide issues related to outcasting and community issues. Magadia Gaudo claims that the communities Dhrama guru are Kurumputia, who come from Godavari country. They are strictly vegetarian and only eat before sunrise at five A.M. They use cloths, which are dipped, in clay. When someone is dead, they dispose the dead body by burial in sitting posture. They give white cloths over the dead body.

The Magadia Gaudo celebrate festivals of Chaitra, Bhadrava, new eating ceremony, Dipabali festival, Baliparda in Bhadrava month, where they used to go earlier days to Jeypore king's palace and witness the germination festival or Bali jatra. In most ceremonies and pujas Magadias place a small umbrella made up of bamboo, where cotton threads are woven in parallel in circular manner giving the appearance of an umbrella. This is called 'Cha

Mali

The Mali people live in Koraput district. The Malis', in the Madras census Report 1871 as indicated by Mr. H.A. Stuart runs, "are now mostly cultivators, but their traditional occupation (from which the caste name is derived) is making garlands, and providing flowers for the services of Hindu temples. They are especially clever in growing vegetables. Their vernacular is Uriya." It is further recorded, in the Census Report, 1871 that "the Malis are, as their name denotes, gardeners. They choose for their settlements

sites where they were able to turn a stream to irrigate a bit of land near their dwellings. Here they raise fine crops of vegetables, which they carry to the numerous markets throughout the country.”

Thurston and Rangachari (1909) wrote, “For the following note I am indebted to Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao. The Malis say that their ancestors lived originally at Kasi (Benares), where they emigrated to serve under the Raja of Jeypore.” He further noted that they are divided into the following division,

Bodo – live in Pottangi and Koraput.

Pondra—live in Nowrangpur and Kotpad

Kousalia/Kusilya- live in Kalahandi and Parlakhmundi

Panara- live in Jeypore

Sonkuva- live in Gunupur and

Dongrudiya- live in Nandapur areas.

The name Pondra is said to have been derived from ‘podoro’, a dry field. Main concentration of Bada Mali is around villages of Nandapur region in Koraput, there from they migrated to Jeypore plains, Koraput, Nowrangpur plains, Semiliguda, Narayanapatna and Ramagiri regions. Kusilya Mali who live on the hills of Koraput are considered to be lower in rank to Bodo Mali. The Kusilya Mali said to have come from Kalahandi region into Koraput hills through Kashipur and now live in Koraput and Semiliguda. The Kusilya Mali in Nowrangpur region are also known as Rauto. They claim to have lived Nandapur region, which they left later; however the reason of migration is not known. The Panara Mali, another class are seen in Nowrangpur region. The Kusilya Mali call themselves to Penera Mali. The Phul Mali are also known as Sano Mali. Dongrudiya Mali are out of marriages between Mali and local tribal women. They form the last stratum of Malis.

The Kusilya Mali have the following clans, Kirsan, Agni, Pujari, Kakdia (may be Kakatia), Pulapuria (may be Palava related)

The Malis do not eat poultry and goat which is a taboo to the caste. The Malis dispose off dead both by pyre and deep burial. Over the pyre wood first banana leaf is laid and then the dead body is laid. A white cloth sheet covers the body; a log is then loaded above the body before lighting the pyre. The pollution period lasts for 10 days. On the 9th day, the son digs a hole inside the house and beside it takes a meal. When it is finished, he buries the plates along with a lamp in the said hole. They celebrate Pus parab where the village offers sheep and household then celebrate the festival at home. Chait parab (February- March) has the same

components like other tribes and hunting expedition forms one important part in it. Osha parab is celebrated to eat new rice of the season. Dialiparab festival of light is a very important festival of the Malis. Asadha munda is the main parab celebration and they call it 'Mulla parab', where in the dark moon period of Asadha month, they place kendu twig and other plant branches in the center of the paddy fields to ward off pests and diseases to gain good harvest.

In general, one can say that the festivals or parabes are mostly related to agriculture. The Malis celebrate Bali puja for three months and it is an elaborate affair.

Among the Bodo Mali, a man can claim his paternal aunt's daughter in marriage. The marriage takes place before the girl reaches puberty (Thurston and Rangachari, 1909). Now marriages are preferred as per country's law. A marriage pendal is constructed before the bridegrooms' house. It is covered with mango and jamun leaves. The pendal has four supporting pillars. Every pillar has pots which placed one on each other. In the middle of the pendal a mattress is spread, and to the pendal a cloth, with tamarind fruit, rice and coins tied up is attached. The couple sit down on the platform of the pendal, and the priest gives the groom a sacred thread. The bride is presented with necklaces, ornaments etc. by the bridegrooms' party. On the fifth day the couple are ceremonially bathed with turmeric water followed by a regular bath in the nearby stream.

Widow remarriage is permitted and younger brother usually marries the widow of his elder brother.

The Malis now-a-days eat poultry and goats. The Mali women are most beautiful of all in the district; most of them are fair complexion. The nose is straight and sharp, lips are thin and the hair style of women is unique. They tie long saris that are given a knot at right shoulder and hangs two to four inches down the knee. The women have 'sacred thread' like Brahmin male which has ceremonial significance to the Malis. The Mali men are thin and tall, grow long hairs, both men and women work in vegetable fields. Malis live in villages where there is perennial water flow and use it for irrigating the field where they grow crop and vegetables. They are disciplined people and go well with neighbour.

Pentia or Halba

Comparatively small group of tribe are known as Holuva, Halaba or Halba was reported by Thurston and Rangachari, 1909. Halba are found in south of Chhattisgarh state and have spread into Koraput in Odisha.

Grierson wrote, 'Linguistic survey also point out to the fact that the Halba are an aboriginal tribe, who have adapted Hinduism and Aryan language. Their dialect is a mixture of Uriya, Chhattisgarhi and Marathi. There is another saying prevalent where it is said that the Halbas came along with one Raja of Jaganath in Orissa to Bastar and then to Kanker Sihawa jungles. The king was suffering from leprosy. He was cured of the disease and became the first king of Kanker, thus the Halbas continued to be the household servants to the family till today.' Grigson is of the opinion that that the Halba seem to be the descendants of the old garrisons of Paik militia.

As per Administrative records Pentia and Halba are classified as separate tribes. The Halbas of Jeypore region call themselves Pentia whereas the Halbas in Mathli region, border to Bastar call themselves as Halba. According to Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao (1909) cited by Thurston *et al.* that the Pentias had migrated from Bastar and settled at Pentikonna near Potangi of Koraput district, thence are known as Pentia or Pentiya or Pentikonaya. They lost a war and were in Malkangiri of Dasmanthpur. This fact is still acknowledged by the tribe. The Pottangi hill Mohaprabhu is the main place of worship of for Pentias as claimed. There are villages of Pentia near Bastar border close to Mathili and it is surprising that Pentias of Jeypore belt have no relationship with the Pentia of Bastar .

The Halba are of Aryan stock, fair looking people and well-built and comparatively tall. At present their main occupation is cultivation in Koraput district.

Halbas have territorial and titular names and many totemestic names .They are Ghsorpatia (a horse), Kawalia (lotus), Auria (amarind), Lendia (a tree), Gohi (lizard), Makjur (a peacock), and Bhringraj (a black bird). The Bastar totemistic groupa are known as Barags and Thok.

The Halba in Koraput (in Jeypore) has the following clans Bareng, Mudli, Nago, Dalaie, Sunakaria, Kaktia, Uparia, Soam, Khamaria, Dhangundia and Makad,

The Mudli and Dalaie are 'bhaiea loak' (blood relation), thus no marriage takes place between them. So also Dhangundia and Makad; and Khamaria and Dhangundia are 'bhaiea loak'.

They can 'Pani Chibae' which means can drink water from Bhumia, Bhattra, Omnyat and Goudos and Brahmins.

RONA

Subdivision

Other castes close to Rona are (a) Barhatika Paika, (b) Putia or Dhulia Paika, (c) Katia or Kutia Paika. Among these sections, the Barhatika Paikas occupy the highest position in the social hierarchy. The Ronas and Kutias have the same status next to Barhatika Paika. But the Ronas do not relate themselves to either with the Barhatiks Paikas or Putia Paikas

Folk Stories and origin

The Ronas as their folk stories claim have come from Raipur area, in search of land to Nandapur-Jeypore. These are the same Rauts of the Chhattisgarh, a cultivator caste later claiming to be 'Kshatriya' or fighter castes. Thinly build, flexible body, light to fair complexion, intelligent people love to live in clusters. They feel superior to all except the 'Paikos'. The Ronas are distributed along Nandapur. Semiliguda-Jeypore belt.

Rona society has got nine exogamous clans. Each clan is again sub-divided into several sub-clans (3). The names of the clans and sub-clans are given below

Clan.	Meaning	Sub-clans
1. Khila	Tiger	Duru, Masti, Matam, Majhi, Malik, Mukhi Paradhni and Podal.
2. Khara	Sun	Badam, Dalapati, Domsuni, Dumka, Darli, Eringal, Khada, Kichae, Kanteri, Khurdi, Majhi, Patar, Pujari, Paradhani, Sagri.
3. Hantal	Snake	Pali and Diari
4. Khinbudi or Bear	Bear	Machria and Majhi Kinbudi.
5. Bardi	Goat	Dalpati, Pujari, Tamli, Tangul.
6. Gunta	Fish	Machh, Majhi, Pardhani
7. Sukri	Cow	Naenda (Nauria)
8. Pangi	Kite	Sengarbi
9. Golari	Monkey	

Families use the names of clans and sometimes that of sub-clans as surnames. Similar Clans names are also found among the Putia Paika, Kutia Paika, Barhatika Paika and Dom.

The Ronas are primarily cultivators, but landless families work as daily wage earners.

Paiko

It was noted by Yule and Burnell under the heading Paik or Pyke that "Wilson gives only one original of the terms so expressed in Anglo-Indian

speech. He writes, 'Paik or Payik, corruptly Pyke, Hindi., etc. (from S.padatika) , Paik or Payak, Mar., a footman, an armed attendant, an inferior police and revenue officer, a messenger, a courier, a village watchman".

Thurston and Rangachari (1909) wrote, "In the Madras Census Report, 1891, Paiko is defined as "rather an occupational than a caste name. It means a foot-soldier, and is used to denote the retainers of the Oriya Chiefs of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. These men were granted lands on feudal tenure, and belonged to various castes. They are now ordinary agriculturists. Some are employed in the police, and as peons in the various public departments."

In the Vizagapatam Manual, 1869, various castes are referred to as being "all paiks or fighting men.

Paikos have been recorded in the past census as a synonym or sub-division of Rona and Paikarayi occurs as a title of Badhoyis.

Bell (1945) writes," The Paikos are found in every taluk of the district, but the Oriya Paikos of Gunupur taluk are more advanced economically and educationally than their relatives elsewhere, probably because they have been not so isolated from the Oriya culture of the plains. The men of this caste are descendants of the military caste who maintained the prestige in battle of the Gajapati kings of Orissa in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Their social customs are similar to those of the Ronas; and like the later many of them are in the Maharaja's services."

Kottia Paiko

The Kottia, are also known as Katia, Kottiya, Khatia or Kutia. They are a little known and numerically small tribe found mostly in Koraput of Odisha. They are mainly distributed in Koraput, Jeypore, Boipariguda, Ramagiri, Mathili, Machkund, Nandapur, Pottangi till Salur. Now most of them have been displaced by the Kolab dam project and have gone to the plains of Jeypore and to other places. Madras Census (1901-1902) reported the community as a section of the Oriya cultivators found in Vizagapatnam Agency. Kottiya Paik are the descendants of Rona Paikos and women of the hill tribes. On the other hand Pattiya paiko are the descendants of Kottiya Paikos and women of the hill tribes.

The Kottia Paika are classified as a caste close to Rona. Other castes classified near close to are (a) Barhatika Paika, (b) Putia or Dhulia Paika, (c) Katia, Kottia or Kutia Paika. Among these sections, the Barhatika Paikas occupy the highest position in the social hierarchy.

They say they had a war with Doras and the Kottia Paikos were defeated and their enmity maintained with Kondhs and Doras and they do not pull on well with each other. They equate themselves with the Upper class like Rona, Paiko, Dulia with whom men can take food, but the women do not. They will not eat with Kumbhar, Mali, Gadaba, Parenga, Poraja, Kondhs, Bhumia, Matia, Dom, and Jangia. The phratries of Kottia Paiko are,

1. Khilo – Bhago or Tiger
2. Khora – Sun
3. Gutta – Sit
4. Hontal – Cobra snake

According to 1991 Censuses the total population of Kottias in the state is 28,607. The Kottia speak corrupt form of Odia.

Bara wrote, “The traditional ornaments of the Kottias constitute Khadu and Pahnri made of brass and aluminum which are now placed by gold and glass bangles. Nanguli, their nose ornaments is no more in use. It is replaced by Khanja and Phuli. Nothu and Dandi are mostly made of gold. Kala sorisamali and Nanpattiare used as neck ornaments. Pahnri is worn at the ankle. The practice of tattooing is not common among them. ”

Kotia male use sacred thread at the time of marriage, but it is not compulsory to use it later on. The same tradition is followed by Bhumias also.

They believe in re-birth and follow elaborate ceremony to ward off evil spirits.

Widow and divorce marriage is allowed by them. A divorcee also can remarry. Marriage with the maternal uncle’s daughter and maternal aunt’s daughter is allowed in Kottia society.

Customary Practices of People in Villages of Koraput District

Nayak the hereditary village headman is consulted in matter of social disputes and conflicts. He is assisted by the **Chalan**. The priest is known as **Pujari**. The **Disari** acts as the man to predict auspicious day and time also diagnose diseases from evil spirits etc.

The Traditional village council is the cultural center of tribal society and village. It assigns various positions and specific duties to perform. Some positions are hereditary and some are elective. The head of the village council is the head of the village. These societies are organized in clans and

the social hierarchy received little attention and there was no differentiation between chief village functionaries and common person in the village

The villages of Koraput region has an organizational structure led by head of the village called Nayako or may be Jani in some tribes; followed by Sirhas, Disaries or the medicine practioners, some have a lady as Gurumai. Jani also officiates as priest and Dissari as astrologer. Head man of Kandho tribe is called Saonta .A nuke or elderly women as the case may be to assist in some special ceremonies to ward off evil spirits from village or subjects. Families with large land holdings do represent as member in these committees. A couple of Dom caste living in the village are given position like watchman, village messenger or interpreter to outside world. They also render the services of barber and weaver. In some village councils Challans assist the Nayako. The primary responsibility of the traditional Village council in the past was to collect revenue for the Raja and maintain order in the village. Additionally, the village head with the committee was responsible to maintain village discipline, welfare of the people including organizing the religious festivals and ceremonies that was being followed traditionally. They were presiding on disputes in the village. Some societies have a person called Bhat Nayak or Village Guru to take care of serious disciplinary issues that demand out-casting a person along with the family which include inter-caste marriages, beaten by a caste person, bitten by dog, maggot wound etc. These societies in later centuries maintained strict intra- village discipline and discouraged marriages between tribes and social interference of any kind including personal behaviour. The villages with in a cluster were brought together under a regulatory control called 'mutha'. Literally 'mutha' means 'closed hand'. So mutha villages had their allegiance to the village of origin called munda or mula village of the mutha. So most festivals were held in munda village and all villagers the mutha participated actively. Mutha concept continued in the British administration structure of Koraput agency.

The villages of Jhodia Poraja, Bodo Poraja, Pengo, and the Kondh sub-groups has traditional chief of the village called 'Jani', it is hereditary position for each of the village. The Janis carry out the function of Nayako as well in religious matters; however in some societies Janis have a limited function of priests only. Similar position of 'Sisa' is known in Bondo and Parenga tribes and Jani who heads the village and is assisted by 'Bis Majhi' in village council.

Now a days the democratically elected persons to the Panchayat bodies hold the village council and the Panchayats. But the traditional village councils are still functional. The new village elected members look after the village development and welfare schemes.

Clan Identity

The tribes are characterized to possess an elementary social structure and each tribe has adaptive strategy within the scope. Each is known to have its diacritical features that differs from the other tribe. However, the Kondh Groups and Sabara- Gadaba, Paroja, organize themselves into different decent groups well known as clan groups which guide their socio-culture and politico-economic life. The clan identity is fundamental to their tribal specific identity. The Jhodia and Bodo or Sodia Porajas have a rudimentary form of clanship. So other tribes have clans or clan like structure and the variations can be attributed to their fundamental attributes.

The totems

The tribals in most case are divided into exogamous septs; each of it is named after a totem. The common totem are tiger, bear, cobra, dog, goat, monkey, tortoise, lizard, cow, bull, vulture etc. There are totems named after trees, sun. Children inherit totem name from father and marriage between totems is forbidden. Animals' totem in account are not killed or eaten. The concept is that the members of the totem is one family and strong bond exists between the members and on death of a member observe three day pollution and eat from the house of the wives' family.

Youth Dormitories

The youth dormitories (Dhangda and Dhangdi Basa) are most significant tribal culture and social institutions. In the past, each tribal village housed Dhangda basa (Boys dormitory) and Dhangdi basa (Girls dormitory). In the evening all unmarried youth including widows assemble in a house, specially constructed in the center of the village and spend the night there. Men are not allowed to visit the ladies dormitory and the vice versa. An elderly person of the village remains in charge of the dormitory and maintains its discipline as prescribed by the village. It is exclusively for the unmarried youth. In the evening the dormitory members start playing drums and music that attracts dance and amusement. Sometimes they share food in the dormitory. These institutions are declining fast and it may be due to modern influence of education, radio, TV etc.

Types of Marriages

The marriages in tribal society in general have its own identity and do not fall into the category of Manu's classification. There is marriage where the groom's family pays a token of bride price; it is called by some as reverse dowry of Hindus and others call it marriage by purchase. But in practice it is a gift to the bride's family, which is used as a token of respect

and well spent on members and guests in a grand feast. If the groom serves in the house of the in-laws for three years it is called marriage by service; where the groom can live with the in-laws, then he is called Ghar juaine or can even live separately with his wife after the lapse of the service period. Other forms of marriages are clandestine elopement, by forcible compulsion by the groom with his friends over the selected bride. The other one is selection at the dormitory called dhangdi basa in Poraja community. It is a primitive institution for eligible bachelors and permitted to the members of the tribe only, where marriages are materialized. Alternately, the youth meet in festivals like Dasara in Nandapur, Jeypore, and Kasipur or in Weekly markets and marriages are settled. In many tribes the general rule is to marry the maternal uncle's daughter or maternal aunt's daughter.

The usual procedure is to pay visit to the girl's parent and gift some liquor saying, 'you have a beautiful flower, can we have the privilege to put on our head?' They will pay one or more visits with liquor as present and if accepted the marriage date is fixed. As said earlier the groom's family pays in terms of cash, rice and livestock in the marriage that is spent in a grand feast.

Women and Society

On the whole it can confidently be said that the tribal culture of Koraput had given equal rights to women that can still be visualized. The Gond tribes have given the right to the women to hold plough in the field and can sow seeds, a right of fertility that is seldom given to women. The woman does not hold the social office of village administration but have the right to attend the discussion in most cases. The women priests are vital to the welfare of the village community and they are respected. The women are pivot to livelihood pursuit and contribute immensely in raising family and thus are important in tribal ethos. They have maintained the heritage of the tribes, even the folk lore, the agriculture biodiversity and the calendar of the year. Dance and singing form an integral part of the social culture and life. They have the privilege to go to market for purchase and marketing and economic freedom, right to divorce; selection of life partners is bestowed to them by the society.

Common Names of Persons

Communities observe special name giving ceremony that has been well documented in anthropological studies. In general the names of children by people of Koraput selected refers to the days in a week such as person is named, e.g., Aitu, Jyetu or Jyeta and Jyeti (Sunday), Sombaru and Sombari (Monday), Mungala or Mangli (Tuesday), Budra, Budha, Budhu and Budri, Budhbari or Budhi (Wednesday), Lekhma and Lakhmi or Guru and Gurubari

(Thursday), Shukra and Shukri (Friday), Shainu, Sonia, Sonu and Sonai (Saturday). Many names are also from mythological characters like Bhima, Arjun, Parbati, Madhav, Ganga, Jamuna, Rama, Ramo, Lachaman, Sadava, Hari, Shiva, Mohadev. Some names on physical defiantly like Konda for deaf and dumb, Bhaira for deaf, Chotta (lame), Baiyya (mad), Kaba (foolish) is also seen.

Megalithic Culture

From down-south mostly the Dravidians came into Koraput. This is evident from the anthropological studies, recent blood genetic markers as well as the linguistic bases of the societies. Remarkably still today they carry with them the **Megalithic culture** of peninsula. Large flat stones with a few erect flat stones in village centers or crowded places are called Sodor among Bodo Gadaba, Sano Poraja, Parenga tribe members. The **Sodor** varies in size and in general is the sitting place where villagers assemble and rest or gossip. Children play around under the shade of trees of Sodor. Similar culture of Sodor is also seen with the Ronas of Koraput. These megalithic structures of Bondos are not limited to the cult of dead unlike the Ronas. The Bondos do construct miniature dolmens consisting of table stone supported by two or three smaller stones, and these are memorials constructed in honour of wealthy dead, outskirts of villages in Grand ceremony called **Gota Mela**.

Similar to Sodor most Jhodia Porajas construct the '**Nisanmundi**' in a corner in the village. And generally ***Ficus infectra*** tree is planted close to it. The village deity is worshiped at these sites.

The Sabaras a tribe of Koraput are also classified in Megalithic culture by various authors in the past.

In the villages of Jeypore region, people offer terracotta horses, bulls etc as witnessed in South Peninsula villages particularly in the Tamil country. The practice was prevalent among Bhattra and Porajas of the said region.



Menhirs in a Koya tribe village



Nisanmundi with *Ficus infectria* in a Jhodiavillage

The peninsular societies with their megalithic settlements, cultivating rice, using iron artifacts and with elaborate burial are quite interesting and such evidence does exist in Koraput villages.

Livelihood and Bio-Diversity in Primitive Societies

Most of the societies in Koraput are tribal followed by caste people and others. The tribal particularly of Dravidian origin also the Austro-Asiatic groups can be classified as hunter-gathers and many are in transition to settled agriculture or sedentary farming community. Most of them still follow Jhum or Slash and burn cultivation, grow small millets of different species and earn the livelihood from the gathering of forest products including fruits and flowers also roots for food. The Sabaras are the tribes of hills and of ancient origin grow efficiently more than 35 species of plants in small plots on hills with perfect knowledge of physiology, root system and family food, root and other medicinal value to the family

These societies in isolation have contributed to the development of biodiversity and its conservation. There were more than 1700 rice genotypes including 70 known wild rice varieties in Koraput district region as studied during 1930s. The Austro-Asiatic tribes are said to have the major contribution in the direction. They have enriched the rice cultivation techniques; the Gadaba, Sabara and even the primitive Bondo have contributed the major. The Sabara tribe of Koraput is the only tribe who are known to have named the months as per the agricultural activities. They are most skillful farmers on hilltops to tame water for irrigation and use of more than 35 species of plants for family food production.

In general, settlements occur in rice valleys and societies grow agriculture base and get supplements from livestock production. The primary crop in rain fed agriculture that is limited to short three to four months of monsoon rains was the small millets and beans as the legumes. The importance of crops is amply reflected in the ritual and ceremonies of primitive tribal societies. Ragi and Rice forms the most favourable crop along with bovines that was primarily for draft followed by buffaloes for milk production in the region. Many tribes milk cows and quite a few are beef eaters. Many tribes occupy the least productive semi-arid land and derive their livelihood from rearing and breeding livestock of cattle, goat, sheep, pigs; fowl. Thus animal husbandry became the most vital element in their life. Rearing of different live stock provides an in built security because at any point of time epidemic does not strike to all types of live stock at a time. So when certain epidemic falls on a particular type of live stock, tribal people in a village are still left with other categories of domestic live stock. The staple food of the families in the district is ragi and other small millets followed by rice. They brew beer from rice and ragi called pendum. In some tribes like Parenga brewing from ragi is forbidden probably due to food security issue. The Bondo tribe prepares wine from several fruits and the Mahua forms the major source. They are very fond of Salapha drinks that are collected from Salapha (a type of palm plant) tree in summer. It is a popular drink among the tribes and non tribes in Koraput. They usually consume brew in preference to distilled liquor which is more expensive. On festive occasions they buy distilled liquor from local distillers known as Sundhi; tribal prepare their own brew for which they are legally permitted up to a certain limit. The tribes do not cut any fruit tree or saplings.

Festivals

Festivals are integral part of the cultural life of the people of any region. It is tied with religious sentiments along with agriculture events and fertility cult in most cases. Some festivals like Rath yatra, Dasara, Bali jatra and

Kundi amabasya were celebrated in the Palace of the former Maha raja where the people from distant places of Koraput came to celebrate the event and offered gifts to the rulers. Shivratri was also celebrated by the people in their respective temples like Nandapur, Narayanpatna, Borigumma etc. Chaita Parab, Pus Parab, Nuakhia, Diali Parab, Dasara, Amus Parab, Magh Parab etc are mainly tribal festivals but the other neighboring non-tribal communities i.e. Rana, Paika, Domba, Ghasi etc also observe these festivals like their own festivals.

Bali Jatra

Bali jatra was observed in former capital of Jeypore rulers in Nandapur. It was an important event where the first rice seeds were shown by the Sisa family priests at Kutni parbad. Looking at the germination the future prospectus of crop was predicted for the people.

Bali is an agricultural festival of Bhumia, Pentia, Omnyat and other tribes of Koraput region. In Jeypore and Borigumma there are cluster of villages with munda or mulla village where the Bali is celebrated by the communities. Bali celebration is a village celebration and there is no caste discrimination. It is observed once in every three years. But when crops fail for lack of rains for some years, people of Koraput conduct Bali Jatra to satisfy 'Bhīma Devata' (The God of Rain) .Disari and Gurumai, the traditional sacerdotal functionaries, fix the auspicious day and time for holding Bali. Generally the festival begins from the month of Bhadrab (August – September) and continues for one month. Some also observe Bali for a period of three months. It begins from month of Magha (Jan-February) Magha (January) and ends in Chaitra / Baisakha (April-May).

On the first day of the festival men and women bring *bali* (sand) from nearby river and place it in the 'Balighar'(a small room).The construction of the structure of bamboo and straws is done amidst beating of drums and other musical instruments. An auspicious pillar (*Subha deli*) is also fixed on the ground. Various grains like paddy, alsi (niger), black gram, wheat, ragi, oil seed etc are collected in bamboo baskets from every household and sown on the sand bed at the place of worship. Regularly water is sprinkled over it. Gurumaies (the female priests) recite *mantras* and pray and enchant names of temples and gods of the region for a better germination of the seeds. It is accompanied by music from Dhunkel (a string instrument) and Bali Ghuruma (a small drum) and other musical instruments in Balighar. Gradually the seeds germinate and plants emerge. If the seeds sprout well then the Disari predicts good harvest for the year.On the closing day of the festival, all the young and old men and women take the sand baskets from Balighar to Balipadia (a large open ground) in a grand procession. Disari

keeps the baskets on heads of Dhangdis (young ladies) and other persons who carry it to Balipadia. A symbolic agriculture work is demonstrated there. Wooden effigies of Bhīma God and Bhimani are worshipped and their marriage ceremony is also held there. In the night, people from different villages assemble and enjoy local tribal dances. A fair is held there in which varieties of goods are bought and sold. In the next day morning, symbols of Bhīma and Bhimani are planted on the ground. Fowls, Pigeons, eggs, sheep and goats are scarified. The sand baskets are taken to the river in procession and with the sound of music to bid farewell. This is a festival of fertility.

Dasara

Dasara is celebrated in the month of Aswina (September-October). The tribal headman of the village collects money from each house and purchases fowl, coconut, liquor etc. for worship of village deity 'Hundi' Devi. On the Dasara day the village folk assemble in Hundi. Disari / Pujari worships the *Mutha lathis* (Symbol of Goddess) with offer of fowls and goats to the Hundi Thakurani. Paroja men cook rice and meat and feed their women and children. At night, Dasara Jatra is celebrated in Dasara *Padia* of the main villages. The lathis from different villages are gathered in the ground. The Disari and Pujari worship the lathis with offering of fowls and animals. The tribal folks assemble in Dasara Jatra and enjoy dancing to Dhemsā. In the night, Desia Nata is performed and fair organized. The Dasara festival of Jeypore Zamindars was very famous and was said to be next to Dasara of Mysore. It is still observed. The festival is observed in honour of Maa Kanka Durga, the family Goddess of Jeypore king. Lathis from different muthas come with the Mutha head to Jeypore and stay at Bankamatha. The Mutha heads used to pay their respect to the Maharaja by offering gifts but now it is discontinued long since after vesting of the Zamindari. People from far and near used to come down to the main street of Jeypore in large number and move with their village dancing groups and music parties. The crowd used to extend from Jeypore palace to the festival ground known as Dasrapodia. Each village group used to carry the sacred lathi (a piece of long wooden mace) symbolizing the village mother deity. This event has also long since been discontinued.

Dasara is also observed in different places of Koraput region in Sakti peethas. The whole night is spent amidst rituals, archery competition and dances.

Daili Parab

Diali Parab is celebrated in the month of Kartika (October-November) for worshipping cattle. On the day of the festival the tribal decorated their cattle with vermillion, turmeric and flowers. They tie thread to each animals and feed them charu / Khatudi (rice cooked with vegetables). The cattle herds perform 'Kikiri dance' with beating of musical instruments like Dhol, Mahuri, Tidibidi etc at the door of all cattle owners. They collect money, paddy, rice and clothes from the cattle owners. . They offer rice and salt to the cattle and worship cattle and Kasini Devi (the goddess of cattle).

Pus Parab

Pus Parab is another important festival of Koraput district. The festival is celebrated in the month of Pousa (December-January) by Bhumia, Bhattra, Pentia, Parenga, Gadaba , Durua and Paroja tribes and also other non-tribals of the region. The festival starts fifteen days before the full moon night of Pousa. The young and old tribal folks roam from village to village dancing and singing *Chera-Chera* song and collect Paddy, rice and money from the villagers. On the closing day of Pus Parab i.e. Pus Punei, they gather in a feast at Hundi cottage. The Dhangdas (young men) start visiting other villages forming *danda hulia* dance groups. During their night halt in other villages they make friendship with the villagers as Sangata, Meeta, Mafsad (Maha Prasad) etc. They return to their villages after one month and assemble in a feast at Hundi Thakurani's place.

Individual family members worship their household deities and ancestors by offering fowl sacrifice and charu. Pus parab is the festival of dancing, singing and merry making. Paroja tribe observes Pus Parab as Pus pandu by firing Bhogi. They collect logs from different houses and fire the wood and dance and sing around the fire throughout the night. The Koya's observe this festival as Pus Pundum and the Bondas, as Sumegelierak.

Chaita Parab

The grand festival of Koraput region is Chait parab. It is observed by the all tribal communities in the month at Chaitra (March-April) with joy and great enthusiasm. The people of Koraput remain in festive mood for the whole month. Chait Parab begins with dancing, singing and merry making. In the past festival was being observed for one month. But now it is celebrated for 10 to 15 days . The houses are cleaned and painted and the tribal folks wear new clothes. The auspicious day for starting the Chait Parab is decided by 'Disari'. The village head, Nayako collects money from each house engaging his assistant, Challan, and purchases fowls, sheep, goat, coconut etc. from the market for the rituals. On the first day the village folk gather at

village deity Hundi. Disari and Pujari start their ritual. They worship Hundi Devi, Mother Earth and other deities by offering *Puja* (sacrifice of fowls, sheep and goat). The lathis (long bamboo poles)-the symbol of goddesses are cleaned and worshipped. The paddy seeds already collected from farmers of the village are kept before the goddesses 'Hundi'. After worship of seeds by Disari these are distributed among the farmers of the village. They offer mangoes to the village deity thence all are permitted to eat new mangoes of the year. The elder daughter in law of the family cooks *Charu* and offers it to the household deity and 'Dumma' (Spirit of ancestors) and the whole family eat it together. On this day *Kandula* (red gram) and *Mahula* flower are also newly eaten.

The second phase of Chait Parab is 'Benta Parab' (hunting festival). The Disari declares the auspicious moment for the villagers to go for hunting. All the male members getting them fully equipped with hunting implements like arrow, bow, axe, spears etc proceed to jungle. They search for a suitable hunt. If they are successful in hunting and return to the village with good hunt, the village women warmly welcome them. Otherwise the village women make joke of them by sprinkling cow dung mixed water on them singing Chait Parab songs. The meat of hunt animal is divided among the villagers. Next day Benta Jatra is observed in the main village and people enjoy with dance and drinks. It is the tradition during the Chait Parab that women in groups come out of the village and block roads by logs, ropes and stones (*Pejar cheka*) and collect money as a gift from people who happen to pass on the road. The amount so collected is spent on a grand feast. With dwindling wild life in the forest, this annual custom of group hunting of wild animal poses a challenge to the environmentalists.

Gotar of Gadaba

The very important and expensive festival of Gadaba is 'Gotar'. Gotar is observed for worship of ancestors for prosperity and security of their life. The buffaloes are the vehicles that is given to the dead ancestor to pass on to the other world. Generally the festival is observed in the month Magha. The Gadaba observe two types of Gotar i.e. at individual and communal levels. Individual Gotar is observed by the agnatic kin of the deceased and communal Gotar, by the whole village collectively to appease their ancestors. The festival is observed for the duration of a month. For the departed souls whose death rituals are not performed within 3 to 4 years of their death, their kinsmen observe Gotar individually. But communal Gotar is observed for obtaining blessings from ancestors of the village at every 10 to 15 year intervals. On the day of Gotar a long stone slab is erected for each dead person on the roadside of the village. Buffaloes are sacrificed on

Semilimunda during the ritual .The buffaloes are decorated with new red clothes and anointed with turmeric and vermilion. They perform dance and sing Gotar songs by beating and blowing musical instruments like Dhol, Dhap, Mahuri, Khinide etc. during the sacrifice of buffaloes. In that time the Gadaba women cry for their deads. They distribute the flesh of buffaloes among them. A grand feast is also arranged and they take *pendum* (rice beer).Dancing and singing continues throughout the day and night.

Agni Gangamma Jatra at Nilabadi

The Goddess Agni Gangamma of Nilabadi village of Narayanpatna Block is every famous among tribals and non-tribals of Koraput and neighbouring district of Andhra Pradesh. In the month of Chaitra a weeklong *jatra* is celebrated at Nilabadi village and thousands of people congregate there. Those whose desires are fulfilled offer *magura* fish to the Goddess. Similar *jatras* are also held in the places where Agni Gangamma Goddess is worshipped in Koraput district.

In course of time due to proselytisation, many tribal have converted into Christianity; after embracing Christianity, tribal Christians have given up many such customs mostly associated with nature worship.

CHAPTER-VI

FOREST

Past History in Brief

British occupied this territory in the year 1775 when Captain Richards Mathews, on being deputed by the East India Company, marched into the hill country of Jeypore and defeated the king Vikram Deo with the help of the Raja of Vizianagaram. However, in the year 1793, Raja of Jeypore was granted permanent settlement of Jeypore Estate for an annual peshkash of Rs 25,000/- which was subsequently reduced to Rs 16,000/- in the year 1802-03 when the permanent settlement was introduced in whole of the Vizianagaram District. According to the terms of permanent settlement, forests also belonged to the Maharaja of Jeypore. In 1952, the Jeypore Estate was vested in the Govt of Odisha and the Government acquired full ownership over these forests after the abolition of the Zamindary under the provisions of the Estates Abolition Act, 1951.

Early History of Forest Conseravation and Administration

Hardly any authentic information is available about forest conservation efforts and forest-use practices of local people before the estate of Jeypore came under direct administration of the British. It is believed that tribal communities that inhabited these forested tracts made liberal use of these forests of the Jeypore estate. They freely cleared/burnt forest to practice podu (shifting cultivation). They also arbitrarily hacked trees for their uses. Even though a variety of forest products were used by local inhabitants, forests were probably assigned a low value.

The first step in the direction of conservation is the reference made by Mr. H.G. Turner, then Special Assistant Agent responsible for direct administration of the Jeypore Estate, who in the year 1872 drew the attention of the Government of Madras about wanton destruction of forests by reckless habits and forest-use practices of the hill men. He underscored the need for prevention and control of podu cultivation. Under the directions of the erstwhile Government of Madras, Lt. Col. R.H. Beddome, Conservator of Forests, and Captain Blaxland critically explored forests of the Jeypore Zamindary. Col. Beddome's report dated 29th March 1877 contained an elaborate description of forests and flora of Jeypore Estate. The report also assessed the nature and quantum of destruction wrought by podu cultivation. He stressed an urgent need for conservation and reservation of existing valuable forests. "I have no where in India seen this kumri cultivation

so systematically carried out but considering how very sparse the population is, it would cause little inconvenience to the people if 1/4th or 1/5th of the forest tract is to be reserved against the ruinous system of felling and burning. Mr. Turner proposed to parcel the country into Muthas and to prohibit extension of podu cultivation on hills. Something ought to be done and that too speedily". He suggested that the Madras Forest Act be extended to the Zamindari of Jeypore. Accordingly, the Madras Forest Act 1882 was extended to Jeypore *vide* the Government. Notification No.268 dated 23.06.1891 on the application of the guardian to the minor Raja of Jeypore. Thus, Col. Beddome's report acted as the foundation stone towards forest conservation in these tracts. Then the Raja of Jeypore under the provision of the section 26, 32 and 35 of the said Act framed Rules from time to time to regulate the access to these forests as well as use of the specified forest produce. The Jeypore Forest and Wasteland Rules were consolidated and notified *vide* the Govt. of Madras Notification No.433, dated 13.11.1895. The said rules prescribe for creation of (1) Reserve Lands and (2) Unreserved lands out of the Forests and wastelands at the disposal of the Estate. Reserve Lands included all lands notified under Rule 3 of the said rules. Under the limits of these lands, it was made unlawful for any person to fell, remove, girdle or otherwise damage any tree within such areas without proper authority. The remaining forests and wastelands were treated as "Unreserved Lands". In addition, Rule 4 of the said rules speaks of reserving 22 tree species such as *Teak*, *Sandal*, *Black wood*, *Red sanders*, *Kino*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Myrabolan*, *Tamarind*, *Shorea locciferia*, *Shorea robusta*, *Shorea tumbuggaina*, *Bassica latifolia* and *longifolia*, *Mangifera Indica*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Ebony*, *Satinwood*, *Iron-wood*, *Soapnuts*, *Indian Beech*, *Terminalia Tomentosa* and *T.glabra*, felling of which was prohibited in both reserve and unreserved lands. The rules also provided for establishment of Forest Check Gates and *Nakas* for inspection of forest produce in transit; collection of the prescribed *seigniorage* for the use of forest produce; and punishments for violations of the said rules.

Subsequently, in 1897, the Jeypore Forests and Waste Land Rules were framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act. These rules authorized the Agent of the Agency tracts to constitute and declare reserved lands in order to enable them to protect against podu cultivation and other denudation. Besides, the seigniorage rates of different forest produce were also published. Even, during the subsequent years of Sri Vikram Deo-III, Maha Raja of Jeypore, British Officers continued to manage the affairs of the Estate under an agreement. Forest gates and checking stations at different places were established and notified. Mr. C. E. Eber Hardie was posted as a Chief Forest Officer from 1901 to 1907. Many blocks were constituted into

the reserved lands and different rates to be collected at the notified check gates, for removal of different forest produces were also notified. The forest administration was organized. During this early stage of forest conservancy, no major exploitation of forests was started and the collection of the charges for removal of different forest produce by local people remained the main source of revenue from forests.

Regular amendments had been done to the Jeypore Forest Rules and the important one being in the year 1916 when provision was made for constitution of protected lands. The estate officials were given powers, with the consent of the Agent, to prohibit removal of forest produce from reserved and protected lands. This policy aimed at affording complete protection to Reserved Lands (RL) and Protected lands (PL) against shifting cultivation. Encroachments, either temporary in nature or permanent were prohibited in these lands. Though penal provisions were incorporated in the rules, the same were inadequate to deal with forest offences; required protection efforts were also lacking; rules for compounding of offences were very liberal. The lack of appropriate silvicultural measures and inadequate protection efforts rendered these forests vulnerable to continued abuse & over-use. However, the above forest rules remained operational till 1952 when the Jeypore Estate was vested in the State of Odisha in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951. Since the scope of the Koraput Forest Rules was too restrictive to properly manage the forests of this Division, it was considered desirable to initiate the process of constitution of more Reserve Forests (RF) under Section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (since replaced by the Orissa Forest Act, 1972) and to extend all the provisions of the said Act over these forests. Thus, RFs have also been constituted in accordance with relevant provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 / Orissa Forest Act, 1972. Moreover, all the RLs, PLs, URLs and other categories of forests (other than RFs) known by whatever name in the erstwhile Jeypore Estate were deemed to be Protected Forests under Section 33 and Sub-Section 4 of Section 81 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972.

Therefore, there are primarily four legal types of forests (i) Reserve Forests (RFs) notified U/s of 21 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972; (ii) Proposed Reserve Forests (PRFs) i.e. the forest blocks notified under Section 4 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 and proposed for constitution of Reserve Forests, (iii) Protected Forests (PFs) notified U/s 33 or deemed to be protected forest U/s 81 of the Orissa Forest Act and (iv) Village Forests (VFs) notified U/s 30 of the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 and managed under The Orissa Village Forest Rules, 1985. The PFs are either Demarcated Protected Forests or Un-demarcated Protected Forest

The forest of the Jeypore Estate was vested to the Government of Odisha and the Government acquired full ownership over the forests after the abolition of Zamindari under the provision of the Estate Abolition Act, 1951. An *Anchal* Forest Officer assisted the District Collector, Koraput in the forest administration. The Koraput District Forest & Westland Rules, 1956 and Koraput District Hunting and Shooting Rules, 1956 were framed and notified on dtd.30.8.1956. The Wild Birds & Animals Protection Act was extended to the district in 1957. The forests were worked mainly for revenue without giving any attempt on improvement of health and hygiene of the forest.. Though some forest blocks were demarcated and reserved, no eye-catching works were undertaken against forest fire and other forest conservation. All the forests of the former Jeypore Estate were transferred from the *Anchal-sasan* to the Forest Department on dt.15.11.1957. The Rayagada Forest Division was carved out of the erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division on this date i.e. dt.15.11.1957 and subsequently the Nabarangapur Forest Division was also carved out of the erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division on dt.07.12.1968. Earlier Koraput Forest Division was a part of Rayagada Forest Division and was created as a part of reorganization of Forest Departmen when erstwhile Rayagada Forest Division was bifurcated into two Forest Divisions vide Govt. Notification No. 1F (A)-100/2003/13228/F&E, dtd.08/08/2003 of the Govt. of Odisha, Forest & Environment Department. The two Divisions are Rayagada Forest Division with HQ at Rayagada (Jurisdiction over the entire Rayagada District) and another is Koraput Forest Division (KFD) having jurisdiction over Koraput Revenue Sub-division of Koraput District. These Divisions have come into existence with effect from 01st October 2003. Mlkangiri forest Division was carved out of Jeypore forest Division.

Methods of Forest Exploitation in the Estate Period

Under the provisions of the Jeypore Forests Rules, 1922, the “privilege holders” (i.e. mainly the specified tribes of the tract) were allowed removal of trees up to 3 feet girth of Sal, Bija or any other species free of charge, from unreserved and protected lands for their own consumption. In addition, they were permitted to freely graze their cattle and to remove other non-timber forest products for their own use. However, there were several defects in the implementation of this policy of the Jeypore Estate; for example, the trees required to be felled were not marked or specified, as a result, trees were arbitrarily removed without any silvicultural considerations. Moreover, in the absence of marking of trees, it was not possible to verify whether trees were removed from Unreserved Lands or Reserved lands. In practice, people cut trees wherever they liked; even removal of saplings and small poles of Sal and other species in large numbers to fence the homestead

lands and agricultural fields also affected the establishment of regeneration in the forests. Further, in the absence of any regulation of forest use by the “privilege holders”, there was no way to ascertain whether the “non-privilege holders” also misused the system. To add to this, free grazing and frequent fires also had very adverse effect on forest regeneration.

To regulate access to forest use by “non-privilege holders” (i.e. mainly inhabitants other than the tribes), the Maharaja introduced “commutation system” also known as “annual royalty system” in the year 1923. An annual royalty of one-half to one rupee per plough was levied on the tenants. This system was also popularly called “plough tax system”. In return, the tenants were entitled to remove reserved classed trees like Sal, bija etc up to 3 feet in girth for making ploughs and other agricultural purposes. They were also allowed to collect firewood for their own use. For want of effective implementation of this policy, the system suffered from the same defects as listed in paragraph above.

The first timber lease was granted by the Maharaja in 1917 for 5 years from 01.10.1917 to 30.09.1922 (subsequently extended for an additional period of 25 years up to 25.08.1947) for extraction of Sal for conversion into railway sleepers from both reserved and unreserved lands. However, lack of controls and non-fixation of upper limit on removal of trees encouraged arbitrary & wasteful removals and over-exploitation. Thus, the health of forests was adversely affected. This necessitated revised agreement in the year 1935 including increase in the royalty rates as well. Though situation improved to some extent, the impact of these belated measures was generally marginal. The lessee continued to leave rejected sleepers, logs and un-economic timber in forests. This was not available even to the local people who continued to remove small dimension trees arbitrarily.

The main non-timber forest products (NTFP) included myrobalans, kendu leaves, tamarind and Mahul etc. Bamboo was generally used by local people & never harvested systematically. Local people generally obtained their requirements on the basis of permits from anywhere in the reserved lands. Kendu leaf was sold by auction or by negotiation for small revenues. Tribal people were also allowed to observe ‘*Chaitra bento parbo*’ or annual traditional mass hunt of wildlife inside Reserved Lands. This practice seriously affected population of wildlife over the years.

The forest of the Jeypore Estate was vested with the Government of Odisha and the Government acquired full ownership over the forests after the abolition of Zamindari under the provision of the Estate Abolition Act, 1951. Government of Odisha constituted Anchal Sasan for administration of the ex estate. An *Anchal* Forest Officer assisted the District Collector,

Koraput in the forest administration. The Koraput District Forest & Westland Rules, 1956 and Koraput District Hunting and Shooting Rules, 1956 were framed and notified on dtd.30.8.1956. The Wild Birds & Animals Protection Act was extended to the district in 1957. The forests were worked mainly for revenue without giving any attempt on improvement of health and hygiene of the forest.. Though some forest blocks were demarcated and reserved, no eye-catching works were undertaken against forest fire and other forest conservancy. All the forests of the former Jeypore Estate were transferred from the *Anchal-sasan* to the Forest Department on dt.15.11.1957. In fact, the Rayagada Forest Division was carved out of the erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division on this date i.e. dt.15.11.1957 and subsequently the Nabarangapur Forest Division was also carved out of the erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division on dt.07.12.1968. The forests of the newly created Jeypore Forest Division were managed under the Madras Forest Act, 1882 and the Koraput District Forests & Wasteland Rules, 1956; the modified form of the Jeypore Forest Rules. After reorganization of the Forest Department and creation of a new circle at Jeypore w.e.f dtd. 21.10.1959, the forest management got the real shape. The first Working Scheme for scientific management and harvest of the forest products was prepared by Sri. T.Das,ACF during 1957-59, which got effective from 1960. The scheme was simple and preliminary for ten years in 1960 -61 to 1969-70.

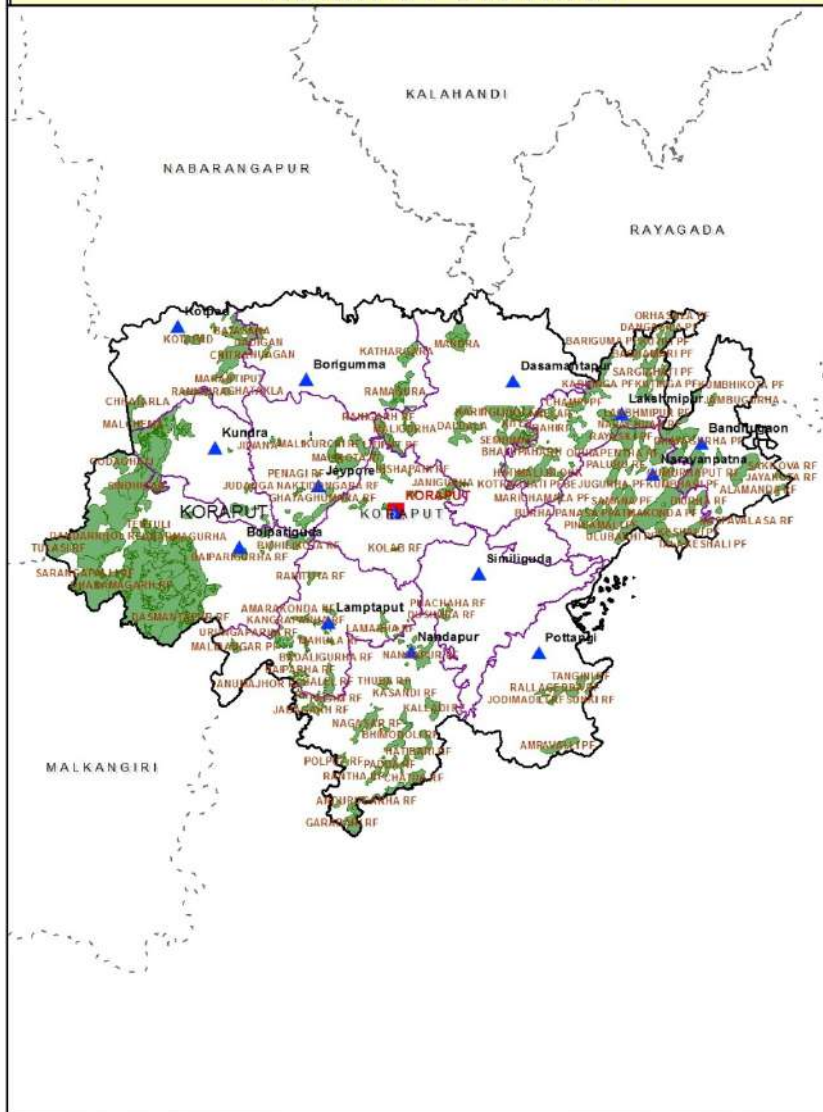
Two Forest Divisions were initially created with Head Quarter at Jeypore with the name Jeypore Forest Division and another Forest Division with Head quarter at Rayagada. Even though earlier these Forest Divisions were under administrative control of Conservator of Forest of Berhampur Circle, subsequently Jeypore Circle was created with Head Quarter at Koraput. Present Koraput district has two forest divisions with Head Quarter at Koraput and Jeypore, each Division almost corresponding to Revenue Sub Division of the district.

Koraput Forest Division - The Koraput Forest Division lies between the latitudes 18⁰ - 32'-15.69" N to 18⁰-48'-11.69" N and longitudes of 82⁰ -36'-29.95" E to 83⁰ - 05'-19.00" E. The Forest area of the Division as per DLC report is 4049.75 Sq. Km.

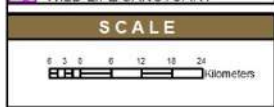
The Division Shares its Boundary in the Following Manner

North	–	Kalahandi Forest Division (Kalahandi District)
North-East	–	Rayagada Forest Division (Rayagada District)
East	–	Vijayanagaram/Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
South-East	–	Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh
West	–	Jeypore Forest Division
North-West	–	Nawrangpur Forest Division

FOREST MAP KORAPUT DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY
	FOREST BOUNDARY
	WILD LIFE SANCTUARY



Geographical Area

Geographical area of the Division is 5337 Sq. Km. of which 4049.75 sq. km. is the forest area as per DLC report. This Division comprises of Koraput Revenue Sub-Division containing 09 Nos. of Tahasils of Koraput District (A small area of Koraput Revenue Sub-Division has been included in Borigumma Range, Jeypore Range and Boipariguda Range of Jeypore Forest Division). The main urban centers are Koraput, Semiliguda, Sunabeda, Damanjodi. Other significant settlements are Laxmipur, Pottangi, Nandapur, Balda, Lamtaput. The Division has the highest peak of the state at 1673 meters above MSL known as Deomali Peak besides one of the highest railway station of the state is at Koraput. The Panchapat Mali Bauxite mines at Damanjodi (NALCO) and HAL, Sunabeda are the important industrial area of the Division. The Division is well connected through the wide network of roads and railways. The NH-26 passes through the Division connecting Jagadapur town of Chhattisgarh on one side and Vizianagaram town of Andhra Pradesh on the other end where it meets NH-5. The State Highway from Koraput to Berhampur via-Rayagada passing through and also connected to NH-5 at Berhampur .The other important roads are Koraput- Visakhapatnam via Balda, Arku valley and Koraput – Vizayanagaram via Sunki.

Forest Area and Topography

The 914 meters Koraput plateau whose eastern edge is marked by the hilly regions of Narayanapatna, extends up to the boundary between Koraput and Jeypore Divisions besides Kalahandi Forest Division. In fact, this plateau extends well beyond up to the border of east Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh. Hundreds of little hills are scattered all over the plateau with a remarkably similar appearance. The most notable heights of the hills of this plateau are Deomali Parbat (1673 meters) and Miamali Parbat (1500 mts.). The Deomali peak is not only the highest peak in the district of Koraput but also the highest peak of the State. The entire jurisdiction of the present Koraput Forest Division is under this geographic unit.

Forest Area in Details

This Division comprises area of RF-30251.2039 ha., PRF-39779.5491 ha., DPF- 31553.4221Ha., VF-558.16 ha., CA-3203.854 ha. , Reserve land (RL)-151.81 ha., Protected land (PL)-33.3700 ha., Un-classed Forest-40.1100 ha., Other Forest-9403.9700 ha. and area not recorded as forest but having characteristics of forests-5290.11 ha. totaling to 1202265.3942 ha. which is 22.53 % of total geographical area.

The details of Forest area covered under DLC like are 30263.15 ha. of 61 RFs, 39746.43 ha. of 125 PRFs, 540.26 ha. of 82 VFs, 40.11 ha. of unclassified forest and 9403.97 ha. of other forest and 5290.11 ha. of area not recorded as forest but having characteristics of forest totaling to 85284.03 ha.

Soil depth varies from shallow (25-50 cm) to moderately deep (75-100 cm) though in & around Koraput, it is deep to very deep (>100 cm). The soil particles are from clayey to Loamy and the soil temperature regime is mostly hyperthermic (22-28°C). Though soils are moderately well drained & support good vegetation but for rampant podu coupled with surface run-off, the water holding capacity is usually low. Moreover, there is no structural development in the soil and as such, they are massive & porous.

Climate

The Division is characterized by tropical to sub-tropical climate. Though the area is located near to the east coast region, general climate is more of Deccan type but not as strong as that of main Deccan plateau. And this is mainly because of its (Division) elevation and low with hilly terrain at most of the places. Four distinct seasons are generally experienced here. The hot summer season is from March to May when the temperature touches as high as 40°C in Narayanpatna areas, though in & around Koraput, it is around 35°C. The monsoon season is little longer extending from June to September when the average temperature hovers around 30°C; however, the relative humidity is maximum during this period with average being about 70% but it is more in Koraput area, touching, at times even 95%. The autumn season is from October to November and the winter months extend from December to February when the temperature goes down to as low as 3.0°C, particularly in Sunabeda & Pottangi areas.

Rain Fall

The distribution of rainfall is largely influenced by the ghat terrain of the Division. In fact, Koraput plateau receives maximum rainfall. The high hills forming the Eastern Ghats stand like a boundary wall forcing the monsoon current to rise up resulting in heavy precipitation in the plateau. By the time current crosses over to the eastern edge, it loses most of its water content and thus receives comparatively less rainfall. The Division receives pre-monsoon showers in late May. By June, the monsoon almost gets established. Months of July, August & September are the peak rainy months with maximum rainfall during this period. In fact, about 70% of the annual rainfall is received in these three months only. It is quite common to receive a few showers in October which gradually becomes less in the month of

November. Thus, monsoon being quite prolonged is highly conducive for any type of plantation activity. The area has never received the normal rainfall during the outgoing plan period except for the year 1994 when the Koraput portion of the Division received slightly more than normal rain fall.

Temperature

The Koraput Forest Division has distinct marked variation in temperature. The Koraput plateau area generally has cooler climate compared to the former physiogeographic unit. In summer is very severe in Narayanpatna area where temperature flares up to even 45°C during April & May. In fact, high temperature range in the present Narayanpatna range is even evident from frequent forest fires in these areas during summer months. The temperature in Koraput region is around 35°C in the summer season but the winters are very cold here, particularly during December & January when the temperature goes down to as low as 4°C. In the chilly mornings, the thick blanket of fog is a common phenomenon particularly around Koraput. High relative humidity and other forms of precipitation, e.g., mist and dew, are helpful in prolonging humid conditions in the locality. These conditions are favourable for development of natural vegetation and other growth like orchids and epiphytes. Relative humidity is generally high during the monsoon and post-monsoon months. The average relative humidity is more in Koraput region where it touches as high as 84% during the rainy season. The high humid content, particularly around Damanjodi areas justifies presence of variety of orchids like *Luisa trichorhiza*; *Hebenaria grandifloriformis* & *Nervilia plicata* etc besides other floral species like *Atundi* (*Combretum decandrum*); *Giringa* (*Pterospermum heyneanum*) and *Jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*) etc.

Rights and Concession

Rights and concessions in different legal types of forests have gradually evolved over time. All rights or concessions or privileges are subject to the condition that if a given forest resource is exhausted or detrimental to the general health of forests; all rights, concessions or privileges shall cease to exist. Even, the National Forest Policy, 1988 prescribes that, enjoyment of rights and concessions should be subject to carrying capacities of forests, and availability of adequate quantities of relevant forest products, without jeopardising regeneration of forests. This principle shall be strictly followed in the Division.

Rights 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 were 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 upto 3 feet girth 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 the year 1923. This was called as "Annual Royalty System" or locally called as "the plough tax" by virtue of which an annual royalty of one half to one rupee per plough was collected from the tenants for allowing them to remove reserved class trees up to 3 feet girth for making ploughs. This practice was discontinued in 1949.

Rights under Anchal Administration

With the vesting of Ex-Jeypore estate with the State of Orissa vide Govt. Notification No.8231/R dt.29.12.1951, the Protected Lands and Unreserved Lands continued to be right burdened as they were earlier. At the same time, a few rights such as right to use specified foot-paths and cart-tracks, the right to worship at the specified shrines inside the reserved forest 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. This annual mass-hunting of animals has significantly contributed to extermination of a large number of games.

Rights under Orissa Forest Act'1972

On implementation of the Orissa 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 Govt. 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 & plantation areas to encourage regeneration and growth of plantations.
- (ii) Right to collect and remove edible roots, fruits, minor forest produce such as mohua, kendu, char, siali leaves and others except sandalwood & 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 specific rights admitted and restrictions imposed in certain RF blocks include the following:

- (i) Allowed to offer 'puja' inside the RFs like Almonda; Chatwa; Thuba and Geruput.
- (ii) Grazing is prohibited in Powlput RF as there is an unreserved forest nearby.
- (iii) In Yasada RF, collection of siali leaves & fibres besides dead trees is allowed subject to the regulation made by the Forest Department.
- (iv) In Bamandeo RF, allowed to graze their cattle inside the block without payment of the prescribed fees.

- (v) In Geruput RF, the villagers of Tala & Upara Geruput have rights to remove 'geru' earth for plastering house walls and floors.
- (vi) In Ampaballi RF, they are allowed to collect timber of unreserved species for agricultural and domestic purposes free of any charges.

In view of the ban on "green felling" in Koraput 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. Odisha Forest Corporation (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 devolving greater usufruct rights on people. This is being done under Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), jointly agreed by the Forest Department and the interested group of local people.

Further, as per the Govt policy of March'2000 on minor forest produces (MFPs), 68 numbers of these items were transferred to the Panchayats for their collection and disposal. The Forest Department does not charge any royalty on these 68 MFP items.

Forest Right Act – 2006

Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers under Forest Right Act 2006, the District Level Committee has approved 20471 number titles over an area of 28239.86 acres out of which 18065 no. of titles over an area of 26469.60 acres have been issued to the Forest dwellers under Forest Right Act, 2006 involving Revenue and Forest area. 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 that cutting trees and clearing of land will vest them with inherent rights to get forest rights titles, they indulge in destruction of the existing trees. The department is making all efforts for Joint Verification with Revenue Officials involving the Forest Land under Forest Right Act title.

Forest Fire

Fire is causing enormous damage to flora and fauna of the Division. As majority of these forests are deciduous, huge leaf litter gets accumulated during summer season. A slight ignition can turn these accumulated leaves into huge fires. Accidental and intentional fires are common in this tract. Local people set fire to the accumulated leaf litter for clearing the ground for

easy collection of Mohua flowers, Sal seeds and other products. Graziers often resort to setting fire in the forests to ensure new flush of grasses. Sometimes, hunters also set fire to scare wildlife to facilitate their capture/poaching. The system of burning charcoal in forests also leads to forest fire. People, many a time, camp inside forest areas, cook food and leave fire burning; it escapes and may cause forest fire. Persons passing through the forests at night with fire torches also some times cause forest fire. The worst affected forests with fire are in Narayanpatna, Laxmipur, Semiliguda Ranges though during the summer, almost the entire Division is affected by this menace.

Though all the fires occurring in the Division are ground fires, this coupled with grazing have played an extremely influential role in determining the forest types now available in the Division. The repeated fire incidents have led to reduction of moisture levels in the soil and with regular burning of the leaf litter & ground flora, even the top soil erosion has been observed at many places. This has also caused great damage to regeneration, particularly of Sal & Bamboo; young seedlings, coppice shoots and young pole crop are either totally destroyed or damaged besides bamboo clumps becoming malformed. These fire affected forests are characterized by a very irregular broken canopy of much inferior to the potentiality of the sites as is observed in forest blocks. However, no quantitative assessment of damage due to forest fire could be attempted to for want of technically trained staff & methodology besides resource crunch and time constraint.

In blocks like Janniguda PRF; Laxmipur RF etc, where the grass is dense & therefore fire is fierce, the shrub layer comprising of even thorny/fire resistant species tends to be severely restricted and limited to annual shoots destined to be destroyed by next fire. In fact, such species have been characterized by being able to build up a large root stock despite annual destruction of their shoots, for example Sal. In fact, ability to produce root suckers is also a common feature among the species of fire preclimaxes like Butea & Kendu as is observed particularly in drier parts of the Division in Narayanpatna Range.

Fire protection efforts are highly inadequate. Fire is generally put out by beating with green branches. Financial resources allocated for this purpose have also been very meager though some allotment under Central Plan Schemes of 'Modern Forest Fire Control' and 'Integrated Forest Protection Scheme' in the recent past have contributed to certain extent towards the cause of fire protection. The Orissa Forest Act, 1972 and fire protection Rules made there under, elaborately provide for institutional support to tackle this menace and even bind the local people to assist forest

staff to fight forest fires. However, these provisions have merely remained in the statute book. Their implementation is far from satisfactory.

Encroachment

Encroachment, particularly the shifting cultivation has been the major reason of forest destruction in the division as even stated in the previous chapter. The extent of damage on this account is so alarming that the vegetation, which once supported moist type of forest, has been changed to the dry type. Moreover, with increase in the population, the cycle (rotation) of shifting cultivation has also drastically been reduced resulting in frequent/repeated cutting back and clearance of the area at short interval. This has resulted in gradual depletion of the rootstock including elimination of re-growth from the surviving stock of original vegetation. And, in the process, weeds like eupatorium and lantana have evaded number of such podu affected blocks.

As per reports of Forest Department, and are amounting to 10784 hectares have been encroached upon by 4597 families. When the Forest Conservation Act 1980 came into operation, the total encroachment was only 239.13 hectares by eligible ST families and 67.52 hectares by ineligible other caste families in the Division.

The extent of encroachment including podu cultivation has led to fragmentation of the wildlife habitat besides opening up of the forest canopy at many places. This has not only resulted in change in crop composition vis-à-vis degradation but also increased man-animal conflict as well. Though the encroachment cases have been regularly registered, the damage continues to be done to the forests.

Forest Type and Distribution of Forest Area

Forests of Koraput Division are mainly tropical deciduous type and can be broadly classified into two major groups. These are Moist Tropical Forests, and Dry Tropical Forests. There is no clear dividing line between these forest groups; one gradually merging with another though Bamboo forests are generally found in association with the second type. However, according to Champion and Seth's revised classification of Forest Types of India, these forests have been further classified into different types and sub-types depending upon physiognomy, moisture conditions, floral composition and other variables. Even though there is no clear dividing line between these types, an attempt has been made to delineate these forest types on ground and to ascertain their respective extent in the division. Several simplifying assumptions have been made in doing so. Forests having more than 20 % Sal have been taken as Sal forests. Several local factors have

also been taken into consideration. Further, though in some big blocks, more than one type of forest has been found to occur, the general principle adopted in such cases is to treat the said forest block under that forest type which occupies the maximum area in the block.

Moist Peninsular Sal Forest

Group-3	Tropical moist deciduous forests
Sub-group-3C	North Indian tropical moist deciduous forests
Type-3C/C2	Moist Sal bearing forests
Sub-Type-3C/ C2e	Moist Peninsular Sal Forest

This sub-type of forest has ‘Dominants’ which are mainly deciduous but ‘Sub-dominants’ and lower storey are largely evergreen. The top canopy is rarely dense and hardly going up to 20 meter height.

The top canopy consists of *Shorea robusta*; *Terminalia tomentosa*; *Anogeissus latifolia*; *Syzygium cumini*; *Pterocarpus marsupium*; *Madhuca indica*; *Schleichera oleosa*; *Lagerstroemia parviflora*; *Adina cordifolia*; *Xylia xylocarpa* and *Dillenia pentagyna* etc. The second storey consists of *Morinda tomentosa*; *Dalbergia paniculata*; *Embllica officinalis*; *Desmodium oojeinensis*; *Bridelia retusa*; *Terminalia chebula*; *Grewia tillifolia*; *Buchanania lanzan*; *Aegle marmelos*; *Dendrocalamus strictus*; *Cleistanthus collinus*; *Diospyros melanoxylon*; *Mitragyna parvifolia*; *Stereospermum colaris*; *Dalbergia sissoo*; *Albizia lebbeck*; *Cassia fistula* and *Mallotus philippensis*. The undergrowth consists of species like *Cycas cercinalis*; *Holarrhena antidysenterica*; *Sida* species, *Elephantopus scaber*, *Cynodon dactylon* and *Curcuma aromatica*. The climbers are represented by *Dendrophthoe falcate*; *Asparagus racemosus*; *Schefflera venulosa*; *Hemidesmus indicus*; *Combretum roxburghii*; *Smilax zeylanica*; *Bauhinia vahlii*; *Butea superba* and *Dioscorea oppositifolia*.

Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest

Group-5	Tropical dry deciduous Forests
Sub-Group-5A	Southern tropical dry deciduous forests
Type-5A/C ₃	Southern dry mixed deciduous Forests

The most characteristic tree of this type is *Anogeissus latifolia* while *Terminalia tomentosa* is a very typical associate. *Diospyros tomentosa* is also common. *Boswellia serrata* and *Lagersatroemia parviflora* are very wide spread and conspicuous in this category of forests as is even evident from the growing stock survey result of one such forest block. Bamboo is generally of poor quality. Grass is conspicuous till it is grazed or burnt in forest fire. Climbers are few like *Bauhinia vahlii*. This type of forest, being especially prevalent in the drier localities occurs through out the Division with

many forest blocks of Narayanpatna; Laxmipur; Lamptaput Ranges falling under this category.

The floral composition as found in the Division under this type comprises of top canopy having species like *Terminalia tomentosa*; *Anogeissus latifolia*; *Boswellia serrata*; *Ougenia oojenensis*; *Sterculia urens*; *Shorea robusta*; *Pterocarpus marsupium*; *Bridellia retusa* and *Diospyros tomentosa* etc. The middle storey has *Chloroxylon swietenia*; *Emblica officinalis*; *Morinda tinctoria*; *Cassia fistula*; *Bauhinia retusa*; *Dalbergia latifolia*; *Buchanania lanzan* and *Careya arborea* etc. Under storey consists of *Woodfordia fruticosa*; *Holarrhena antidysenterica*; *Lantana camara*; *Zizyphus oenoplea* etc with main climbers being *Bauhinia vahlii*; *Butea superba*; *Smilax macrophylla* and *Combretum decandrum*.

The main forest blocks having this type of forest type are Gumadaputi RF; Padwa RF; Undergedda RF; Nandapur PRF etc. Most of these forest blocks are subjected to heavy grazing. These forests are mostly burnt annually, thus regeneration is also deficient. This is the result of continued biotic interference.

Dry Peninsular Sal Forests

Group-5	Tropical dry deciduous Forests
Sub-Group-5 B	Northern tropical dry deciduous Forests
Type-5-B/C ₁	Dry Sal bearing Forests
Sub-Type-5B/ C _{1c}	Dry peninsular Sal Forest

In the top canopy, the main species are *Shorea robusta*; *Pterocarpus marsupium*; *Anogeissus latifolia*; *Terminalia tomentosa*; *Boswellia serrata*; *Lannea coromondelica*; *Lagerstroemia parviflora*; *Dalbergia latifolia*; *Madhuca indica*; *Anogeissus acuminata*; *Mangifera indica*; *Bridellia retusa*; *Bombax ceiba* and *Haldina cordifolia* etc. The middle storey comprises of *Emblica officinalis*; *Cassia fistula*; *Buchanania lanzan*; *Semicarpus anacardium*; *Terminalia balerica*; *Terminalia chebula*; *Diospyros melanoxylon*; *Xylia xylocarpa*; *Morinda tinctoria*; *Dellenia pentagyna* and *Aegle marmelos* etc. The ground flora among other species contains *Mallotus philippinensis*; *Nyctanthes arbortristis*; *Phoenix acaulis* and *Grewia hirsute*.

Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest

Group-5	Tropical dry deciduous Forests
Sub-Group-5 B	Northern tropical dry deciduous Forests
Type 5B/C ₂	Northern dry mixed deciduous Forests

The upper canopy is light and the trees have relatively short bole and poor form. The canopy height is rarely over 15 meters, often much less and is formed entirely of deciduous species. There is a considerable inter

mixture of rather smaller trees which form majority of the canopy though in moist deciduous forests, these species generally form the second or middle storey. A considerable portion of the forests of the Division occupy this type of forest wherein *Anogeissus latifolia* is very widely spread and *Buchanania lanzan*; *Sterculia urens*; *Bauhinia* species & poorly grown *Terminalia tomentosa* are the most usual associates. *Nyctanthes arbortristis* is present in many tracks.

In this type of forest, Kurum is either less represented or mostly absent though other wise, the crop composition is almost similar to that of the Southern dry mixed deciduous forests. The top canopy includes species like *Shorea robusta*; *Pterocarpus marsupium*; *Terminalia tomentosa*; *Bombax ceiba*; *Mitragyna parvifolia*; *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Gmelina arborea* etc. The middle storey consists of *Bridellia retusa*; *Dalbergia sissoo*; *Desmodium oojeinensis* *Lannea coromandelica*; *Lagerstroemia parviflora*; *Buchanania lanzan*; *Aegle marmelos*; *Terminalia bellirica*; *Terminalia chebula*; *Semecarpus anacardium*; *Syzygium cumini*; *Diospyros melanoxylon*; *Schleichera oleosa*; *Madhuca indica*; *Cleistanthus collinus*; *Morinda tinctoria*; *Sterculia urens*; *Dellenia pentagyna*; *Emblica officinalis*; *Tamarindus indica*; *Anogeissus acuminate*; *Mangifera indica*; *Bauhinia variegata*; *Mallotus philippensis* and *Pongamia pinnata* etc. Undergrowth like *Woodfordia fruticosa*; *Holarrhena antidysenterica*; *Indigofera pulchella*; *Andrographis paniculata*; *Phoenix acaulis*; *Tridax procumbens*; *Eupatorium odoratum* and *Clerodendron infortunatum* etc are also noticed in this forest type.

Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest

Group-5	Tropical dry deciduous Forests
Type 5/DS ₁	Dry deciduous scrub forests (Biotic climax type)

This is the degraded type of dry deciduous forests. It is recognized as the first degradation stage in both the Sub-groups of tropical dry deciduous forests found in the Division viz Northern tropical dry deciduous forests and Southern tropical dry deciduous forests. Since such forests are the result of continued biotic interference, these are also known as biotic climax type.

A typical characteristic of this forest type in the Division is a low broken cover of shrubby growth including some tree species reduced to similar conditions, usually many stemmed from the base. Some bamboo is often present. Many of the shrubs are distasteful to the cattle e.g. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. Thin grass occurs through out such forests. Since the forests under this category are the degraded stage of dry deciduous forests, the species composition is similar to the ones found in type-5B/C₁; type 5B/C₂ and type-5A/C₃ as can be seen. However, the growth is invariably stunted, hardly rising up to 5 meters.

Dry Deciduous Savannah Forest

Group-5 Tropical dry deciduous Forests
Type 5/DS₂ Dry deciduous savannah forests (Biotic climax type)

The second degradation stage of dry deciduous forest is this type of forest. It is an open forest but typical formation of original forests is lost and the trees stand apart singly or in small groups in more or less heavy grass in which certain fire resistant plants persist. These fire resistant plants gradually and slowly establish themselves as trees. However, in most of the cases, such plants do not get established as trees because of fire and other biotic factors and instead, keep sending up annual shoots from woody rootstock as is observed in Kodingamali RF of Laxmipur Range. Stem less phoenix is a particular characteristic of this forest as is found in Deomali PRF and Pottangi PRF of Semiliguda Range.

All the above described climatic types are susceptible to be reduced to open savannah type; the intensive biotic interference in such forest areas causes conspicuous presence of grass which is other wise a secondary feature in those forests(Climatic type). Some of the grass species encountered in these forests are *Oryza rufipogon*; *Eragrostis unioides*; *Heteropogon contortus*; *Arundinella setosa* and *Saccharum spontaneum*. In fact, the conditions leading to the formation of this forest make them more xerophytic when compared with their corresponding climatic types. This is typically observed in forest blocks like Galigabeda PRF.

Dry Bamboo Brakes

Group-5 Tropical dry deciduous Forests
Type 5/E₉ Dry Bamboo brakes (edaphic climax type)

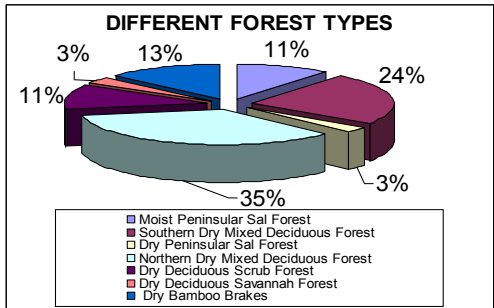
Many of the species of deciduous forests like *Anogeissus*; *Butea monosperma*; *Bamboo* and *Boswellia serrata* etc are capable of forming more or less pure stands. This is mostly the result of harsher environmental conditions including edaphic and biotic factors. The forests subjected to these factors lead to the formation of edaphic climax types and the Dry Bamboo Brakes is one such type of forests, which is mostly encountered in Narayanpatna Range. Only *Dendrocalamus strictus* occurs in pure form in this forest type making relatively low but dense brakes. However, with increased grazing pressure and frequent ground fire, bamboo has grown into dense & congested form with grass and thorny shrubs in between.

This forest is mainly occurring on dry hillsides of forest blocks like Sakilova RF; Laxmipur alias Nalchua RF; and Dhaiguda PRF. It is generally mixed with other species of dry deciduous forests like *Bridellia retusa*;

Dalbergia sissoo; Anogeissus latifolia; Terminalia tomentosa and Boswellia serrata etc making this forest an admixture of bamboo with such tree species both in top and middle canopy. In a few isolated patches however, bamboo is found to occur in almost pure stand with hardly any association of other species. Some of the blocks of this type of forest are Vaddipeta RF & Atmakonda DPF etc.

Most of these forest blocks, once rich with Quality I & II bamboo clumps have now degenerated in both quality & quantity; and at many places, the bamboo clumps have even become congested. The main reasons are over exploitation of bamboo, particularly from the easy accessible areas besides practically negligible silvicultural inputs. This has even affected the natural regeneration of many species. It indicates deficient regeneration in the forest and if immediate measures are not taken, such bamboo forests of the Division are likely to become completely unproductive.

In fact, large tracts of dry deciduous forests of the Division are tending towards either scrub or savannah forests, mainly on account of continued ever increasing biotic interference. It needs immediate measures to check and to reverse this trend. In fact, the concept of joint forest management is required to be strengthened further to improve the crop condition besides schemes of massive plantation and rehabilitation of all such degraded forests.



Biodiversity Survey

Biodiversity, a contraction of “biological diversity” has been seen as the total complexity of all life, including not only the great variety of organisms but also their varying behaviour and interactions. *In its widest sense, biodiversity is virtually synonymous with “Life on Earth”*. It encompasses the whole range of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, insects & other invertebrates, plants, fungi and micro-organisms such as protista, bacteria & viruses. In fact, it includes all living things that we depend on for our economies and our lives. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 defines it to be the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia,

terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. This is how the word 'biodiversity' is to be understood. Hence, the conservation of biodiversity is a must for all.

The United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), which was signed by over 150 governments at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, is the first international agreement committing governments to comprehensive protection of the Earth's biological resources. The CBD has three overall goals the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair & equitable distribution of benefits derived from "genetic resources".

Since there is admitted threat to the biodiversity, it is required to be conserved. Thus, in order to monitor and conserve biological diversity, it is important to have ways of measuring and documenting the levels of diversity. As there is diversity between individual, subspecies, species, biological communities and ecosystems, it can be distinctively recognized at three levels namely Species level (Between species); Genetic level (within species) and Ecosystem level (within ecosystems & habitats). The most useful level is the species which is defined as "a population whose members are able to interbreed freely under natural conditions". Thus, the ultimate measure of biodiversity is the total number of species in existence.

As two thirds of known biodiversity supposedly exists in the forest areas, it is logical to commence such an exercise in the forests. The natural forests possess myriad of living organisms that are inter-dependent for their survival. So depletion of any one species will adversely affect the population of other species. Present management of forests is aimed at maintaining this symbiotic relationship. Therefore, it is more appropriate to say it Floristic Diversity instead of Bio- Diversity. With better understanding of interdependence of species, floristic diversity importance has been realized of late. Now each and every tree, herb, shrub, climber, fungi, algae etc. are equally waiting for the scientific research to prove it to be indispensable for the benefit of mankind. Hence emphasis has been laid on the floristic diversity studies in this Plan. The Species Diversity Indices have been calculated for each such forest block by using modified "Simpson's Floristic Diversity Index".

$$D = 1 - [\sum (n_i / N)^2]$$

Where --D refers to Floral-diversity Index which is a ratio and varies from 0 to 1

i -refers to individual species i

N is total number of individual plants of all the species.

n_i is the number of individuals of the given species 'i' in the sampled area.

From the above formula, it is clear that this diversity is a composite index, which depends both on the number of individual species & the total number of all the species, and hence, it is logically in consonance with the definition of bio-diversity. It can also be seen that this index can attain a minimum value of zero and a possible maximum value of one under limiting conditions.

The Divisional Floral Diversity Index is calculated as follows **-Number of Individual Species = 94 (i varying from 1 to 94)**

Total of All Species (N) =8546

Total Dominance Value $(\sum (n_i / N)^2) = 0.051232654$

Divisional Floral Diversity Index (D) = $1 - \sum (n_i / N)^2$

$$D = 1 - 0.051232654$$

$$D = 0.948767346$$

Regeneration Survey

Though new recruits do occur in abundance but the establishment varies considerably and is a matter of great concern in several blocks. The ever-increasing biotic interferences like podu cultivation, fire, heavy grazing and browsing, illicit removal of pole sizes and selected removal of trees, are the main reasons for poor establishment of the regeneration. In fact, valuable and browseable species are being replaced by less valuable, xerophytic, unbrowseable species like sidha, karada, dhaura, barbakulia and similar other species. Thorny xerophytic species are regenerating well, while other miscellaneous, more useful and economic value species are doing poorly. Regeneration status may be taken as very poor; even regeneration of coppice origin remains retarded and poor. Frequent cultural operations like cleaning of shoots, climber cutting, and removal of competitors along with control on biotic interference can substantially improve this condition.

Estimation of Growing Stock

Local needs of the people in respect of forest produce are manifold. The Division has more than 84% of its population living in rural areas that depend on agriculture for its livelihood. Thus demand for the timber required for preparation of agricultural equipments is very high. Similarly, there is demand for timber for construction of houses as the Division has nearly three & a half a lakh number of house holds which even needs timber for furniture purpose as well. In fact, the total requirement of timber as assessed works out to be over one lakh cubic meters annually against which the production is not even 1% of the estimated quantity. Against the estimated

annual requirement of about 2.40 lakh MT, the production by the Division is not even 500 MT. Similarly, the major demand for the fodder is also being met from the forests; it is estimated that about 2,000 MT of fodder is removed every day from various forests of the Division.

The tribals as well as other economically disadvantaged communities depend, to a great extent, on forest for food and other requirements. They collect flowers, fruits, roots, tubers, and kardies (i.e., young bamboo shoots) from forests to supplement their incomes. They also collect firewood from the forest for selling in the nearby urban townships. Preparation and selling of charcoal from the forest is very common. Besides variety of non forest timber produces (NTPS), the local people even collect roots and shoots of plants having medicinal value and sell them to the private and Government pharmacies and traditional healers. Bamboo requirement, both in rural and urban areas for construction purposes as well as basket making is also met from the forests though major consumption used to be by the Paper Mills. Thus there has been huge pressure on the forests, which has resulted in its degradation. In fact, the floral diversity is on decline and many species are under threat of extinction.

Impact of Changing Forces

Growth of population has developed two mutually opposite trends viz i) growth in demand and consumption of forest produce (timber and fire wood), and ii) growth in demand and use of forest area (extension of settlement to forest; agriculture and development projects). These forces over a period tend to shrink forest area and as well affect flora and fauna.

Extent of Plantations done

The plantation activities have been taken up both inside & outside the RFs. The major schemes implemented in the Division besides RLTA are 'Commercial Plantations'; 'Economic Plantations'; 'Compensatory Plantations'; Plantations under deposit works like DRDA and ITDA; SIDA assisted Social Forestry Project etc. These schemes have been implemented by different Forest Divisions besides erstwhile Koraput Afforestation Division SFP Division, and the OFDC Ltd. However, the year wise abstract of these plantation activities is furnished in below. Large number of these plantations have been raised outside the outgoing plan areas including even revenue department lands.

During pre 1990 to 2005-06, in an area of 7985.51 ha., plantations were raised.

The species raised in these plantations can be broadly classified under three categories viz. (i) Economic Species; (ii) Miscellaneous species and (iii) Commercial Species. Under 'Economic Species' the plantations mostly include teak (*Tectona grandies*); bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*); sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) & Gamhar (*Gmelina arborea*) etc though the dominant species is teak (*Tectona grandies*). However, these plantations are not maintained nor any thinning operations have been carried out as a result, many good plantations of the yester years are now devoid of large trees. For example, in Janniguda PRF; Dandabadi RF; & Almonda RF. In case of such plantations of recent origin, the biotic pressure has been the main factor responsible for stunted growth & less survival percentage. Bamboo has generally failed in most of these patches.

The 'Miscellaneous Species' are raised in most of the plantations under different schemes and include many **NTFP** species like Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*); Amla (*Embllica officinalis*); Bahada (*Teminelia belerica*); Jamu (*Syzgium cummini*); Semal (*Bombax ceiba*); Simaruba (*Simaruba glauca*); Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*); Jafra (*Bixa ourelina*) etc besides fuel wood species such as Chakunda (*Cassia siamia*); Acacia (*Acacia auriculoformis*) & Siris (*Albegia procera*) in addition to species like Sahaj (*Terminelia tomentosa*); Mahul (*Madhuca indica*); Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*); Panas (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*); Badachakunda (*Samania saman*) etc. However, these plantations have been subjected to heavy grazing & browsing pressures though wherever the people are active, the plantations are protected & having good growth. However, the condition of many Plantations has been deplorable for want of required protection measures as in blocks like Bhimdole RF; Khinmung 'A' PRF; Bispani RF etc.

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus hybrid*, *Eucalyptus cameldulensis*, *Eucalyptus teriticornis*) and Acacia (*Acacia oriculaformis*, *Acacia holosirisa* & *Acacia cameldulensis*) have been raised as commercial species with almost pure plantations under 'Commercial Plantation' Scheme by OFDC Ltd in many forest blocks of Koraput & Lamptaput Ranges. Most of these plantations have become over mature and need immediate harvesting followed by replanting. Since these species are in great demand as a raw material for paper industries and exempted from the purview of Timber Transit Rules, there is tremendous pressure on these plantations which have mostly been raised in the harvested areas of Machkund Catchment. The plantations which have been raised in Spillway RL; Khinmung RL; Bhalugongar RL; Khandadi RL and Raipada PL are already covered under the approved schemes for harvesting. Similar prescriptions are being proposed for such plantations existing in blocks like Galigabeda PRF; Pottangi PRF;

Guneipada 'A' PRF etc though some such plantations as in Kunduli PRF & Bomel PRF have been adversely affected by illicit felling & removal.

Fauna

Faunal life has been on decline over time in the Division. The forests of Koraput once abounding with wild life moving freely under the dense forest cover, now presents a near sardid picture and that with rapidly vanishing green cover, the abode of rich wild life of the tract has become inhospitable & grossly incapable of sustaining the wild life heritage. Though the wildlife is generally declining in the Division, most of the forest blocks in Narayanpatna, Laxmipur & Semiliguda Ranges besides block like Gumudaputi, Chidivalsa, Almanda, Jayakota, Laxmipur-Alias Nalachua, Sargighati, Jodimadili, Sunki and few other forests are still comparatively, better endowed with wildlife than other forest blocks.

No systematic census of all type of wildlife has been attempted in the past. However, since 1995, regular census of Elephants & from 1998, periodical census of Tigers and Leopards has been undertaken.

Pre-organization Census data for Elephant, Tiger & Leopard

Year	Elephants	Year	Tigers	Leopards	Remarks
1995	02	1998	07	41	Data for pre-
1999	10	2002	05	41	reorganized
2002	04	2004	05	25	Rayagada
2004	15				Division.

In the year 2004, a detail survey of other animals has also been carried out in Koraput Forest Division.

Census Data of Other Animals in Koraput Forest Division

Animal	Number	Animal	Number
Bear	0402	Sambar	0014
Barking Deer	0056	Mouse Deer	0405
Langurs	0030	Monkeys	1300
Porcupine	0008	Mongoose	0365
Great Indian Squirrel	0139	Grey Hornbill	0235
Peacock	0014	Peafowl	0302
Wolves	0035	Flying Squirrel	0100
Wild Dogs	0057	Stipe Squirrel	0120
Wild Boar	0510	Pangoline	0075

There was census for tiger, elephant and leopard for Koraput forest division from 2006 to 2012 every year, but no animal of above category was sighted. This speaks of a volume on complete disappearance of these wild animals which are threatned species in Indian wild life.

Earlier in the undivided Koraput district, elephants used to be in good number only in Chandrupur block area and rarely used to the upper reach of Koraput because of abundant fodder available in the jungle. With depletion of forest they stray into other area in search of food and are occasionally sighted in Koraput forest. They do not stay in this forest for a longer period and migrate to other area soon. Elephant census between 2006 to 20015 reveals sighting of elephants between eight to fourteen only in three years.

Variety of Fauna

The representatives of feline tribe like the Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Leopard or Panther (*Panthera pardus*), the leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*), the toddy cat (*Paradodius hermaphroditus*), the civet cat (*Viverricula indica*) and the common jungle cat (*Felis chous*) are found in the Division during census of 1990. In fact, the tiger was frequently seen even on the State Highway towards Rayagada near Laxmipur & Kakirigumma in the early 1990s.

Amongst the snakes, Dhaman (*Zamara nucosus*), Viper (*Vipera russelii*) and the Krait (*Bungarus candidus*) are met with all over the Division with Python (*Python molurus*) reported from Koraput Division i.e. forest block like Bisipani & Ranigedda.

Among the big games, the spotted deer or chital (*Axis axis*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) and the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) are common in the forests of the Narayanpatna Range through mouse deer (*Tragulus memina*) is also seen in reasonably good number in Koraput Forest Division. The primates are represented by the common Langur (*Presbytis entellus*) and the common Pati (*Macaca mullata*).

The avifauna of the Division is varied and includes peafowl, red jungle fowl, common quail, green pigeon, the imperial pigeon, doves, drongoes, blue rock pigeons, racket tailed drongoe or bhringaraj, the mynas, the grey headed mynas, the bays, the red vented bulbuls, the golden back and pied wood packers, the koels, the crow pheasants, large Indian parakeets, the common king fisher, the common horn bills, the common Indian night jar, the screech owl, the great horned owl, white backed vulture, the swifts, pariah kite, the eagles, bush quail (*Perdica asiatica*), the grey partridge, the cattle egret, storks, pond herons, the jungle crow, pipits and wagtails.

Ducks and geese are scarce, but snipes, teals and water hen frequent the waters of Kolab reservoir in Koraput Range where even migratory birds are seen visiting in the winters as in case of Jolaput reservoir in Lamtaput Range and Muran reservoir in Dasmantpur area of Laxmipur Range.

Man Animal Conflict

Many forests, in which wild animals were tinned or depleted, became prey to human axe and forest fires. More over, increased road and railway network has also fragmented the wildlife habitat. Reduced forest habitats further affected wild life and a vicious circle has thus set in.

Increasing incidences of cattle grazing have also greatly reduced food for many wild animals. Such a situation ha led to the wild animals becoming easy prey to insatiable greed of mankind, both for meat as well as for wild life trophies. Side by side, reduction in the habitat & also the less food availability has made the wildlife to move out of their habitat and in competition for their survival; there have been even incidents of human kill, property damage etc. by the wild animals.

With the depletion of forests, wild animals are frequently straying into the human habitation. The increase in human & cattle population has also tremendously increased the pressure on the forests. Besides, some typical food of the tribals like mahua liquor has been found to be the added attraction for the wild elephants to raid the villages. These & many more factors have contributed to wild life depredation causing injury to man & property every now and then in the Division. Many a times, number of such cases also go unreported. The total of 88 nos. of cases of both human being (death & injury) & cattle kill have been reported over a period of 15 years , which works out to over 5 nos. of such cases per year. The human kill by wild elephants as well a tighers is 14 nos. each and death because of bear attack is 8 nos. Thus, on an average about 2 nos. of human kill by wild animals has taken place annually in the Division. After reorganization of present Koraput Division, though the man animal conflict is almost a regular phenomenon in the Divison, the compassionate amount being paid has created some sort of sense of involvement among the villagers in the process of wildlife conservation. The compassionate payment has helped building the confidence of the people which is beneficial for wildlife protection.

The Maharaja of Jeypore had recognized the traditional ritualistic tribal mass hunt and allowed them the concession of practicing the annual "**Chaita bento parbo**". Some forests in Nandapur, Narayanpatna & Chandrapur were exclusively reserved for the Royal hunt (Maharaja's Shikar). In keeping with the growing conscioursness against wild life hunting, many restrictions have been gradually imposed. With the enactment of the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & its subsequent amendments, restrictions have become more stringent. The tribal groups have been consciously

discouraged to abandon the practice of “*Chaitra bento parbo*” through regular interaction, awareness campaign, and joint Forest management.

Implication for Forest Conservation and Redd+

Redd+ stands for countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Deforestation and forest degradation are the second leading cause of global warming, responsible for about 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions, which makes the loss and depletion of forests a major issue for climate change. Eighty percent of the Earth's above-ground terrestrial carbon and forty percent of below-ground terrestrial carbon is in forests. In addition to the large contribution of deforestation and forest degradation to global emissions, combating both has been identified as one of the most cost-effective ways to lower emissions.

Currently, there appears to be a consensus that the issue of deforestation and forest degradation must be effectively tackled as it would otherwise limit the options available to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas concentrations and increases in temperature to acceptable levels. Any reduction in the rate of deforestation and forest degradation has the benefit of avoiding a significant source of carbon emissions and reducing other environmental and social problems associated with deforestation.. With all the services that forests provide both to humanity and the natural world, there is now widespread understanding of a simple yet profound fact that forests are more important for conservation than for exploitation. Out of that understanding has come the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Northeastern forests, southern Western Ghats and Forests of eastern India are estimated to be least vulnerable. This is on account of their high biodiversity, low fragmentation, high tree density as well as low rates of vegetation change (as these regions experience lower levels of temperature increase and gain substantially in terms of precipitation).

Redd + and Koraput

As discussed in detail above because of deforestation, the Afforestation and Reforestation activities and the Protection of existing forest of the Division have assumed importance in the Carbon Sequestration. The study of Carbon Sequestration and implications of REDD+ in Koraput is a technical one which needs to be outsourced to the Person/Organization who are expert in those studies.

The First Working Scheme (1962-63 to 1966-67)

This scheme, prepared by Late S.R.Choudhary, was the first attempt towards concrete scientific management of the forests of the Division. It made some provisions for regulation of yield vis-à-vis measures for improving the health of the forests & even incorporated the systematic working of bamboo forests as well. To achieve the above objectives, it prescribed six working circles viz. (i) Selection cum Improvement Working Circle; (ii) Coppice Working Circle; (iii) Afforestation Working Circle; (iv) Plantation Working Circle; (v) Protection Working Circle and (vi) Bamboo Working C

FOREST CONSERVATION MEASURES DURING OUTGOING PLAN

Working Plan 1990-1991 to 1999-2000

This was the **1st Working Plan of the Division** and written only for Reserve Forests of the Division. It covered total area of 1037.76 sqkms over 146 nos of RF blocks with plan period of 10 years. The objectives of management of forests under this plan were in consonance with the National Forest Policy of 1988 having principal aim of ensuring environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance. The specific objectives outlined were (i) maintenance & improvement of environmental stability vis-à-vis condition of the forests, both by preservation of existing biodiversity and also, through restoration measures; (ii) meeting the requirement of essential local & national needs of different forest produce, by increasing the productivity of forests with a shift from traditional forestry practices and in conjunction with massive afforestation programmes AND (iii) increasing employment opportunities through different forestry activities to wean away the rural poors & tribals from the pernicious practice of podu cultivation. The plan further aimed at improving the condition of the forests through appropriate cultural operations and in order to achieve the aforesaid objectives, the following nine working circles were created -

- (i) Improvement Working Circle
- (ii) Rehabilitation Cum Soil Conservation (Overlapping) Working Circle
- (iii) Sandalwood Working Circle
- (iv) Teak Plantation Working Circle
- (v) Plantation Working Circle
- (vi) Wildlife Management (Overlapping) Working Circle
- (vii) Bamboo (Overlapping) Working Circle
- (viii) Minor Forest Produce (Overlapping) Working Circle
- (ix) Protection Working Circle

Final Outcome

However, the prescriptions of the outgoing plan could not be implemented during the currency of the said plan for variety of reasons. However, during the intervening period since the expiry of the plan, large scale plantation activities have been undertaken besides rehabilitation of degraded forests.

Working Scheme 1990-91 to 1999-2000

This Scheme was prepared with the sole objective of management of bamboo forest existing outside the RF blocks for the period of 10 years commencing from 1990-91 and thus only Bamboo Working Circle was prescribed with "Culm Selection cum Clump Improvement" silvicultural system for Salia Bamboos & 'Clump Improvement' for Daba Bamboos on 4 years rotation with combined simultaneous cleaning and cultural operations. Hence, the blocks included here were containing fairly good proportion of bamboo (the main species being Salia though some daba along fringes of nallahs and perennial streams was also existing). The total area included under this scheme was 1578.93 Sqkm inclusive of two overlapping felling series of daba bamboo and divided into 15 felling series. In all, it covered 45 forest blocks for which respective areas were taken approximately, having been collected from the first Working scheme.

Special Efforts for Improvement Undertaken

Most of the prescriptions of the outgoing plan & scheme could not be followed for paucity of funds during the currency of the plan. However, still with the available meager budgetary allotments, works of improvement have been carried out. Rather, more of inputs have been given during the intervening period, particularly in the last 5 to 6 years with the launch of special schemes like RLTA besides WFP in the tribal dominated belts of the Division. These together with improvement works undertaken during and in the intervening period of the expired plan & scheme are narrated below in brief.

Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP)

Keeping in view the extreme poverty and socio-economic depression of this region, known as KBK area (it comprises of undivided Kalahandi; Balangir & Koraput districts, now divided into eight districts), the State Government have launched a Long Term Action Plan in Aug'1995 with 'Additional Central Assistance' from Government of India to undertake socio-economic development of KBK districts. However, the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) was implemented w.e.f. 1998 with main objectives of (i) generating employment opportunities for local poor people, particularly the

tribal, to ensure food security; (ii) increasing forest cover in order to improve the climatic conditions for better distribution of rains and (iii) improving hygienic conditions of the forests for increased productivity. The implementing mode for the scheme is of participatory nature involving the Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) or Van Sanrskhyan Samiti (VSSs) from the planning stage itself in which villagers are made stakeholders. In Joint Forest Management programme, villagers are motivated to protect forest and also avail a share of the usufructs of the forest.

The plantations raised included IAEP (Integrated Afforestation & Eco-development Project); AOFFP (Area Oriented Fuel wood & Fodder Project); Non-Timber Forest Produce scheme including Bamboo plantation (NTFP) besides 10th Five Year Plan schemes of Indigenous Mixed Fuel wood Plantations and Aromatic & Medicinal Plantation. In fact, plantations have been the major component of this scheme which not only includes 'Entry Point Activities' but also sufficient Soil & Moisture conservation measures are incorporated as well besides maintenance of these plantations even up to the fourth year of formation. During the period from 1999-2000 to 2005-06 total plantation of 12925 hectares in 380 sites was done.

Boundary Maintenance has not been regularly done. Hence, considering the necessity, this activity as an allied component of the scheme has been undertaken. It includes survey; mapping; boundary clearance and pillar construction and/or repairs besides Agave plantation along the encroachment prone forest boundaries in the following year in 2005-06 over 6.25 RKM in this Division. The abstract of boundary maintenance done is shown below.

Division	No. of blocks	Boundary maintenance under rtap scheme				Total
		Survey & clearance (in kms)	Pillars attended (nos)			
			Repair	Constructed		
Koraput	30	390	314	2830	3144	

State Medicinal Plant Board (SMPB)

The SMPB, Orissa has sanctioned one project for development of medicinal wealth of the Division. The main objectives of the project are identification & documentation of medicinal plant species in the project area; conservation & propagation of these species for sustainable use with active involvement of the local traditional healers & VSSs; protection of indigenous knowledge on ethno-medicine and development of proper market linkage between the primary collectors & pharmaceutical industries.

Some Medicinal species Occurring in In-Situ treatable Area

Local Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Botanical Name
Achu	Morinda tintoria	Khirakoli	Carissa spinarum
Anla	Embliba officinalis	Madhabi lata	Hiptage bengalensis
Banopatoli	Barleria cristata	Muturi	Smilax macrophylla
Bel	Aegle marmalos	Neem	Azadirachta indica
Boincho koli	Flacoutia cataphracta	Patal garuda	Rauwolfia serpentina
Ganga siuli	Nyctanthes arbortristis	Satabari	Asparagus recemosus
Jamu koili	Syzygium cumini	Siali	Bauhinia vahlii
Kantai koli	Flacourtia indica	Sugandhi	Hemidesmus indicus
Kataka	Strycnos potatorum	Thal kudi	Centella asiatica
Lajokuli	Mimosa pudica	Tuta koli	Morus alba

The different components of the project are inventorization of medicinal plants in the treatable area; awareness campaign through workshops & camps; regeneration cleaning in the in-situ area with more emphasis on the medicinal plants including gap plantation with such species; soil & moisture conservation measures; fencing of the treatable area and raising of variety of medicinal plants in the demonstration plot.

Medicinal Plants(some) Raised in the Demonstration Plot

Local Name	Botanical Name	Local Name	Botanical Name
Anla	Embliba officinalis	Ghee kuari	Aloe vera
Aswagandha	Withania somnifera	Gol mircha	Pipper nigrum
Anantamula	Hemidesmus indica	Haladi	Curcuma domestica
Banatulusi	Ocimum bacilicum	Jafr	Bixa orellana
Bhuin neem	Andrographis paniculata	Lajokuli	Mimosa pudica
Dhanwantari	Cymbopogon citratus	Satabari	Asparagus recemosus
Dimiri	Ficus glomerata	Sapuri	Ananus comosus

Forest Fire and Protection

Forest fires are as old as the forests themselves. They sometime pose serious threat to the biodiversity and ecology. Forest fires have environmental impact in terms of tropical biomass burning, which produce large amount of trace gases, aerosol particles, and play a pivotal role in troposphere chemistry and climate aberrations. Thus, there is a need to carry out fire frequency and burnt area mapping for fire vulnerability on one hand and operational fire monitoring in real time/near real time for effective response on the other. Real time monitoring of forest fires is being carried out by FSI using MODIS sensor fire alerts on-board two of the satellites – Terra and Aqua. The processed signals on forest hot-spots are being transmitted to SFDs on regular basis during fire season. Hence real time monitoring of forest fires is a process now in operation to curtail fire severity and sensitize SFDs at operational level to prevent normal fires in getting converted into wild fires. The online feedbacks on forest fires which are a part of this system could help estimate the actual loss of forest strata as well as the loss caused to top-soil.

Forest and Climate Change

Climate is an active factor in the physical environment of all living things. Climate change and variability are impacting forest ecosystem processes and functioning. Response time of forest ecosystem to disturbances ranges from a very short duration to decades and even centuries, depending on the condition of the system and type, intensity and duration of the external stimuli. The actual state of forest ecosystem largely depends on processes and practices of the past. Therefore, forests are extremely complex to understand their functioning. Climate change further magnifies those complexities and adds more uncertainties. Forests are linked to climate change in three ways; i) they are source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission; ii) they offer mitigation opportunities to stabilize GHG concentrations; iii) they are impacted by climate change. Impacts of climate change on forest ecosystem are getting manifested as species range shifts, changing biodiversity, physiological changes in plant life cycle, forest growth pattern of species, changing boundaries of ecosystems and other biotic and abiotic responses/ stresses. There are evidences of increase in the frequency and severity of forest fires, changing water regimes and expanding forest insect infestation. Since forest ecosystems operate on large temporal scales, long observational studies are necessary to identify the key changes. Accordingly grid based sampling is designed to provide relevant information to cover the characteristic time scales.

Carbon Sequestration and Mitigation

Forests and wood products can effectively reduce the process of climate change in several ways. Growing trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store the carbon so efficiently that about half the dry weight of a tree is carbon. This carbon remains locked up in the form of wood and wood products. Sustainably grown and harvested wood (and other biomass) also provides a renewable alternative to fossil fuels and enhance carbon storage. Enhanced carbon sequestration through recognized and innovative silvicultural practices, eco-restoration of degraded/mined out forestlands, improved biomass productivity, etc. will help in improving forest health and vitality. Forest soil must be kept healthy and fertile. The growth of forest crops must be kept vigorous to attain the most desirable level of biomass production within an optimal time scale.

Compensatory Afforestation Area and its Consolidation

There are 24 sites over 3203.8540 hectares which are under compensatory afforestation and included in the expired/expiring plan for the first time. Most of these areas have already been mutated in favour of Forest Department. However, these patches are yet to be notified as Protected Forests and to be ultimately declared as Reserve Forests. As a result,

required protection efforts could not be enhanced further. In fact, the field verification carried out shows that in many sites, the planted crop has been adversely affected by biotic interference and that some areas like Maruwar in Laxmipur Range are even under active podu cultivation as well. Since the compensatory afforestation areas are in lieu of the forest land diverted for non-forestry purpose, all such areas shall forthwith be brought under the legal frame work of Protected Forests/ Reserve forests. This should be ensured henceforth. However, for the areas included in the plan, the pendency shall be cleared in one go by submitting the draft proposal for notification as protected forest U/S 33 of the Orissa Forest Act'1972.

Fuelwood Management

The detail estimation and analysis of firewood requirement in the Division has already been done. The firewood is legally supplied by the OFDC Ltd only. This supply is very limited and delivered by the Forest Department for sale through OFDC Ltd retail sale Depots. However, the production is hardly any match to the assessed requirement; it is not even 1% of the total requirement. Though some other sources like LPG Agricultural Waste, Kerosene, Cow Dung are also available & used as a cooking fuel, the firewood continues to be the major cooking fuel putting tremendous pressure on the forests of the Division. Keeping in view the limited availability of alternative fuels, the removal of firewood can not be stopped completely as this domestic energy is an essential daily requirement of majority of populace of the Division.

To reduce the heavy pressure on the existing forests, following measures may be adopted -

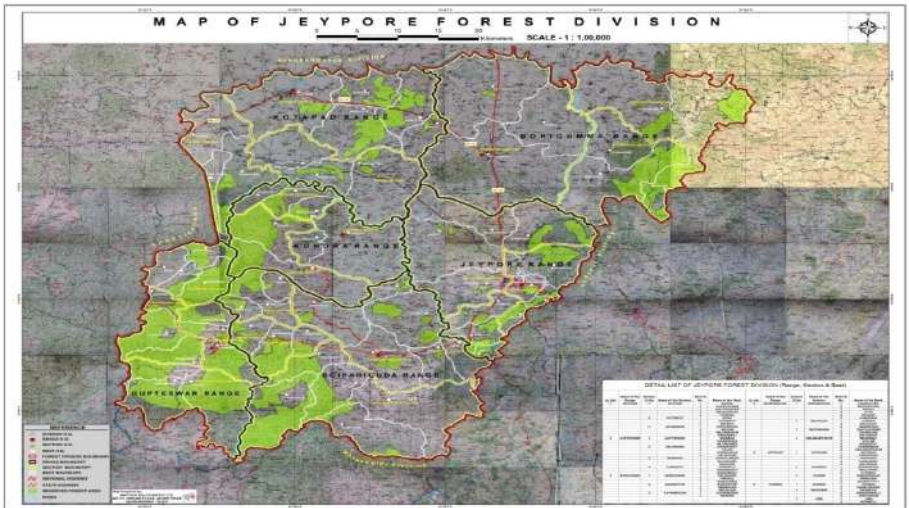
- i) Extensive plantations of short rotation fuel wood species should be raised on community & other barren lands,
- ii) Encouragement of Agro Forestry and Farm Forestry in large scale.
- iii) Motivation of people through formation of VSS to regenerate degraded patches of forests to meet their fuel-wood requirement, instead of depending on existing forests.
- iv) Distribution of fuel-efficient smokeless chullahs (It can reduce consumption by 30 %) to all the villagers at concessional rates to reduce the consumption of fuel wood. Even, optimal utilization of firewood shall be ensured without wasteful burning.
- v) Use of firewood in commercial establishments like hotels; restaurants; Brick kiln etc shall be strictly prohibited.

Jeypore Forest Division

In the past the geographical area of Jeypore Frost Division comprised the Jeypore & Malkangiri revenue Sub Divisions. The Jeypore Froest Division was created in the year 1958.

During reorganization of the Odisha Forest Department during the year 2003, the Jeypore Forest Division was divided into two Forest Divisions, i.e. Jeypore Forest Division with headquarters at Jeypore & Malkangiri Forest Division with headquarters at Malkangiri. Kotpad and Boriguma Blocks of erstwhile Nabarangpur Forest Division were also included in the Jeypore Forest Division, the jurisdiction coincides with Jeypore Sub-Division of Koraput District. This division includes 5 number of CD blocks namely Jeypore, Boipariguda, Kundra, Borigumma, and Kotpad all in Koraput District. The new set up of the Divisions came into existence from dt.01.10.2003.

The tract dealt with in this forest division is a part of the Eastern Ghat Plateau. The Division lies between the North Latitude 18°-35'N to 19°-12'E and East Longitude of 82°-5' to 82°-50'E, From the geographical point of view the total Geographical Area of this Division is 2970 Sq.Kms.



Administrative Set up The Jeypore Forest Division has 6 Ranges, 20 Sections and 68 Beats. Every Range is in charge of a Ranger\ Deputy Ranger and the range area is divided into different Sections managed by a Forester, similiarly every forest section devided into no of Beats managed by a Forest Guard for smooth conservation, management and protection of forests.

Forest Area - In the newly created Jeypore Forest Division, the total forest area is 1194.9541 Sq. Kms. Different categories of forests with area are given below:

1	Reserved Forests	47 Nos	17609.9500 Ha.
2	Proposed Reserved Forests/ Reserve Land	45 Nos	57,159.3446 Ha.
3	Forest Block (Demarcated Protected Forests) Pending for reservation	19 Nos	3836.7219 Ha.
4	Demarcated Protected Forests (Dropped after U/S-4 notification)	04 Nos	6074.08 Ha.
5	Other Forest		2065.12 Ha.
6	Unclassed Forest		28.00 Ha
7	Village Forest	143 Nos	1001.96 Ha
8	Revenue Forest		32137.24 Ha
Grand Total			1, 19,912.4165 Ha.

CONFIGURATION OF THE GROUND

Physiography

The Jeypore Divisions carved out from the old Jeypore Forest Division are situated in a very peculiar physiographic location having three stratified zones. They are (i) low plain of Malkangiri District, (ii) 600mt and above of Jeypore plateau.

Jeypore Plateau

The Jeypore plateau starts from 300m to 600m from M.S.L. level right from Govindpalli in the south and extend up to the border of Chattishgarh (Bastar) in the west, Nabarangapur and Kalahandi District in the north and clearly distinguished 900m and above Koraput plateau in the east marked by high hills. The western side is also marked by River Kolab and rich plain land of Kolab Basin. There are also some hillocks in the south and east containing of good quality forest cover.

North- Eastern Hill Tract of 900mt and Above

This is the escarpment of the Eastern Ghats, which gives rise to ranges after ranges of hills ultimately rolling down to the east coast. On the other hand, the 900m plateau starting with the Ghatgummer hills in the north and extending along the Machhkund river in north- south direction to the border of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The distinct features of this zone are high hills delimiting from 600mt Jeypore plateau. Kondamali Parbat (1086mt), (1026mt), Pakhnaguda-donger (1150mt), Jayantgiri (1021mt) Sanmali-donger (1071mt), etc. are some of the peaks in the eastern limit. The footpaths connect the scattered hamlets and villages

where the primitive tribals like Gadabas, Gondas, Kondhs, Koyas, Porojas, Bhatora etc. live and practice shifting cultivation. Now, the Government has given focus on connecting the Panchayat headquarters with fair weather road under 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna'. The Bagra Falls on Kolab, Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project are some of the features in the region.

Climate and Rainfall

The general climate of Jeypore Division is characterized by tropical to sub-tropical climate more of Deccan type. This is due to its elevation and hilly terrain at most of the places. Actually, four distinct seasons i.e. summer, rain, autumn and winter are experienced during the year. The summer season form March to mid June, the rainy season from mid June to September, the autumn season is from October to November and the winter is from December to February. During winter the days air is chilly in Jeypore area.

In Jeypore Plateau and the high Eastern Ghats, the summer is comfortable, rain-fall heavy and starts around mid June, winter is pronounced and nights are cooler in March though the days get warmer a little.

Rainfall and Wind

Rainfall in Jeypore Forest Division is fairly high compared to that of adjoining districts. The average annual rainfall during the last ten years of Jeypore is 1575.95m.m..

This forest division gets rainfall mainly through southwest monsoon and the ghat terrain of the division largely influences the distribution of rainfall. The Jeypore plateau and 900 meters high hills in northeastern parts of the division, which is a part of the Eastern Ghats, have a great impact on the rainfall distribution. The area to the east of the ghats, receives less rainfall then those areas of the ghats and to its west. The Jeypore Plateau gets the higher rainfall in comparison

The three hypsographic units Jeypore plateau (300 to 600 MSL) and North-eastern Mountains and hills on the edge of Koraput plateau (600 to 900 MSL) have distinct variation in temperature. The Jeypore Platue is hotter than the Koraput platue. In fact, the frequent forest fire in these areas during summer months is the evident of high temperature. From November onwards when the monsoon withdraws temperature decreases progressively and the drop in night temperature begins more rapidly. December is the coldest month. During winter the minimum temperature goes down to 6°C in Jeypore area.

Types of Encroachments

There are three types of encroachments noticed in the forests. First category of encroachments by podu / shifting cultivators who do not have any other mean of livelihood. Even though these encroachments are temporary but gradually tending towards stable cultivation. Second category of encroachments is by agriculturist to occupy more land. And the third one is the encroachment by influential persons, rich farmers and others who clear forest lands and occupy large chunk of forest land for agricultural operation. In fact, as per field verification carried out, there are number of unauthorized encroached villages already established in many forest blocks. However, the extent of encroachment in the Division is **1363.54 Ha**. Revenue Department, of Government of Odisha have decided to regularize the pre 1980 encroachments existing over the forest land which are eligible for such regularization as per the guidelines of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 . This regularization is a one-time settlement for all pre-1980 encroachments. The main criteria for treating a particular encroachment eligible for regularization are (i) encroachments proposed for regularization must have taken place prior to 25/10/1980; (ii) encroachments must subsist on the field and the encroached land must be under continuous possession of the encroachers and (iii) all such cases must fall under the eligible category, that is, such cases are those where the State Government had evolved certain eligibility criteria in accordance with local needs and conditions and had taken a decision to regularize such encroachments but could not implement their decision either wholly or partially before enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act on 25/10/1980.

Accordingly forest block wise survey was made on encroachments and the proposal for regularization of eligible pre 1980 encroachments of erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division has already been submitted by the Collector, Koraput to the Government through the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest for an area of 1214.26 Ha. of forest land out of total 6053.33 ha. of encroachment.

Rights and Concessions

Rights and concessions allowed by government in different types of forests have gradually evolved over time. All the rights, concessions and privileges are subject to the condition that if a given forest resource is exhausted or detrimental to the general health of forests, all rights; concessions or privileges shall cease to exist. On *Rights under Orissa Forest Act, 1972* it may be said that *on implementation of the Orissa 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 in most of the cases he has allowed some rights and concessions as well as privileges in the relevant Govt. Notifications issued U/s 21 of the said Act. Some common rights, concessions or privileges, in different Reserve Forests are as follows

- (i) The villagers are allowed to collect firewood and bamboos for their domestic needs and allowed to graze their cattle subject to payment of royalty and 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, Kendu, Char, Sal seeds, Siali leaves and other except sandalwood and cashew nut, where the forest department or the Soil Conservation branch of Agriculture Department raises plantations free of cost as as a soi conservation measure in degraded soil.
- (iii) Rights 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 that include their successors in interest.

Rights to use specified roads, foot-paths, boundary line and cart-tracks running across the specified reserve forests to adjoining villages for their movement, and collection of water from rivers and streams etc. subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the competent authorities

Forest Flora

The flora of Jeypore Forest Division is the mixture of forest species of the Central India and the Deccan Plateau. It is of deciduous nature, barring a very few blocks and pockets wherein forests are of semi evergreen type. While considering floristic composition of the forest it is clearly distinguished into two types of forest, i.e. (i) Sal Forests, where Sal is the pure crop and miscellaneous with Sal, (ii) Miscellaneous Forests, where Sal is completely absent and replaced by mixed species sometimes with teak. Due to three distinguished altitudinal zones and side by side with their varying edaphic and climatic influences, three different types of vegetation can be easily recognized.

- (i) **The 900 M North East Plateau** The forests of this tract are mostly moist-miscellaneous type and sometime tend towards semi evergreen condition in the valleys. Due to over exploitation and *podu* / shifting

cultivation, most of the forests of these high elevations are in a devastating condition..

(ii) **The 600 M Jeypore Plateau** Most of the forests on the Jeypore Plateau are of either pure Sal forest or Miscellaneous with Sal forest. Sal ascends to heights of 650 M where other conditions are favorable, but it is at its best from 360 M to 600 M on undulating ground with good drainage. In this tract, due to well-drained soil, good rainfall (normal rainfall 1521.8 mm) including prolonged monsoon period, wide variation in temperature with high relative humidity supports luxuriant growth of forests.

(iii) **The Sal-Teak Dividing Zone (Ecotone Zone)**

As it was discussed in the above paragraphs, due to varying altitudinal, edaphic and climatic changes, there is the limiting zone of northern peninsular Sal forest in the State. Towards north of this land there is pure Sal or miscellaneous with Sal, where as towards south the natural Teak is found. The Ecotone line passes roughly through 18° - 27' N latitude about 70 Kms. from Jeypore .Of course, due to physiological changes in the localities, some blocks are absent with teak and complimented by miscellaneous forests.

Sal Forest - The Sal forests are mostly found in Jeypore, Boipariguda, Ramagiri, Gupteswar and Kundra Ranges of Jeypore Forest Division forming continuous stretch, whereas it is limited to Mathili Range area of Malkangiri Forest Division. There were trees of all age class distributed over the forest area. But with the passage of time, degradation has set in and many forest blocks that once boosted with luxuriant growth have become almost open forest and barren, particularly in and around the Jeypore township area. Therefore, now there is marked difference in the types of Sal Forests of erstwhile Jeypore Forest Division. The approximate area of Sal forests coming under plan area is nearly 278 Sq.Kms.

The Sal forests of Jeypore Forest Division are distinctly of a moist peninsular type with affinities both towards south Raipur / Jagdalpur and Singhbhum sub-types. The general associates of Sal found in these localities are *Diospyros embryopteris* (Makadkendu), *Litsea macrophylla* (Gad panas), *Anthocephalus kadamba* (Kadamba), *Mangifera indica* (Ambo), *Mallotus philippenensis* (Kamalagundi), *Syzigium cumini* (Jamun) and extensive moist bamboo brakes and wild banana.

In parts of Dharmagad, Sarangpalli, Majhiguda, Ghodaghat, Dhondrakhol, Muzurumunda, and Sindhigaon forest blocks, due to highly favorable conditions, Sal is the pure crop and largely of quality III. In

occasional cases, it is found reaching with quality II. During field verification, it was noticed that most of the trees after 150-cm. girths at breast height start deformation and decaying. Also, in hill slopes and on ridges due to less soil depth the Sal quality diminishes to quality IV and the maximum girth is 120-cm. with height 20-mt. Further, the trees start becoming unsound in hilly areas due to frequent fire and poor availability of soil moisture.

The natural regeneration of Sal in most of the forest blocks is poor. In blocks like Muzurumunda I and II the regeneration is completely absent. However, in forests where protection is being afforded through Van Surakhya Samittee (VSS), there are profuse annual shoots in old rootstocks. In subsequent times, these shoots are damaged by congestion and woody climbers due to want of cultural operations. In marginal forests, the saplings are regularly damaged by unscrupulous felling resulting crooked pollard shoots with callous formations. Thus, in general the regeneration in Sal forests is poor and towards devastation and retrogradation of sites.

Bamboos

Bamboo occurs in many forest blocks of the reorganized Jeypore Forest Division but the quality and quantity are poor and less respectively. Due to this, commercial harvesting is not possible. Illegal removal of coradee and young bamboos by the artician is a common phenomenon in ths division.

Forest Fauna

As per classification adopted by Wild-life Institute of India, the entire Forest Division falls in the Eastern Plateau Biotic Province under the Deccan Peninsula Bio-geographic Zone. The Division was once rich with variety of wild animals. The varied terrain and contiguous dense compact forest of different forest types had contributed significantly the richness of the wild life. The wild life found were Tiger, Leopard, Wild Sambar, Chital, Nilgai, Bears, Mouse-Deer etc .So also in Dharmagad, Dasmantpur, Sarangpalli, Dhondrakhol, Sindhigaon etc. of Boipariguda and Ramagiri Range area but over the time the rapid growth of population and better road links to deep inside the forests caused slow and steady degradation of flora and fauna. Further annual forest fire and different kinds of biotic pressure together with liberal issue of gun license in the name of crop protection has resulted depletion of wild life in many forest blocks. Now the density has come down so seriously that sighting of even Chital is accidental.

Past History of Wild Life Management

Prior to the vesting of Jeypore Estate, due protection was given to the wild animals by the *Zamindars* and the forests were rich with wild life. But, with the increase in issuing the gun licenses to the public for crop protection

led to continuous *sikar* by the locals added to *Akhand Paridhi* (mass hunting by the tribal) during *Chaitra Parba* in March-April for days together brought down the number of wild animals considerably. The first working scheme for management of forests of Jeypore Division was prepared in the year 1960 for ten years. Though the scheme was preliminary to the systematic management of forests supported with eight working circles, there was no special working circle for management of wild life in particular. The following wild animals are found in the forest area of Jeypore Division.

- i) **Sambar, Barking Deer and Mouse Deer** Sambar and barking deer were represented through out the Division.
- ii) **Tiger** - Tigers were widely distributed in the Division but were mostly found in Ramagiri, now their number is very less. Even in Jeypore Division during last census no tiger was found.
- iii) **Leopard** - The Leopards are only noticed in Patea and Gadapadar forest of Jeypore Division.
- iv) **Hyena** - These animals were found through out the Division.
- v) **Sloth Bear, Jackal, Indian Fox Wild Boar and Wolf**-These animals were commonly met with in the Division. However the wild boars were facing the problem of large scale shooting. Number of bear is estimated around more then 400 in Jeypore, Borigumma, and Kotpad area of this Division.
- vi) **Indian Squirrels, Flying Squirrels and Porcupines** - These animals were commonly found in all most all the ranges of the Division.
- vii) **Rabbits and Rats** - The Rabbits and Rats were plentifully available in entire forest division. Among other rodents, giant Indian Squirrel, Brown Flying Squirrel and Porcupines were the common.
- viii) **Primates** - Among primates, the common Langur, the common Monkey (*Macaca mulata*) and Bonate Monkey (*Macaca radiate*).
- ix) **Birds** - The birds like Pea fowls were commonly seen all over the division. However Pea fowls were found in groups in Machhkund basins. Other birds were Jungle fowl, Grey Partridges, the Quail, Horn bills, the hill Myna, Orioles, Malabar Pie, Bulbuls, Para kits and Rocket Tailed Drongo were common.
- x) **Snakes** - Among snakes, the Indian Python and King Cobra were though not found everywhere mostly located in Dharmagad and Gupteswar area. The Cobra, Russells Vipers and Green Pit Vipers were abundantly found in the Division.

xi) **Fishes** Among fishes Catfishes, Murals and other small fishes were found in small streams. However Indian Carps were found in Kolab river.

The last wild animal census in the State was taken up during the year 2013-14 which has returned the following figures for Jeypore Forest Division.

Name of Animal	2013-14
Jackal	51
Bear	368
Hyena	18
Jungle Cat	7
Rabbit	109
Barking Deer	149
Monkey (Langur)	388
Monkey (Rhesus)	374
Wolf	15
Wild Boar	384
Wild Dog	19
Tiger	1

Total revenue receipt of this Forest Division which was Rs 59,90,459 in 2010-11 rose to Rs 3,22,58,264 in 2014-15.

Present Management of the Forest

Sustainability of forest eco-system is an essential component of the environmental conservation efforts and any degradation of forests will have an adverse impact on various systems such as water resources, agriculture, bio-diversity, environment, climate and human health besides the subsistence living of tribals and other communities living in and around the forest areas. Therefore, the function with respect to conservation of soil, water and bio-diversity are vital for the welfare of present and future generations.

National Forest Policy, 1988 emphasizes highest priority to the environmental role of forests and advocates ensuring environmental stability and ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium, which are vital for the sustenance of all life forms, human being, animal, and plants subordinating the direct economic benefit out of it. The policy aims at maintenance of the environmental stability through preservation and where ever necessary restoration of ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of forests. This policy also aims at increasing the productivities of the forests to meet the ever-increasing needs of the

essential goods and services, which the forests provide. Thus the forests of the country should not be managed as a source of revenue but should be conservation oriented with the active involvement of local stakeholders specially woman and poor people those who are living in and around the forests.

The ever increasing population, change in life style and increasing demand on the forest products have exerted tremendous pressure on the existing forest resources of the Division. Due to this increasing pressure on forests, there has been general degradation and denudation of many forest blocks mainly in Boipariguda and Jeypore area of the Division. In fact, due to low diversification of the local economy, the dependence of the people on agriculture and forests for their sustenance continues to be high.

The ground realities and the principle of the National Forest Policy, 1988 are the guiding factors for general objects of management in this plan.

The General Objects of Management

The general objects of this plan are as follows:

- i) To prevent further degradation of the forests by regulating felling of trees and giving more emphasis on conservation and protection of the existing flora and fauna.
- ii) To maintain permanent closed canopy on the hill slopes and catchments of rivers and reservoirs to check soil erosion, to regulate water yield and maintain hydrological balance.
- iii) To restock the barren, degraded and unproductive area through appropriate techniques and prescriptions.
- iv) To improve the composition and productivity of these forests by increasing investments and scientific management.
- v) To conserve the wildlife resources in the Division and help to enrich the bio-diversity.
- vi) To meet the needs of the local people in keeping with the aforesaid environmental imperatives.
- vii) To provide opportunities for sustainable livelihood security to the people dependent on forests living in and around.
- viii) To create massive people's movement with the involvement of women and particularly weaker sections of the society for efficient utilization of forest products and minimizing pressure on existing forests.

Methods of Treatment

Due to lack of accessibility and proper and sufficient cultural operations, the productivity of these forests has been reduced to a great extent particularly with regard to bamboo and NTFP items. Also, the forests in general have degraded during the outgoing plan/scheme including intervening period, though in many areas crop condition has shown improved because of active participation of the local people through Joint Forest Management practices. Further, it has been well supported by the implementation of 'KBK Yojana', i.e. RLTA Scheme from 1998 onwards.

As revealed during field inspections, some blocks particularly in Jeypore and Boipariguda Ranges which were managed under Protection-cum-Rehabilitation Working Circle during last plan period have rejuvenated well and require further protection for improvement of the crop. In some blocks, the crop has become congested and requires cultural operations to create conducive condition for better and adequate natural regeneration. However, a good number of blocks have become barren and degraded, needs special efforts of complete protection from biotic interference and rehabilitation measures like cultural operations followed by artificial regeneration.

The bulk of the Sal forests managed under Selection Working Circle in last plan have been devastated by encroachment and reckless hacking. But some patches are still there which could be managed for producing large sized timber.

The podu ravaged as well as encroachment areas require special attention with respect to prevention of fresh encroachment through motivation for settled cultivation and/or diverting them into other work for fulfilling their livelihood and other requirements. Also, there is immediate need to strengthen the consolidation work for bringing the huge balance unsurveyed area under management fold and checking further encroachment by the locals.

The completely devastated bamboo forests of the Division require regular and systematic silvicultural operations followed by protection from all shorts of biotic interference and annual fire to make it viable for production. Further, the area is to be restocked through annual plantation in gap areas for fulfillment of bamboo requirement both for local needs and paper pulp Industry at Jeypore and Rayagada.

After transfer of control of NTFP items from Forest Department to Panchayat Bodies, concentrated effort is required to ascertain the potential of the different NTFP items vis-à-vis the value addition for getting additional

benefit out of it. On the other hand, the confidence and cooperation of the local people is to be gained by introducing NTFPs of commercial nature. The wild life of the Division, which is now under the dwindling condition, is to be managed effectively and all efforts should be made in getting declared the proposed Wildlife Sanctuary at Gupteswar.

Since the dependence of the local people on forests cannot be ignored for various reasons, the forest management practices should be based on people's participation in the process of regeneration, protection and development of the forests vis-à-vis their bonafide requirement in terms of different forest products. Thus in this changed situation, the treatment prescribed in the plan will commensurate with the requirements of the people.

Moreover, since this revision is limited only to the RFs and PRFs of the Division excluding vast area of the last plan/scheme of which few blocks support very good forest cover, the consolidation work is to be emphasized for bringing more areas under management fold.

Constitution of Working Circles

The management practices have been prescribed basing on the ground realities and the set of the objectives that are to be achieved. Thus, the following Working Circles have been constituted as per the approval of the Working Plan Committee for Management of the Forests over an area of 37682.26 Ha. (NRSA, Hyderabad).

- (i) The Selection-cum-Improvement Working Circle covering an area of 18044.715 ha.
- (ii) The Rehabilitation Working Circle for an area of 15815.96 ha..
- (iii) The Plantation Working Circle for 13738.3 ha.
- (iv) The Protection Working Circle for for4811.31 ha.
- (v) The Joint Forest Management (overlapping) Working Circle
- (vi) The N.T.F.P (overlapping) Working Circle 48838.63 ha.
- (vii) The Bamboo (overlapping) Working Circle to cover 19484.12 ha.
- (viii) The Wildlife Management (overlapping) Working Circle. This covers the whole forest area.

There is also an Eco Tourism working circle for an area of 15145 ha.

General Objectives of Management of forest through different working circles are as follow:

To prevent further degradation of environment, by restricting the felling of trees and giving more emphasis on conservation and protection of flora and fauna of these forests following points merit attention:

- a. To maintain permanent close canopy on hill slopes and in catchments of rivers, lakes and reservoirs to check soil erosion, to maintain hydrological balance and to regulate water yield.
- b. To improve condition, composition and productivity of these forests by increasing investment and through appropriate systematic management.
- c. To protect and manage wildlife resources in their full scope and range in the division with a view to conserve bio-diversity.
- d. To restock barren degraded and depleted forests, using appropriate silvicultural prescriptions/techniques.
- e. To fulfill the needs of forest produce of local people in an optimal manner subject to the aforesaid environmental imperatives.
- f. To provide increasing employment opportunities to rural people in general and weaker sections, including scheduled castes, tribals and women in particular.

The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages co-operation of the people in conservation and development of the forests. The Government of Odisha has adopted the policy of JFM (Joint Forest Management) and sought for community participation in protection, regeneration and management of the forest wealth. Now, this has become a tool for forest management, employment generation as well as social empowerment of the forest fringe dwellers.

The State Government has enacted Orissa Village Forest Rule, 1985 which prescribed for a management plan for every Village Forest and sought co-operation of the community in protection of such forests. In 1988, the State Government passed a resolution to formally introduce a scheme for protection of peripheral Reserve Forests by adjoining villagers with formation of 'Village Level Forest Protection Committee'. The scope of this resolution was widened in 1990 by including the Protected Forests. In 1993 again a resolution was passed by the State Government to this effect to make forest -people inter-face more effective and transparent. This resolution dealt in exhaustive manner in formation of the VSS, duties and responsibilities of VSS and Executive Committee, the role of Gram Panchayats and the Forest Department. It also deals in preparation of Micro Plans, sharing of usufructory benefits among VSS members and the Government besides

MoUs in between the Government of Orissa, Forest Department and VSS. Moreover, the subsequent resolution made on dated 30.9.1996 has conferred the specific rights in favour of Village Committees in dealing with various forest products. There are 519 V S S entrusted with a forest area of 35015.2346 ha. for protection in this Division.

Over a period from 1999-2000 to 1915-16, plantation under different schemes was taken up in an area of 55797.28 ha. in this Division.

Jeypore Kendu Leaf Division

Kendu leaf is of young plants are commercially harvested by Forest Department. Dry Kendu leaf is used as a wrapper in bidi making and it is in great demand. There is a one Division called Kenduleaf Forest Division with headquarter at Jeypore under Forest Department. This Division came into existence in the year 1972 on nationalization of kenduleaf trade comprising of Malkangiri, Jeypore and Nabarangpur Revenue Sub Divisions of undivided Koraput District vide Government Notification No 16125-FAH dated 13.12.1972 with five Ranges. Consequent upon creation of new K.L. Division at Nabarangpur from 29.10.1990, the Jeypore K.L. Division was bifurcated vide Government notification No 25618 dated 29.10.1990 with creation of new Ranges at Jeypore, Mathili, Malkangiri, Kalimela and Balimela. Further as per Memo No 6027 dated 23.04.1991 of F&E Department, Muniguda K.L. Range was brought under this K.L. Division. Two new Ranges were created at Rayagda, Muniguda and Katamata. Subsequently Rayagada K.L. Range was merged with Bissamcuttack K.L. Range and a new Range at M.V. 79 in Malkangiri district was created from 2004 Crop year. In Jeypore K.L. Division "PHAL" system of work is carried out since 1972. Advance sale system was introduced in the year 2005.

The present jurisdiction of this K.L. Division extends from Ambadola in the North and up to Motu in the south covering three revenue Districts of Koraput, Rayagada and Malkangiri. There are 60 collection centers called *phadies*.

Potential area of bush cutting is about 8500 hectares. Production capacity of this Division is 4000 P.P.Q (Processed Phal Qtls).

Collection Pattern

Jeypore K.L. Range is a "PHAL" working system. Since 2014 all units (Section of Jeypore K.L. Range sold in Advance Sale i.e. department only coppiced bush cutting, collection of green Kendu leaves through departmental and seasonal staff and immediately the same is to be handed over to the purchaser who purchased the unit in advance sale through

auction / tender conducted by the Odisha Forest Development Corporation (OFDC). Ltd. After deposit of full sale value, the stock is allowed to be lifted by the successful bidders through transit permit issued by the D F O , Kendu Leave Jeypore.

CHAPTER-VII

AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of district economy and more than 80% of the population in Koraput district who live in the rural area directly depend on agriculture. As the economy of the rural population as well as of the district as a whole depend on agriculture, the state government is also intervening in agriculture in many ways to boost up the economy of rural population. The traditional practices of crop cultivation are changing to cultivation with modern package of practices. Along side the importance and responsibility of the department also increase to empower the farming community of the district.

Administrative set up of Agriculture Department in the district is mentioned given below.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture (DDA) is the Principal Agriculture Officer of the district. The headquarters of the DDA, Koraput Range is at Jeypore. All the agricultural programmes of the district are formulated, executed and monitored by the DDA. The DDA is supported by a group of specialists for different agricultural activities like one Assistant Director of Agriculture (Inputs) and three Assistant Agriculture Officers (Inputs) to promote seeds distribution and seed utilization, one Assistant Director of Agriculture (Mesta) to promote fiber crops, one Agronomist to promote crops production, one Plant Protection Officer for plant protection from pests, one Assistant Project Officer (Oil seeds) to promote production of oil seeds, one Assistant Agriculture Officer (Pulses) to promote production of pulses, one Training Officer to conduct different farmer oriented trainings, one Farm Management Specialist for departmental farms, one Water Management Specialist for soil and crop water management, one Joint Quality Control Inspector to supervise input quality, Assistant Agriculture Officer (Sugarcane) to promote sugarcane production, one Lady Agriculture Officer for farm women training to involve more farm women to improved agricultural practices.

Besides at Village/grass root level there are also field functionaries to motivate the farmers for adoption of modern farm practices.

Different offices of the Agriculture department function in the district for the betterment of farming community under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

There are four agricultural districts in Koraput revenue district each district headed by one District Agriculture Officers (DAO) and supported by attached headquarter Assistant Agriculture Officer (AAO) and two or three specialists. The Agriculture districts are **1.Koraput** - (Three blocks-Koraput, Semiliguda & Dasmantpur), **2. Jeypore** - (Five blocks-Jeypore, Borigumma, Kotpad, Kundra & Boipariguda), **3. Nandapur** - (Three blocks- Nandapur, Lamtaput & Pottangi) and **4.Narayanpatna** - (Three blocks-Narayanpatna, Bandhugam & Laxmipur). Two Assistant Agriculture Officers are working in each block. Under the Assistant Agriculture Officer, Agriculture Overseers are working in the field at Up-graded circles and Village Agriculture Workers at other circles. The primary function of the Agriculture field functionaries is to guide the farmers for adopting modern technology of farm package and practices for boosting up of productivity as well as betterment of their socio economic condition.

There are six departmental government agricultural farms at Borigumma, Kotpad, Boipariguda, Dumuriput, Narayanpatna and one Mixed Farm at Semiliguda in the district. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Koraput Range, Jeypore is directly supervising the five agricultural farms. Farms at Borigumma, Kotpad and Narayanpatna produce quality paddy seeds for the farmers.

The Mixed Farm, Semiliguda is managed by an Agriculture Officer (AO). The Mixed Farm, Semiliguda is a large farm established in 1963 with a geographical area of 352.587 hectare of which the cultivated area is 164 hectare. Earlier all the agriculture and allied activities were taken up in the Mixed Farm. Now only field crops are grown for seed purpose only.

One Assistant Agriculture Engineer Office is functioning in the district at Jeypore headed by one range Assistant Agriculture Engineer (AAE). One range Assistant Agriculture Engineer is at headhunter and two others are working at DAO Office, Koraput and DAO Office, Jeypore for two Sub-Divisions. The primary function of the of the agro- engineering staff is to acquaint the farming community on farm mechanization. Purpose of farm mechanization is to reduce drudgery, timely & quality farming operations within short time ultimately increasing farm production. The Assistant Engineers also look after the construction work of the department.

One Soil Testing Laboratory is functioning at Semiliguda guided by one Soil Chemist. Soil samples are collected from the field by field functionaries and are tested to determine the nutrient status of soil, soil acidity, micronutrient status etc. Soil Health Cards are issued to farmers with recommendation for appropriate doses of fertilizer application and soil health management. Besides this there is one Mobile Soil Testing Van for the

district which is utilized for collection and analysis of soil samples at the doorstep of the farmers. During 2003-04 only 4929 no of soil samples were collected with much difficult and analyzed in the Soil Testing Laboratory, Semiliguda as the farmers were ignorant of the advantages of analysis of soil samples. But with increasing awareness of farmers, collection of soil samples has increased many fold. During 2014-15 the number of soil sample analysis has gone up to 14000.

A Seed Production Office headed by one Seed Production Officer (SPO) under Odisha State Seed Corporation (OSSC) Limited is functioning at Jeypore for the erstwhile undivided Koraput district for quality seed production of different agricultural and horticultural crops involving the progressive farmers. It now takes care of other three districts of Nawrangpur, Malkangiri and Raygada.

A Seed Certification Office of Odisha State Seed Corporation Agency headed by one Seed Certification Officer (SCO) under State Government also functions at Jeypore for all the four districts which were parts of erstwhile undivided Koraput district. The Seed Certification Officer (SCO) is to certify the foundation seeds produced in different departmental agricultural farms under different schemes of the DDA, in the fields of progressive farmers under OSSC. Ltd. Jeypore, as well as in the farms of Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology and International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is a registered Society functioning in a schematic mode since 2005 under the guidance of the Governing Board headed by the Collector who is the Chairman, ATMA and managed by the Management Committee comprising the various stake holders including farmer representatives & heads of Line Department at District level aiming to empower the farmers & farmer-groups at field level. The Deputy Director of Agriculture of the district officiates as Project Director, ATMA to monitor and supervise the ATMA activities of the district.

At Block level, Farm Information & Advisory Centers (FIAC) has been formed comprising two teams namely, 'Block Technology Team' & 'Block Farmers Advisory Committee'. The Block Farmers Advisory Committee is an autonomous entity of ATMA to decide the execution of various farmer oriented activities through the members of the Block Technology Team. In order to support the execution of programmes, one Block Technology Manager & two Asst Technical Managers work at Block level. Besides 'Farmer Interest Groups' have been formed at Gram Panchayat (GP) level & Krusak Sathis have been selected to transmit the new technologies at GP level.

Amongst the farmer oriented activities, there are mainly Farmers Training(Interstate/ Intrastate/ within District), Field Demonstration, Exposure Visit (Interstate/ Intrastate/ within District), Capacity Building of Groups, Farm School , Field Days/ Kissan Gosthis organized at Block level to transmit the new technologies of Agriculture & Allied Departments. At District level, Farmer-Scientist Interaction on specific issues, Exhibition, Short term Research on specific problems & preparation of leaflets etc. are taken up by PD, ATMA.

The fertilizer and other agricultural inputs are distributed to the farmers by the Odisha Agro-Industry Corporation Ltd (OAIC) and Odisha State Consumer Marketing Federation (OSCMF). The Agricultural credit is being managed by the Lead Bank Officer, Secretary, Koraput Central Co-operative Bank (KCCB) and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (DRCS). During Kharif 2003 the crop loan given by the KCCB to 8440 farmers was Rs. 7.83 Crores. During 2015 Kharif crop loan of Rs. 89.90Crores has been given to 32047 farmers. Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation; Executive Engineer Medium Irrigation; Executive Engineer, Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation and the Superintendent Engineer, Upper Kolab Irrigation Project look after the irrigation to crop lands in the command area of different irrigation projects.

How Agriculture Department is Helpful to the Farming Community

1. Agricultural Extension Machinery is engaged in transfer of latest production technology round the year to the farmers of the District.
2. Timely supply of agricultural inputs (Seeds, Fertilizers, Etc.) to the farmers through Large Agriculture Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPCS) and Authorized seed dealers of Odisha State Seed Corporation Ltd.
3. Impart training programme to the farmers on various crop production programme through FFS (Farmer's Field School), farmers training and Field demonstration.
4. Conducting inside & outside farmers' exposure visit to learn new technology from other fellow farmers.To know the nutrient status of the soil, soil samples are tested at nominal rate of Rs. 5/- at soil testing laboratory at Semiliguda.
5. Create awareness among the farming community for adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) module for them as well as for the society.To create irrigation potential through dug wells in farm land subsidy is given to farmers on loan.

6. Subsidies are provided for purchase of tractor, power tiller, Combine harvester, & other farm machinery & Argil. Implements.

Physiographic & Agro climatic condition

Koraput District is sandwiched between hills and hillocks. Eastern Koraput Zone is 900m above Mean Sea Level (M.S.L) and is a plateau. Koraput town is at an altitude of 900 meters above M.S.L. Koraput District is located in the back drop of green valley contemplating immaculate freshness, covered by forests, waterfalls, terraced valleys and darting springs.

Land Type

Koraput district comes under Eastern Ghat Highland Zone. The lands are characterized with undulated condition. Hill-side cultivation and *Jholla* land cultivation is a traditional practice of the tribal people of the district. In hill-side sloppy land RAGI, SUAN, KANGOO (millet crops); KANDUL (Red gram), DANGAR RANI (Local pulse crop) and NIGER locally called *Alasi* (Oil seed crop) are commonly grown in these areas. These crops are also grown in undulated high lands also where there is no water logging .

Nature and types Soil fertility

Soil type of the District is predominantly Red. Mixed Red, Brown and Forest soil are also noticed in some small patches. The red soil of the district is heavier in texture as compared to other soils observed in the district. Organic matter content is poor in most of the places. The soil status can be corrected by applying sufficient compost, organic manure etc. Mostly the soil is Acidic in nature which can be corrected by applying PMS, Gypsum etc. Crops like Rice, Finger millet, Minor millets, Niger, Potato, Brinjal and other vegetables, Fruit trees such as Mango, Jackfruit, Guava, Papaya and Sapota are grown successfully in this soil.

Land utilization Pattern in the district

Out of the total geographical area of 837900 hectare, area under agricultural operation is 296000 hectare (Upland-18398 hectare Medium land-78534 hectare and Low land-33486 hectare). Out of total 296000 hectare cultivated land, paddy area is 99267 hectare. (Upland paddy -31055 hectare, Medium-34726 hectare and Low land-33486 hectare). There are certain peculiarities in pattern of land utilization by the tribes of Koraput district. They take advantage of the bounty of nature and harness it as they deem proper. In the process while they do make productive use of forest land, they at the same time do a lot of damages to the forest vegetative

cover. Some of the peculiar practices relating to land utilization for agriculture are given below.

Jholla

Jholla land is another characteristic of the district. It is the narrow elongated land strip between two hills/ranges of hills. The soil remains mostly hydrated throughout the year. As these are lands stripes between two hills/ranges of hills, more or less, continuous flow of water occurs in these lands. Tribal people tame the flow of water by bunding the flowing stream as per their requirement and irrigate their lands throughout the year without any irrigation project. Government is also focusing in these areas. Mostly paddy is cultivated in these lands. The most interesting feature of Jholla land is that a water intensive crop like paddy is grown as Rabi (summer) crop even without a an irrigation project. Mostly tribal grow crops on Jholla lands. Vegetables are also cultivated in upper Jholla where water dries up during summer. Cultivation of paddy is also a specialty in these areas. The crop remains throughout the year in different stages at different places. In interior places tribal people generally grow local paddy varieties of longer duration (even up to eight months). Period bound paddy varieties takes even longer duration. Jholla land is distributed mainly in Koraput, Semiliguda, Dasmanthpur, Pottangi, Laxmipur and Lamtaput blocks. Around 15% of the paddy land of these blocks is Jholla land. It is also distributed in Jeypore and Borigumma blocks in small areas. Another peculiarity of the Jholla land is that there are some Jholla land to which even the farmer cannot plough with the bullock and they prepare the land by spade only.

Terrace Cultivation

Koraput district comes under Eastern Ghat Highland Zone. The land is characterized with undulated topography. The agricultural land of the district has traditionally been classified into the following broad divisions:

1. Dangar (Land on the hill slopes for shifting cultivation);
2. Upland (Unbounded as well as Bonded);
3. Medium land (Irrigated and Rainfed);
4. Lowland and
5. Jholla land (Terraces between hills).

Within each land category, numerous rice varieties are grown, depending on the local preferences for food preparation, cultural practices, palatability, etc. Rice is raised in three distinct seasons, mainly, autumn (July to September), winter (June/July to November/December), and summer (February to May).

Hill-side cultivation/**Terrace cultivation** and Jholla cultivation is a traditional practice of the tribal people of the district. In fact all cultivated lands in Koraput district is more or less sloppy. The sloppiness of the cultivable land varies from 0 to 30%. The percentage of sloppiness is less in Jeypure Sub-Division but more in Koraput Sub-Division. The tribal people adopt the method of growing crops on sides of hills or mountains by planting on graduated terraces built into the slope. Though labour-intensive, the method has been employed effectively to maximize arable land area in variable terrains and to reduce soil erosion and water loss. In most systems the terrace is a low, flat ridge of earth or stones built across the slope, with a channel for runoff water just above the ridge. Usually terraces are built on a slight grade so that the water caught in the channel moves slowly toward the terrace outlet. In areas where soil is able to take in water readily and rainfall is relatively low, level terraces may be used. In Kotia G.P of Pottangi block plenty stone terraces are noticed comparatively in more slope areas.

A terrace is a piece of sloped plane that has been cut into a series of successively receding flat surfaces or platforms, which resemble steps, for the purposes of more effective farming. This type of landscaping, therefore, is called **terracing**. Terraced steps are commonly used to farm on hilly or mountainous terrain. Terraced fields decrease both soil erosion and surface runoff, and may be used to support growing crops that require irrigation, such as rice. Now a day tribal farmers are also growing vegetables, Maize, Sunflower etc as availability of irrigation.

Millets (Ragi, Suan, Kangoo, Jowar, Bajra etc) are grown in the undulating bound and un-bound surfaces but cereals (Paddy, Maize etc) are grown in the plain surfaces where water soil management can be done properly. The tribal people give utmost priority for their preferred staple food (Paddy) cultivation and go for **terrace farming**.

Soil Conservationbranch of Agriculture departmentis is vested with the responsibility for controlling soil erosion and to take measures like plantation in degraded lands, gully control, cross bunding , bench terracing or contour terracing.

Advantages of Terraced paddy cultivation

Though tribal farmers are unaware regarding the advantages of terrace farming, indirectly it has several benefits like –

1. Reduces soil erosion by breaking long slopes into a series of shorter ones
2. Protects water quality by intercepting agricultural runoff

3. Helps prevent gully formation by directing runoff to stable outlets
4. Makes it easier to farm steep slopes
5. Improves soil quality and productivity by improving moisture retention and reducing soil erosion
6. The terraces function as dams by holding rainwater, which slowly seeps underground and gently flows into the rivers without flooding them. At the same time, the terraces serve as filters that purify the water (Water retention and flood adjustment).

Special Cultivation Practices followed by Tribal Communities of Koraput District

Various cultivation practices are carried out by different tribes of undivided Koraput dictated by their custom as well as the terrain.

Shifting Cultivation

The hill forest is used as agricultural fields by the tribal people, who practice the slash and burn method of agriculture, also called shifting cultivation or locally PODU. The important tribes practising this primitive form of agriculture are the Kandh (Dongaria and Kotia). The Langia Soura, the Bonda, the Paraja and Gadaba. Generally, tribal people hold the land for Shifting cultivation for two to three years and wait for 5 to 6 years for regeneration of forest cover. A particular hill slope or the area that is to be cultivated in a particular year is chosen during a common village meeting. According to the needs and the consent of the community, plots are allotted to the families. Individual ownership of the plots of land on the hill slopes is recognised on a hereditary basis. But when any plots lies fallow it reverts to communal ownership. All activities connected with the type of agriculture are performed mostly by communal labour. The work is distributed among the family members according to the ability of individual members.

However, the head of the family assumes all the responsibilities in the practise and operation of shifting cultivation. The adult males between 18 and 50 years of age undertake the strenuous work of cutting trees, ploughing and hoeing and watching the crops at night, where as cutting of bushes and shrubs, cleaning of seeds for sowing and weeding are done by women. All agricultural activities are accompanied by ritual performance. The tribal people's success in agriculture depends upon their extensive knowledge of crops suitable for cultivation ion the hill slopes, the geographic condition of that locality, their hard work and reciprocal labour organised with a team spirit. A mixed crop of millets, pulses and oil seeds is grown the hill

slopes and this practice of growing a mixed crop is dictated by their food habit and ecological condition.

Shifting cultivation has lessened remarkably due Government intervention as well as creating awareness among the tribal farmers by some NGOs. Shifting cultivation can be noticed in Bonda Hills and some other parts of Koraput district.

Source: -Deputy Director of Agriculture, Koraput and Internet

Crop grown in Koraput

During Kharif season the crops grown are - Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Smallmillet, Arhar, Mung, Biri, Cow pea, Rice Bean (Dangar Rani) Groundnuts, Sesamum, Sunflower, Castor, Niger (Alsi), Mesta, Cotton, Sweet Potato, Different Vegetable crops, Chilly, Turmeric, Ginger, Lemongrass.

During Rabi season crops grown are - Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Mung, Biri, Gram, Groundnut, Castor, Sunflower, Safflower, Linseed, Vegetables, Chilly, Sugarcane, Tobacco etc.

Major Crops During Kharif and Rabi

Major crops grown during Kharif are - Paddy (34%), Ragi (21%), Maize (09%), Niger (09%) & Vegetables (11%) and in Rabi-Paddy (27%), Vegetables (30%), Pulses (21%), Sugarcane (09%) and the rest is covered other crops.

Crop intensity - 131.93% in the district.

Special Crops of Koraput District

As immensely varied physiographic and agro-climatic conditions prevail in Koraput district, special crops, specialty in crop cultivation are also found in agriculture, horticulture and soil conservation crops.

Agricultural Crops

Ragi, Suan, Kagoo are tradition cereal crops, Niger and Safflower are oilseed crops, KANDUL (Red gram) and DANGAR RANI (Local pulse crop) and NIGER (Oil seed crop) are special to Koraput. Ragi is grown in other few districts but it is the staple crop of tribal farmers. All other crops are specific to Koraput or in other district adjacent to Koraput.

Horticultural Crops

Monsoon potato (grown in Kharif), black pepper and cardamom (High altitude crops) are specific to Koraput. Besides farming of ginger and

turmeric is gaining popularity among the farmers. Off-season vegetable cabbage, cauliflower, radish, tomato in Kharif are also widely grown by the rural farmers. Lemon grass for scent extraction is widely cultivated in Bandhugam block of Koraput district.

With the efforts of Soil Conservation branch of Agriculture Department coffee and sisal are specifically grown in Koraput. In coffee plantation three tier cultivation of coffee with black pepper and silver oak is also found.

Irrigation Facility

The district economy mainly depends on agriculture. Thirty percent of land is irrigated and the rest depends on monsoon rain. South-West monsoon causes rainfall in Koraput which is erratic. Irrigation plays a vital role in successful crop production. Out of total cropping area of 296000ha in Koraput, irrigation potential in Kharif is 30.71% and in Rabi is 21.51%. Generally crops grown in assured irrigation are in Kharif. Paddy is the main crop in kharif and during Rabi season, Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Mung, Biri, Groundnut, Mustard, Sunflower, Field Pea, different vegetables and other crops.

During Kharif season (autumn and winter crop) 90910 hectare (ha)-30.71% is irrigated in the district . The source wise irrigation potentiality is given as follow.

Major Irrigation Projects cover 43423 ha (14.67%), Minor irrigation projects irrigate 5135 ha-(1.73%), Government Lift Irrigation Points (L.I.P) command 14100 ha-(4.76%). In addition to these Government irrigation projects, Private L.I.P irrigate 549ha-(0.19%), Dugwell-944ha-ha-(0.32%), Water Harvesting Structures mostly constructed by State Watershed Mission irrigate 3987ha(-1.35%) and from other miscellaneous sources people irrigate an area of 22772ha-(7.69%).

During Rabi season (summer) details of different categories of projects providing irrigation are as follow; Major irrigation projects covering 25572ha-8.64%, Minor irrigation projects commanding 949ha-0.32%, Govt. L.I.P-9210ha-3.11%, Pvt. L.I.P-549-0.15%, Dugwell-539ha-0.18%, Water Harvesting Structure-1465-ha-0.49% and Other Sources-25477ha-7.69%.

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

Farmers of Koraput use mostly traditional agricultural implements mainly manually operated and bullock drawn implements. Of late they have started using improved mechanical implements such as tractor (Up to 40 PTO HP), . power tiller (8 BHP and above), power thresher (all types), self

propelled paddy reaper, self propelled Paddy transplanter and Hydraulic Trailer. Use of agricultural implements has increased over the period.

Manure and Compost

Farmers are being motivated by the field functionaries to use Farm Yard Manure, Green Manuring (Dhanicha, Sun hemp), Vermi compost etc to increase the fertility status of soil. Farmers in some area are also following green manuring by cultivating Dhanicha.

Fertilizers Programme in the district

Chemical fertiliser is one of the important inputs to boost the agricultural production. Different chemical fertilizers are used by farmers of Koraput district are as follows -

Urea, Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Grow more (28 28 0), 20 20 0 13, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), 10 26 26, Murate of Potash (MOP), 14 35 14, Ammonium Sulphate, 12 32 16, 16 16 16 etc.

During 2002 consumption of total chemical fertiliser was 9517 MT, which has increased to 26693 MT (An increase of 180 %) by 2015. In terms of nutrients per hectare consumption of NPK during 2002 was only 16 Kg which has been raised to 41.92 Kg during 2015. This shows a steep rise of 162 %.

Seed Supply

Before 1980, local varieties were dominating in Koraput district. Some of the common local varieties with their characteristics are mentioned below:

	Variety	Duration	Characteristics	Special quality
1.	Para/Mati	60 days	Bold	-
2.	Mayor / Bodi	60 days	Bold	-
3.	Laallu	60-70 days	Fine	-
4.	Gotia	90 days	Bold	-
5.	Bhattamakada	90 days	Bold	-
6.	Lodiari	100-110 days	Bold/medium	-
7.	Selalodiari	100-110 days	Fine	-
8.	Laktimachhi	120 days	Fine	Scented
9.	Assamchudi	120 days	Fine	-
10.	Tikichudi	120 days	Bold	-
11.	Umriachudi	120 days	Bold	-

12. Dubraj	120 days	Fine Scented and A waned
13. Tulsiganthi	150 days	Fine Scented
14. Bayagunda	160 days	Fine -
15. Dhabkuji	150 days	Bold -
16. Haldichudi	120 days	Fine
17. Muadhan	160-170 days	Bold

Sources: Rameswar Halva and Others of village Anchala, Block-Borigumma

Some of the dominating High Yielding Varieties grown in Koraput district are as follows:

1. Kalinga-III	85 days	Long slender
2. Parijat	90-95 days	Medium slender
3. Pathara	90 days	Medium bold
4. Khandagiri	90-95 days	Medium slender
5. Jajati	135 days	Short slender
6. Pooja	150 days	Medium slender
7. Naveen	125 days	Medium Bold
8. Konark	135 days	Medium slender
9. Lalat	135 days	Long Slender
10. Surendra	140 days	Medium bold
11. Swarna(MTU-7029)	145 days	Super fine
12. Vijeta (MTU-1001)	125 days	Medium slender
13. MTU-1010	110 days	Medium bold

Source: Deputy Director of Agriculture, Koraput at Jeypore

Prior to 2012 quality seeds were supplied to the farmers through fourteen numbers of departmental seed sale centers situated in the Block head quarter. The Quality Paddy Seed supply during 2001 was 5134 Quintals and SRR (Seed replacement ratio) was 6.3%. After 2012 seeds are supplied to the farmers through LAMPS (Large Agricultural Multi Purpose Cooperative Society) and authorized seed dealers of OSSC (Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd). During Kharif-2015, 19788 quintals of Paddy seeds were supplied to the farmers and present SRR has gone up to 33.5.% The required Paddy seeds of the district are produced in the district by the

registered seed growers under the supervision of the Seed Certification Agency.

Agricultural Technology and Productivity

Previously most of the farmers were following the traditional farming practices. Now a day in order to increase the production and productivity of the farming community technical knowhow has spread through extensions of Agriculture Department and also other media and Non Government Organizations. The farming community of the district is motivated to adopt improved technologies to boost crop production and productivity. Accordingly many steps are taken like Training of the farmers, Demonstrations, Selection and supply of proper variety of seeds, Exposure visits by the farmers, Farmer -Scientist Interactions, , Adoption of proper plant protection measures, Organizing Field Day etc to increase the awareness and knowledge of the famers through tra nsfer of technology in order to increase the productivity of major crops. As a result productivity has increased in comparison to the production recorded during past years. A comparison between the productivity is given bellow.

Productivity – 2001(Qtl. /ha) Productivity – 2014 (Qtl. /ha)

1. Paddy-	14.47	35.08
2. Ragi	09.06	18.32
3. Maize	10.22	58.68
4. Arhar	02.60	06.75
5. Niger	02.07	03.20

Source-Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jeypore

Crop Disease, Control Mechanism and Crop Protection

The Crop pests, disease, Control Mechanism and Crop Protection are done through e-Pest surveillance and pest management programme which is a major component of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Every year major crops like paddy, pulse and groundnut crops face a number of disease and pests problems and farmers lose a major part of their production. So surveillance and monitoring of pest through e-Pest Surveillance in pest prone areas as well as in large demonstration areas is required. Thus pest like Swarming Cater Pillar, Yellow Stem Borer, Brown Plant Hopper, Blast, Bacterial Leaf Blight of Paddy and Yellow Mosaic Vein are monitored through e-Pest Surveillance. Incidence of different pest and disease and its control measures are communicated to the farmers through Subject Matter

Specialist. Seed Treatment is also advocated to the farmers for disease free crops.

Because of pest surveillance regular incidence of pests like Swarming Caterpillar, Brown Plant Hopper regularly occurring in endemic manner has been reduced.

For control of different pest & disease plant protection chemicals, Plant protection equipments are being supplied to the farmers at subsidized rate.

Crop Insurance

The notified crops for insurance under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) otherwise known as Rastriya Krishi Bima Yojana are Paddy, Maize, Niger, Ginger & Banana. Out of this for paddy Gram Panhayat is declared as unit and for non paddy crops specified Blocks are taken as unit for specified Blocks.

Maize - All 14 Blocks of the District.

Niger - Koraput, Semiliguda, Dasmantpur, Nandapur, Lamtaput, Pottangi, & Boipariguda.

Ginger -Koraput, Semiliguda, Nandapur, Pottangi and Laxmipur.

Banana - Koraput, Nandapur, Jeypore and Kundra.

All loanee farmers are covered under this scheme.

Potential of Horticulture in Koraput District

The soil and the agro climatic diversity in the district favors growing a variety of horticultural crops .The agro climatic conditions are suitable for perennial fruit crops like mango, cashew, litchi, guava, K. lime; annual fruit crops like Banana, pine apple and papaya, spices like ginger, turmeric, black pepper, cinnamon, cardamom, chili and a variety of roots and tuber like sweet potato, tapioca, arrowroot, yam, carrot, radish, beet and potato. Koraput being an area of low temperature, hills and lands at higher altitude, it has ideal conditions for growing off-season vegetable like, cole crops and monsoon potato, tomato. Besides, it has excellent prospects in floriculture Marigold, Gladioli, Roses, Crossandra and high value flowers like Gerbera, Orchids and Lillum. The district thus enjoys a natural comparative advantage for horticulture with possibilities for growing diversified baskets of fruits, vegetables, tuber and spices.

1. Area and production of fruit crops and vegetable in Koraput district

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in ha.	Production (Mt.)	Productivity (Mt./Ha.)	Remarks
01	Aonla	165	49.40	1.900	
02	Banana	1022	19659	21.23	
03	Citrus	826	8027	10.11	
04	Guava	981	6645	6.85	
05	Litchi	183	732	5.42	
06	Mango	12926	43517	4.97	
07	Papaya	76	1393	24.87	
08	Pine-Apple	40	505	13.64	
09	Pomegranate	9	35	4.42	
10	Sapota	127	639	5.11	
11	Other Fruit crops	2394	22539	10.18	
	Total	18749			

2. Vegetable

01	Brinjal	4189	70166	16.75	
02	Cabbage	2174	59698	27.46	
03	Cauliflower	1802	29246	16.23	
04	Okra	2106	18775	8.91	
05	Pea	360	3180	8.83	
06	Tomato	3376	51045	15.12	
07	Onion	940	8234	8.76	
08	Potato	609	8228	13.51	
09	Sweet-potato	3156	32570	10.32	
10	Radish	791	8116	10.26	
11	Bitter gourd	426	4205	9.87	
12	Bottle gourd	342	4740	13.86	
13	Beans	571	2866	5.02	
14	Watermelon	167	3066	18.36	
15	Cucumber	119	1647	13.84	
16	Pointed gourd	34	514	15.12	
17	Carrot	2	25	12.39	
18	Capsicum	4	61	15.19	
19	Tapioca	4	66	16.57	
20	Other vegetable	7164	78374	10.94	

3. Flowers

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in ha.	Production (Lakh stem)	Productivity (Lakh stem/Ha.)	Remarks
01	Rose	48	89	1.86	
01	Gladioli	92	86.5	0.94	
01	Marigold	139	12698	91.35	

4. Plantation Crops

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in ha.	Production (Qtl.)	Productivity (Qtl./Ha.)	Remarks
01	Coconut	209	10.28	0.069	
02	Cashew	24767	15689	.778	

5. Spices

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area in ha.	Production (Mt.)	Productivity (Mt./Ha.)	Remarks
01	Ginger	3369	38204	11.34	
02	Garlic	426	1367	3.21	
03	Turmeric	3126	24508	7.84	
04	Chilly	3453	2935	0.85	
05	Coriander	1164	908	0.78	
06	Black Pepper	240	240	1.0	

A. Cultivation of Fruit Crops

Mango, Cashew and Banana are the main fruit crops that are cultivated in this district. Besides litchi, custard apple, pine apple, papaya are also cultivated in localized manner. Jack fruit is another crop which is grown widely. Farmers are being supported to cultivate mango, cashew, litchi, banana, pine apple, papaya, K. lime through MIDH as well as through support from state plan. Now from 2012-13 onwards emphasis is given to cultivate mango and cashew through MANR EGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) in private land as well as in other land. The target is to increase coverage of at least 1000 Ha per annum under these crops through MGNREGA by Horticulture branch of Agriculture Department. Besides, mango and cashew plantation is also taken up by ITDA(Integrated Tribal Development Agency) under OTELP and Soil conservation branch of Agriculture department.

B. Vegetable cultivation

The Koraput District offers a conducive climate for cultivation of off seasonal vegetables in less temperature like tomato and beans in the relatively higher altitude of Koraput subdivision which fetches higher price in the market. Kunduli of Semiliguda block is the main vegetable hub from where vegetables are sold and sent to neighboring states as well as to other places of Odisha. Farmers are supplied with different hybrid vegetables at a subsidized rate and emphasis is being given for protected cultivation and micro irrigation under different schemes executed by horticulture branch.

C. Potato and tuber crop

Potato, sweet potato, Tapioca and arrowroot are the major root and tuber crops that are under cultivation in this district. The climate especially the low temperature during night time and the sloppy soil topography favours

cultivation of Kharif potato in this region. Earlier potato was cultivated in a very small scale with traditional varieties but now it is cultivated in commercial scale both in Rabi and Kharif with improved certified seed tuber like K. jyoti, K. Labakar, K. surya, FC-3, Chipsona-1 Chipsona 3 Lady rose. Being a hilly area there is also scope for seed production of potato.

Sweet potato is cultivated in some areas of Nandapur, Semiliguda, Dasmantpur and Koraput block with traditional varieties in medium sloppy land. Now the local varieties are being replaced by high yielding varieties like Kanchan gada, ST-14(Orange fleshed), Kisan and Sribhadra.

D. Organic Farming

Organic farming of horticultural crops these days are important due to its importance because of its environmental and economic benefits. Consumers demand for organically produced crops is providing platform for organic farming and business to the farmers. In Koraput district most of the tribal farmers traditionally use very little chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which provides wide scope for practicing organic farming especially in ginger and turmeric so to attract the national and international market. Farmers are encouraged for establishment of vermin compost units and HDPE vermin bed for production and utilization of vermin compost. Assistance has been provided to 1279 farmers of Semiliguda, Nandapur and Pottangi, Borigumma blocks for cultivation of organic Ginger, Vegetables, cashew and Mango.

E. Cultivation of Spices

Ginger and turmeric is the two major spice crop grown in this district by the tribals. The HARS (High altitude research station) Of the Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) Pottangi is supporting the cultivation technology along with the Horticulture department to the farmers. Assistance are being provided to encourage the farmers to cultivate high yielding varieties of ginger like Suprava and Suruchi and turmeric like Roma, Surama, Ranga, through demonstration. But due lack of marketing infrastructure sometimes the farmers are facing distress sale of their product.

Besides perennial spices like black pepper, cardamom is also cultivated in some pockets of this district. Since quality planting material is a major constraint for area expansion, steps have been initiated to establish black pepper nursery in public as well as in private sector under RKVY to provide smaller units to cover large no. of beneficiaries at a subsidized rate.

F. Aromatic Plants

Lemon grass is cultivated in large scale in Bandhugam block and to some extent in Dasmantpur. Jeypore and Kotpad blocks. Assistance is provided to the farmers for cultivation of this aromatic plant under MIDH and

MGNREGA and entrepreneurship has been encouraged for establishment of lemon grass oil extraction unit.

Pipalla (*Piper longum* var. Chabba) is one of the major medicinal plant grown in Nandapur and Lamtaput block. It attracts the attention of the ayurvedic pharmaceutical agencies due to its quality. This is one of the profitable Medicinal plants adopted by the farmers.

G. Floriculture

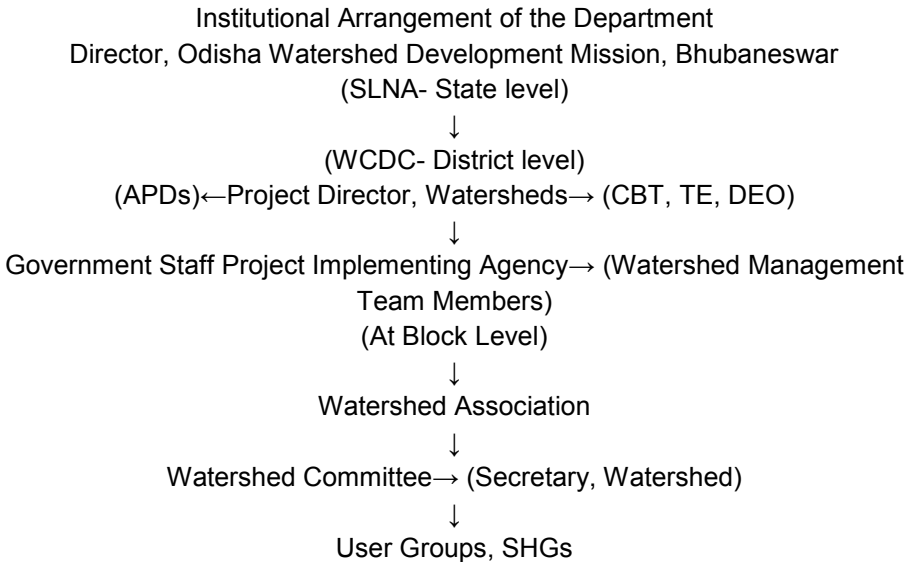
Floriculture is gaining momentum in urban and sub-urban sectors and around towns like Koraput, Jeypore, Sunabeda, Semiliguda and Damonjodi. The cut flowers like Rose, loose flower like marigold and bulbous flowers like lillium and gladioli are being supplied to the interested farmers for demonstration. For cultivation of flowers major thrust is given to cover compact patches and cluster of villages for better marketing facility and produce the high bouquet of flowers as per the demand in the market.

Watershed Mission

Office of the Project Director, Watershed (Deputy Director, Soil Conservation) functioning at district head quarter, Koraput headed by one Project Director, Watershed (DDSC).

Soil Conservation Training Institute

The state level Soil Conservation Training Institute was established at Koraput in the year 1965 (dt.27.11.1965) with the objective to impart training to soil conservation field functionaries as well as for skill up-gradation and vocational training of local farmers.



Following activities are undertaken in the watershed area -

- i) Development of small water harvesting structures such as low-cost farm ponds, nallah, bunds, check dams, percolation tanks, crescent shape structures, water absorption trenches and other ground water recharge measures.
- ii) Renovation and augmentation of water sources, de-siltation of village tanks for drinking water/irrigation/fisheries development.
- iii) Fisheries development in village ponds/tanks, farm ponds etc.
- IV) Afforestation including block plantations, agro-forestry and horticultural development, shelterbelt plantations sand dune stabilization etc.
- v) Pasture development either by itself or in conjunction with plantations.
- VI) Promotion of dairy activities.
- vii) Bench terracing in hilly terrain, Nursery raising for fodder, timber, fuel wood horticulture and non-timber forest products species.
- viii) Drainage Line treatment with a combination of vegetative and engineering structures.
- ix) Crops demonstration for popularizing new crops/Varieties or innovative management practices
- x) Promotion and propagation of Non-Conventional energy saving devices, bio-fuel plantations, improved smokeless chulhas.
- xi) Repairs, restoration and up-gradation of existing common property assets and structures in the watershed to obtain optimum & sustained benefits from previous public investment.
- xii) Rejuvenation of abandoned wells for domestic use.
- xiii) Maintenance of Natural spring.
- xiv) Promotion of cashew, mango along with other minor fruits trees high & low quality timber wood tree, by supporting fencing and low cost water storage tank.
- xv) Promotion of tree plantation in common land, along road, and premises of Govt. offices and school premises.
- xvi) Promotion of Self Help Groups by providing the training and assistance in marketing the products.

Status of Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation in Koraput District

The dominant land uses are water body, open scrub, open forest, dense forest, barren land, shifting cultivated area and agriculture. Elevation in the district ranged from 123 m to 1655 m and higher altitude is prominent in the eastern and southeastern part of the district as the Eastern Ghats ranges runs from north to south direction. Area under more than 1100 m was about only 5% of total area. There are broad plains in the western and northeast part of the district which serves as a major contributor towards agricultural area; and accounted about 45% (elevation 401-800 m) of the geographical area of the district. Dominant slope varies between 16 and 50%.

Land use dynamics

It is ascertained through time series analysis that there has been a significant change in land cover , particularly the conversion of reserve forest and mixed forest to scrub and agricultural fields. In 1931, the reserve forest covers accounted for about 1,627.28 sq. km (19.4%) out of the total study area (TSA) of 8379.0 sq. km. After a period of eight decades, by 2008, it was reduced to 1577 sq. km (18.8 % of the TSA) i.e., there has been little change to reserve forest cover. However, between 1931 and 2008, there was a drastic reduction in the mixed forest cover. In 1931, the mixed forest cover accounted for about 2786.22 sq. km (33.3% of the TSA) and reduced to 900.36 sq. km during 2008(10.7% of the TSA). The overall change analysis with reference to forest cover (both reserve and mixed forest) showed a negative change (loss of forest area) accounted for 1935.85 sq. km (52.7% to 29.6% of the area), clearly indicating massive deforestation due to increased population pressure. There was an increase in the scrub area from 873.77 sq. km (10.4% of TSA) to 1269.64 sq. km (15.2% TSA) from 1931 to 2008, which was due to clearance of forest cover to either to make cultivable land or just livelihood purpose (selling of fuel wood and timber in the market). Similarly, there was increase in agricultural land from 977.95 sq. km (11.7 % of the TSA) to 2863.81 sq. km (34.2 % of the TSA). The change of land profile showed that the major changes are taking place in the proximity of agricultural lands. Similarly, during 1931, in the study area there were no reservoirs since most of them have come up later. However, during 2008, the water body accounted 1268 sq. km (15% of the TSA). The increment in a water body is attributed to construction of different river dam projects during 1970s to of 1990s (Indravati reservoir, UpperKolab, lower Kolab multipurpose dam project).

Potential erosion rate - 3.4-83 t/ha/yr

Soil loss tolerance limit (T-value)

The soil loss tolerance value of Koraput district ranges from 7.5-10.0 t/ha. The T-value for both the donger and upland was 7.5 t/ha and for medium and low lands 10.0 t/ha.

Erosion rate under different SMC measures

1. In 5% slope on paddy crop under Gliricidia hedgerow with miniature trench the soil loss was 5.2 t/ha/yr against control 10.2t/ha/yr.
2. In 10% slope on paddy crop under Gliricidia hedgerow with miniature trench the soil loss was 5.9 t/ha/yr against without soil conservation measures 12.5 t/ha/yr.
3. In 5% slope on paddy crop under Leucaena hedgerow with miniature trench the soil loss was 5.8 t/ha/yr against without soil conservation measures 10.2t/ha/yr.
4. In 10% slope on paddy crop under Leucaena hedgerow with miniature trench the soil loss was 7.2 t/ha/yr against without soil conservation measures 12.5 t/ha/yr.
5. In 2-4% slope, under Ragi groundnut = 6 4 strip the soil loss was 3.65 t/ha/yr while in control plot it was 9.23 t/ha/yr.
6. In 2-4% slope, under paddy black gram = 8 4 strip the soil loss was 5.09 t/ha/yr while in control plot it was 10.94 t/ha/yr.
7. In 11% slope under Ragi crop, the barriers of Sambuta grass reduced soil loss by 68.6% over farmers' practice (14t/ha/yr).
8. In 11% slope under paddy crop, the soil loss from the vegetative barrier of sambuta grass was 4t/ha/yr while in control plot it was 19t/ha/yr.
9. In 4% slope soil loss was 8.8 t/ha/yr in stone bund +broom grass SMC measure followed by 8.9 t/ha in stone bund SMC measure against control value of 22.4 t/ha/yr.
10. In 8% slope soil loss was 11.0 t/ha/yr in stone bund +broom grass SMC measure followed by 11.3 t/ha in stone bund SMC measure against control value of 28.6 t/ha/yr.

Range of potential soil erosion in Koraput district

Land cover class	Area (sq.km)	Potential soil erosion rate (t/ha/yr) (Range based on watershed basis)
Water Body	898.7	-
Open Scrub	1433.7	20-30
Open Forest	1273.8	-
Dense Forest	783.7	-
Barren Land	1494.5	30-40
Shifting cultivated area	186.4	40-83
Agricultural Land	2309.0	3.4-20
Total	8379.0	3.4-83

Sisal plantation has been taken up long since as a measure to check soil erosion. Total sisal plantation executed by the PD, Watershed, Koraput is in 178.6 Ha., out of which 146 Ha recycling and 32.6 Ha. of existing plantation was maintained by the Soil Conservation Range Officer, Dasmantpur and during the year 2013-14, 5.715 M.T. of sisal fiber extracted and revenue collected amounting to Rs.3,51,507.00. The majority of the sisal plantation was maintained and the sisal fiber extracted by the local tribals through Sisal Vikas Parishad, Koraput.

Watershed

Implementation of land and water management in area with possibility of high rate of soil erosion and low productivity are taken up by the State Watershed Mission with watershed projects adopting participatory approach involving the local people who are effective stake holders with a view to improve the soil and water regime, improve the productivity of the soil ,increase the vegetative cover and to check migration of the local vulnerable communities. As poverty alleviation is the main objective behind development action through watershed approach, probably, there is strong need to blend interventions to ameliorate the livelihoods of these weaker sections. Koraput district comprises of four catchments (Indravati, Kolab, Machkund and Nagavalli), 10 sub-catchments, 26 watersheds, 241 sub Watershed, 531 mini watersheds and 955 micro watersheds. Even though Nagabali river flows in Raygada district, its tributary Jhanjabati flows in Bandhugan and Narayanpatna blocks of Koraput district; thus Nagabali basin extends to Koraput district as well.

Guiding Principles

Sequence of activities and their operational modalities would vary from situation to situation. Hence, the Guidelines are flexible so that the desired modification could be considered at different levels. The main elements of

the guiding principles are as follow; conservation of natural resources, integrated development of natural as well as social resources, in-situ moisture conservation, sustainable farming system, adoption of ridge to valley approach, due emphasis on productivity of soil , decentralization in decision making by the stake holders, transparency in transactions, mobilization of community at the village level, direct funding to the community, emphasis on “Government” participation in “Community’s” plans, contributory approach to empower the community as to develop a stake in the programme , building upon indigenous innovations, initiatives and ideas; equity for resource-poor families and empowerment of women, moving away from subsidy oriented development to self-reliant development, convergence of activitie and schemes of governmental organizations etc.

For proper achievements and best results, formulation of plan, its execution execution and financial transactions were made through communal institutions like Bhumisabha, Bhumipanchayat, PIA (Project Implementation Authority), District Nodal Agency and State Level Monitoring and Evaluation Committee in order to maintain co-operation & co-ordination among those Institutions for proper transparency. The beneficiaries are paid through the Watershed Development Committee for direct & assured benefits. Natural resources & social resources development programmes were implemented sincerely. Broad plans were made by the village committees for the benefit of land holders & for landless poor’s.

Govt. has deployed the soil conservation staff in the watershed development programmes to achieve best results. During the Year 2015-16, the Soil Conservation Department was merged into Director, Odisha Watershed Development Mission, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

To make the Watershed development programme more effective and transparent in the meanwhile, Govt. introduced a common guideline based on some specific principles.

1. Men as well as the women would be facilitated the equity process.
 - a. Enhanced livelihood opportunities for the poor’s through investments in their assets and improvement in productivity and income.
 - b. Improving access of the poor’s, especially for benefit of the women.
 - c. Enhancing role of women in decision making process and their representation in the institution.

- d. Ensuring to excess to usufruct rights from the common property resources.
2. Project management would improve with decentralization, delegation and professionalism based on Panchayati raj Institutions.
3. Social mobilization, community organization & building capacities of communities in planning and implementation, ensuring equity arrangements. They may be provided financial support to perform the above specific functions.
4. Involvement of primary stake holders is at the center of planning, budgeting, implementation and managements of watershed projects. Community organization may be closely associated and accountable to Grama Sabha in project activities.
5. Considerable emphasis would be given on capacity building as a crucial component for achieving the desired results, as a continuous process to enable the functionaries to enhance their knowledge & skills.
6. Establishing appropriate technical & professional support structures at national, state, District and project levels & developing effective functional partnerships among project authorities, implementing agencies and support organization would play a vital role.
7. Technology enables us inter-alia, to strengthen program managements and co-ordination, undertake activities based project planning formulate action plans, streamline sanction and release of funds, create useful data bases, assess actual impact of projects, make effective prioritizations, prepare DPRs documents and case studies.

Presently, the Soil conservation department is implementing various soil conservation measures for soil & moisture conservation coupled with crop diversification and mixed cropping practices for increasing & sustaining the productivity of land and improving livelihood of the communities. Soil conservation activities are being taken up on watershed basis, due to none availing of departmental fund flow, it is executing land development, land protection, Farm ponds, SDSP, WHS, Check dams etc out of the non departmental funds of District development schemes like Biju KBK, BRGF, IAP/RLTAP, MGNREGS as convergence programs. The main objectives are as follows:

1. Sustainable Natural Resources management with multi-disciplinary integrated watershed approach.
2. Enhancement of agricultural productivity & increase of bio-mass & restoration of ecological balance in rain fed area.

3. Intensive programs for soil & moisture conservation and rain water harvesting and restoration of soil health through organic farming practices & use of micronutrients.
4. To reduce siltation of the resources through catchment treatment measures.
5. To prevent degradation of the catchment area through optimum land use management.
6. To ensure adequate irrigation water to command areas to increasing production.
7. To provide employment opportunities in rural areas for unemployed & under employed population for earning their livelihoods.
8. To improve the socio-economy conditions of the local tribals.

Watershed Development Programme started in Odisha during the year 1989-90. And Integrated Watershed Development Programme Programme was launched during 2009-10 in Koraput District. 955 nos. of Micro watershed surveyed by ORSAC in the district, out of which 347 nos. of micro watersheds are already completed under different schemes viz. IWDP-57, EAS-72, ACA (RLTAP)-84, IDCWDP-5, RVP-15, NWDPR-79, Special Plan-KBK (RLTAP)-35nos. Number of watersheds under progress in different schemes are 333nos. (IWMP-118, OTELP-70, OTELP Plus -102, CATP-43). There is a programme to take up another 275 watershed for development. Out of 118 nos. of Micro Watershed under the scheme IWMP, 104 nos. have already been registered under Society registration Act-1860.

In Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) funds has been directly placed to the Watershed Committee for sustainable development of the area through public participation. Improvement of five capital namely Land, Water, Forest, Animal and Human resource has been the imperative for the holistic development of the watershed area.

Rapport building, entry point activity and community mobilization, institution and capacity building, participatory appraisal for preparation of a need based detailed project report (DPR), development of livelihood for asset less and landless people, development of agriculture and allied activities and initiating integrated watershed works are the major expected components in the preparatory and execution phase. Ridge to valley treatment, in-situ soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting through farm ponds have brought about on farm productivity, cropping intensity, increase in moisture-regime and drought proofing convergence with MGNREGS, Biju KBK, ACA (LWE) and RAD (NMSA) programme have contributed significantly development programmes.

In the watershed areas, for the socio-economic development of the vulnerable weaker section 546 nos. of Self Help Groups and 1458 nos. of User Groups have been formed and a sum of Rs.71,74,946.00 have been collected as a Watershed Development Fund (WDF) for future maintenance of the assets created during project period.

Coffee plantation

Coffee grows well at height from 750 mtr to 1050mtr from Mean Sea Level (MSL) and favorable rainfall of 1500 mm. to 1875mm. Koraput district is suitable for growing coffee. Koraput region of Odisha has slowly emerged into being one of the coffee producing hubs in the country. Located along the chains of NH43 of Koraput district has coffee plantation under the supervision of Coffee Board of India. There is one Coffee Board Office headed by one Deputy Director Coffee at Koraput for extension of coffee cultivation in the district. The types of coffee that are planted in Koraput include Arabicas and Robustas. High elevation and humid conditions are ideally suited for growing these varieties of coffees.

Though introduced much earlier in Odisha, coffee has been taken seriously as a cash crop only in recent years. It was introduced in Koraput in 1930 by late Maharaja Bikram Dev Barma of Jeypore. Though still not popular as an agricultural produce, it was taken up as a tool for soil conservation to avoid siltation in Machkund basin in 1958.

Soil Conservation Department of State Government followed the said experience and attempted to take up the crop in a big scale as a soil conservation measure in Machkund basin to obviate silting in Jalaput reservoir way back in 1958. They took of the advantage of the then jungle growth and used it for shade and grew coffee in considerable tract of Machkund area. Encouraged by the results, Soil Conservation department went for subsequent expansion in other areas suitable for coffee till 1989-90. In the process they could raise coffee in area aggregating to 1321.40 Ha. Department could not expand the operation further due to constraints of funds. Yield declined due to poor maintenance on account of low maintenance cost. Again coffee plantation was introduced as a programme under ACA (RLTAP) for undivided Koraput district to help the small marginal tribal farmers and landless people of BPL categories to become coffee growers. Parcel of lands in jungle area were allotted to each such identified tribal farmer who would work on the land as a labourer getting wage at government approved rate and when the coffee crop would be ripe for harvest, he would harvest and get the sale price. He would have usufructory right over the land. The programme is being implemented since 2002-03 in

Koraput sub division as per the guidelines issued by the Government, Agriculture Department.

This district is very much ideal for coffee plantations not only for the livelihood support to the tribal but also it also generates employment of tribal who work on the land to develop and plant coffee. It restricts migration of labour under penury to the neighboring districts and state. Thus coffee plantation fulfills the twin objectives of socio economic upliftment of poor tribal and growing a non traditional cash crop..It also conserves the environment by providing a sustainable alternative to the old practice of shifting cultivation.

Income from coffee in these areas is about Rs 60,000/- per acre compared to other agricultural crop which varies between Rs. 5000/- to Rs.10000/-.The tribal coffee growers can realize better returns from coffee every year at a price of Rs 200/- per kg.

In addition, pepper has been introduced in the area coffee plantation which will give an additional return to the tune of RS 10,000 toRs 50,000 now sold at Rs.600 per kg. It provides a good forest cover.

The coffee plantations of Koraput however attracted serious entrepreneurs in the recent years only. Today there are about 122 private growers in the district who take up to commercial cultivation of coffee .The coffee growers in Koraput and Rayagada district have made huge profits bringing in a change in the socio economic conditions of tribal working there in Koraput.

A coffee plantation normally takes four years to mature. Typically, mild and not too acidic coffee possesses an exotic full bodied taste and grows in cool temperature with some amount of humidity. The coffee plantation in Koraput is ideal and one of its kinds in the sense that the plantation barely employs extensive fertilizers as in other states.

The processing of coffee is under the care Quality Control Division of the Coffee Board. It has set certain specifications for the processing, grading and garbling of specialty coffee to ensure quality. Only 15 members can be engaged at a time in 10 acres of plantation. There are two types of processing - primary and secondary. In primary processing, selective harvesting is done with special attention with careful hand picking of just ripened berries. Natural fermentation is a must for flavor development and high standard of quality. Soaking the washed bins in fresh water overnight is essential for the development of color and flavor in the bean. Slow drying is absolutely necessary under natural light.

In secondary processing grading of the coffee beans at curing level is done. The process involves separation of beans according to size, shape and density followed by meticulous garbling that improves quality.

The coffee plantation in Koraput employs a large number of people. The different areas to work on include fertilizer application, weeding, bush management, nursery maintenance, harvesting and processing. The workers receive their wages as per the rule of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which is Rs 120 per day. The produce from Koraput is exported to places like Bangalore and Mumbai for processing and marketing. Almost 70% of the production in India is exported as ascertained from the Coffee Board.

Coffee is a commodity traded internationally and India has a big stake in it. Koraput in Orisha contributes to this endeavor in a humble if not in a substantial manner.

Role of Coffee Board

Coffee board is under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India and always provides valuable suggestion and technical guidance. The Coffee Board granted subsidy which was available during 10th plan period @ Rs. 15000/- per ha when the ACA (RLATP) scheme was in operation.

Earlier the coffee beneficiaries Sri Malu Hantal, Sri Surendra Guntha, Sri Gupta Hontal of Padwa in Nandapur block were awarded and honored by the Honorable Chief Minister of Odisha at a state level krushi mohastav '2015.

Regional Research Technology Transfer Station (RRTTS) at a glance

The Regional Research & Technology Transfer Station (RRTTS), of the OUAT at Semiliguda, situated in the Eastern Ghat High Land Zone of Odisha was established in the year 1978 with World Bank assistance under Odisha Agriculture Development Project (OADP) and further strengthened by National Agriculture Research Project (NARP) and National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)

Ecological Setting of RRTTS

Location-20 N, 82.30 E, 884 meter Mean Sea Level (MSL).

Annual rainfall 1406 mm. (Prolonged dry period during December to May)

Temperature- 7.5 C – 34.1 C,

Soil-Acidic (5-6 pH), Red, rich in Oxides of Iron (Fe) & Aluminum (Al) deficient in Boron (Bo) & Molybdenum (Mo), low in Nitrogen, Phosphorus

and Potash (NPK) and organic matter. Water holding capacity is low and of poor physical health.

Mandate and Objectives of RRTTS

1. Address zone specific problems of the farmers to increase agricultural production and productivity.
2. Conduct production oriented applied and adaptive research in the areas of crop improvement, crop production and crop protection.
3. Conduct survey, collect, document and maintain local races of crops for restoring bio-diversity.
4. Strengthen Research-Extension linkage between Research Station and departments / Organizations engaged in agricultural development in the zone and the farmers by mutual sharing of information through trainings, field visits, on-farm trials, seminars & workshops for transfer of technology, collection of feedback and refinement of generated technology.
5. Document the Indigenous Technical Knowhow (ITK) and properly blend them with the generated technologies for wider acceptance by farmers.
6. Maintain collaboration with National & International institutes of Agricultural Research for exchange of information.
7. To develop varieties of Off-season vegetable crops such as Tomato, Potato, Cauliflower, Rajmah, etc.
8. To develop varieties of Rice, Oilseeds, Spices, etc. for different agro-climatic situation of Odisha.
9. To develop suitable production and protection technology of Off-season vegetable crops.
10. To solve the farmers problem of different crops of this zone.
11. To produce planting materials of forest plants/horticultural crops / spices/medicinal plants.
12. To develop inter- cropping system of Arhar, Maize based Pulses, Cereals, Vegetable crops basing on climate change of this zone.

RRTTS, Semiliguda is also having a High Altitude Research Station (HARS) at Pottangi, Regional Research Technology Transfer Sub-Station (RRTTSS) at Jeypore, RRTTSS at Umerkote and RRTTSS at Kalimela of undivided Koraput. Now Umerkote and Kalimela (at present defunct) are in Nabarangapur and Malkangiri district respectively.

High Altitude Research Station (HARS), Pottangi

The High Altitude Research Station (HARS), Pottangi, is situated at an altitude of 914.4M above Mean Sea Level (MSL), Latitude 18. 34'N and Longitude 82.52'E. The research station is premier institute for conducting research works on spices. The important spices grown in our State are Ginger, Turmeric, Chilly, Coriander, Fenugreek, Garlic and Onion. Among these crops, Turmeric and Ginger are cultivated as main cash crops by the tribal dominated Eastern Ghat High land zone of Odisha comprising the districts of Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkangiri. For improvement of these two crops, the All India Coordinated Research Project on Spices (AICRP) was started on 14th May 1975 at this centre during IVth Plan Period. The Black pepper and cardamom are now being cultivated in Koraput district. Because of increase of demand of ginger and turmeric in the international market, developing High Yielding Variety (HYV) and standardization of improved production technology have helped the farmers to expand the area under the crops to derive higher productivity and net profit. Breeder seeds of different varieties of ginger, turmeric and niger are produced and supplied to the farmers within the State.

Varieties Released

Variety of seeds released are Ginger-Suprava, Suravi, Suruchi, Subhada, Mango Ginger Amba and Turmeric-Roma, Surama, Ranga, Rashmi and Surangi

RRTTSS, Jeypore

The Regional Research & Technology Transfer Sub-Station, (RRTTSS) is located in the heart of Jeypore town. Jeypore is considered as secondary centre of origin of Rice. The mandate of this research station is to develop High Yielding Varieties of rice and scented rice. The station maintains 235 numbers of germplasm, more than 1000 segregating materials of rice and involved for release of two rice varieties, Mandakini and Sidhant.

Major Activities

A). Research Project in Operation

AICRP on Niger

This has developed two varieties of Niger namely Utkal Niger-150 and Deomali-1 and involved for development of new varieties of nucleus and breeder seed production.

Agro Advisory Service, Semiliguda receives weather data from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and disseminate the weather forecasting

messages of different crops to line departments through All India Radio of Koraput and Nabarangapur district biweekly.

It also conducts research trials addressing the problems of farmers of the zone.

- B) Training and Field visit in collaboration with Agriculture/Horticulture Department
- C) Participation in District Level functions viz. Akshayatrutiya, PARAB, Soil Health Day, etc.
- D) Seed production and quality planting materials production and supply to the farmers

Technology Generated

A) Crop Improvement the following varieties have been found suitable for cultivation in the zone.

1. Rice

Upland situation- 85-100 days duration - Khandagiri, Ghanteswari, Kaling-III-100-110 days duration- Parijat, Pathara, Badami

Medium land situation- 115-125 days duration- Sarathi, Annada, Lalat, Ananga 126-135 days duration- Daya, Udaya, Mandakini 136-150 days duration- Meher, Pratikshya, Surendra, Pratap

Low land & Jholla situation-145-165 days duration- Gayatri, Mahanadi, Puja Hybrid Rice- Ajay, Rajlaxmi

- Scented Rice- Dubraj, Kalajeera
- 2. Ragi Bhairabi, Subhra, Champabati, OEB-526
- 3. Niger Utkal Niger-150, Deomali-I
- 4. Ginger Suprava, Suruchi, Suravi, Subhada
- 5. Turmeric Roma, Surama, Ranga, Rashmi, Surangi
- 6. Tomato Utkal Kumari, Utkal Urbashi
- 7. Potato Kufri Ashoka, Kufri Jyoti, Chipsona-3

B) Crop Production

- i. Soil test based recommendation of fertilizer for different crops are being advised.

- ii. Application of 20 20 NP kg/ha along with seed inoculation of Azospirillum/ Azotobacter + PSB produces similar yield at at 40 40 NP kg/ha reduces 50 % inorganic fertilizer requirement in Niger.
- iii. Application of Boron @ 20 kg/ha with lime or lime along @ 0.5 LR (6t pms /ha) before 15 days of sowing increase the yield of vegetables and minor Millets.

C) Crop Protection

- i. The chemical seed treatment with Mancozeb @ 3 g/ltr + Carbendazim @ 1 g/ltr + Plantomycin @ 1 g /ltr + Quinalphos @ 2 ml/ltr of water reduces the diseases of ginger and turmeric.
- ii. The organic seed treatment of 2-3 eyes turmeric pieces with 100 ltr.of water + 10 kg cow dung + 2-3 kg Jaggery + 1 kg T.viride + 1 kg P.fluorescence for 10 minutes and then shade dry for 2-3 hours reduces various diseases.
- iii. The organic seed treatment of 2-3 eyes ginger pieces with 2 ltr. Fresh cow urine + 2 kg fresh cow dung + 2 kg termite soil + 50 ml Neem oil + 1 kg T.viride + 1 kg Pseudomonas fluorescence and shade dry reduces various diseases.

D) Crop Varieties found resistant / tolerant to Pest & Disease

- i. **Rice gallmidge** -Bhatta local, Govindpur local, Jyotirmayee, Jogesh, Mandakini, Kerandi, Pratikshya, Manoswini, Hiranmayee, IR-36, Daya
- ii. **Rice stemborer** – Khandagiri, Mandakini, Jhotirmayee, Manoswini, Lalat, Tejaswini, Pratikshya, Tanmayee
- iii. **Rice GLH & WBPH**- Daya, Indravati, Prachi, Ramachandi, Pratikshya, Jajati, Pratap, Gouri.
- iv. **Rice leaffolder**- Surendra, Kharavela, Pratikshya, Tejaswini
YMV in Green gram (summer)-IPM 02-3, PDM-139, SML-668
YMV in Black gram (summer) - PU-31
YMV in Green gram (Kharif) - OUM-11-5, OBGG-52, Dhauli
YMV in Green gram (Rabi) - TARM-1, IPM-02-14, OBGG-52
YMV in Black gram (Kharif) - Prasad, Ujjala, Mahuri
YMV in Black gram (Rabi) - Prasad, Ujjala, Mahuri, PU-19, PU-35, PU-30, TU 94-2
Tomato (wilt) - BT-1, BT-10, BT-12, Utkal Pragyan
Brinjal (wilt) - BB-26, BB-45C
Mustard (aphid) - PT-303, Pusa Bahar, TS-9

Source - Associate Director of Research, Semiliguda

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Soil Testing Laboratory, Govt. Agricultural Farm

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a district level Farm Science Centre for rapid transfer of technology to the farmers' field of Koraput district. Major function of the centre is to impart vocational training to farmers, farmwomen and rural youths as per assessed need. Conducting Front Line Demonstration on front line technologies in the farmers' field of the district. On farm testing of need based, location specific and newly generated research information on the major production systems in the area. Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated at Semiliguda which is working for the development of the farming community of Koraput district.

Source: Project Coordinator, Semiliguda

Natural calamities, Disaster Management, Climate Change & impact on Agriculture

In different trainings, field functionaries are sensitized regarding different Natural Calamities, Disaster Management, Climate Change etc and their impact on Agriculture. The field functionaries in turn are sensitizing the farmers in the farmers training regarding Natural Calamities, Disaster Management, Climate Change and impact of Agriculture.

Every year contingent plan is being made to combat adverse agro-climatic situation. One control room is functioning in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jeypore from May to October every year to monitor the adverse agro-climatic situation and to keep liaison with district administration.

M.S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Jeypore

M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) has been working in the Jeypore region of Odisha through Biju Patnaik Medicinal Plants Garden and Research Centre, Jeypore, since many years. Activities in the area include conservation of biodiversity, promotion of sustainable livelihoods through micro-level interventions, establishment of Community Managed Gene, Seed, Grain and Water Banks, promotion of genetic literacy and documentation of local conservation traditions. The initiatives taken up by the MSSRF in participation with the local tribal communities enabled the Jeypore region of Odisha to receive the prestigious Equator Initiative Award for conservation of plant genetic resources and traditions. More MSSRF's interventions have raised the level of confidence in the local communities by way of interaction and cooperation. Establishment of SHGs involved in water resources management, wasteland reclamation and marketing of specialty

rices (e.g. Kalajeera) and products of minor millets are some of the initiatives exemplifying the success of the work of farm families with support from MSSRF designed to create an economic stake in conservation of germplasm.

Rice Research

Kalajeera

The Jeypore tract of Odisha is one of the secondary centers of origin of cultivated rice. Recent exploration to that tract has resulted in a collection of 120 accessions of upland rice germplasm. They have been conserved in both National active collection and base collection centers for further utilization as and when it will be required. Also a historical perspective on the genetically diversity of rice germplasm of the region has been highlighted. The characterization of data revealed enormous morphological as well as agronomic variability among the landraces. Jeypore tract in southern Odisha has been identified as one such center of origin of rice. In the distant past rice moved from Odisha to places within and outside India. Genetic analysis of rice germplasm of the Jeypore tract in Odisha indicated significant role of these rice in the evolution of Japonica rice

M.S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Jeypore centre started in the year 1996 at Jeypore to work on Natural Resources and bio-diversity after it is bifurcated from Kendrapada. The Government of Odisha has allotted 5hectare (ha) of land during the year 2006 at village Phulbad nearer to Jeypore.

It is working in 3 blocks of the district (Jeypore, Kundra and Boipariguda) covering 79 villages.

The main objectives/activities of the centre are -

1. Bio-diversity conservation

This centre is committed to Agro-bio-diversity led poverty reduction with a pro-nature, pro-poor, pro-women and pro- livelihood motto. The bio-diversity of the region is fast declining due to various reasons. The land races of rice of more than 1750 recorded available in the region 50 years back now is reduced to 256 as per survey of 1995-96. MSSRF has in-situ conserved about 106 land races of rice of which Kalajeera is one of the most recognized aromatic varieties. Similarly conservation of land races of millets was also taken up.

2. Medicinal plants

Nine ex-situ medicinal plants gardens were established and maintained in the campus for conservation of medicinal plants used by nine major tribes of Odisha for their health care. More than 347 medicinal plants are conserved over an area of 3.5 ha of land. The important medicinal plants are being propagated and supplied to Schools and also made available to the tribal for back yard plantation.

3. Eastern Ghat Mapping

Holistic quantitative assessment of the geographic distribution and mapping of plant resources of Eastern-Ghats was carried out in seven western districts covering 446 grids. So far 641 plant species have been recorded and also identified the RET (Rare Endemic & Threatened) species from the study. It has been promoting deeper understanding to the students through DNA (Department of biotechnology and Natural Awareness) clubs on the importance of bio-diversity, bio-technology and their relation to everyday life.

4. Tribal livelihood

In order to protect the tribal livelihood and nutritional support large scale vegetable cultivation and fruit tree plantations in kitchen gardens, fish farming, mushroom cultivation are carried out in MSSRF villages. This has helped to bring food and nutritional security round the year.

5. Bio-village

This is a model of integrated approach which looks at food security, environmental security and eco-system management for sustainable farming system and livelihood support. In this programme it has achieved through imparting knowledge, skill, information and organizational empowerment of rural families with priority accorded to women specific eco technologies blended with modern technologies mixing traditional wisdom and knowledge. This programme is implemented in three villages of Kundra block covering more than 200 households.

6. Bio-industrial Watershed program

The overall goal is to extend the technologies of sustainable management of natural resources managed by the communities on a watershed scale for food and nutritional security. Management of natural resources like soil, water, crop diversification and production enhancement, value addition, credit, finance and marketing of surplus produce through federations etc.

7. Food and Nutritional security

To ensure physical and economical access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet the dietary needs and food preference of the community for an active and healthy life.

8. Grain-Seed-Gene banks

There are about 22 numbers of Seed- Grain-gene Banks in the villages which are managed by the local communities. The MSSRF has provided the infrastructure and support services and monitoring. These banks are helping the communities during crisis period to take on loan the required grains or seeds from the banks and replenish after the harvest of the crop.

9. Nutritional programme

Diet survey was conducted at house hold level and supported for establishment of kitchen gardens to provide nutritional security for production of nutritious food crops round the year to supplement the Vitamin-A and iron deficiencies. Pregnant Mother and child care and food requirements were monitored and the communities were trained about the food requirements within the available sources at different stages.

10. Village knowledge centers

There are four village knowledge centers to cater to the needs of the communities with a goal to disseminate local specific and demand driven value added information and capacity building of the villagers. This centre provides information and access to the farmers' problems, live stock management and other allied information services at the village level. In this entre youth are provided with Computer Aided Learning program (CALP), MUPP (Microsoft Unlimited Potential Programme) - computer courses and other awareness and training services.

11. Millet programme- IDRC (International Development Research Centre) programme

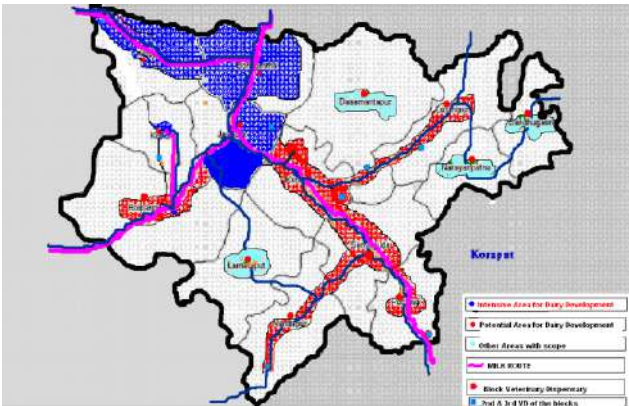
Under this programme the less important crops like millets and value addition is given importance. The local land races conservation, technology dissemination with proper package of practices to increase production of millets is also given due importance. In addition nutritional food production through kitchen/home gardens and fruit tree plantation in the back yards.

Source: M.S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Jeypore

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

Animal Husbandry is one of the most important economic activities in rural areas of the state. It provides supplementary income to most of the families dependent on agriculture and many landless families. The income generated through livestock rearing activities has been the mainstay for them. Traditional livestock sector of Koraput has been playing important role in the socioeconomic as well as the food security of rural poor from centuries. The livestock in rural Koraput contributes to food and nutritional security, provide draught power transport and manure and also serve in traditional social functions to many communities. It is also a form of storing wealth. Livestock is known to directly contribute to the livelihoods of more than two-thirds of the Koraput rural poor and to a significant number of the semi urban poor. The agro climatic condition, geographical situation, topography of land of Koraput district and lastly the socio-economic background of the inhabitant of the district in general and rural Koraput in particular has provided ample scope for Animal Husbandry activities for sustainable livelihood for the inhabitants even to a greater extent than agriculture. They keep couple of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat pigs and poultry under mixed animal husbandry system. Pigs are tribe and caste specific. Every family in rural Koraput uses 25 to 40 Chickens in a year in different festivals and ceremonies that goes to alleviate mal nutrition. Traditionally they do not milk cows. Animals are specifically kept for meat; even some of the tribes eat dead animal carcasses.

The Indian Livestock sector is changing fast due to emerging new driving forces. With a strong and growing demand that has appeared due to strong GDP growth, food habit of middle class Indians is changing towards more livestock products in their menu. There is thus scope to the people of Koraput that they can catch the niche market of Poultry, Sheep, Goat and Pig and improve their living standard.



Live

stock

statistics (As per 2012 Census)

Species	Type	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total
Cattle	Indigenous	264693	188858	453551	469075
	CB/Exo.	3261	12263	15524	
Buffalo		45338	33762	79100	79100
Sheep	Indigenous	38938	79537	118475	118529
	CB/Exo.	47	7	54	
Goat		50990	107822	158812	158812
Pig	Indigenous	11764	18487	30251	30315
	CB/Exo	46	18	64	
Others					385
Total Livestock					856216
Poultry Birds					630177

Livestock Growth

The bovine population has registered negative growth compared to 2003 and 2012 Livestock census. The Indigenous Cattle, Cross Breed Cows and Buffalos have been reduced by 8%, 11% and 55% respectively. This can be attributed to sale of cattle as well as buffalos due to premium price paid by the animal meat exporters in recent past. The Buffalo population was seriously affected. The irrigated blocks of Koraput are adopting mechanization of agriculture. Thus bullocks are being replaced fast. The bovines are mostly used for agriculture purpose for manure and storing of wealth. Dairy is a recent phenomenon limited to urban and semi-urban localities. The Dairy sector is growing appreciably as seen from the milk production for 1995 and 2015.

The Poultry reared in backyard sector has also been reduced by 26% compared to 2003 census. The Pigs are being replaced fast from the economy and the classical swine fever is causing serious mortality in the district. There is no vaccine manufactured in the state or available in the open market for the disease.

Livestock Holding per Thousand Household

Koraput	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Cross-Breed Cattle
	1488	251	376	504	96	49

The Livestock holding indicates that most families keep cattle followed by Goat, Sheep, Buffalo and Pigs. The Indigenous Chicks are most vital animal in the life of rural community. This trend is vital to plan for the livestock development and the family interest related to livelihood. The subsistence traditional Animal Husbandry system of Koraput is mixed Animal

livestock management system where a family keeps couple of Cattle, Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Chicken, Sometimes buffalos and ducks. When there is an outbreak of a disease one or two species of Livestock suffer losses but mixed live stock prevents total loss to the family. Thus mixed livestock management by the rural people mostly tribal of Koraput helps them in survival of some livestock at a time of animal epidemic and protects their economy instead of putting them to total penury.

Aims and Objectives of the Department

The present Veterinary Department of the district with its available infrastructure is capable of providing veterinary services to the farmers of both urban and rural areas and is able to implement different animal husbandry programmes undertaken by the Government of Odisha from time to time, with the aim

1. To improve the living standard of the people through sustainable Livestock development.
2. To increase opportunity especially to empower women
3. To increase the production of milk, egg, meat, fodder etc. in the district.

Basic objective of this department is to provide health care and preventive measures for different diseases of livestock prevailing in the district. Besides these, other activities are,

1. Dissemination of low cost farmer friendly technologies
2. Better management of animal nutrition and health.
3. Increase productivity through genetic up-gradation.
4. Development of small animals through deworming and supply of improved buck and ram.
5. Extension and advisory services on various animal husbandry issues.
6. Introduction of Improved Poultry through Backyard Poultry Programme.
7. Strengthening of disease control mechanism is being carried up through 24 veterinary dispensaries/ hospitals and 141 livestock aid centers in the district.

History of Veterinary Services in Koraput

The Govt. of Odisha had a Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department to promote Animal Husbandry activities and protect the health of Live Stocks from various diseases which dates back to 1950.

In December 1952 the District Veterinary Officer was appointed. He was under the control of Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Odisha whose head quarter was located in Cuttack. The main duties of District Veterinary Officer were to monitor the work of Veterinary Dispensaries, Hospital and stockman centers. There was one Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Inspector stationed at Rayagada to assist the DVO, Koraput in inspection of institution during the period of existence of undivided Koraput District.

Veterinary Dispensary and Stock Man Centers

The first Veterinary Institution was at Jeypore during the period of the Maharaja of Jeypore, more than 100 years back. The Veterinary Hospital, Jeypore was looking after the care of 100 elephants, 25 thorough bred horses, Bagha Bhandara- the local Zoo of the Maharaja and the pets of the family. Now it has grown very well to meet the requirement of the people of Koraput District. As early as 1929 a Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Jeypore. In 1937 the average number of animals treated there per day was 39. There was then one touring Veterinary Surgeon for each of the Sub-Division.

In 1961-62, twenty-three Veterinary Dispensaries functioned in the larger Koraput district out of which sixteen were provided with Diagnostic sets. The activities of the Veterinary Department considerable increased in recent years due to execution of Block Animal Husbandry programmes. In 1963-64, 26 out of 36 blocks were provided with either Veterinary Assistant Surgeons or Veterinary Technicians'. Each of the 36 blocks was provided with two or more stock man centers except Pottangi, Kundra, Nandahandi and Mathili where there was only one Stockman center in each. Castration of animals, inoculation and treatment of simple diseases are attended to at the Stockman Centre. The main function of the Veterinary staff is to check contagious diseases prevailing among domestic animals and to treat the animals of the locality in case of diseases. The staff also is to check rinderpest disease among the cattle. The Re-organization of the A.H department held during 1983 changed the structural pattern of the department became as follows -

The Director Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Odisha, Cuttack as the head of the department is stationed at Directorate, Cuttack.

One additional Director with two Deputy Directors were stationed there to assist the Director A.H & VS at the state level. At the District level in Koraput district Chief District Veterinary Officer, Koraput was posted and he acted as the captain of the District so far as Animal Husbandry activities of the district are concerned. There were two Additional District Veterinary Officers-ADVO (AICD) & ADVO (Disease Control) at the district level to assist the CDVO, Koraput. The ADVO- Livestock production & ADVO- Disease Control at the district level work under direct control of CDVO, Koraput . The Chief District Veterinary Officer has to review the work of all SDVOs working under his control at Sub-Divisional level. At Sub-Divisional Level Six SDVOs were posted namely SDVO, Koraput, SDVO, Rayagada, SDVO Jeypore, SDVO Gunupur, SDVO Nabarangpur and SDVO Malkangiri. The SDVOs of all the sub-divisions acted as the reviewing and monitoring head for the institutions i.e. Veterinary Dispensaries and Livestock aid Centre's under their jurisdiction. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon And Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon were posted in Block level Veterinary Dispensary and one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was stationed in the 2nd and 3rd Veterinary Dispensary at G.P level. Under each Veterinary Dispensary, multiple Live Stock Aid Centers worked with Livestock Inspectors posted there. After formation of Koraput as new district during early nineties the staffing pattern again changed. The jurisdiction of CDVO, Koraput was reduced and confined to only two Sub-Divisions i.e Koraput & Jeypore and at Sub-Divisional level only two SDVOs i.e SDVO Koraput & SDVO Jeypore worked as the inspecting and administrative head in their respective Sub-Divisions while working under the direct control of CDVO, Koraput.

In 2012, Re-Organization and up gradation resulted in organizational changes in the Department. At present the Chief District Veterinary Officer, Koraput heads the Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Department of the district. To help the Chief District Veterinary Officer in district administration, two Additional District Veterinary Officers (ADVO) namely ADVO (Disease Control) & ADVO (Livestock Production) are posted at district HQ Koraput. Besides one Deputy Director is posted at Veterinary Hospital, Koraput to look after the veterinary Services to the livestock farmers at the District HQ. Two Sub Divisional Veterinary Officers at, Koraput & Jeypore posted and act as the Inspecting and monitoring heads in their respective sub-Division and work under the control of Chief District Veterinary Officer, Koraput.

Under the control of Sub Divisional Veterinary Officers, Block Veterinary Officers are posted in nine Blocks in Koraput Sub-Division & five Blocks in Jeypore Sub-Division. The Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon & Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of 2nd/3rd Veterinary Dispensaries work under the control of Block Veterinary Officers in the Block.

Addl. District Veterinary Officer (Disease Control) is entrusted with the duty of disease control, Vaccination, Mobile Veterinary Unit working in the Blocks. Besides his service is utilized in District Diagnostic Laboratory, Koraput for diagnosis of emerging diseases and for disease surveillance purpose. The Additional District Veterinary Officer (Livestock Production) has been entrusted with duties of dairy development, Poultry development also small animal development work. He is to monitor the work relating to Livelihood programme including Livestock insurance, backyard poultry, National Mission for Protein Supplementation, Commercial Agri-Enterprise, Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship, long term & short term livestock finances, Artificial Insemination etc. He is also to monitor the work of other extra departmental agencies working for Artificial Insemination to improve the quality of breeds and for production of cross breed animals in collaboration with Veterinary Department of Koraput as per the decision of the State Government.

The Sub Divisional Veterinary Officers act as the sub-divisional head so for as veterinary activities are concerned, under whose direct control the Block Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Asst. Surgeon and Addl. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon work in the block level. The block level Veterinary Officers remain responsible for livestock health and for promotion of livestock development work in the Block. They are also entrusted with the duties of supervision work of the staff working in veterinary dispensary and Livestock aid centre's under their jurisdiction. At Gram Panchayat level Livestock inspectors are working under the direct control of Block Veterinary Officer/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. Their main duties are to provide veterinary services in the shape of vaccination, first-Aid, castration, deworming and Animal Husbandry extension work and also in the implementation of different programmes at grass root level. There are 159 Livestock Inspectors and 13 Veterinary Technicians (VT), who are manning the Gram Panchayat level Veterinary aids centres. The department has Mobile Veterinary units in the 14 blocks that provides veterinary services including immunization of livestock and poultry of the farmers.

Under the aegis of the Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society (OLRDS) the focus of the department is to improve the genetic potentiality of the local large ruminants so that they can be productive as dairy animals and also best suited for draft animals for the farmers. Artificial Insemination is thus the key. The department has established a good network of supply chain for frozen semen to all Artificial Insemination Centers of the district. The department in recent years has encouraged two NGOs to participate in AI programme.

The Infrastructure for providing Artificial Inseminations in Cattle and Buffalo is as follows

i) Departmental AI Centers	-	117
ii) OMFED AI Centers	-	15
iii) Gomitra Centers	-	14
iv) BAIF (Bharat Agro Industry Foundation) Centers-		05
v) JKGvy AI Centers	-	13

Conservation of Indigenous Breeds

Koraput, the land of many tribes with isolated hill terrains and rivers covered with forests has been responsible for the birth of many distinct breeds. The animals of Koraput are well-adapted to the local climate, topographical and vegetative changes. The indigenous breeds are valued for their disease resistance, lower feed intake and easier management. They mostly find their own feed by grazing and are resistant to common diseases, making them suitable for low-budget, homestead-level farming. The average milk yield of the dwarf cows is just half to two litres; farmers aver that the quality of the milk is very rich. The other animals like sheep, goat and poultry also add to the biodiversity of the district.

Efforts are being made by the Department to conserve the local breeds in association with the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NABGR), Karnal, Haryana. The scientists from NABGR have visited the district and examined different parameters of Goat and Sheep breeds of this district for validation.

W. Francis ICS (1907) wrote, "In some parts of the hill taluks (Koraput Districts) a Goat Breed exists which, if kept sheltered from Cold & Wet brings forth Three kids at a time. He further said the sheep in agency often produces two lambs at a birth and has short course fleece. As regards poultry he remarked that the cock and ram fighting are very popular. The best known poultry breeds are called Dhinki and Punzu. In recent years Kornel (1999), Kornel et al (2006) and Mohapatra et al (2006) have reported the Bio-Diversity of Livestock & Poultry in Koraput District as follows;

Narayanapatna Goat Breed

It is found in the Narayanapatna block , a late maturing but prolific goat with two kiddings in forty months. The first kid is born at 2 ½ of age, twin birth is common, udder and teeth are medium in size, average milk yield is 600 to 700g.m. per day and lactation period is five months. Adult body weight of this variety varies from 37 to 39 K.G. in male and 24 to 36 K.G. in

females. It is the heaviest goat breed of Odisha and the farmers of Laxmipur Block rated the breed as the best improved breed compared to sirohi goats of Rajasthan.

Koraput Sheep Breed is found in Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malakanagiri & Rayagaada districts of Odisha, developed and nurtured by tribal groups belonging to Bhatra, Bhumia, Matia & Koya communities. Males are horned and females are polled. Body coat is hairy and coarse. Ears are mostly notched and few have normal ears. The predominant coat colour are various shades of brown & grey. Tail is small and thin. Average adult weight for female is 24.1 Kg. Sheep found in Machkund & Dasamantpur are prolific, 40 to 60 percent of which give birth to twins. The first lambing occurs at 14 months of age and there are two lambings during a period of 14 months. This is a very hardy breed of sheep and resistant to warm infestations.

Vezaguda Poultry Breed

Developed and patronized by Koya, Matia, Bhumia & Dom community this breed is mostly found in Koraput and Malkanagiri districts of Odisha. The cocks of the breed are good fighters and prefer to die than to loose. The breed is characterized by high stamina, majestic gait, pea comb, long neck, red ear lobes, varying plumage color, well developed breast, long keel bone and long shank. Females of the breed lay brown coloured eggs. Adult body weight varies from 2.5 to 3.5 Kg for cocks and 1.6 to 2.5 Kg. for females. The females lay 3 clutches of eggs.

Dhinki Poultry Breed

A larges local breed of poultry for meat production patronized by Telugu speaking farmers of undivided Koraput district with highly variable plumage, large head, bold eyes, strong beaks, pea comb, red ear lobes, round body, well developed breast with long keel & shank bones. Females of the breed lay brown coloured eggs. Adult weight varies from 2.5 to 3.5 Kg. in males and 1.6 to 2.5Kg. in female. The breed is now under extinction.

Burudi Pig Breed

The local pigs are called Burudi Pigs. They are pot bellied type distributed all over the local tribal villagers. They attain about 30 Kg of body weight. They are generally light black and some are white patches on their belly or legs. The tail is long with tuft of hair upto the hock. The face is long with a full jaw. Their very prolific with early maturity and about 6 to 8 months and farrowing price in a period of 12 months. They may produce upto 12 piglets per litter but generally the number is between 6 to 8 piglets. They

scavenge around the village and generally do not go out. They have little back fat, only after one year of age they start putting on fat.

Manda Buffalo Breed

This breed was first described by Narayana Reddy(1939) later Patro and Kornel described the status of the breed(1988). This breed is found mainly in herds around Laxmipur block, Damonjodi, Balimela and Arku Valley hills of Koraput district. On an average the buffalos yield 1.5 liters of milk per day due to single milking. Some buffalos may yield upto 4 ltrs of milk. The milk is very rich in fat content. The bullocks are highly valued for draft purpose and for their longevity. The breed is very hardy and are managed in open forest herding also. This breed is under threat of extinction.

Integrated Livestock Development Project (ILDP)

Integrated Livestock Development Project became operational in Koraput with the funding of DANIDA (Indo-Danish Project) during the year 1992- 2002. The objective of the ILDP was to reduced poverty in rural families. It was a livelihood development programme aiming at the socio-economic development of rural farmers. It was functioning in four blocks of Koraput district namely Koraput, Jeypore, Kundra and Laxmipur. The activities are being taken up in hundred villages taking twenty-five villages from each four blocks. The main objective of the project was to provide

- i. Health Care of Large animals.
- ii. Small Animal Development.
- iii. Creation of SHG groups.
- iv. Fodder Development.

Health Care

The health coverage of large animals was taken up in camp mode in collaboration with Veterinary Department. Heat Synchronization camps were organized in different villages to bring more number of cows to estrus simultaneously so that the animals can be inseminated with exotic imported semen.

Small Animal Development

Under this programme emphasis was given for development of small animals like sheep and goat by organizing mass de-worming camps and providing improved rams and bucks for genetic up-gradation of local stock. Malpura breed of sheep, Sirohi & Jamunapari Bucks were introduced for the purpose. Trial was also made for artificial Insemination of goats with boer semen pellets.

Formation of Self Help Groups (SHG)

In the adopted villages of the project Self Help Groups were formed with a view to improve the socioeconomic status of individual farmers of the village. Emphasis was given for women empowerment by involving 90% women members in the groups. One member of each SHG was taken on exposure visit to different parts of the state and to outside state for improving their knowledge and skill on different livestock farming. Each SHG is provided with financial assistance for taking up different animal husbandry activities up to Rupees 1,00,000/- per SHG.

Fodder Development

For improving the nutritional status of the livestock in the adopted villages steps have been taken by ILDP for improving the Gochar lands of the villages. Five Acres of Gochar land has been developed in each village with a total of 500 Acres. In these plots both perennial and seasonal fodder crops has been grown which was utilized by the farmers of those locality. Chaff cutter was provided in each adopted village for scientific way of feeding livestock. The seed production farm at Rondapalli was handed over to ILDP for pasture development and Sheep/Goat demonstration purpose

Major achievements of ILDP is given below:

Trained 200 Community Link Workers (100 female and 100 male)

- a. The ILDP established the first systematic Self Help Groups in KBK districts of Odisha. 150 Self Help Groups comprising of 2700 villagers were established from 1966.
- b. Formed 19 SHG Apex Bodies comprising of 231 SHGs(DRDA 96+135 ILDP)
- c. Formed 25 village Committees.
- d. Disbursed 2.3 million Rupees through the village revolving funds to the SHGs.
- e. Trained about 2800 farmers on Livestock and allied extension practices including Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Horticultural Production.
- f. Conducted over 300 on-farm trials and demonstrations on various cropping patterns that not only provide an increase in grain yield, but also provide a larger amount of residual by products as livestock feed.
- g. The project supported a local farm owned by AKD at Randapalli where various grasses and legumes were grown and sheep and cuttings from these were distributed to the farmers.

- h. The project ran a goat and sheep upgrading programme, where indigenous breeds were introduced to selected villages.

On-Going Programmes of the Department

For income generation of poor rural farmers of the district various programmes like Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme/Promotion of Dairy Enterprises have been taken up for promotion of dairy farming in the district so as to augment the milk production of the district. Besides Commercial Agri-Entrepreneurship has also been taken up for development of dairy, poultry & goatery also for developing composite farm of the district with provision of subsidized bank loan facility.

Added to this, National Mission for Protein Supplementation (NMPS) has been introduced with the aim of goattery development with provision of 50% subsidy to the progressive goattery farmers by providing funds for construction of goat sheds and purchase of new stocks. The subsidy amounts to maximum of Rs 106000/- for 95+5 goat unit.

As a measure of risk management of livestock of the district, livestock insurance programme is in progress under National Livestock Mission so as to protect the livestock owners against the loss from livestock death from diseases and in the event of any natural calamities by providing them the umbrella of insurance coverage for their Livestock.

The Mobile Veterinary Unit programme has been taken up in the 14 blocks of the district with the aim of providing veterinary services at the door step of the livestock owners residing in the remote areas of the district where departmental veterinary services are un-approachable. The Mobile Veterinary Unit consists of one veterinary officer, one para vetererian and one attendant equipped with adequate medicines, vaccines and instruments necessary to take up the treatments of all type of diseases, for artificial insemination services and for preventive vaccination work against various contagious diseases like HS, BQ, Anthrax, Goat pox, PPR, Enterotoxaemia, Ranikhet Disease etc. Besides AH Extension and awareness programmes are also being done by the MVUs.

Under CAE, two nos of Broiler units with capacity of 25000 each have been cleared in the district which will function soon.

Breed Upgradation and Cross Breeding Programme

- i. 80% of breed able live stock population of the district has been covered under frozen semen Artificial Insemination programme (FSAI) with frozen semen AI centre at every GramPanchayat.

- ii. 3000 numbers of genetically upgraded cows under National Programme of Cattle & Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) through departmental AI centres as well as extra departmental agencies like JK Trust & BAIF working in collaboration with AH department.

Dairy Development

- i. Through OMFED the milk routes in the district has been increased to 6 nos.
- ii. Through Calf Rearing Scheme (CRS) under Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), 662 calves have been provided with calf feed for their optimum physical and sexual growth and attainment of productive mother hood. Most of the calves have already attended mother hood with a daily milk production of around 10 litres per day.
- iii. Fodder cultivation programme has been extended 6 hectors area by OMFED and 2.5 hectors by departmental fodder staff at the farmers field for economic milk production.
- iv. Through Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme (DEDS) and through Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship Programme (PDE), 238 nos of milch animal and through Commercial Agri- Enterprise Programme (CAE), 80 cross breed milch cows have been inducted to the district.
- v. Through National Livestock Mission (NLM), 1031 milch cows have been covered under Livestock Insurance Programme during the year (2013-14) to save the farmers against loss of cows from diseases and natural calamities and during 2014-15, 799 large animals have been covered under the same programme.

Small Animal Development

Under National Mission for Protein Supplementation (NMPS), 31 goat units with total of 1600 does and 96 bucks have been established. Under Commercial Agri- Enterprise Programme (CAE), 9 goatary units with 1800 nos of total goats have been cleared which will be established soon.

Poultry Development

Koraput district is fortunate enough for having two no. of Govt poultry farms namely Regional Poultry Farm, Koraput and Poultry Breeding Farm, Semiliguda with separate hatchery units in each farm with capacity of hatching 8000 chicks per week. Funds have been provided from Centrally Sponsored Planned Scheme(CSPS) and Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana(RKVY) for infrastructure development. Presently each farm has

capacity to rear 4000 number of parent stocks. Banaraja poultry birds are being maintained in the farms for supply to interested farmers for commercial purpose. 866 nos of BPL farmers have been supplied with Banaraja chicks under Central Sponsored Programme in backyard poultry with total nos of birds supplied- 38970 and they also have been provided with funds for construction of night shelter.

Other Veterinary Organizations of the District

OMFED

The Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (OMFED)'s main activities include promoting, production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk & milk products for economic development of the rural farming community in Odisha. It started functioning in this district from 22.01.2005 initially in Koraput and Jeypore blocks of the district and then its activities are extended to another six blocks namely Borigumma, Kundra, Kotpad, Laxmipur, Semiliguda and Parts of Boipariguda. Now milk is collected through 100 functional Milk Producers Co-Operative Societies with 6500 litres of milk procurement per day. Seven Bulk Milk coolers are functional in the district with maximum capacity of preserving 14,000 litres of milk per day.

Objectives of OMFED

1. Formation of cooperatives of farmers i.e. Milk Producers Cooperative Society.
2. Exposure visit of farmers to Gujurat and other places.
3. Animal Health Camps/ Infertility Treatment Camps/ Mass Deworming Camps at farmers' doorstep.
4. Supply of Dairy inputs like Cattle feed and Medicines.
5. Vaccination against serious contagious diseases of cattle.
6. Tribal women Dairy Project
7. Fodder Development Fodder roots and slips are supplied at 50% subsidy to interested farmers for covering an area of 15 Acres.
8. Calf Rearing Scheme - 340 Metric tonne of calf feed are being supplied to 200 calves from 4th month of age to 32nd month of age for improved growth and to enhance production potential of the calf when attain motherhood.

9. Till date 500 Crossbred cows have been supplied to interested farmers with an aim to enhance procurement of 10000 litres of milk within a span of three years. Special emphasis is given for clean milk production by imparting training to farmers.

Central Cattle Breeding Farm, Sunabeda

The farm was established in 1972 with import of 300 pregnant heifers of pure Jersey breed from Denmark. Since then the farm is maintaining pure Jersey germplasm by breeding these animals by use of imported semen of progeny tested bulls. This organization is controlled by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

About the Breed

Jerseys come in all shades of brown, from light tan to almost black. They are frequently fawn in color. All pure bred Jerseys have a lighter band around their muzzle, a dark switch (long hair on the end of the tail), and black hooves. They are calm and docile animals, but tend to be a bit more nervous than other dairy cow breeds. The Jersey cow is quite small, ranging from only 400–500 kilograms. The main factor contributing to the popularity of the breed has been their greater economy of production, due to

1. Due to lower body weight, the maintenance requirements are on lower side, and superior grazing ability.
2. Calving ease and a relatively lower rate of dystocia, leading to their popularity in crossbreeding with other dairy and even beef breeds to reduce calving related injuries.
3. High fertility
4. High butterfat, 4.84% butterfat and 3.95% protein, and the ability to thrive on locally produced fodder. Bulls are also small, ranging from 540 to 820 kg, and are very aggressive for breeding purposes

About the Farm

This station is one among the seven Cattle Breeding Farms, established in the year 1972 by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries to produce high pedigree male calves of Jersey breed to cater the needs of the farmers, States A.H. Departments/Union Territories/Non-governmental organizations and persons engaged in cattle development work.

Objectives

- a. Progressive genetic improvement of Jersey breed for improvement in the milk production following scientific methods.
- b. Production and distribution of superior pedigreed bulls for using them in production of frozen semen doses and natural services in the state cattle and buffalo breeding programme / projects in the country.
- c. Training/Demonstration of scientific breeding and farm management practices to the farmers.

Location

This farm is situated in the hilly zone of the remote tribal district of Koraput in Odisha. The H.A.L. an enterprise of Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India is a neighbouring organization. The State capital Bhubaneswar is situated at about 550 kms, Vizianagaram – 130 kms., Visakhapatnam Rly. Station & Air port – 200 kms.

Fisheries Activities at a Glance

The Koraput district is located on section of Eastern Ghat in 2-Agro Climatic Zone, namely

a) Eastern Ghat High land (Koraput Sub-Division)-

Except Bandhugaon block, remaining blocks are not potential for tank pisciculture due to poor quality of soil and low water retaining capacity. Due to hilly terrain water hardly remains for 6-8 months in a year.

b) South-Eastern Ghat Zone (Jeypore Sub-division)-

(Blocks of Jeypore, Boriguma, Boipariguda, Kundra and Kotpad)
Except Boipariguda block all blocks are suitable for aquaculture.

The Fish Farmers' Development Agency (FFDA), Koraput came into existence from 03.10.1984 under the chairmanship of the Collector and District Magistrate, Koraput.

The Fisheries Department in Koraput District is headed by District Fisheries Officer -cum-Chief .Executive. Officer, FFDA (Koraput). For fishery development at grass-root level, Asst. Fisheries Officers ,Junior Fisheries Technical Assist are posted under the control of BDOs in different Blocks of the district.

The Primary objectives of the District Fishery Organization are -

- a. To boost fish production of the district by utilizing the existing and creating feasible water bodies as well as by implementing scientific method of pisciculture in private & GP ponds , Minor Irrigation Projects (MIP) and reservoirs .

- b. to provide quality fish seed at reasonable rate
- c. to motivate and train unemployed youth and fish farmer and entrepreneur on scientific methods of fish farming that provides self employment to the unemployed, through suitable awareness camps, trainings & exposure visits and also by providing incentives as subsidy
- d. to strengthen village women organized through SHGs by providing gainful employment through fish culture
- e. to strengthen traditional fish farmer through adoption of intensive and composite integrated fish farming
- f. to strengthen the traditional fishermen with advanced method of fish catching from river, canal, reservoirs, ponds etc.
- g. to substitute traditional methods of fishing by advanced fishing technology

The district has got good number of GP, revenue and private tanks, most of which are seasonal, need renovation for taking up semi intensive and intensive fish culture. Besides, there are a number of M.I.P.s and reservoirs in the district, which can be suitably utilized for freshwater fisheries. The water area available in the district is about 9500 Ha, out of which about 5675.76 ha. are feasible for pisciculture .In sixteen Minor Irrigation Projects with an area of 329 hectares capture fishery is developed with stocking of fingerlings. Similarly in three big reservoirs namely Upper Kolab (3500 hectares) Muran (tributary of Indrabati 600 hectares) and Jalaput (Machhkund river 3462 hectares) capture fishery is taken up.

Water Area

SI.No.	Category	Total Water Area in Ha.		Feasible Water Area in Ha.	
		No	Area	No	Area
01	Ponds / Tanks	3073	1592.44	2226	1273.00
02	MIPs	16	329.00	15	272.00
03	Reservoirs	3	7562.00	2	4100.00
04	Swamps & Water logged area	9	31.56	8	30.76
	Total	3101	9515.00	2251	5675.76

Fish Production in Koraput District

SI. No.	Category	No	Area (Ha)	Fish production (MT)
01	Ponds/ Tanks	2224	1260.30	3470.67
02	MIPs / Reservoirs	19	7891.00	708.28
03	River & Canals			190.06
	Total	2243	9151.30	4369.01 MT

FISH SEED HATCHERIES & FARMS

There is a Govt. Fish farms in the district at Jeypore, with the prime objective of producing fish seeds catering to seed demand of the district. Jeypore fish farm is only breeding farm having a Chinese circular hatchery, which produces quality spawn and fry and cater to the fry demand of the entire district. The total area of Jeypore fish farm is 17.57 Ac. as per the details given below.

Total water area (Ac.)	Water area available for pisciculture (Ac.)						Total	
	NT (nursery tanks)		RT (rearing tanks)		ST (stocking tanks)			
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
17.57	39	7.78	6	4.75	4	5.31	49	17.57

Besides, there is a fry rearing centre at Kotpad (Area – 2.08 Ac.), which was run by Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation till 2013-14. The said farm has been leased out to a private party during the year, 2014-15 for supplying fish seed to the needy farmers.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED SCHEMES TO BOOST FISH PRODUCTION

Development of Tank Fishery through FFDA

FFDA aims at increasing cultivable water area in feasible private lands through bank finance or through the own sources of the beneficiaries with 45-50% subsidy assistance. FFDA also provides 10 days intensive training to progressive fish farmers on scientific method of fish farming. Scale of finance and subsidy admissible in various category of FFDA finance are as follows.

Sl. No	Category	Unit	Project Cost (Rs)	Subsidy (Rs)	
				Gen	SC/ST
1	Construction of New Pond	1-Acre	1,20,000/-	54000/-	60,000/-
2	Renovation of Old Pond	1-Acre	30,000/-	13500/-	15000/-
a.	Input cost for fish culture	1-Acre	20,000/-	9,000/-	10,000/-
3	Fish Seed Hatchery	10 M seed	Rs 12 lakh	Rs 4.80 lakh	

Development of Tank Fishery through Nmps (National Mission for Protein Supplement)

Under this scheme a beneficiary has to excavate new tank of minimum 1.00 ha. and maximum 5.00 ha water area through bank finance or out of own source funds. The project cost will be Rs. 4.00 lakh/ha and the beneficiaries of all categories are eligible for 50% subsidy. In addition to subsidy the beneficiaries are eligible for 5% interest subvention for timely and regular repayment of loans under the above schemes.

CAE (Commercial Agri-enterprises (under State Agriculture Policy, 2013))

Under this scheme a beneficiary has to excavate new tank of minimum of 0.40 Ha (1.00 Ac.) water area and take up commercial fish production. The project can be funded through bank finance or own source. The project cost is Rs.7.00 lakh / Ha. and all category of beneficiaries are eligible for 50 % subsidy. Besides excavation of tanks the beneficiaries can avail projects like fish seed hatchery, fish feed plant and fisheries equipments/machineries under this scheme as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Items	Pattern of assistance
1	Aerators for intensive aquaculture in fresh water	50% of cost - max. of Rs.90000/ha
2	Ice Boxes for preservation of fish	50% of cost-max.. of Rs.50000/unit
3	Setting of ice plant/fake ice plant, cold storage & insulated van	50% of cost- max. of Rs.25.00 lakh/unit
4	Mini fish feed meal plant for aquaculture	50% of cost-max. of Rs.1.50 lakh/unit
5	Establishment of One stop Aqua shop for promotion of intensive aquaculture	50% of cost- max. of Rs.2.50 lakh/unit
6	Fisheries equipments like net, water testing kit, water pump, transportation vehicle used for fisheries and allied work, oxygen equipment etc.	50% of cost- max. of Rs.1.00 lakh/unit
7	Private lift irrigation points/ tanks under Jananidhi Yojana minimum 0.40 ha(a)Shallow tube well (b) Deep bore well	50% of cost-max. of Rs.0.20 lakh/unit 75% of project cost-max of Rs.50000(Excluding cost of electrification)
8	Tractor up to 40 PTO HP	50% of cost- max. of Rs.0.90 lakh/unit
9	Power Tiller (8 BHP and above)	50% of cost- max. of Rs.0.75 lakh/unit

Short Term Credit in Pisciculture (like Crop Loan in Agriculture)

The short term credit (i.e., repayment period 12 months) facility in pisciculture in the line of 'Crop Loan' in agriculture is available to any individual / SHG having own tank or have taken GP tank on lease for adopting scientific pisciculture. The maximum limit of finance under short term credit is Rs 80,000/- per acre and there is no provision of subsidy in this scheme. However, there is interest subvention of 3% is available on timely repayment of loans out of 7% interest rate. Therefore, a beneficiary has to pay 4% interest on his loan.

MUY (Matshyajibi Unnayana Yojana)

- a. Supply of Net & Boat for reservoir fishing with unit cost of Rs.40000.00 having 50% subsidy.

- b. Supply of marketing infrastructure units like Bicycle/Moped/Auto with Ice box at subsidized rates.
- c. Revolving fund assistance to Women SHGs @Rs.5000.00 / SHG.
- d. Scholarship to meritorious students of fishermen community
- e. Supply of free SIM cards for empowering fishermen through voice messages.
- f. Cage culture projects in reservoirs linked with subsidy
- g. Providing 4 decimal homestead land to land less people
- h. Construction of dwelling houses under Mo Kudia Yojana for fishermen
- i. Construction of dwelling houses under Matshyajibi Basagrauha Yojana
- j. Assistance to fishermen for fatal diseases
- k. Health insurance up to Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided to fishermen families of 5 members under Biju Krushak Kalayan Yojana.

Development of Reservoir Fishery under NFDB / SC, ST Development Department Programme

The Upper Kolab Reservoir, Muran Reservoir (Part of Indravati), Kodigaon MIP & Jagannath Sagar MIP have been taken up for stocking of advanced fingerlings under NFDB Reservoir Fishery Development programme during the year 2015-16 in order to boost fish production.

Coverage of Fishermen under Group Accident Insurance Scheme

There are 8575 Nos. of Fishermen / Fisher women who are covered under Group Accident Insurance Scheme during the year 2014-15 free of cost. During 2014-15, there was production of 338 lakhs of spawn, fish fry \ fingerling of 83.89 lakhs '. There was stocking of 243.66 lakhs of fry and fingerlings by the Department, OPDC and private producers. In reservoirs, there was a stocking of 24.44 lakhs of fingerlings.

Constraints in Fishery Development

About 50% of G.P. tanks in the district dry in the month of February onwards requiring renovation so as to improve water retentivity in order to add fishery potential in the district. All the feasible GP tanks need to be leased out on long term basis of 3-5 years instead of 1 year. As these are community tanks having multifarious use by the villagers, there can be only semi intensive culture as intensive pisciculture in community tanks will make the water unusable for the village folk inviting resistance from them. Bank finance for fishery schemes needs to be made easier i.e. joint ROR/SC, ST

land could be considered for mortgage as most of the rural farmers possess joint land records. Field functionaries in all the blocks are required. Presently only Jeypore, Borigumma, Kundra, Koraput and Semiliguda blocks are having fishery field functionaries.

Natural Calamities and Disaster Management

Koraput district is situated to the west of Eastern Ghats Mountain range and bordering to Andhra Pradesh. Since time immemorial this district has never faced any ravages due to severe cyclone but only heavy rain. But during the year 2014, it has come across a severe cyclone namely Hud Hud followed by heavy rain which had caused havoc in all the 14 blocks of this district in which 10624 number of families in 1412 villages were affected. The District Administration was forced to evacuate 6.7 lakh people to the safer places (Cyclone Shelter). After receipt of warning from Indian Metrological Department, district administration was fully prepared to face any eventuality owing to the said cyclone for which it could manage to handle with zero casualty and minimum loss of property. Relief and rescue operation involving the whole machinery of the district administration including that of Police, Fire Brigade, Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force, National Disaster Response Force team etc. was in full swing. Due to the effective management, district administration could manage to bring the situation under control in a short period. The affected families were supplied with adequate quantities of polythene for shelter and cooked food in free kitchen. and house building assistance, clothing & utensils were also provided within a short span of time.

Two major rivers namely Kolab and Indravati are flowing through the district and at times due to heavy incessant rain the water level surges and causes flood. The block administration are usually kept in readiness with adequate stock of rescue and relief materials to assist the marooned people and evacuate them to safer places with provision of free kitchen.

Prior to 1980, this district had dense forest in major parts which improved the water retention capacity of soil. The climatic condition has been changing due to deforestation, setting up of industries, increase of vehicular traffics, increase of mining activities etc. This has its negative impact on agriculture and also on the economy of the people. Unlike the coastal districts of the state, this district experiences less number of natural calamities. Being situated within the region of cyclonic disturbances of the Bay of Bengal, it is frequently visited by storms in the monsoon. The storm is generally accompanied by heavy rains and thunder as the district is situated in the Eastern Ghat mountain ranges. After rainfall, almost all the rivers swell and flood. The annual precipitation is more due to presence of high

mountains and forests. With heavy rains the mountain streams swell and become unfavorable for some time. But due to high gradient of surface, the water is drained out in an hour or two after the cessation of rains. Drainage of water of mountain streams is generally mountain-valleys which are very thinly populated; the river-valley being steep, cultivation there is thin. Flood in rivers, therefore, does not cause great loss except occasionally in big mountain-rivers like Kolab and Machkund with surging water level at times crossing the bank. In October 1931, water level in these two rivers rose to unprecedented height due to abnormal rainfall of 21" in a single day at Pottangi. Measurements at the Bagara waterfalls showed that the discharge of the Kolab river water near the present site of present river dam reached the figure of 3 lakh cusecs. The Machkund rose to 40 feet above its summer level at Kondakamberu (now in Malkangiri district) and swept away the travelers bungalow which had been built on a height presumed to be safe from floods. Villagers living on the banks of these rivers can tell of similar experience in the past, of which the worst was in 1914.

Another major river, Indravati, causes damage to crops in the years of heavy rain as it flows on comparatively plain lands. Indravati spreads to a large water reservoir on the plains of Kotpad Block area. Loss of crops has been reported to have occurred in the years of heavy rain. The gradient of the rivers in these areas being more than that of plain areas, water drains out swiftly leaving silt deposit on the lands and crops are raised again on the field. During the floods of 1956, the kitchen of the rest shed erected by the side of the river Kolab at Gupteswar was completely washed away and the rest-shed could withstand the ravages of flood with much difficulty. The flood swept away the crops of the valley of Indravati once.

There was heavy rainfall throughout the district continuing from the evening of 1st July 1956. The rainfall during the first five days was 19.51 inches at Jeypore, 11 inches at Malkangiri, 17.29 inches at Nowrangpur and 17.25 inches at Koraput. It was 10 inches on an average in the district during 48 hours ending on 2nd July 1956. The rainfall was the heaviest on 2nd July 1956 and the rivers, Indravati and Kolab swelled up to abnormal levels on that day. The rate of rise in the Indravati was alarming. These rivers over topped their banks in the evening of 2nd July 1956 and deluged the lower portion of the countryside on both the banks by the morning of 3rd July 1956, About 100 square miles in the Indravati basin remained under water for more than 48 hours. In the low-lying paddy fields water remained much longer. As a result of this flood, an area of about 36,020 acres of cultivated land with a population of 42,000 was affected, 3,617 acres of land was sand-cast, 667 houses were damaged and causality of six persons. There were 5 breaches in the river embankments.

In July 1962, another heavy rainfall occurred in the district to the western part of the Ghats causing floods in all the local rivers. Rainfall was most intense to the immediate west of the Ghats which obstructed the heavy cloud wave. Between 9th and 10th of the month, Jeypore received more than 22 inches of rainfall. Because of the heavy falls and the resultant floods thousand acres of cultivated land were overcast with sand.

Though floods are not so damaging, drought resulting from failure of rains has been a source of calamity during the last few years. In 1954 the district had less amount of rainfall and there was a general decline in crop yield. The general loss was assessed at 25 per cent. This affected 55,000 acres of land and 1,88,224 people.

In 1957, rains completely ceased after September and the paddy and ragi crops were hard-hit. A number of water pumps were provided by the State Government to partially restore the crops by pumping to the fields from what so ever water sources were available.

There has been no occurrence of a famine because of the sparse population and food grains produced are always surplus. In 1919, there was famine in Visakhapatnam areas and scarcity was felt in this district due to heavy export of food grains. The hill tribes were tempted to sell away their produce at high price. This was checked by prohibition of export of food grains and the Maharaja of Jeypore helped to tide over the critical period by releasing a part of his large accumulation of food grains from his granary for sale.

Hazards and Disaster Management Response

Vulnerability of the Koraput District towards disasters, both natural and man- made is widely recognized. The district is vulnerable towards natural disasters like cyclone, flood, flash flood, drought,land slide, hail storm, whirl wind, lightning, fire hazards., Forest Fire & capsizing of boats in reservoirs also occur .

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) has been envisaged as a plan of preparedness whereby on receipt of a signal of an impending disaster, the system would simultaneously galvanize and activates the mechanism for response and mitigation without loss of crucial time. This would involve all the participating managers to know in advance the task assigned to them and the manner of response. Identification of available resources including manpower, material, equipment and adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers are prerequisites to successful operation of the District Disaster Management Plan.

The District Disaster Management Plan in essence prescribes the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in which the implementation of efforts on ground is well laid down. Activities such as evacuation, search and rescue, temporary shelter, food, drinking water, clothing, health, sanitation and Law & Order are given prime importance. Communications accessibility and public information, that are important components of disaster management, would follow on the activation of the District Disaster Management Plan. These activities are common to all types of disasters and require subdivision and preparation of sub action plans by each specified authorities. Each sub group has been requested to work out the District Disaster Management Plan mechanism relevant to their group of disasters. The District Disaster Management Plan requires the disaster managers to -

- a. Evolve an effective signal/warning mechanism
- b. Identify activities at their levels
- c. Identify sub activities under each activity/level of activity
- d. Specify authorities for each level of activity and sub activity
- e. Determine the response time for each activity
- f. Workout individual plans of each specified authority to achieve activation as per the response time.
- g. Have quick response terms for each specified authority
- h. Have alternative plans and contingency measures
- i. Provide appropriate administrative and financial delegation to make the response mechanism functional viable Undergo preparedness drills.

The Disaster Management Plans have been formulated starting from the village level up to the District level. The plan clearly indicates the role and responsibility of each player of the team. The Collector at the district level, Sub-Collector at the Sub-Divisional level and the BDO at the Block level will head the team. The Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat (G P) as a people's representative is the key player in GP level and the Community with guidance of Village Disaster Management committee formulates and carries out this plan in the village level. Civil society organizations also play a vital role during the implementation of this plan in the field.

District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

In response to the Notification No. 46229 / R&D.M. Dated 12.11.2010 of the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Government of Odisha, the District Disaster Management Authority in respect of this district

has been formed consisting of 1. Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput, Chairperson, 2. President, Zilla Parishad, Co-Chairperson, 3. Superintendent of Police, Member, 4. Chief District Medical Officer, Member, 5. Executive Engineer in charge, Embankments, Member, 6. Addl. Dist. Magistrate, in charge of Emergency, Chief Executive Officer, 7. Executive Engineer, Rural Development Department, Member, 8. Project Director, District Rural Development Agency, Member & 9. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Member

Disaster Incidence in the District

Based on the previous disasters experiences of the district in the past, probability of flood ranks first. Accordingly the occurrence of other disasters such as cyclone, fire accident, drought, epidemic and earthquake rank as orderly mentioned.

River

Jeypore sub-division of the district is on plains generally affected by flood where as Koraput sub-division covered under hilly terrains experience less flood than that of Jeypore Sub-Division.

Indravati

The river Indrabati has its danger level of 544.84 m. at village Basuli and affects 24 villages of Kotpad Block & Johra Nala having its danger level 545.2 m. at village Surli and affects 14 villages of Borigumma Block. Very often these rivers cause flood in low laying areas of Kotpad Block. Similarly flood occurs in the river Kolab & its tributaries and affects thirty one villages in Jeypore, Boipariguda and of Kundra blocks of the district. In addition to the 11 villages of Kotpad block are identified as low lying areas (likely marooned villages) due to discharging of excess water by Indravati..

Cyclone and Flood Shelters

Keeping in view of the vulnerability of flood and cyclone three rescue centers are setup at Balia in Jeypore Tahasil, Sadaranga in Kotpad Tahasil & Bhitrabadi in Borigumma Tahasil of this district. Beside the above, at the time of need all School buildings, G.P. Ghar & Rajiv Gandhi Seba Kendras are utilized as shelter during natural disasters.

Vulnerable areas For Chemical and Industrial Disasters

The major Industries setup in the district are Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Sunabeda, Natinal Aluminum Company, Damanjodi, Sewa Paper Mills, Jeypore & Gajapati Cements, Ampavalli which emit hazardous gases and effluent that may affect adversely to the people as well as the ecology.

The peripheries of industries present in the district are prone to chemical or industrial hazards. The list of GPs and villages, industry wise is given as detailed for industries in particular here under. So the vulnerability to hazards of chemical emission and discharge is quite a lot. Peripheral villages to the industries are mostly from the Koraput, Semiliguda, Jeypore, Kundra, Boriguma Blocks of the district.

Earth Moving and Road Cleaning Equipments

In order to over come affects of disasters, the Earth Moving and Road cleaning equipments which are with Odisha Diasater Rapid Action Force (3rd Bn. Odisha State Armed Police),National Aluminium Company, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Executive Engineer, Works Department in the District, the details of description and address of the concerned persons are in the India Disaster Resource Network .

Action Plan to Meet Disasterous Situation (Flood/Cyclon/Epidemic) in the Koraput District for the year 2015.

Taking into consideration of past experience especially during HUD HUD-2014 an action plan is prepared in the district for the year 2015 to combat the Natural Calamities. The line department officials and all concerned of this district are instructed to remain alert and make necessary arrangements to meet the emergency situation of Natural Calamities as and when required. Necessary preventive health measures are being taken up well in advance to complete the arrangements before the onset of rainy season. The arrangements are made specially at the most vulnerable points along with the medicines and disinfectants.

FLOOD/ CYCLONE/ EPIDEMIC ZONE

Epidemic Zone

Calamity occurs due to spread of epidemic in the district affecting its vulnerable population.

For smooth management of work of this district is divided in to seven zones and each Zone is kept under the control of Zonal Medical Officer to take immediate steps as and when required. Again each Zone is Sub-divided in to some sectors and the Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre / Upgraded Public Health Centre, Medical Officers act as Sector Medical Officer of their concerned sectors with assistance of Para Medical Staff in carrying out the preventive and curative health measures at the time of need.

Stock of emergency medicines and disinfectants are kept with the Zonal Medical Officers for utilization of the same during the emergency. The

Zonal Medical Officer can use the medicines without waiting for instructions from the district office and Zonal Medical Officer is also authorized to issue instructions to the Sector Medical Officer to avail the Vehicle from the concerned Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre / Upgraded Public Health Centre to attend the emergency as and when required.

Sector Medical Officer

The Medical Officer in Charge of each Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre / Upgraded Public Health Centre who are the Sector Medical Officer of the respective institutions are instructed to divide their respective areas into sub-centre's according to availability of Medical Officers and Supervisor in their institutions and each sub-centers are being kept under responsibility of the Medical Officer or a Supervisor. The Medical Officer, Supervisors and other Para Medical staffs of respective sector carry out the preventive & curative health measures at the time of need. The Staff remain vigilant and they remain prepared to rush to the epidemic / outbreak areas within a short notice. Advance health measure and disinfection of all drinking water sources are being carried out before the rainy season in co-ordination with RWSS Department, Koraput. Daily epidemic reports being submitted to the A.D.M.O (PH), Koraput with a copy to the Zonal Medical Officers concerned during period of epidemic / outbreak. The CDMO should form a District Task Force Team in this regard and intimate to district administration.

Mobile Team

One Mobile Team is being formed at the district level and they rush to the field as and when required without any delay.

Besides the above, one emergency medical unit is being formed at the Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre / Upgraded Public Health Centre level and they attend the epidemic affected area whenever the situation arises. There are fourteen Mobile Health Unit under Zilla Swastya Seba Samiti, Koraput which are instructed to move to the affected areas in consultation with sector Medical Officers. They make camp at the affected areas if needed and render treatment & take preventive measures. The Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre Medical Officer are instructed to utilise the services of the Mobile Health Unit teams.

Medicines and Disinfectants

The Medical Officer of each Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre / Upgraded Public Health Centre is required to receive the common medicines like O.R.S packets, Tetracycline Caps/Intra Vein Fluids etc. and disinfectants like bleaching powder, phenyl etc. from Asst. Dist Medical Officer, (Public Health/ Malaria/ Fileria/ Leprosy) Koraput as per the

requirement by deputing their staff. The Medicines will be sent well in advance before rainy season and it will be kept in suitable places especially in un-approachable areas where it can be used without delay at the time of need. The following concerned Public Health Centre/Community Health Centre / Upgraded Public Health Centre Medical Officers are requested to store the Medicines and disinfectants in the unapproachable areas before the Rainy Season. The Chief District Medical Officer, Koraput to ensure the distribution and availability of disinfectants and life savings drugs at the grass root level.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Collector and District Magistrate

The Collector & District Magistrate is the chief of the District Disaster Management Committee under whose direction and supervision the entire district administration rises up to the occasion at the time of need. Soon after receipt of warning from Indian Metrological Department the district magistrate call preparatory meetings of all concerned departments to monitor the situation and assign specific duties to concerned officers for rescue, evacuation & management of the effects of the Disaster to minimize the loss of life and property. In this process voluntary organizations like National Cadet Crops, Nehuru Yubak Kendra, National Social Service and Non Government Organisation as well as local people representative are being involved in the process. .

Inland Water Transport Facility in Koraput

Rivers of Koraput are known as lifeline in the district since time immemorial having deep river-bed requiring means of conveyance on water bodies. In early ages, the inhabitants were using dry wood logs to cross the river. At the later stage, they could manufacture country boats called as “**Padhau & Vela**” and they used the country boats to cross water bodies and fishing purpose which was used as a means of conveyance. But such conveyance was not safe and caused drowning very often. Now a days people became civilized and tried to improve the means of conveyance on water bodies which took birth to wooden boats which is being used in all most all water bodies in this district. Machkund Dam Project was completed in the year 1955 which submerged a large area and created a water body which called as Machkund reservoir necessitating use of boats for regular conveyance of tribal people living in the cut off area for their day to day livelihood. Upper Kolab Multi purpose Project was constructed and completed in the year 1986 and formed a large water body cutting off different villages of Koraput, district from the main land in Semiliguda, Nandapur & Lamtaput blocks. Similarly the Indravati Project was constructed during the year 1999 and a dam at Muran in Dasamantapur Block was constructed at the upper catchment area of river Indravati for which a large

section of people of the block & neighboring district of Nabarangpur depend on country boats to cross the dam.

Since 2010, 53 wooden boats including five motorized boats are plying in different water bodies of this district. After the boat tragedy in Sambalpur district during 2013, the district administration of Koraput became alert to prevent any such mishap in the water bodies and strictly followed the Odisha Boat Rules, 2004. In this connection, the Administration has provided further 30 number of sophisticated wooden boats with adequate life saving equipments like life jackets, life buoys, fire extinguishers & First Aid box at its own cost. Besides, all the boats with crew are being covered under insurance scheme. The boats are registered with the Director, Inland Water Transport, Odisha. Enforcement machinery is there to prevent the overloading & unauthorized plying of boats. Display boards in each ghat has been exhibited for information of general public about the timing of movement of boats, fare & safety laden capacity of the boat to make aware of the journey to the passengers. Apart from the above, one Lunch and one rescue boat are provided by the Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha for use at the time of exigencies and two boat men are appointed for this purpose.

CHAPTER - VIII

INDUSTRIES & MINING

History & Evolution of Industry in the District

The district is adequately endowed with significant mineral deposits like Bauxite, Black granite, Red orcher, Granite, Quartz, limestone, Dolomite, Clay and Mica etc. Lack of skilled labour, capital, industrial Infrastructure combined with geographical isolation makes the district of Koraput relatively industrially backward. With the district abounding in mineral wealth and forests there are only five large scale industries located in the district manufacturing & processing alumina, paper, cement, aeronautic engine and hydro electricity. The general pattern of non-agricultural employment, however, leans heavily towards small-scale and household industries. However the district with abundant forest and mineral resources coupled with surplus unskilled & semi-skilled labour has a great potential for the development of new industries.

Power Production Resources

Hydro

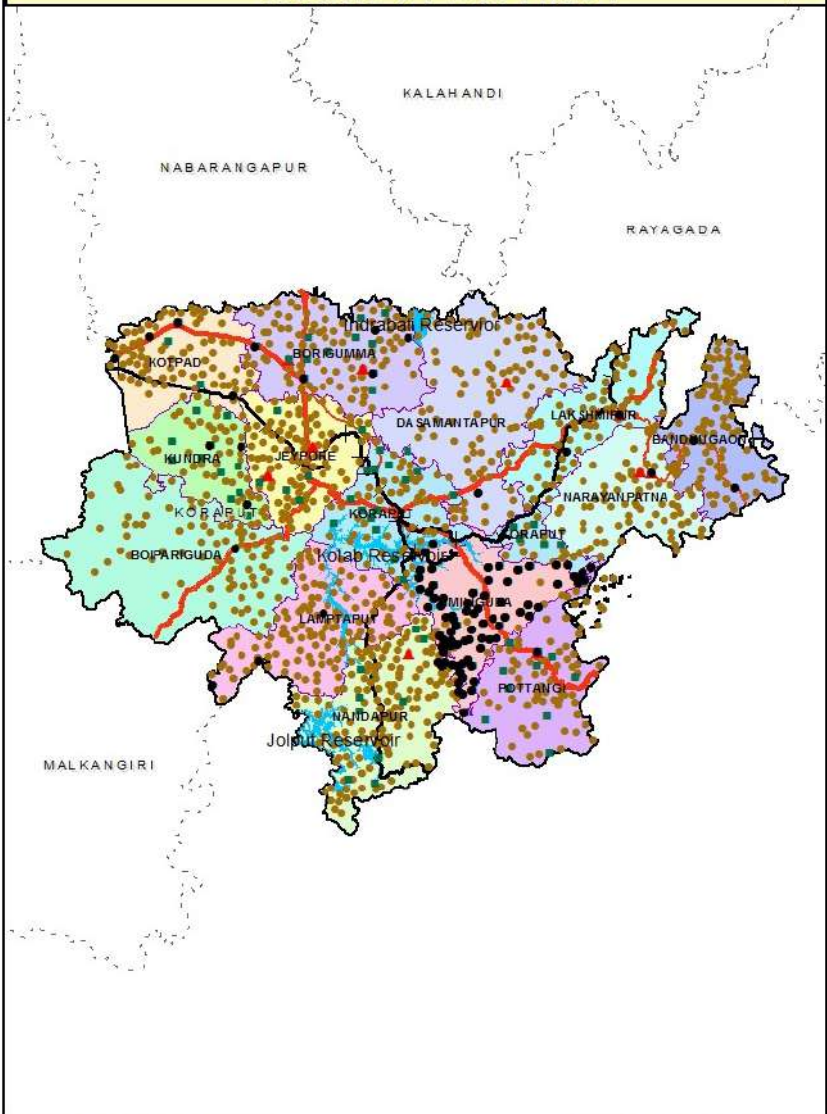
The hilly terrain & perennial streams are ideal for hydro electricity generation. The District is home to two Major & One Small Hydro electricity project.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Project

The Machkund river flowing at an elevation of 3,000feet has been dammed at Jalaput to form the Jalaput reservoir and at Duduma it has been diverted by a diversion weir and through a series of tunnels to produce a head of 850 feet over the power house where hydro-electric power is generated.

Machkund Hydro-electric Project is a joint project governments of the Odisha and the then Andhra Pradesh Government. Each State has full right to the use of 50 per cent of the ultimate power generated by the project, but according to the inter-State agreement the Government of Odisha transferred to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for a period of 99 years from the date of signing of the agreement (on 14th January 1946) with Odisha's right to use 20 per cent of the ultimate power generated by the project and on the expiry of the period of 99 years the Government of Odisha shall be entitled to claim 50 per cent of the total power generated. The installed capacity of Machkund Power Project as envisaged in the project is 120 MW of Power.

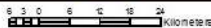
INFRASTRUCTURE MAP KORAPUT DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- INDUSTRIES
- ▲ COLLEGE
- SCHOOL
- BANK
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- RESERVOIR / DAM

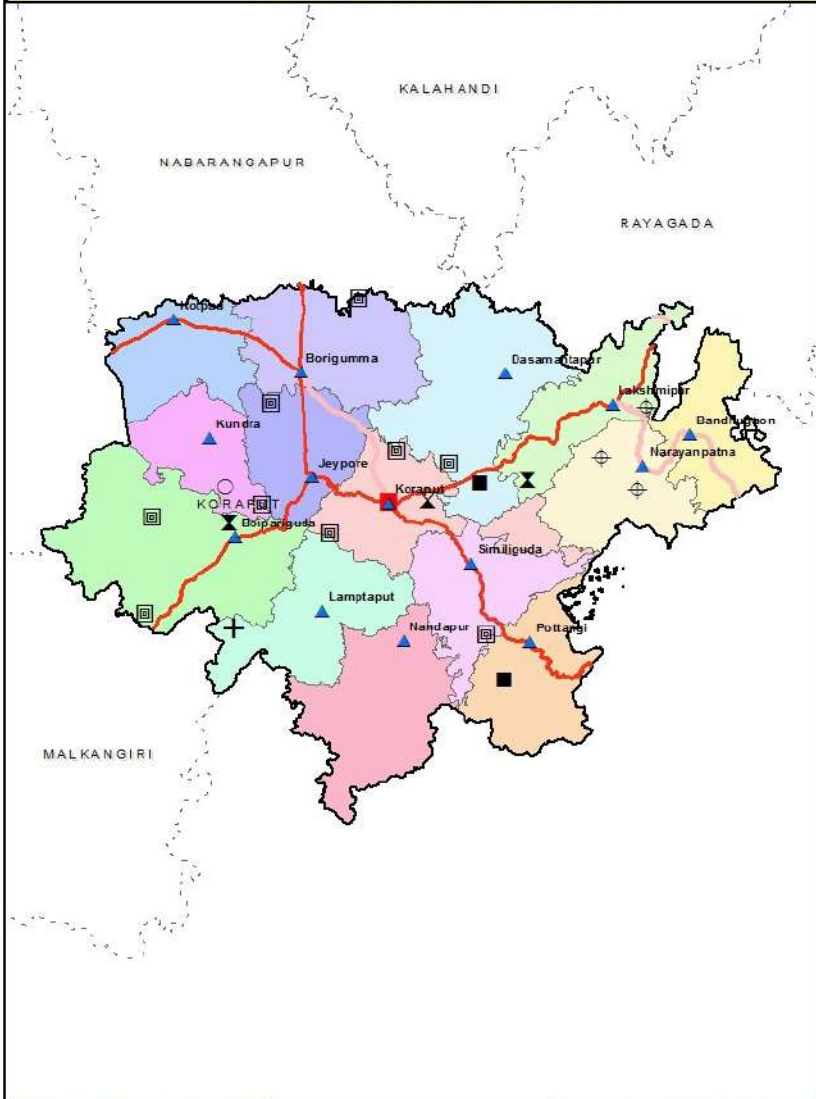
SCALE



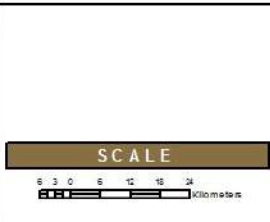
INDEX MAP



MINERAL RESOURCES MAP KORAPUT DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
■ DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	■ IRONITE
▲ BLOCK HEADQUARTERS	■ LEAD ORE
— NATIONAL HIGHWAY	■ LIME STONE
— STATE HIGHWAY	■ NON FERROUS ORE
 DISTRICT BOUNDARY	■ MGS
● GASATES	■ MCKNL
○ QUARTZ	■ COBRE
○ CHINA CLAY	■ PLATINUM
○ CHROME	■ TIN
○ FIRE CLAY	■ VANADIFEROUS MAGNETITE
○ SEMI STONE	■ VERMICULITE
○ GRAPHITE	■ ZINC, SILITE, MANGLETE
○ ROLY ORE	



Upper Kolab Hydro-Electric Project

Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project was taken up for execution in the year 1976 by the Irrigation and Power Department, Govt of Odisha at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.63 Crores. This Project is utilizing the water potential of river 'KOLAB' a tributary of river Godavari. It is a multipurpose project aimed at generation of 320 MW Hydro Electric Power, providing irrigation facilities to 47,985 H.A. by lift and canal irrigation and supplying drinking water to the towns of Damanjodi, Koraput, Sunabeda and Jeypore .

The Project has got a potential of producing 95 MW of firm power with a generation of 832.2 million units and power is fed to the general grid at the Jeypore sub-station. Flow irrigation is provided to an ayacut of 47985 H.A of C.C.A in Jeypore, Borigumma & Kotpadtahsils. Jeypore main canal is designed to carry additional discharge for irrigation for 22267 H.A of C.C.A at higher contours upto Telengiri river. This lift ayacut will be developed in second stage. Drinking water supply for Jeypore town is pumped from the 'Satiguda Pond' by the State Public Health Engineering Organization. The reservoir is ideal for the development of pisciculture as the water spread area of over 114 sq km is to provide recreational facilities for people of Jeypore, Koraput and Sunabeda towns. The Project also attracts tourists, being so close to the National Highway and rail head.

Middle Kolab Small Hydro Electric Project

It is located at Tentuligumma of Boipariguda Block, Middle Kolab Small Hydro Electric Project was commissioned by Hyderabad based Minakshi Power Pvt. Limited in the year of 2011. This small Hydro Electric project located on Kolab River with an installed capacity of 25m.w (2x12.5) is built at the cost of Rs.112.10 crore including power evacuation. The entire power generated from the project is sold to West Bengal.

Thermal Power

The district doesn't have any independent thermal power plant. However it has three small coal fired thermal power plants integrated to the industrial units.

The Refinery unit of NALCO at Damanjodi has coal fired thermal power plant with installed capacity of 74MW (18.5x4). The power generated from the plant feeds the refinery unit & mining operation. Surplus power is used for consumption in the township & is also sold to the state grid.

The BILT Graphics Paper Products Limited, located adjacent to Jeyporetown also has a captive power plant of 13 MW. Similarly Sunabeda

Unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd has a 2 MW power generation capacity primarily used for consumption in plant & township.

Renewable Energy Sources

The major activity in the field of renewable energy such as solar, wind & biogas is done through Renewable Energy Cell, DRDA, Koraput. Additionally some Non-Government organizations do play a minor role in the sector.

The Rural Electrification (RE) Cell through its Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) have installed 3441 home lights & 312 street lights in 68 villages of 11 blocks of the district. It also has till date installed 108 units of solar energy based Dual Pumps for drinking purpose in ten different blocks of the district. Towards its drive for clean energy, the RE Cell has completed installation of 2.5 Kwp Solar Power Backup system in 7 Police station of the district.

Mines and Minerals, Extraction of Minerals, Mineral Processing

The principal economic mineral deposits of Koraput district are Limestone & Bauxite, besides these, occurrence of China clay, NephelineSynite, Gold, Black & Multi colored rocks named as Decorative Stone are also found in this district.

Important mines of Koraput district

Panchpatmali Bauxite Mines of M/s. National Aluminum and Co. Ltd.

Panchpatmali bauxite mines of M/s. National Aluminum Company Ltd. (NACO) , a Government of India public enterprise at Damanjodi is the main producer of bauxite in the district. Another mine (South Block) of Panchpatmali is kept reserve for future exploitation. The weigh to-meter attached to the conveyor belt at Panchpatmali is checked at a regular interval.

Maliparbat Bauxite Mines of M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd.

One Mining Lease has been executed in favour of M/s. Hindalco Industries Ltd. covering an area of 268.11 Hectares in village Aligaon etc. (Maliparbat) of Koraput district. The said lease is also working.

Ampavally Limestone Mines of M/s. Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. and M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd.

Two Mining Leases have been executed in favour of M/s. Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd (OMC) and M/s. Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of Odisha Ltd. covering an area of 1300.79 hectors and 285.429 hectors respectively. Out of 2 nos. of Mining Leases, one Mining Lease of M/s. I.D.C. in working condition.

Granite (Decorative Stone)

Occurrences of Black & Multi-coloured stone (Decorative) are found in Koraput district. Black deposits are mainly occurring around Jeypore in Koraput District. There are a few polishing units existing in Koraput district.

Mineral based & other industries in the District

NALCO, Damanjodi

National Aluminum Company Limited (NALCO) is a Navaratna CPSE (Central Public Sector Undertaking) under Ministry of Mines, Government of India. It was established on 7th January, 1981, with its registered office at Bhubaneswar. It is involved in two major activities at its sites in Koraput as mentioned below.

Bauxite Mining

On Panchpatmali hills of Koraput district in Odisha, a fully mechanized opencast mine is in operation since November, 1985, serving feedstock to Alumina Refinery at Damanjodi located on the foothills. Present capacity of Mines is 68.25 lakh TPA. Panchpatmali plateau stands at elevation of 1154 m to 1366 m above mean sea level. Bauxite occurs over the full length of the Panchpatmali plateau, which spans over 18 kms.

The salient features

- a) Area of deposit - 16 sq. KM
- b) Resource - 310 million tonnes
- c) Ore quality - Alumina 45%, Silica 3%
- d) Mineralogy - Over 90% gibbsitic
- e) Over burden - 3 meters (average)
- f) Ore thickness - 14 meters (average)
- g) Transport - 14.6 KM long, single flight, multi-curve cable belt conveyor of 1800 TPH capacity

Alumina Refinery

The Alumina Refinery is located at Damanjodi, Odisha, approximately 14 KM from the bauxite mine at Panchpatmali. The mined-out bauxite is transported from captive mine to refinery by a 14.6 KM long single-light multi-curve 1800 tones per hour (TPH) capacity cable belt conveyor. The alumina produced is transported to aluminum smelter at Angul (Odisha) and to Vizag (Andhra Pradesh) port by rail. The present capacity of Alumina Refinery is 22.75 lakh TPA. Alumina produced is used to meet Company's requirements for production of primary aluminum at smelter. The surplus alumina is sold to third parties in the export markets.

Salient Features

- a) Atmospheric pressure digestion process
- b) Pre-desalination and inter-stage cooling for higher productivity
- c) Energy efficient fluidized bed calciners
- d) Co-generation of 4x18.5 MW power by use of back pressure turbine in steam generation plant

Manpower Position (As on 31.05.2015)

Sl. No	Unit/ office	Regular manpower		Total	Manpower of contractors engaged in various jobs including projects
		Executives	Non-Executives		
1	Bauxite Mines	118	411	529	574
2	Alumina Refinery	464	1400	1864	2575

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Sunabeda

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Koraput Division, was established during March 1964 under License agreement for manufacturing of MiG-21 Engine with Erstwhile Soviet Union. It has two Divisions

Manufacturing and Overhauling of Su30MKI Fighter Aircraft Engine i.e. AL31FP

Sukhoi Engine Division was established to Manufacture and Overhaul AL31FP engines. Division has started overhaul of AL31FP Engines from 2007 onwards which power the Su30 aircraft. Over last 7 years Division has over hauled more than 150 Engines.

The Division follows the 'Group Technology' with the Engine parts being dismantled, viewed and loaded to different work centers for ROH activities. Regular review of progress through latest IT enabled systems ensures timely completion of assemblies and sub-assemblies of the engines. The stripped components are subject to stringent quality checks using modern technology like CMM, NDT and LASER non-contact measuring equipment. Repair and refurbishing of worn-out parts and sub-assemblies are undertaken by skilled workmen. Division is also manufacturing most of the components in-house, which are required during overhaul. Repairs and Refurbishing Processes include all types of welding including a Manned Argon Chamber welding facility, hard alloy coatings, ultrasonic strain hardening and a large number of protective coatings like Plasma Spray, Detonation Coatings, Vapour Deposition, etc. Assemblies, sub-assemblies and Engine Accessories undergo rigorous functional tests on various Hydraulic, Fuel and

Electrical Rigs. Quality control checks are carried out using various NDT methods, like X-ray, Magna-flux, Dye-penetrant check and ultrasonic inspection besides other conventional techniques. Every manufactured / overhauled Engine undergoes rigorous tests on Engine test beds that simulate all flight conditions.

Overhauling of MiG Series Fighter Aircraft Engine i.e. R25, R29B, RD33.

Since the early 1970, the Division has been overhauling Aero Engines of Various types i.e. R11, R25, R29 and RD33 which power MiG-21FL, MiG-21BIS, MiG-27 and MiG-29 respectively. Over last 4 and half decades Division has overhauled more than 5000 Aero Engines of various types with an aim to ensure maximum aircrafts flying.

The Division follows the 'Group Technology' with the Engine parts being dismantled, viewed and loaded to different work centers for ROH activities. Regular review of progress through latest IT enabled systems ensures timely completion of assemblies and sub-assemblies of the engines. The stripped components are subject to stringent quality checks using modern technology like CMM, NDT and other non-contact measurements. Repair and refurbishing of worn-out parts and sub-assemblies are undertaken by skilled workmen. Division is also manufacturing most of the components in-house, which are required during overhaul. Repairs and Refurbishing Processes include welding, hard alloy coatings, vibro-tumbling, micro-shot peening, ultrasonic strain hardening, nickel alloy powder coating and a large number of protective coatings. Assemblies, sub-assemblies and Engine accessories undergo rigorous functional tests on various Hydraulic, Fuel and Electrical Rigs. Quality control checks are carried out using various NDT methods, like X-ray, Magna-flux, Dye-penetrant check and ultrasonic inspection besides other conventional techniques. Overhaul of accessories is carried out in environmentally controlled rooms. Every manufactured / overhauled Engine undergoes rigorous tests on Engine test beds that simulate all flight conditions. The preliminary and final acceptance test, hot test, endurance test and gas dynamic stability tests are conducted through computerized controls. Electronically assisted throttle, digital and analog read-outs help get real-time simultaneous data and engine parameters during Engine testing.

The plant current strength of manpower is 3660, which includes officers and employees.

Manpower Position (As On 31.05.2015)

Category	Engine Division	Sukhoi Engine Division	Total
Officer	467	349	816
Employees	1511	1333	2844
Total	1978	1682	3660

Toshali Cements, Ampabhali

TOSHALI CEMENTS PVT LTD started its operation in the year 2004. It manufacturers of GAJAPATI Brand cements in its plants in located at Ampavalli , about 16km from Sunki in Pottangi Tahsil off NH-43. It sources limestone from ampabhali limestone mines. The plant has a capacity of 2, 00,000 MT of cement per annum. It primarily manufactures Clinker & Cement.

Manpower Position (as on 31.05.2015)

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female
01	Un-Skilled	6	0
02	Semi-Skilled	19	0
03	Skilled	43	0
04	Highly Skilled	0	0
05	ITI / Diploma	5	0
06	Degree -Eng.	10	0
07	Executive	9	0
08	Probationer / Trainees	5	0

Bilt (Ballarpur Industries Limited) Graphics Paper Products Ltd, Jeypore

The Sewa Papers Mill Limited commissioned in the year 1984 and became sick in the year 1987. However, under the Bureau of Industrial and Finance Restructure (BIFR) reward the Thapar Group of Companies i.e. Ballarpur Industries Limited (Unit Sewa) taken over in the year 1991 and commissioned its production till date. During the year 2012 the company changes its name BILT Graphic Paper Products Limited (Unit Sewa).

This is a unit for manufacturing of copier papers with two paper machines having capacity of production 200MT per day with its install capacity 72000 TPA. We have also a captive power plant of 13 MW capacity and Bleach Pulp Mill capacity of 53217 TPA.

Man Power Position (As On 31.05.2015)

(a) Management Staff	100
(b) Permanent Staff & Workmen	575
(c) Contract Workmen	754
Total-	1429

Cottage, Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The district has infrastructure for growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Industries. The category wise MSME units set up in Koraput district up to the end of March, 2015 are presented below

Categories-Wise MSME Units Set Up In Koraput District during Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Units	Investment in (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment (in number of persons)
1	Food & Allied	1470	6804.61	12755
2	Electrical & Electronics	68	244.43	308
3	Chemical Based	33	76.5	169
4	Engineering metal based	771	3293.18	3396
5	Forest and wood based	63	94.25	1002
6	Glass & Ceramics	16	318.06	1279
7	Textile based	161	119.118	947
8	Leather Units	7	4.9	63
9	Paper & paper products	92	408.11	1147
10	Rubber & plastic	30	158.43	180
11	Repairing & Servicing	1190	3901.43	4334
12	Miscellaneous	500	921.45	1451
13	Stone crusher & Mining	21	216.28	148
14	Essence Oil	3	86.07	45
Total		4425	16646.82	27224

Cluster Development

The following Clusters have been identified for Koraput district.

1. Rice Milling Cluster, Jeypore
2. Cashew Processing Cluster, Jeypore

Rice Milling Cluster

It covers 76 nos. of Paddy Processing industries situated in the district and the diagnostic study report and its implementation is made by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Techno-Craft Organisation (APITCO), Hyderabad. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the cluster will undertake its works as per the draft project report (DPR) with due approval of the MSME Department, Government of India.

Cashew Processing Cluster

It covers 55 nos. of Cashew Processing industries situated in the district and the diagnostic study report and its implementation is made by the APITCO, Hyderabad under supervision of the Directorate of Industries, Cuttack. The SPV of the cluster will undertake its works as per the DPR with due approval of the MSME Department, Government of India.

(Ballarpur Industries Limited) Engineering Cluster

This cluster covers the Engineering units of Sunabeda and Koraput and the Diagnostic Study of the Cluster are in process. The validation of the action plan is yet to be made.

PMEGP (Prime Minsiter Employment Generation Programme)

Basic gudelines under the programme with regad to the eligibility of the enterprenuer are given below.

Qualification	
For projects under Industries sector with investment Rs. 10 lakhs and above	8 th pass
For projects under Service sector with investment Rs. 05 lakhs and above	
Residence	Resident of the District
Income	No Bar
Employment	Per Capita investment should be Rupees1 lakh
Project cost with qualification 8 th pass and above	
Industries Sector	Maximum Rs.25 lakhs
Service sector	Maximum Rs.10 lakhs
Project cost with qualification below 8 th	
Industries Sector	Maximum 10 lakhs
Service sector	Maximum 05 lakhs
Promoters to contribute	
SC/ST/OBC/Women beneficiary	05% of the Project Cost
General Male	10% of the Project Cost
Margin money cum Subsidy to the beneficiary	
SC/ST/OBC/Women beneficiary(Rural Area)	35% of the Project Cost
SC/ST/OBC/Women beneficiary(Urban Area)	25% of the Project Cost
General Male(Rural Area)	25% of the Project Cost
General Male(Urban Area)	15% of the Project Cost

Micro Units set up under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of units disbursed	34	25	37
Units grounded	21	25	16
Amount Invested (Rs in Lakhs)	50.92	189.39	462.90
Employment	119	219	76

Facilities and Benefits under IPR, 2007 / MSMED Policy 2009

Eligible Units under IPR 2007 can avail fiscal incentives as per the following;

- a. Reimbursement of VAT paid up to 05 years.
- b. Interest Subsidy @5% on term loan availed up to 5 years
- c. 100% exemption of Entry tax on procurement of machineries and raw material up to 5 years
- d. 100% xemption of electricity duty up to 5 years
- e. Capital Investment Subsidy @ 10% on fixed cost limited to Rs. 8 lakhs (12% and limited to Rs. 10 lakhs for the entrepreneurs with Diploma and Degree in Engineering qualification)

Promotion of Micro and Small Industries

Promotion of Industries is the most important task of DIC. Identification of products to be manufactured on taking in to consideration of its techno-economic viability and identification of suitable entrepreneurs to take up such industrial activities within their resources are the basic and prime responsibility of the the DIC team to promote the industries in the district with necessary extension of skill and financial inputs.

Koraput district is endowed with surplus natural resources in different sectors like agriculture, horticulture, forest, animal husbandry and bauxite and lime minerals. Assessment of potential under MSME sector with systematic study of various factors on identification of viable and sustainable activities in different scale suitable for different categories of entrepreneurs in different regions of the district has been chalked out and presented below for promotion and growth of such industries in the district.

1. Ancillary & Downstream
2. Agro & Food processing
3. Forest & Wood based
4. Pharmaceutical & Chemicals based
5. Glass & Ceramics based
6. Mechanical & Metallurgical based
7. Electrical & Electronics based
8. Leather Products
9. Textiles based
10. Repairing & Servicing
11. Paper based
12. Plastic based
13. Miscellaneous

Three industrial estates are there in Koraput District as follows:

1. Industrial Estate, Sunabeda
2. Industrial Estate, Kaki, Semiliguda
3. Industrial Estate, Bisoiput, Jeypore

Ancillary and Downstream Industries

Koraput district has four number of large sector mother plants for development of ancillarisation.

A list of products identified for ancillary development basing on the requirement of store items by different mother plants.

NALCO Damanjodi

1. Grinding material
2. Lime
3. Ferric Alum
4. Computer stationary
5. Paint and varnish
6. Machining Jobs

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Sunabeda

1. Cutting Tools
2. Grinding wheels
3. Packing boxes for aero engine and nozzles
4. Carbide tip tools
5. Cutting tools
6. Blade polishing unit
7. Rubber packing
8. Machining jobs
9. Light Engineering Works
10. Zigs and fixture
11. Quartz Powder
12. Silica Gel
13. Computer stationeries
14. Reclamation of used lubricants

Bilt Graphic Paper Products Private Limited, Gaganapur

1. Alum
2. Lime
3. Paper tubes/Cones
4. Card Board cartoon

The Following Ancillary Units are in Operation in Koraput District

Name of the mother Plant	Name of the Ancillary Unit	Product
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Sunabeda	M/s Radhika Printing and Binding Works, Sunabeda	Printing and Binding Works
	M/s ShreeMaa Engineering Works, Sunabeda	Fabrication
	M/s Aurobinda Precession Tools, Sunabeda	Precession Tools and Engineeering Works
	M/s Mallick Engineering, Sunabeda	Precession Tools and Engineeering Works
	M/s Economic Engineering Works, Sunabeda	Engineeering Works
	M/s Shreedevi Cotton Works, Jeypore	Cotton Works
	M/s Zenith Corporation, Boipariguda	Silica Sand
	M/s Reeti Printers, Koraput	Printing and Binding Works
	M/s Kamadhenu Cattle Feeds, Semiliguda	Cattle feed
	M/s Samalji Printing Works, Semiliguda	Printing and Binding Works
Name of the mother Plant	Name of the Ancillary Unit	Product
National Aluminium Company Limited, Damanjodi	M/s National Printers, Damanjodi	Printing and Binding Works
	M/s Shreedevi Cotton works, Jeypore	Cotton works
	M/s Mallick Engineering, Sunabeda	Engineeering Works
	M/s Reeti Printers, Koraput	Printing and Binding Works
	M/s Kamadhenu Cattle Feeds, Semiliguda	Cattle feed
	M/s Jyoti Foundry and workshop, Rayagada	Foundry works
	M/s Jyoti Steel casting works, Rayagada	Engineering Works
	M/s Konark Alum Industries, Rayagada	Alum

It is worth mentioning here that some of the ancillaries are developed in order to cater to the needs of more than one mother plant. The major livelihood for the people of Koraput District is agriculture. However to supplement their income during the lean period, some of them practices different artisan activities which includes popular crafts like Terracotta, Bamboo Craft, Wood Carving, Tribal Jewellery, Iron Craft Sisal Fiber etc. As many as 2007 numbers of artisans of the District are directly depending on these crafts for their livelihood.

Bamboo Craft

Basket and mat making from Bamboo considered to be a major craft of the district which is a traditional profession of Durua Tribe of the region. The locally available bamboos are used for production purposes. Such crafts have been introduced such as furniture, fruit basket, tray, light stand, pen stand, candle stand etc. having utility and decorative value. Bamboo basket and agarbati sticks are produced in a number of places having easy access to get the bamboos from the forest area. 1050 Nos. of artisans of Koraput district practise this craft by acquiring skill through various programmes of D.I.C.

Terracotta Craft

Terracotta is an art form so universal in its scope, yet decorated with the district imprint of the native soil. Terracotta artifacts demand a very high degree of application and motivation. The polish on the final figure conceals an enormous volume of tireless toil and watchful attention. The terracotta products of the State have attained eternal beauty and attracted admiration of art lovers all over the country. The artisans prepare the figures in clay and then allow them to dry and the objects are put to fire in the kilns. These products are then polished with specific touch. The products are brown or black in colour. Artisans of Kusumi, Kuagaon, Khumbharlimca, Mastiput and Jhodiguda, Goudaguda and some areas of Bandhugaon blocks of the district are famous for producing terracotta craft.

Now about 740 Nos. of terracotta artisans of the district practice this craft by acquiring skill through various programmes of D.I.C.

Iron Craft

An interesting variation of a form of iron smithy that was used originally to make agricultural implement, iron artifacts are created by Iron-smiths or locally known as Kamars or Lohars. The Kamars traditionally make farming and agricultural implements, lamps, and other house hold objects by heating and beating process using traditional implements like furnace, anvil, tongue

and hammer. While the conventional agricultural implements and utilitarian items are generally made to be used and sold within the area where they are crafted, the modern repertoire includes a host of decorative artifacts of animal and birds figures , human shape as well for decoration in rooms and also for wall hangings. These craft is now practiced by traditional craftsmen called Bindhanis/ Lohars in Girla, Narayanpatna, Bondaguda of the district by around 40 Nos. of artisans.

A cluster development programme has been taken up at Girla by Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Odisha and new products have been introduced through design development.

Sisal Fiber craft

Sisal, a fiber yielding plant that grows to about one meter in height is available widely in the district. The leaf tissue of this plant yields hard, flexible fibers which are suitable for making rope, twine cord matting, padding and upholstery. The process of making sisal fibre products involves the extraction of sisal fiber and then winding it into various kinds of ropes, twines and other products using simple weaving skills. Traditionally, it was used by the villagers and tribal people to barricade their fields against wild animals but after realizing the utility of the sisal pulp, it was woven into mats, bags etc. Similar types of products are presently made in Odisha. The craft is practiced by about 110 artisans in Kotpad, Semiliguda, and Lamtaput Blocks of the district. A special clusters development programme has been implemented by Director of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries at Kotpad with 60 women and various new products have been introduced through design development programme.

Tribal Jewellery Craft

There are as many as 62 tribes in Odisha having different styles of living. It is seen that the women folk of most of the tribes, wear typical ornaments made out of brass, bell metal, silver / white metals made by a particular section of tribal artisans. The significance of these tribal artisans is that they make varieties of items as per the necessity, design and motif of each ethnic group. Hence, their items are culture and community specific. However, the craftsmanship fused with the contemporary design has created a wide market for the products in the modern society. Bastamba, Sourakuhudi of Kotpad region of the district practices this craft traditionally. A special cluster has been developed by Director of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries at Kotpad and innovative products have been introduced.

Other crafts

Other crafts practiced in a proletarian way in this district include stone craft, paper machie, wood craft, toys from waste materials etc. A unique craft in this segmen is toys out of cow dung .Now it is a languished craft . Such toys of cow dung have found its presence in the Museum gallery of the district. Artisans of this district also have the competence to produce art objects from stone and wood for which the state is legendary in the world.

Textile and Handloom Sector

The exquisite vegetable dyed scarves and saris spun by MirganTanties are significant handicrafts which are nationally awarded and internationally renowned for their aesthetic beauty of rare artistry.

The weavers of Kotpad area are weaving varieties of saree, odhani, tussarsawals and dress materials. There are 188 members of weavers engaged under two Weavers Coop. societies. They are famous due to their natural aulcolour dyeing process which is under Geographical Indication(GI) and the naturally dyed product are famous all over the India and abroad as well.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana– In Koraput district 96 weavers are insured to avail the following benefits.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------------|
| a. Natural death | ... | Rs. 60,000/- |
| b. Accidental death | ... | Rs. 1,50,000/- |
| c. Completely disabled | ... | Rs. 1,50,000/- |
| d. Partially disabled | ... | Rs. 75,000/- |
| e. for 9 th and 12 th calssChildrens stipend @ 1200/- per annum | | |

Promotion of Handloom Industry In this scheme the following benefits are given to the traditional weavers.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a. Natural colour training | ... 20 persons ... | Rs. 65,000/- |
| b. Basic weaving training | ... 40 persons ... | Rs. 4,80,000/- |
| c. New loom | ... 42 persons ... | Rs. 3,42,000/- |
| d. Loom accessories | ... 50 Persons ... | Rs. 1,34,000/- |
| e. Solar light | ... 77 Persons ... | Rs. 3,02,017/- |
| f. Warping drum | ... 03 Nos. ... | Rs. 75,000/- |
| g. Bobbin welding machine... | 06 Nos. ... | Rs. 1,00,000/- |
| h. Workshed cum Housing | ... 06 Nos. ... | Rs. 4,20,000/- |
| i. Concretisation of loom Pit... | 32 Nos. ... | Rs. 1,12,000/- |
| j. Renovation of godown | ...02 Nos. ... | Rs. 3,00,000/- |

Schemes of Handicraft and Cottage Industries

Rehabilitation to the Handicraft Artisans

Under the programme Handicraft artisan can avail financial assistance from a bank at the rate of Rs.20,000/- with own contribution of 5% and subsidy at 25% of the Project cost.

Master Crafts Man Training programme

In this scheme an approved Master crafts man out of a panel prepared by the Director of Handicraft and Cottage Industries will be engaged to impart training to a group of artisans for their skill development and in addition to the training, the artisans will be provided with tools and equipments along with rawmaterial for the entire training period.

Modernization and Technological Upgradation of Handicraft Industries (MTUHI)

In this scheme a wood craft artisan from Jeypore has availed of loan amounting to Rs. 5, 10,000.00 from the State Bank of India, Jeypore and has also got subsidy of Rs. 1,02,000/- from the Director, Handicraft & Cottage Industries.

Construction Work shed cum Housing to Handicraft Artisans

Two handicraft artisans of Koraput Block and Kotpad Block respectively availed Rs. 70,000/- each towards construction of work shed cum housing for 180 sq feet house in the financial year 2013-14. Three handicraft artisans are selected for this scheme for the financial year 2014-15. The Construction work is under progress.

Aam Aadmi BimaYojana (AABY)

Under the Yojana the premium amount of Rs. 200/- per annum per artisan to be borne by the Government. (Rs. 100/- by State Government and Rs.100/- by the Central Government)

522 numbers of handicraft artisans are covered under AABY for the financial year 2014-15 and target has been fixed for 300 numbers for this financial year.

Distribution of solar lantern among handicraft artisan

300 numbers of handicraft artisans have availed solar lanterns for the financial year 2013-14, and 624 numbers of handicraft artisans have been covered for the financial year 2014-15

Design Development Programme

A design development programme in Bamboo craft for 15 numbers of trainees at Talur in Boipariguda block has been conducted by D.I.C. Koraput for the current financial year 2015-16.

Ancestral Industry & Industrial Art

Old time industries were a few and their growth was limited to local needs. People needed then, as they do now for necessities of life, i.e., clothes, oil, iron, utensils, agricultural implements, house fittings and furniture. Therefore, there were weavers, potters, bell-metal workers, blacksmiths and carpenters. There was no improved machinery. Manual labour was being employed to produce the requirements on a small scale that lay within the capacity of a small number of workers. Products were few in number and crude in finish though the process was ingenious. These industries exist mostly in the rural parts even to this day. These are, however, unable to compete with imported factory products and are gradually disappearing. They were traditional artisans castes belonging to certain castes who pass on the skill to next generation.

Among the old time industries mention may be made of pottery, basket making, weaving, oil extraction, smelting and smithy, carpentry and wood-carving. These old-time industries reveal the primitive art and tradition of the land. Pottery and basket making marked civilization at the Neolithic stage and these industries continued in more or less complex form and varieties in the historic period, remaining in the cottage stage. The tribal communities of Koraput have exhibited considerable skill in basket-making, products of which are often decorated with 'cowry' shell. Pottery of the tribal's is still in the stage of Neolithic culture. Water-pots and earthen utensils are seldom decorated.

Spinning and weaving are the most important old time industries of Koraput and till today the art of weaving is compulsory among the girls of certain hill tribes. It is said that a Gadaba girl not given in marriage unless she knows weaving. Bonda and Gadaba woman extract fibre from the bark of the kerang plant to turn it into yarn, after which they weave the cloth on small tension-loom. The Saora and Kondh girls prepare excellent cotton yarn on a hand-spindle.

Oil-pressing is done in three different ways. Where a little oil is required the seed is crushed with the help of a stone to break the crust and then boiled in water. The oil floats and is poured out. Almost every Adivasi household knows this process.

Community oil pressing is done by a wooden wedge weighed down by a heavy stone. The seed is warmed and crushed. It is then put in a bag made out of Sialifibre. The bag is pressed between two planks tied at one end and weighed down by a heavy stone at the other end. The third method is the ordinary Ghani where instead of a bullock four men contrive to push the pressing column round by manipulating two cross-bars.

Carpentry and wood-carving are still in a primitive stage. The doors and pillars of the houses are usually of crude type and the house-hold articles consist of a rickety cot, husking lever (Dhenki) and a few implements. Different types of combs are found among the tribal's; pipes of decorated bamboos for smoking tobacco are also popular mostly among the Kutia Khonds. Looms and spindles continue even today in their primitive form so also the drums and musical instruments. Most of the old time industries which still exist in the district are of remote origin and they reveal the tribal cultural trait of the district offering quite interesting study.

Labour Laws and Relations, Protection of Labour, Trade Unionism and Labour Welfare

To maintain industrial peace & harmony & to protect labour interest, many legislation have been enacted viz. Factories Act 1948, Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act 1946, Trade Union Act 1926, Payment of Bonus Act 1965 etc. Moreover for welfare of the labourers, Employees Compensation Act 1921, Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, ESI Act 1948, EPF & MB Act 1961, are enforced. However, above mentioned Acts mostly caters to workers engaged in organized sectors. The other acts enforced by Government viz. Minimum Wages Act 1948, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Child Labour Act 1986, Contract Labour(R&A) Act 1970 mostly serve the interest of unorganized working class.

There are a number of large-scale industries like Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Sunabeda, NALCO, Damanjodi, BGPPL, Unit Sewa, OHPC, Bariniput, Machkund Hydro Electric Project, Toshali Cements Ltd, Ampavali, are in operation in the district. Industrial clusters & tourist destination have also helped in development of Hotel & Hospitality Industry in the District. Besides, a substantial number of Cashew Processing Units, Rice Mills, Oil Mills & other medium & small scale industries employ a sizable number of semi-skilled & unskilled workers. However, except the large scale industries, the labourers in these industries are not properly organized. Details of these organizations in terms of their labour relations, Trade Unionism & Labour welfare is mentioned below.

National Aluminium Company, Damanjodi

The Damanjodi unit comprising Refinery Complex and Mining at Panachapattamali Hill employs 5350 regular and contractual Executives & workers. The labourers of the mining division and refinery unit have got registered trade unions to look in to the interest of workers. Currently the plant has got 15 Nos. of registered trade unions.

The company has developed integrated township for its employees with amenities required for day to day activities as well as for recreation and entertainment. The township comprises housing quarters laid out in well-planned lanes & streets. The facility also includes a well-developed water supply & treatment plant, hospital with specialists and permanent resident doctors, Nationalized bank branches with network of ATMs, two consumer cooperative stores , two market complexes. It also has got parks, community centers & clubs, temple & mosques within the township for recreational & spiritual activities.

The Company provides various welfare measures to its workers besides the welfare measures prescribed under various statutes. Some of the important amenities are as under;

Medical Facility

There is one 50-bedded Hospitals each with all modern equipments and specialized Doctors at M&R Complex, Damanjodi. The treatments and the medicines provided in the Hospitals to the employees are free of cost. Besides, for critical and specialized treatments, employees are referred to other reputed Hospitals of the State as well as outside the State. The cost of treatment and medicines are also reimbursed on actuals and as per the Rules of the Company.

Education Facility

There are both vernacular and English medium Schools at Damanjodi. The management expenses of these schools. Schoarship scheme has also been introduced for the employees' children who are meritorious and pursuing higher studies.

Sports, Games and Cultural activities

The Company has been providing financial assistance to organize various sports, games, celebrations, cultural activities etc. by the employees.

Death Benevolent Fund

A contributory fund has been created with the contribution of Rs.20/- per case of death per employee and a matching contribution from the Company for disbursement to the dependants of the deceased employee.

Loans & Advances

Advances with subsidized rates of interests like House Building Advance, Motor Vehicle Advance, Special Advance, Multi-purpose Advance etc. are also given to the employees for the specific purposes.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

Around 3000 Nos of executives, Non-Executives & contract labourer are employed in the Engine Division & SU-30 Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. The company has got three registered trade unions to look in to the welfare of the workers. The company provides following benefits to its employees

- a. Leave Travel Concession
- b. Medical Facilities
- c. Leave (Casual and Earned)
- d. Facilities for Acquiring Higher Qualification
- e. Study Leave
- f. Reimbursement of Membership Fee paid to Professional Bodies
- g. Workers Education Scheme
- h. Uniforms
- i. Canteen Facilities
- j. Accommodation
- k. Transport Facilities
- l. Educational Facilities
- m. Presentation of Service Gifts
- n. Interest Subsidy
- o. Interest Subsidy on House Building Loans/ Car Loan

The company has developed integrated township for its employees filled with amenities required for day to day activities as well as for recreation and entertainment. The township has got one Hospital & permanent resident doctors as well as zonal dispensaries. It also has three post Offices, two

nationalized banks with network of ATMs, four large cooperative stores, four Market Complexes.

It also has got parks, Cinema Hall, Community centers and clubs, Library, Temple within the township for recreational & spiritual activities. It also has a mini stadium & an indoor stadium for sports & gaming activities.

For welfare of the children of the employee the factory has 3 High Schools namely one DAV High School, VS Vidyalay and Aeronautics Girls High School. Besides one college and one industrial training centre are run by the Company.

BILT Graphics Paper Products Ltd.

The paper plant employs around 1420 numbers of persons as skilled, Semi-skilled & contract labours. The plant has six labour unions taking care of interest of the workers. The company provides various intramural and extramural facilities to its works & their families.

. The company provides to and fro transportation facility to its workers from Jeypore town, Borigumma and Phampuni Village in different shifts. Additionally it provides free transportation facility to its workers & their family for leisure activities and picnics during Sunday and other holidays. Besides company has separate Safety Department with experienced Safety Officers. It is also providing safety PPEs along with rain coats, rain shoes, mosquito nets, blankets, winter jackets, soaps, coconut oil and molasses to staff and workers of our Mill

Medical benefits including hospitalization charges to the workers not covered under ESI are also provided to the workers. The company also has opened a high school where education is imparted to the children of the employees. Stationeries, books & uniforms are supplied free of cost with all expenses met by the company.

Toshali Cements Ltd, Ampavali

The cement unit located at Ampavali employs around 100 persons as skilled, semi-skilled & contract labours. The Company provides various welfare measures to its workers besides the welfare measures prescribed under various statutes the company provides Canteen facility with subsidized foodstuff. It also extends transportation facilities to the workers from the nearby villages. It gives medical and educational assistances to workers & their family.

Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.

The OHPC at its Power Generation unit of Upper Kolab employs regular and contractual workers. It has got two labour unions looking after the interest of the workers.

The unit has residential quarters for its workers at Bariniput. It has got parks, community centre, guest houses, and temples for its workers & their family.

Trade Unionism in Koraput District

The industries in the District have 32 registered trade unions to look after the well being of the workers.

Engagement of displaced persons by industries

The NALCO operation in Damanjodi and Panchapattamali hills has affected 600 families. More than 10,000 acres of land were acquired for mines, refinery unit & township. During the initial stage of establishment of projects of the Company at Koraput District, total 600 families were identified as the Land Displaced Persons (LDP) and all have been provided with houses in two specifically constructed rehabilitation colonies having all infrastructural facilities. One able bodied man from each of 599 LDP families has been provided with regular employment in the Company and as regards the remaining families, the Company stands committed to provide employment after the nomination from the family is finalized. Besides, recently 235 families have been identified as Substantially Land Affected Persons (SLAPs) i.e. whose one third or more of their total land holding has been acquired for the Company. Based on their nomination, rehabilitation benefit will also be provided to one nominee each from these identified families.

The Engine Division of HAL at Sunabeda initially gave regular employment to 138 Land Displaced Persons as per the recommendation of State Administration. Additionally it provided to those displaced families facilities like health free medical treatment in HAL Hospital, Sunabeda, vocational training in mushroom cultivation, running a beauty parlors, making of Agarbati, candle, Phenyl, Soft toys & pickle making, tailoring with free distribution of sewing machines, mobile repairing, driving.

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

Evolution of Banking, Trade and Commerce in the District

The general credit facilities available in the past were only from the moneyed men of the localities and no particular history of banking practice in the district is available. About 20 years ago the gothi system, as it is called in Koraput or Khambari as it is in Rayagada, was widely prevalent. The debtor, who is called the goti or Khambari, undertook in writing or verbally or in both to work under the creditor for a number of years and pay off the debt with interest. No rate of interest was stipulated, but the period for which he would work was stated. He also would receive a maintenance allowance in the shape of grain, a piece of cloth and some presents on special occasions. Goti was virtually a bonded labour. Mr. Bell in his Koraput District Gazetteer calls this system 'debt Slavery' and writes,

"When the lender, like the borrower was a member of one of the hill tribes the yoke of the gothi would be an easy one. The loan would generally have been incurred in order to pay the expenses of a marriage and the lender would as often as not be the borrowers own father in law or another close relative. The Gothi would be treated as an equal in his master's house, would have leisure to carry on cultivation on his own account and to be allowed frequent holidays. But when, as often happens now-a-days, a hill man pledges his services to an immigrant from the plains, the result is a much less harmonious relationship. The plains man, who has invested money in a servant, tries to exact as much as he can from his investment in the shape of labour. The hill man dislikes being driven and is accustomed to quit work for days at a time when he finds something more attractive to do; and he regards it as unfair that his creditor should make deduction from his subsistence grant on account of these absences, or even, as he sometimes does, make an account to the capital of the loan that has to be worked off. In many cases unhappily the attitude of the immigrant who employs a Gothi is purely one of exploitation and incorrect accounts of the debt are kept and the Gothi is compelled to work on long after he has repaid the amount borrowed."

On account of agitation through political and social organization the Government of Odisha enacted Regulation I of 1948 called the Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulations, 1948 by which the Gothi agreement and any other agreement of similar nature were held void. Either on application of the

debtor or at the initiative of certain Revenue Authorities, the Gothi contract could be terminated or in certain circumstances the creditor could be penalized. In consequence, several thousands of gothi contracts have ceased. But gothi is by no means a thing of the past. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission set up by the President under Article 339 of the Constitution of India reported in 1961 as follows.

“The existence of Gothi, a form of bonded labour, on a wide scale, was brought to our notice during our visit to Orissa. A survey was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner in four villages of Semiliguda in Koraput district to ascertain the incidence of Gothi. Out of 61 tribal families interviewed, 21 persons belonging to the tribal communities were serving as Gothis. The practice existed also amongst persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and other communities. The period of service ranged from three to five years. The age of the Gothis was generally between 16 and 20. The Gothis had to do both agricultural and domestic service, including fetching of fuel and drawing of water. The Gothis at Sunabeda were engaged in the construction of the approach road under a tribal Welfare Programme for which the contract was under taken by a local Panchyat member. The wages specified in the contract were not paid to the Gothis but were received by their master. Out of 24 Gothis, about whom records were available, 21 had houses of their own. Among the families interviewed, there were earning. The amount of loan taken by them ranged between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200.

The above account gives a broad idea of the situation. It is extremely difficult to give a more detailed picture. We would, however, say that the evil practices attributed to money-lenders are waning and on their last legs. The social awakening, political consciousness and development activities are having their impact. The tribal, like any other citizen, is getting out of the old rut. If the survey had been conducted 10 years ago conditions would have been deplorable. We have to bear in mind those conditions also.”

In villages where most people are either peasants or ordinary artisans and in the absence of a Bank, a Post Office or even a Co-operative Credit Society, the village money-lender is still the most important source of credit. Besides, a few Kerala Moslems and Afghan Pathans called Kabuliwalas have also entered the field. They usually live in the towns, visit the villages during the dry seasons, advance small amounts and recover their debt with interest in the following year. Small loans required by the village cultivations, middle class or low-salaried groups in the towns and villages are generally taken from the money-lenders.

The Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939 by giving relief to the debtors was extended to the partially-excluded area of Odisha including the present

Koraput district (excluding Kashipur PS) from 6th April 1940. But certain clauses of the Act (clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 18 & 19) were made inoperative in those areas. These clauses prescribed registration of the money-lenders and some regulations like maintenance of loan registers showing name of debtor, date of loan, amount of principal and rate of interest, etc. and made it obligatory to issue stamped receipt for every payment. These provisions were, however, restored in the partially-excluded areas under the Orissa Money-Lenders Regulations, 1951. But in order to safeguard the interest of the people of those areas certain new provisions were made. Under section 9 of the Regulation the maximum rate of interest was 9 per cent simple per annum in case of secured loan and 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan. Under the Regulations a court is authorized to pass a decree for interest at a higher rate, subject to a maximum of 25 per cent per annum in case of grain loans. Under Section 11, the court is authorized to reopen the transactions, take an account between the parties and relieve the debtor of all liabilities in respect of any interest in excess of 9 per cent simple per annum in case of secured loan other than a loan of grain, 12 per cent simple per annum in case of unsecured loan other than a loan of grain and 25 per cent simple per annum in case of loan of grain.

In spite of the legal and constitutional steps taken by the Government there is yet much to be done to protect the interests of the tribal. They are being exploited by the traditional money lenders who flout the provisions of the Odisha Money Lenders Act 1939. In spite of their struggle with nature in cultivating multiple crops and in producing bumper harvest, the tribal lead a life of poverty and insecurity. They are exploited mainly by non tribal, such as traders, liquor vendors and money-lenders who have come from out side of Koraput. The Dombs play the role of middle men between the tribal people and the outside exploiters. During hard months, the tribal people particularly the Saoras and the Khonds get loans from the Sahukars who are mostly the Kumuti businessmen or the Sundhis (wine-sellers) through the Dombs. The money-lenders who are but casual visitors to tribal villages come in direct contact with the Dombs and transact through them. The Dombs very often play tricks with the simple and innocent Khonds and Saoras and deprive them of their valuable holdings on false pretexts.

The tribal people are, however, being relieved of exploitation by the Sahukars and the Dombs through grant of Takavi loan by Government and advance of loans by the Co-operative Credit Societies.

Under The Agriculture Loan Act 1884, short term loan otherwise known as Taccavi loan was given to the famers by the Tehsildars. Under the Land

Improvement Loan Act, 1884, medium term loan was given by the Tehsildars to the farmers for improvement of land.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Co-operative Banks

Large Agriculture Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPCS)

Following the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission in the early 1960s, Cooperative Societies exclusively for members of the Scheduled Tribes were established in different parts of India. Later in 1973, K.S. Bawa Committee recommended the Organization of Large Size Multipurpose Societies in Tribal areas. Accordingly Large Size Multipurpose Societies came into existence in different states in India. Till 31st March 1948, Cooperative Societies of the undivided Koraput district were under the administrative control of the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Ganjam Circle, Berhampur. In July 1962, a separate Assistant Registrar was posted for Rayagada, Gunupur and Koraput Sub-divisions leaving the Assistant Registrar at Jeypore to be in charge of Nowrangpur and Malkangiri subdivisions. After the division of the former Koraput district into Koraput, Nowarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada, supervision and regulation of cooperative societies of the Koraput district are vested with two Cooperative Circles namely each Circle in charge of one Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies(ARCS). There are now ARCS, Koraput and ARCS Jeypore who function under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Jeypore. The Office of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies started its functioning since 01.12.1969 being segregated from erst-while Berhampur Cooperative Division comprising six ARCS Circles situated at Jeypore, Koraput, Rayagada, Gunupur, Nowarangpur and Malkangiri coinciding with six revenue sub-divisions. Subsequently, after bifurcation of the newly created Rayagada division with effect from 01.01.2012, both the Rayagada and Gunupur Circles have been brought under Rayagada division. The Office of the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Koraput circle was established during the year 1967 (01.9.1967) comprising nine blocks namely, Koraput, Lamtaput, Nandapur, Semiliguda, Pottangi, Dasmanthpur, Laxmipur, Narayanpatna and Bandhugaon with a mission of social and economic upliftment of the people through cooperative network. There are 13 nos of LAMPCS in Koraput sub-division and 7 nos. of LAMPCS in Jeypore sub-division. The LAMPCS are the primary cooperatives on which the whole cooperative super structure is built up. These cooperative societies are federated to Koraput Central Co-operative Bank, located at Jeypore which is further affiliated to Odisha State Cooperative Bank (OSCB) which is an apex institution at the state level

having close link with the RBI and NABARD (National Bank Of Agriculture and Rural Development).

The LAMPCS are mainly organized to provide package programme of credit, sale of consumer items at a reasonable rate and purchase of agricultural produce (from the members) to tribals and other members under a single roof. Now the activities of the LAMPCS are limited to providing agricultural credit to its members, undertaking Public Distribution System (PDS) dealing with essential commodities business and functions as commission agents of the Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation for procurement of paddy from the farmers. The members of the LAMPCS are provided with agricultural crop loan at a low rate of interest i.e., 5% per annum in both Kharif and Rabi season, out of which 3% interest subvention is provided to the farmer members by the Government of India who repay the loan outstanding within due date of repayment. To ensure better returns on the agricultural produce, the farmer members should not only be encouraged to use the latest technology to increase agricultural production but also to store their produce in a scientific way to minimize storage loss. They can as well pledge the produce to avail loan to bridge the credit gap. In order to enable LAMPCS to provide more services to their members and generate income for themselves, an initiative has been taken to develop LAMPCS as Multi Service Centres (MSC). This will enable LAMPCS to provide auxiliary services to its members and diversify its activities. Presently, NABARD has established Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies Development Cell (PDC) in some of the LAMPCS like Guneipada LAMPCS at Lamtaput in Koraput sub-division and Borigumma LAMPCS in Jeypore sub-division with a view to create member awareness.

In Jeypore Circle in seven LAMPCS, membership has grown from 62239 in 2008-09 to 72064 in 2014-15. Total loan advanced to members has also increased from Rs1552.42lakhs in 2008-09 to Rs 6142.18 lakhs in 2014-15. Similarly in Koraput circle in 13 LAMPCS, membership has grown from 84744 in 2008-09 to 106037 while loan advanced to members has increased from Rs1619.32 lakhs to Rs6022.48 lakh in 2014-15.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project

The Integrated Cooperative Development Project in Koraput District was sanctioned during 2001-2002 with a view to strengthening the existing infrastructure of the 20 nos of LAMPCS and creation of new infrastructure for facilitating their activities for dispensation of farm credit, supply of inputs like fertilizer, seeds and pesticides and marketing activities like paddy procurement. As provided in the action plan, construction of 39 godowns, repair of 33 existing godowns, construction of 34 office and mini bank

buildings, 23 mini bank counters, supply of 23 nos of iron safe, construction of 5 agri- shopping complexes and provision of 15 nos of physical and functional infrastructure for paddy procurement in addition to construction of office building for the project at Jeypore have been accomplished.

Enrolment of Members and issue of Kissan Credit Cards by LAMPCS

Out of total 189468 agricultural families in Koraput district, the LAMPCS have enrolled 188924 as its members as on 31.5.2015, out of whom 101648 are scheduled tribe members. These LAMPCS have attained a major breakthrough by distributing Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) to these farmer members. As on 31.5.2015, 115003 Kissan Credit Cards have been distributed to the members. The KCC Scheme introduced in August 1998 has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner. This scheme has been implemented in Koraput district and it has received wide acceptance amongst the Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks and farmers. The Kissan Credit Cards in the form of ATM enabled Debit cards is in the pipeline which will be implemented in the near future by the Koraput Central Cooperative Bank.

Procurement of Paddy by LAMPCS

Earlier the farmers of Koraput district were prone to distress sale of paddy. Short term credit cooperatives have taken the initiative of market intervention and participated effectively in procurement of paddy as commission agents on behalf of Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd. Out of 20 LAMPCS in Koraput district 11 LAMPCS are procuring paddy as on date. In the KMS 2014-15, 1396107 quintals of paddy have been procured from 21057 farmers through LAMPCS and Rs.18987.04 lakhs have been distributed to the farmers through the Koraput Central Cooperative Bank which is the nodal agency for paddy procurement operation in the district. This goes in a long way to check distress sale by farmers.

Cooperative Banks

The Central Cooperative Bank constitutes the middle tier of the three tier cooperative credit structure with the Odisha State Cooperative Bank at the top and the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and LAMPCS at the bottom. It caters to the credit needs of farmers through the affiliated PACS/LAMPCS. It also provides non-agricultural and commercial credit to the members. It provides banking services to its customers through its branches. It implements the schemes of Kissan Credit Card, Swarojgar Credit Card in order to ensure provision of instant finance to farmers, small traders and artisan groups for farming and income generation activities. It

also extends credit facilities to SHGs, Joint Liability Groups and Tenant Farmer Groups. The Koraput Central Cooperative Bank established on 15.3.1950 started functioning with effect from 5th April 1950 under the name of Nawarangpur Cooperative Central Bank Ltd. The headquarter of the bank was shifted from Nawarangpur to Jeypore during the year 1970-71 and now the bank is functioning at N.K.T. Road, Jeypore w of Koraiith the acronym Koraput Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. The bank got its license from the Reserve Bank of India during 2010-11 and has earned net profit for last 12 years consecutively. Though it is headquarters at Jeypore, it covers the entire undivided Koraput district through its branches at Koraput, Malkamgiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada districts. It has branches at Jeypore sadar, Borigumma, Koraput, Laxmipur and Semiliguda besides one Mahila and one evening branch at Jeypore.

One Urban Cooperative Bank is situated at M.G. Road, Jeypore. This bank was established with an authorized share capital of Rs 50 lakhs made upto two lakhs shares of Rs.25/- each. The Jeypore Urban Cooperative Bank operates within the Jeypore Municipality area and has tapped local deposits and is carrying on business with its own funds and deposits.

Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies (R.C.M.S)

There are two Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies (RCMS) in Koraput district namely the Jeypore Regional Cooperative Marketing Society situated at Jeypore and Dummuriput Regional Cooperative Marketing Society situated at Koraput. The establishment of these cooperative marketing societies was another step which has been taken to overcome the problems arising out of the present system of marketing agricultural produce. These cooperative marketing organizations are associations of producers for the collective marketing of their produce and for securing for the members the advantages that result from large scale business which an individual cultivator cannot secure because of his small marketable surplus. Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies are at the intermediate level, the apex being the Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Federation and the Primary Agricultural Cooperatives (PACS) / LAMPCS at the grass root level. Earlier these Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies were supplying chemical fertilizers to the Graingolla Cooperative Societies. They were also involved in running rice mills. But presently these societies have limited their activities to the distribution of essential commodities and sale of fertilizer, seeds and pesticides etc.

Other Cooperative Societies

(i) Weavers' Cooperative Societies

Koraput has a distinct style of weave widely differed from Sambalpur weave. Around 60 weavers of Kotpad village of Koraput district have been registered as members of Kotpad Weavers' Cooperative Society (WCS). The tribal weave of Kotpad village is traditionally woven in heavy cotton ranging from counts of 10s to 20s. The use of the natural dye extracted from the roots of the Indian Maddar Tree (*aal* tree) makes it different from other weaves. The Kotpad WCS was established in the year 1956 and is affiliated to the Odisha State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. (Boyanika). Besides this, the Boipariguda WCS, Jeypore WCS, Pottangi WCS and Lamtaput WCS were established in the Koraput district

(ii) Mulberry Rearing Cooperative Societies (M.R.C.S)

A large numbers of households took up cultivation of Mulberry plants and rearing of cocoons in Koraput district. Silk production based on mulberry is concentrated in Blocks of Pottangi, Semiliguda, Borigumma, Nandapur and Lamtaput. Silk production based on *Eri* is less popular in Koraput district and it is concentrated in Pottangi Block. Some of the Mulberry Rearing Cooperative Societies (MRCS) in Koraput district are Podagada MRCS, Lamtaput MRCS, Nandapur MRCS, Borigumma MRCS and Pottangi MRCS. Most of these societies are in defunct stage.

(iii) Consumers' Cooperative Stores

Consumer Cooperative Stores in Koraput district play an important role in distributing essential commodities such as kerosene, rice, sugar, cloth and cooking gas etc. The Sabari Wholesale Cooperative Store situated at Sunabeda is mainly distributing Hindustan Petroleum Gas to the customers. Similarly, the HAL Consumer Cooperative Store at Sunabeda distributes Indane gas. It has a big cloth store also. The Upper Kolab Consumer Cooperative Store at Kolab nagar distributes PDS commodities like rice, wheat and kerosene.

(iv) Dairy Cooperative Societies

The Koraput District Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd was established in the year 1979 at Jeypore with a state Government Share of Rs.50,000/-. Its area of operation covers the entire undivided Koraput district and it is affiliated to the OMFED, Bhubaneswar. The business of the union is limited to collection of milk and sale the same to OMFED, Jeypore unit. Dairy Cooperatives in Odisha are structured in Anand mode of Gujrat with a three tier structure. At village level there are primary cooperatives

consisting of individual milk producers; at the district level these primary cooperatives are affiliated to the District Milk Union. All district Milk Unions are affiliated to the Odisha (Cooperative) Milk Federation.

OMFED, Jeypore operates in four districts of undivided Koraput district and takes an important part in boosting the economic conditions of thousands of rural milk producers by providing continuous milk marketing support to the milk producers of remote villages through organised Dairy Cooperative Societies at village level. KMNR (Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Raygada) Regional MILK union was formed by the merger of four District Milk Unions of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Raygada of undivided Koraput District and affiliated to OMFED during 2005. In the financial year 2005-06, OMFED was procuring around 7137 liters milk per day through KMNR Regional Milk Union from 3010 milk producers through 103 Dairy Cooperative Societies in 20 Blocks of these four districts. During the financial year 2015-16, it is procuring around 26970 liters milk per day from 11776 milk producers through 390 Dairy Cooperative society in 27 blocks of these districts. The milk chilling capacity of KMNR Regional Milk union was around 13000K liter per day during 2005-06 having 13 Bulk Milk coolers which has been expanded to 68000 liter per day with 33 bulk milk coolers at present. Bulk milk coolers have been installed at village level to provide instant chilling facility for the milk procured from different Dairy Cooperative Societies. During the year 2005-06, around 69MT balanced cattle feed was provided to the Dairy farmers through KMNR Milk Union at a subsidized rate which has gone up to 2200MT in 2015-16. Jeypore Dairy of OMFED plays an important role for milk processing and milk marketing in these four districts and Jagdalpur town of Chhatishgarh. Initially the plant was having processing capacity of 10,000 ltrs Milk per day which is expanded to 20,000 ltrs per day in the year 2010. During the year 2005-06, average milk and milk product marketing of Jeypore Dairy was 6120 ltr milk per day through 45 Milk parlours which has increased up to around 17500 ltr milk per day through 203 Milk parlours in the year 2015-16. Besides this various Govt. sponsored Dairy Development schemes are implemented through OMFED for providing support to milk producers and enhancement of economic conditions of farmers by dairy business through organised Dairy Cooperatives.

Information on Banks in Koraput District

As on 31st March 2015, there were 22 banks operating, the details of which are furnished below;

Public Sector Banks

1. State Bank of India 2.Allahabad Bank 3.Andhra Bank 4.Bank of India
5.Bank of Baroda 6.Canara Bank 7.Central Bank of India 8. Corporation
Bank 9. Indian Bank 10. Indian Overseas Bank 11. IDBI Bank 12. Oriental
Bank of Commerce 13. Punjab National Bank 14.Syndicate Bank 15.UCO
Bank 16. United Bank of India 17.Union Bank of India

Private Sector Bank

18. Axis Bank 19. HDFC Bank 20. ICICI Bank

Regional Rural Banks

21.Utkal Grameen Bank

Co-Operative Banks

22.Koraput Central Co-Operative Bank

Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Micro Finance

The origin of Self Help Group (SHG) is from the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, which was coceptualised by Mohammed Yunus who became subsequently a noble laureate. SHGs were stated and formed in 1975

Over the years, the provision of micro finance has addressed to the liquidity problem of the rural poor. Self reliance and sustainability of income generating and microenterprise development programmes of self help groups have been successfully achieved with effective linkage and networking. The inter play between the two sub systems of socio-economic development, i.e., micro enterprise development and the micro credit and saving mechanism has been quite smooth and effective in the case of SHGs linkage to the main stream institutions. Through micro finance facility, rural villagers of the district have undergone a remarkable social upliftment. The value and acceptance of women has also increased substantially in rural society and they feel better empowered. Self-Help Group or in-short SHG is now a well-known concept. It is now almost two decade old. SHGs have a role in hastening country's economic development. SHGs have now evolved as a movement. Mainly, members of the SHGs are women. Consequently, participation of women in the country's economic development is increasing. They also play an important role in elevating the economic status of their families. This has led to boost up the process of women's empowerment. Till 31st March 2015, 12050 Women Self Help Groups have been formed in the district.

Life Insurance

Life insurance made its debut in India well over 100 years ago. By the year 1956, the life insurance business was nationalized and the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) was constituted on 1st September 1956. LIC of India transacts life Insurance business every nook and corner on India with objectives of “Spread Life Insurance widely and particular to the rural areas and to the socially and economically back ward classes with view to reaching all insurable persons in the country and providing them adequate reasonable cost”. Now LIC, the giant financial institution stands with 113 Division, 08 Zonal Office, 2048 branch offices and 4000 satellite and mini offices. The concept of Life Insurance was brought to Koraput district by Jeypore branch in the year 1970. The Corporation opened Koraput branch in the year 1988 under the Berhampur Division. Now two branches and 03 mini offices are working in the district of Koraput. Above 90 thousand policies by Koraput Branch and more than 110 thousand policies Jeypore Branch are being serviced currently.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in the District

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a National Mission for financial inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, Banking/ Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner. Under this scheme aiming at financial inclusion, accounts can be opened in any bank branch or Business Correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet. PMJDY accounts are being opened with Zero balance. However, if the account-holder wishes to get cheque book, he/she will have to fulfill minimum balance criteria.

Special Benefits under PMJDY Scheme

- A. Interest on deposit
- B. Accidental insurance cover of Rs.1.00 lac
- C. No minimum balance required.
- D. Life insurance cover of Rs.30,000/-
- E. Easy Transfer of money across India
- F. Beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these accounts.
- G. After satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months, an overdraft facility will be permitted
- H. Access to Pension, insurance products.

- I. Accidental Insurance Cover, Re Pay Debit Card must be used at least once in 45 days.

Overdraft facility up to Rs.5000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Regulated Market Committees

There are two Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) in Koraput district, namely, Jeypore Regulated Market Committee and Koraput Regulated Market Committee. Both the RMCs were established in the year 1971 as per the provisions of the Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 90APM ACT)1956. The main objective for establishing the Regulated Market Committees is to facilitate backward and forward market integration of agricultural produce, which ultimately leads to remunerative price realization to the producers and availability of quality produce to the consumers. Odisha State Agricultural Marketing Board is the sole authority and controlling body of these Regulated Market Committees. The main objective of the RMCs is to ensure payment of fair price to the farmers. These RMCs work as a facilitator between the farmers and the procuring agencies. It facilitates both parties by providing market yards, weigh bridge, meeting of farmers and agencies, godown for storage, cold storage for perishable items etc. During paddy procurement, it is the responsibility of these RMCs to provide Moisture meter, Sample Divider, Analysis Kit, weighing scale, Mini Grader, Tarpaulin/Polythene sheet and furniture to paddy purchase centres. In return the RMC charges market fees at a rate of 2% of MSP (Minimum Support Price) for the KMS as per provisions of OAPM Act/Rules. These market fees are paid to RMCs in two phases i.e. in the month of May and September after Kharif and Rabi procurement is over. It earns its revenue from the check gates/Yards at the rate of 1% of the value of the commodities from the traders carrying notified agricultural commodities. There are 21 weekly markets managed by these two RMCs.

Information on rural marketing

Farmers in country side have been victims of unfair trade practice and undue exactions of a host of middleman on whom the producer has to depend for marketing his surplus produce. Unless the agricultural producer is assured of his legitimate price of the commodities paid by the consumer it is very difficult to bring any improvement in the standard of living condition of the cultivators.

Regulated Market Committee is constituted to stop the unfair practices that are commonly practiced by the wholesale traders such as unfair deductions, non-use of standard weights and measures, unfair manipulation of weighing and measurement, taking very large quantities as free samples and levy of excessive market fees etc to name a few. The committee is also a democratic body consisting of elected representatives of traders, agricultural producers, member of the local bodies and officials nominated by the Government. The committee is responsible for obtaining up to date market intelligence to be made available to the producers.

However, it is has been the experience that the few registerd traders in a Market Committee enter into an unholy oligagarchy to down bid the price of the agricultural produce. In the absence of strong farmer organization, farmers can not face the unholy practice of traders lobby and they often do not get the due remunerative price.

ROAD, TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

Evolution of Transport & Communication system in the District

One of the principal shortcoming in the system of communication of this district is want of lateral communication. As the district was administered from Vishakhapatnam since British occupation and because of the fact that commercially it is linked to the coastal plains of the then Madras Presidency now Andhra Pradesh, all the roads initially built run down the Ghats towards the coast. Need for building roads was probably not felt till 1921 when the district and other Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam were administratively united under one Commissioner of Vizagapatam Agency. It was then felt to be an administrative necessity. But the unified system of administration continued for a period for any progress to be made in this direction. With the creation of Odisha as a separate Province in 1936 and the constitution of Koraput as a separate district, need of lateral communication was more intensely felt. The first of these difficulties was removed in 1940 by construction of a direct road from Lakshmipur to Kumbhikota. This lateral link of Koraput with Rayagada follows for the first 61 Km of the previously existing road to Lakshmipur and then to Kumbhikota on the new construction cutting across sixteen miles of wild country. From Kumbhikota there was already in existence a rough road leading to Rayagada but a good amount of expenditure was incurred on improving this section. By this road Koraput is only 110 Km from Rayagada, 76 Km shorter than on the other rout through Andhra Pradesh.

The Public Works Department (PWD) of the State government maintains National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads (MDR), other district roads (ODR) of black-topped surface. The total length of National Highway in the district is 303.54 Km., State Highway 164.75 Km., M.D.R 134.40 Km., O.D.R 288.00 Km. All the Roads are all weather roads with Black-topped surface.

Old-Time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance

Most part of the Jeypore country, as the Koraput district was termed by the early Europeans when it formed a part of the Vizagapatam Agency, was for several centuries isolated from the plains due to non-existence of communications. Outsiders never penetrated into it on account of its steep hills and malaria-infested jungles. All the roads in existence at present have been constructed after 1863 A.D. when Madras Government first took over

the direct administration of the Jeypore estate which now is spread in four districts (after earlier Koraput district divided) . Roads as is understood at present were non-existent. In 1863 only the plains portions of the district adjoining the Parlakimedi Tahasil were accessible. But the nature of the route connecting those portions by that time is not known. There was a road from Jeypore to Bhadrachalam on the other side of Godavari (then in Madras province) but it was very difficult to cross it as there were many ghats in the hills and rivulets and it passed entirely through jungles. Several routes also appear to have been in existence through the Jeypore country to Nagpur. There was a route connecting Jeypore with Parvatipur now in Andhra Pradesh which passed through the villages Alamanda, Narayanapatna, Bandhugam, Laxmipur and Mahadeiput. In those days carts were in use in the country below the Ghats. But for want of proper roads they were unable to cross the Ghats. It was only by about 1874 that carts could with difficulty cross the Ghats for the first time on the newly laid road on the Ghats from Salur to Pottangi and on the Ghats between Koraput and Borigumma. Prior to that merchandise was being carried by caravans of pack-bullocks. For carriage of smaller loads "Khavadis" (baskets slung on either end of a bamboo piece carried across the human shoulder – Bhara) were used and are still popular throughout the district. The first road to be constructed by the British is the present Jeypore-Anantagiri road. Regarding its construction we quote below from R.C.S. Bell's Koraput District Gazetteer, which may be of some interest.

"For some years after Government officers first entered Jeypore the annual grant for construction of roads was only Rs. 13,000 of which Rs. 10,000 was for jungle clearing along the rough tracts which traversed the country, the old rule being that fifty yards (the supposed effective range of an arrow) should be cleared each side of a road. Efforts were at first concentrated on building a road direct from jeypore, which was then the administrative centre of the Agency, to Vizagapatam by the shortest route, viz., Padwa and Anantagiri. Work was begun on the Ghat section below Anantagiri by the old Sibbandi force, and improved by the company of sappers then stationed at Jeypore, who also constructed part of the track down the Petta Ghat which had been marked out by Major Shaw-Stewart, R. E. In February 1863, the mortality and sickness among the sappers was so heavy that the Government recalled them. Lieutenant Smith, the first Assistant Agent at Jeypore, nevertheless continued the work and made the 92 Km from Jeypore into an excellent bullock track. The Ghat section up to Anantagiri was not, however, made practicable for traffic, and from 1866 all funds were devoted to developing the alternative track, viz., Pottangi and Salur, and the Anantagiri Ghat was abandoned for many years. The idea of

completing it was revived in 1885 by Mr. H.G. Turner, the then Agent, and after an expenditure of Rs. 67,000 he made the Ghat to Anantagiri passable for carts, but the Government declined to sanction the Rs. 87,000 that were required for the completion of Mr. Turner's project, averring that it led only 'to a bare and sparsely populated plateau and will apparently be of little use except as a second alternative to the Salur-Pottangi road to Jeypore'. Nothing more was done to develop this route until the years after the war of 1914 -1918 when the two Ghats were considerably improved."

Although road building work began with the construction of Jeypore-Anantagiri road it was soon felt that a road to Jeypore via Salur would be more useful for traffic. In 1866 work on the present Salur-Jeypore road was first started by the then Assistant Agent at Jeypore, Lieutenant Smith, when the section running across the plateau was laid. In 1868 it was decided that the main route to Jeypore must follow this course. After several attempts for finding a suitable course on the two Ghats at each end of the road, the existing route was finally fixed upon. At the Pottangi end first a road was laid by improving on a bullock-track between Sunki and PCHIPENTA and in 1878 H.G. Turner, the then Special Assistant Agent at Koraput, constructed the Ghat, which still bears his name, connecting Pottangi with Tadivalasa in the plains. Sometime afterwards this road was greatly improved. This road has an advantage over the road by way of Sunki, the descent of about 3,000 ft. being accomplished in twelve Km instead of twenty. But it has long since been abandoned. This route is now favored by pack-bullock caravans because the facilities of pasture and water on it are much better than on the regular road. At the Jeypore end the portion now called Ranigedda Ghat was laid by Lieutenant Smith by cutting the Ghat between Koraput and Borigumma. It was only by 1874 that carts from Salur could cross the Ghat (with difficulty) and reach Jeypore for the first time. In the year following, under the direction of Mr. Nordaman of the P.W.D., construction work of the present Pottangi-Ghat road, which crosses the old PCHIPENTA route at several places, was begun. The construction work faced great difficulties, the upper staffs were constantly down with malaria and labour was scarce and shy. In 1880 Colonel Sankey, the then Chief Engineer, visited the Ghat for inspection and the work gained momentum. Still it was only in 1883 that a carriage could be driven to Sunki. Excepting the Sunki Bridge which was constructed much later, the work was finished by 1889. Soon the traffic which swarmed up and down this road was beyond expectations. Carts in search of grain from coastal region reached as far inland as Kotpad. The 22 miles from Itikavalasa to the end of the Ghat had cost Rs. 21,000 a mile. In 1887 H.D. Taylor, who was then in charge of the Jeypore estate, took in hand the construction work of the Ghat between Koraput and Jeypore. The

then Maharaja of Jeypore contributed the expenses in honor of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and it was at first christened as Jubilee Ghat. This road was finally metalled in 1892. The Pottangi - Koraput section, except for the iron girder bridge across the Kerandi River, was completed by the P.W.D. in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 3, 00,000. The road construction work was intensified after the First World War. By 1940, the total length of the principal roads of the district under the P.W.D. was 1024 Km of which 617 Km were metal led. Because of the Second World War the progress of road construction was considerably checked but soon after Independence and especially during the First and Second Five- year Plan periods it gained momentum.

Road Transport

The Regional Transport Authority (RTA) is headed by the Collector as the Chairman, RTA. The Regional Transport Officer (R T O) is the Member Secretary of the R T A. It is constituted under the M V Act 1988. It controls the mechanically propelled vehicular traffic in the district. The RTA decides the number of transport vehicles (both goods and passenger) and accordingly issues permits specifying time and area of operation etc. It can restrict plying of heavy or certain vehicular traffic in the busy timings in the town area. The RTA used to be constituted with Collector as chairman, RTO as member Secretary, with S.P Koraput, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department as ex officio members with two other members of public (who do not own any transport vehicle) nominated by the State Government. RTA was functioning up to 2005 with such composition of membership after which it has been discontinued. Now Collector of the District is the Chairman and RTO is the Member Secretary.

The Regional Transport Office, Koraput started functioning from 01-08-1965. RTO, Koraput is authorised to register the newly purchased motor vehicles in the district. He is also authorised to transfer, record hire purchase endorsement and termination, cancellation of registration, renewal of registration, issue of driving licences of all categories like two wheeler (Motor Cycle), Light Motor Vehicles & transport vehicles. Minimum age limit for getting a driving licence for two wheeler and three wheeler light motor vehicle is 18 year and for transport vehicle it is 20 years. R T A is entrusted with the responsibility under different Central and State Acts like Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, Central Motor Vehicle Rules, Odisha Motor Vehicle Rules, the Odisha Motor Vehicle Taxation Act and Rules framed under these Acts to control, regulate the operation of different categories of motor vehicles as well as to levy M.V tax and fees. It has an enforcement wing which ensures compliance of different provision of law. It collects Motor Vehicle Revenue which includes Motor Vehicle Tax, different types of fees prescribed under

Rules, compounding fee (compounding an offence in lieu of filing prosecution).

In order to provide transport connectivity within the district R T A has issued 110 intra district permits to passenger transport vehicles to be operated by private operators. It has improved the connectivity to interior parts of the district.

The Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC), a Government of Odisha Undertaking has a Zone with Head Quarter at Jeypore under the charge of a DTM (District Transport Manager) . Another Zonal office is situated at Vizianagaram (A.P) headed by another DTM there to operate bus service to different areas of districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangapur, Rayagada from Vizianagaram (A.P). Some buses of OSRTC also ply to Visakhapatnam (A P) from different parts of Koraput district. These buses ply under inter state permits granted by the Odisha State Transport Authority (STA) under reciprocal agreement with Andhra Pradesh STA. These two DTMs are provided with service by RTO, Koraput on taxation and registration matters. Both DTMs are having fleet capacity of about 40 vehicles each. Some buses also ply to different cities and towns of Chhatisgarh. Some passenger stage carriages ply from Andhra Pradesh to Chhatisgarh through Koraput district under reciprocal agreement with concerned STA of those States. Private and STU (State Transport Undertaking) of Andhra Pradesh and Chhatisgarh operate to different places of Koraput district as well as through the district under reciprocal agreement. A list of such routes are given below:

Bus routes to Chhatisgarh State

1. Damanjodi to Raipur (via Koraput, Jeypore, Nabarangpur, Umerkote)- 2 buses daily
2. Damanjodi to Raipur (via Koraput, Jeypore, Kotpad, Jagdalpur)- 2 buses daily
3. Koraput to Raipur (via Jeypore, Nabarangpur, Umerkote)-1 bus daily
4. Koraput to Raipur (via Jeypore, Kotpad, Jagdalpur) -1 bus daily

Bus routes to Andhra Pradesh

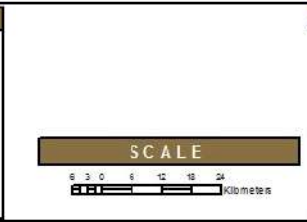
Jeypore to Visakhapatnam - 12 buses daily

Besides these, there is good communication facility to other major cities of Odisha from Jeypore and Koraput. Number of Govt. and Private buses are plying from Jeypore and Koraput to Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. Also Govt. buses are plying from Koraput and Jeypore to other towns like Balangir, Bargarh, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Angul, etc.

COMMUNICATION NETWORK KORAPUT DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
■	DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
▲	BLOCK HEADQUARTER
	AIRPORT
—	NATIONAL HIGHWAY
—	STATE HIGHWAY
—	RAILWAY LINE
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY



The number of different categories motor vehicles registered in the district so far is listed below.

1. Motor Cycle-72183
2. Cars/Taxi-1929
3. Tractors/Trailer-4720
4. Auto Rickshaw/Auto Goods-3703
5. Light Goods Vehicles-1658
6. Heavy Goods Vehicles-667
7. Buses-200
8. Ambulance-53
9. Others-4887

So far 90000 vehicles are on road in the district up to Dec-2015.

Road Safety Activities

As per the Committee on Road Safety constituted by the Honourable Supreme Court of India the following items are given emphasis on enforcement to reduce road accidents,

1. Drunken Driving is to be regularly Checked by three number of of breath analyser provided to the office.
2. Driving at excess speed is to be checked by interceptors (to be received in near future).
3. Excess load is checked at different points at Weigh Bridge provided at the check gate and weigh bridges situated at different locations of the district. A portable weigh bridge is also provided to the office to check the over load position of goods carriages any where on the road
4. Carrying of passengers in goods carriages, illegal passenger vehicles (having no insurance for passengers, no permit, fitness certificate and carrying passengers in private Omini buses (more than seven seat vehicles) are checked regularly.

Check of using mobile phone while driving and no use of safety belt by car drivers and users.

5. No use of helmet /head gear by the riders and pillion riders.
6. Bulk Goods Transportation - Products of NALCO, HAL, SEWA paper mill, Jeypore (Built), Crusher Industries and agricultural produce contribute for bulk materials transport in the district. About 2000 goods

carriages of Odisha, Chattish Garh and A.P states are engaged in transportation of bulk materials.

In order to ensure road safety in the district following steps have been taken to prevent accidents.

- a) The school areas have been erected with sign boards & how high speed breakers.
- b) The school & college students are being sensitized on Road Safety during road safety week and through road safety clubs.
- c) The vehicles are pasted with Retro Reflective tapes of White (front), Yellow (Both sides) & Red (Rear) for better visibility is clear to prevent accidents.
- d) Regular checks are done to prevent overloading in passenger & goods vehicles & to prevent alcohol consumption by driver while driving.

In case of violation of provision of MV Act and Rules noticed in above matters action deemed proper is taken such as suspension the driving license for three to six months and penalty for the offence as per the MV Act 1988.

In order to encourage new operators, incentives are given under a new scheme named (Biju Gaon Gadi Yojona) It was first implemented in Koraput district on 22nd Feb 2014. Under this scheme so far 150 vehicles are provided to 14 areas in the district, capacity ranging from 8 to 32 .All the G.Ps (226 no's) are provided with either traditional or BGGY buses. In this scheme Road Tax and permit fee are exempted for 5 years, and up to 5% rebate on interest on bank loan is provided to the BGGY operators. The scheme has been successfully implemented in the district .The Common Bus Stand is being used for all types of Buses at Koraput, Jeypore, Semiliguda and other Bus Stops at block head quarters.

City Bus Service

At Koraput ,Jeypore and Sunabeda city service is going to be introduced shortly with 20 no's of buses provided to the District.20 vehicles have already arrived and kept with the P.D, DRDA ,who is the chairman of the city Bus Service. The buses are intended to ply to Koraput, Jeypore Railway station, Medical and other important places of tourist interest and educational institutes to places like Damanjodi, Pottangi, Semiliguda, Jeypore, Kotpad, Boipariguda, Nandapur, and Lamtaput city bus service will be extended in course of time.

Collection of motor vehicle revenue which consists of M.V. tax, compounding fee, penalty and other types of fees was of Rs.21,70,00,000/- during the year 2014-15 which includes the collection from the two check gates at Sunki & Birahandi and from enforcement activities by RTO, T.I., IMV, Jr. MVI. Tax is collected on line from vehicle owners & vehicle dealers.

Driving License- DL Smart Cards in respect of Motor Cycle- 36760 No.s, LMV-16230 No.s & Transport- 7090 No.s have been issued till June-2015.

Connectivity - The R T A has issued 115 nos. of bus Permits .109 Nos. of buses under Biju Gaon Gadi scheme are put on operation to connect rural areas. 16 nos. of OSRTC Buses under BGGY operate in rural Maoist affected areas. Out of 226 Gram Panchayats in Koraput district 170 Gram Panchayats are connected with bus services or services of BGGY vehicles.

Road connectivity in the district has improved a lot during past two years. Out of 226 GPS in 14 Blocks, Bus communication has been provided to 170 GPS accounting for 78% of total G.P. Rest of the GPS are connected through light commercial vehicles like Bolero, Marshal, Savari and closed body commander with hard top and side doors are allowed officially to ply as passenger vehicles. The commanders without hard top and side doors are not allowed to carry passengers.

In Koraput district there are 120 private buses, 70 OSRTC buses, 16 OSRTC Biju Gramin buses and 35 Andhra Pradesh route buses catering to the passenger for transportation in the district.

Transport and Communication as a means of Employment

About 15000 persons have got their engagement in 3000 Auto Rickshaws, 2000 Trucks, 2500 Taxies and 2100 Tractor / Trailer and 200 Buses, 80 Ambulances in the district. They are employed as drivers, conductors, helpers and managers in operation of vehicles.

National Highways and other roads

National Highway No.26 – Salur - Nabarangpur District border Road

This road is a part of the National Highway No.26. The total length of the road within the district is about 152.48 Km. From Salur the road leads almost to west till it reaches Itikavalasa, 9 Km from Salur. Just after Itikavalasa it takes uphill zigzag course across the Eastern Ghats rising steeply for the first six Km from 600 ft. above sea-level to about 2,000 ft. above sea-level. It then crosses the Andhra-Odisha boundary, about 8 Km from Itikavalasa. Thenceforward for the next eight Km the road winds on the slope of mountain ranges but takes more or less a level course, till it reaches

Sunki. From Sunki it rises again, with intervening level stretches, and reaches a height of 3,500 ft. above sea-level and therefrom it descends to a 3,000-ft. plateau in about 5 Km reaching Pottangi. The road crosses the plateau, passing through Semiliguda and Koraput. From Semiliguda a branch road meets the Jeypore-Anantagiri road at Handiput and from Koraput two other roads lead to Borigumma and Rayagada (via Lakshampur) respectively.

From Jeypore going north it leads to Borigumma (22 Km from Jeypore). A road from Koraput and another from Umerkot meet this road at this point. The distance between Itikavalasa and Jeypore is about 100 Km. As the trade of the district is largely in the hands of merchants at Salur and Vizianagaram the road is of much commercial importance. The weekly markets at Kunduli, Dummuriput, Umuri and Kotpad are served by this road. Buses carrying passengers from Vizianagaram ply on this road.

(ii) National Highway No.63 – Borigumma - Chandili border Road

This road consists of 41.055 Km. black – topped road covering in Koraput district which starts from 0/0 at Chandili border to Borigumma i.e., at 41.055 Km. This road connects Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Odisha. Towns like Sukuma, Jagadalpur, Kotpad and Borigumma have connectivity through this road.

(iii) National Highway No.326 – Aska - Motu Road

N.H. 326 starts from Km. from Km.0/0 at Aska- Kalasandhapur of Ganjam district to 513/700 at Motu of Malkangiri district covering towns like. Aska Kalasandhapur, Digapahandi, Podamari, Mohana, Adava, Raipanka, Gumuda, Ramanaguda, Tandikona, J.K Pur, Rayagada, Laxampur, Kakirigumma, Koraput, Jeypore Borpariguda, Govindapalli, Malkangiri & Motu.

This road consists of 149.000Km single lane black-topped road in Sunabeda N. H. Division (except some stretches at Kakirigumma, Panchada, Rayagada & J.K. Pur about 48 Km two lane) covering in Koraput & Rayagada district. The jurisdiction of this Division starts from 162/700 (Tandikona in Rayagada District) to 311/7000 (Koraput Traffic in Koraput District). Widening of 101.00 Km to two lane work is in progress. Total length of this road in Koraput district is 110.00 Km.

(iv) State Highway Road (SH-48)-Koraput-Raniguda-Borigumma Road

This Major District Road having a length of 36 Km. It descends the Ghat to Raniguda and meets the N.H – 63 road at Borigumma. This serves

in the dry season as a loop to remove congestion on the route via Jeypore. It is intervened by two perennial streams which obstruct traffic in the rainy season.

(v) State Highway Road (SH) - Visakhapatnam-Jeypore Road

This road links Jeypore with Visakhapatnam, Kotta, Lamptaput, Handiput, Padwa and Anantagiri. At Kotta a road from Malkangiri meets this road. From Lamptaput, a branch road leads to Machkund and at Handiput meets the road from Semiliguda on Salur-Jeypore road. The total length of this road is 219 Km of which 72.70 Km is in Koraput district. This is a State Highway Road motorable throughout the year. This is a very convenient alternative route to Visakhapatnam.

(vi) State Highway Road (SH-51) – Parvatipur-Lakshmipur Road

This road from Parvatipur in Andhra Pradesh enters Koraput district near Alamanda after 13 Km of its course. Then it proceeds in a zigzag manner to Lakshmipur (on Koraput-Rayagada Road) via Narayanpatna . The total length of this State Highway is 56.63 Km. Widening of the entire road except for some reserve forest area is in progress.

(viii) Major District Road No. 55 – Semiliguda-Handiput Road

This road connects Jeypore-Salur road with the Jeypore-Vizagapatam road via Nandapur. This is an all-weather black-topped road having a total length of about 36 Km..

(x) Major District Road No. 100 - Lamtaput-Mackkund Road

The total length is 18 Km motorable throughout the year. At the 18th Km from Lamtaput. Machkund Hydro-electric Project is situated.

(xi) Major District Road No. 101- Sagar-Jalaput Road

Total length 13 is Km. This is an all weather road joining Jalaput where there is a reservoir for Machkund Hydro-electric Project, with Sagar on Jeypore-Visakhapatnam road.

(xii) Major District Road No. 99-Semiliguda- Mathalput-Kakirigumma Road

Total length 31.16 Km. this is an all-weather road joining Damanjodi Aluminium factory to Kakirigumma Town. Out of 31.16 Km., 18.5 KM is maintained by P.W.D and rest 12.66 Km is being maintained by NALCO.

xiii) Major District Road No. 110- Jeypore - Phampuni Road

Total length is 14 Km. This is an all weather road connecting Phampuni village to Jeypore Town.

xiv) Major District Road No. 98-Boipariguda-Ramagiri-Gupteswar Road

Total length 34 Km. this is an all weather road connecting Boipariguda Block Head Qr. to Gupteswar (The Siva Temple).

(xv) Other District Roads (O.D.R)

Besides State Highway and Major District Roads, this district has 21 Nos. of Other District Roads of total length of 288.00 Km. which connects Block Head Qrs. to Dist. Head Qrs. and Sub-Divisional Head Qrs.

Apart from the roads developed and maintained by Works department, Rural Works Department have also constructed and maintain 133 roads with a length of 968 k.m. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Rural Works Department has constructed 480 roads with a length of 1997 k.m. In the interior rural area road connectivity is ensured by Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis (PS). Total 4373k.m. of G P roads and 2227 k.m. of PS roads exist in the district.

There are still 633 villages in the district having no connectivity. These are mostly inhabited by tribal. Particularly during rainy season when they fall ill, patients are carried manually .No Government official visits them in the absence of connectivity.

Railways

Railways in Koraput district come under East Coast Zone, Bhubaneswar while its Divisional Head quarter is at Vissakha patanam.

In 1960, Indian Railway took up three projects the Kottavalasa-Koraput-Jeypore-Kirandaul line (Dandakaranya Project), the Titlagarh-Bolangir-Jharsuguda Project and the Rourkela-Kiriburu Project. All the three projects taken together were popularly known as the DBK Project or the Dandakaranya Bolangir Kiriburu Project. The Koraput-Rayagada Rail Link Project was completed on 31 December 1998.

Trains

The Visakhapatnam-Kirandaul Passenger passes through Koraput. The Hirakhand Express connects Koraput to Bhubaneswar via Rayagada and Vizianagaram. Howrah-Koraput Express travels via Jharsuguda and Rayagada. Samalswari Express travels along the same route from Howrah and goes up to Jagdalpur. The Durg-Jagdalpur tri-weekly express travels via Titlagarh, Rayagada and Koraput. Koraput railway station serves around 27,000 passengers every day.

Waterways and Ferry system

There are five water ways in Koraput District covering Ten Blocks as given below.

Kolab River, 2.Kolab Reservoir, 3.Indravati River, 4.Muran Dam, 5.Janhar Nala. The ferry system operating in the district is as given below.

No.of Ferry Ghats	No.of boats operating				Total
	Manual		Motorized		
	Government	Private	Government	Private	
72	59	05	15	0	79

Airstrips and Aerodrome

Jeypore Airport is located 3 kilometres north-west of the town of Jeypore. The airstrip was constructed in 1962 along with the establishment of a Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) factory nearby at Sunabeda. In the 1980s, Vayudoot operated a daily Bhubaneswar-bound flight via Vishakapatnam but subsequently it was discontinued.

The airport is spread over 60 acres. The state government has asked the Koraput district administration to identify another 310 acres of land adjoining the existing airstrip to facilitate its expansion. The Odisha government has made a provision of Rs 6 crore for the renovation of the airstrip.

Postal Services

The Koraput Postal Division consists of four districts namely Koraput, Nabarangpur, Rayagada and Malkangiri headed by Sr. Superintendent of Post Offices, Jeypore. The area of Koraput Postal Division is 27369 Sq. Kms with 717 Post offices which serves more than 3015000 populations in urban and rural area.

The Koraput Postal Division will shortly launch ATM counter at Koraput, Jeypore, Nabarangpur, Rayagada and Semiliguda. In “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” scheme post office launch Sukanya Samrudhi Account for Girls Child with 9.2% rate of interest.

All Sub-Post Offices of Koraput Division work in fully computerized platform. e-Post services launched instead of Telegram Services. Post Offices adopted e-commerce, Digital India, Swatch Bharat Abhiyan etc.

The Post offices provide MGNREGS Accounts for wage earners, BPL Accounts for BPL holder, accounts of Kendu Leaf Plucker, Madhubabu Pension Accounts for Physically handicapped Persons, Indira Gandhi Widow Pension for widows, Old age pension for Old age persons, Pocket Money account for SC/ST students.

Number of Post Offices with area and population served (as on 01.07.2015) in Koraput Dist.

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| a. | Number of Head Post Offices with Core Banking solution.. | 3 |
| b. | Number of Mukhya Dak Ghar .. | 2 |
| c. | Number of Grade-II Post Offices .. | 2 |
| d. | Number of Grade-I Post offices .. | 3 |
| e. | Number of 'A' Class Sub-Offices .. | 8 |
| f. | Number of 'B' Class Sub-Offices .. | 15 |
| g. | Number of 'C' Class Sub-offices .. | 40 |
| h. | Number of Non-Delivery Town Sub-Offices .. | 16 |
| i. | Number of Gramin Dak Sevak Branch Offices .. | 625 |
| j. | Area served per post Offices .. | 38 Sq. Kms |
| k. | Population per post office.. | 4205 |

The only official mail Tonga (horse drawn cart) in the country is still run by India Post in Jeypore (Koraput). The mailbags are carried from the RMS (Railway Mail Service) Sorting room to the Bus Stand by a horse drawn cart, that is run by the same family since last 80 years. First appointment was given by the erstwhile king of Jeypore in 1928, and four generations of the family have engaged themselves in this work. The present mail cart man, Padmanabh Nayak took over the reins from his father who passed away in 2008. He is the fifth generation of cart man doing this work. In spite of introduction of sophisticated I T change over in postal communication system, this antic is still retained as a heritage which blends tradition with modernity.



Horse Drawn Cart carrying Postal Bags from the R M S located in the Old Royal Palace of Jeypore to the main Post Office.

Telephone and Cell Phone Services

BSNL, Koraput is a Business Unit (Telecom District) of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (A Public Sector Organization of Government of India). It is responsible for providing telecom services in Koraput Secondary Switching

Area (SSA) in Odisha Telecom Circle. The area of operation of BSNL, Koraput comprises four revenue districts of Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur and Malkangiri. It shares its geographical boundaries with Kandhamal and Kalahandi Revenue Districts in the North, Gajapati Revenue District in the East, Andhra Pradesh State in the South and Chhatisgarh State in the West.

The administrative head of this Telecom District is the General Manager.

There are eight Telecom Sub-divisions in this unit out of which three relate to this district. Sub-divisions are demarcated almost being coterminus with the revenue sub-divisions. The Telecom Sub-divisions and their area of operations in this district are as given below.

Sl. No	Name of the Telecom Sub-division	Area in Revenue Subdivision
1	Koraput Telegraph Subdivision	Koraput Subdivision
2	Jeypore Phones Subdivision	Jeypore City Area
3	Jeypore Telegraph Subdivision	Rural area of Jeypore Subdivision

Landline telephone services in this district are being provided from 107 different telephone exchanges. In addition to the landline services, this unit is also providing Broadband service, 2G and 3G mobile service, Leased line, ISDN etc. services.

All the landline exchanges, broadband equipments and mobile towers are connected through highly reliable optical fiber transmission network. Important Transmission routes are also in the ring network to minimize failure time and increase reliability.

To help the subscribers to pay their landline, broadband and mobile bills comfortably, payment counters have been installed at the telecom sub-divisional headquarters level. There are facilities for payment through post offices and banks also. Subscribers can also pay their bills online.

Besides, BSNL other Cell phone services are available in this district. The service providers include Airtel, Aircel, Idea, Reliance, Tata Docomo, Vodafone and Uninor.

Radio and Wireless Systems and Stations
All India Radio, Jeypore

All India Radio, Jeypore became operational as an auxiliary centre from Randapalli, on the Vishakhapatnam-Raipur National Highway, on 28th June, 1964, with a carrier power of 10 KW Medium Wave Transmitter having a mast of 70 metres height and was relaying programmes from All India Radio,

Cuttack. There was a receiving centre at Kumuliput, 12 KMs away from Jeypore town, which helped in relaying National Programmes like news from All India Radio, Delhi. Efforts were made to originate programmes at this end of All India Radio, Jeypore since 15th July, 1968. The transmitting power of All India Radio, Jeypore was enhanced to 20 KW with the installation of an additional transmitter of 10 KW carrier power on the 8th September, 1974. Firstly the emergency studio attached to transmitter office and then a make-shift studio in a rented building at Palace Building, Raj Mahal, Jeypore, started producing programmes for local broadcast. Untill June 1975, there was only one transmission in the evening. The permanent Type-I studios of All India Radio, Jeypore were commissioned on the 11th September, 1979 in its own office building, which is situated in a beautiful landscape on one side of the town, on the banks of Jagannath Sagar, a large pond. This studio enabled the station to originate a number of programmes in its three transmissions. In 1989 the studio setup was upgraded to Type (I)R and on 16th September, 1993 the transmitting power of the station was further upgraded to 100KW. In addition to this a 50 KW short wave transmitter was installed which became operational on the 15th August, 1998 and All India Radio, Jeypore reached to far-off places like Denmark, Sweden, Finland and many more countries. Adjacent to Chhatisgarh and Andhra Pradesh, the broadcasting zone of All India Radio, Jeypore covers five districts – namely Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Gajapati. Dhimsa FM Radio station, established by the UNICEF in collaboration with Southern Odisha Voluntary Organisation (SOVA) in 2012, is now a forum that pays attention to the problems faced by the local people. Dhimsa's radio jockeys are known in the community for their support through communication. As the local dialect in Koraput is Desia, the villagers found it difficult to understand the government programmes and schemes. In comes Dhimsa Community Radio, which solved this problem by delivering these programmes in Desia. Presently, this community FM radio broadcasts programmes from 9 am to 12 noon (Udila Suraj) in the morning and 6pm to 9pm (Sanjuabela Gharejiba Bela) in the evening. Besides this, they have repeat programmes from 2pm to 5pm (Uparbela Aram bela) during afternoon. The programmes cater to the need of community people, ranges from health, and education awareness issues to interviews of community leaders, experts, government officials and tribal songs by community singers.

CHAPTER- XI

ECONOMIC TREND

In the beginning it is necessary to present statistical profile on certain important aspects of Koraput district to appreciate its peculiarities. As 50% of the population of the district consists of tribals, population profile of tribal communities will throw light on their interaction with economic activities. It will also give a comparative economic profile of different categories of population:

Information Sheet on Scheduled Tribes of Koraput District

Sl no	Indicator	ST	District Total	State Total
1	Household	167094 (49.48%)	337677	9637820
2	Population	697583 (50.56%)	1379647	22.08 %
3	Sex Ratio	1068	1032	979
4	Literacy Rate	35.36 %	49.2%	73.45 %
5	Workers	373892 (27.10%)	693406 (50.25 %)	
6	Non-workers	323691 (23.46%)	686241 (49.74 %)	

Source: Census 2011

Number and area and average size of Operational Holdings of the district

Sl No	District Name	No. of holdings	Operated area (in Ha.)	Average size of holdings
1	Koraput	166734	270982	1.63

Social Groups wise number and area of Operational Holdings

Sl No	District Name	Social Group	Number of Holdings	Operated area (in Ha.)	Average size of holdings
1	Koraput	SC	18004	22641	1.26
		ST	106458	164497	1.55

All Social of Groups no. and area of Operational holdings

Sl No	Size Group	No. of operational holdings Total	Area operated in Ha. Total	Average size of holdings
	Marginal		46635	0.62
	Small	75768	74605	1.42
	Semi Medium	25908	69856	2.70
	Medium	7713	43220	5.60
	Large	816	15517	19.02
	All classes	162880	249833	1.53

All Social of Groups no. and area of Operational holdings

Sl No	Size Group	No. of operational holdings				Area operated in Ha.			
		Individual	Joint	Institutional	Total	Individual	Joint	Institutional	Total
1	Marginal	75342	355	71	75768	46392	228	15	46635
2	Small	52274	398	3	52675	74012	590	3	74605
3	Semi Medium	25325	578	5	25908	68164	1674	18	69856
4	Medium	7602	105	6	7713	42581	605	34	43220
5	Large	658	40	118	816	8685	531	6301	15517
6	All classes	161201	1476	203	162880	239834	3628	6371	249833
	Marginal (below 1.00 Ha.)								
	Small (1.00-2.00 Ha.)								
	Semi Medium (2.00 - 4.00 Ha.)								
	Medium (4.00 - 10.00 Ha.)								
	Large (10.00 Ha. And naabove)								

Source- Agricultural Census 2010-11

From the tables given above, it can be observed that gender ratio of tribal in the district much better than that of the State population; it is better than the gender ratio of the district population which means more number of tribal women than tribal male which is not the case for the population of the State. This is a positive demographic indicator and reflect tribal attitude towards female gender. How ever this positive trend is contrasted when one looks at the literacy rate for. While literacy rate for the State is 73.45%, for Koraput district it is only 49.2% and for the tribal of the district it is as low as 35.36%. If gender wise analysis is attempted, one finds the rate for the tribal male literacy is 46.20% and for tribal female it is 25.37% (these two figures not given in the table above). Such a wide discrepancy in literacy tells upon poor socio economic development of the tribal.

In matter of average operational holding it resnts a peculiar picture. There is a wide discrepancy in size of teoperational holdings of different categories of farmers even though average holding of a tribal does not differ much from the district average.

In participation in work, tribal participation is 27.10% where as for the district population as a whole it is 50.25% which means tribal workers account for more than 50% of the total work force which is a positive feature.

With the inception of economic planning in India, it has become imperative on the part of the planners, policy-makers and economists to measure the success or performance of economy. It can be measured

through certain socio economic parameters like gross production in a certain territory, per capita income, participation of labour force, literacy, infant mortality etc.

Gross Domestic Product may be defined as the market value of final goods and services produced by all the producers in the domestic territory of a country during an accounting year. The producers may be resident producers or non-resident producers. But they operate within the domestic territory of the reporting country.

State Domestic Product

In accordance with the guidelines provided by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) New Delhi, the State Governments prepare the Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. The State Accounting System owes its origin to the National Accounting System. The current concept of compiling the State Domestic Product (SDP) is similar to that of compiling the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at national level.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced within the state in a given period of time (usually a calendar year). It is also considered the sum of value added at every stage of production (the intermediate stages) of all final goods and services produced within a State in a given period of time, and it is given a money value.

Thus, SDP is a measure in monetary terms with regard to the volume of all goods and services produced in the state in a given period of time (generally a year) without duplication.

District Domestic Product

Income of a district is considered to be one of the most important indicators to measure the economic growth of a district. Preparation of District Income estimates has recently gained added importance and it is being prepared by several states in India.

. District Domestic Product (DDP) is an important device to measure the economic growth of the district, assess the developmental objectives of the district, examine the contribution of different sectors to the district economy, measure income disparity among districts, plan for the development of backward districts, measure human development at sub regional level, improve district planning, etc.

District Domestic Product (DDP) is equal to the income generated by the production of goods and services within the geographical boundaries of a

district. Thus, it is the **Gross Domestic Product of the District**. It can be defined as the unduplicated market value of output of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the district in a given period of time (usually a financial year). It is called unduplicated output because output of a particular item is not calculated twice in this system. Only additional value added during the process of production is taken into account for calculating the estimates of Gross Domestic product.

Thus, the concepts of Domestic Product or Value Added are same for the District.

District Domestic Product (DDP) Calculations

1. District Domestic Product (DDP) or Gross Value Added (GVA)=Gross Value of Output (GVO) – Value of Intermediate consumption or Value of Inputs
2. Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) or Net Value Added (NVA)= Gross Value Added (GVA) – Depreciation (Consumption of Fixed Capital)
3. Per Capita Income of District = Net Value Added (NVA)/Population of the District.

Major application of the DDP are to measure the a) pace of economic development of the district, b)making Policy decision on regional balance, c) removal of backwardness in the district, d)carrying out effective District Planning, e)taking decision on Sectoral priority in the Districts, f) Devolution/Decentralisation of Plan Resources

Methodology for District Income Estimates

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha has started the estimates of DDP of 30 Districts of Odisha since 1993-94 for all the sectors of the economy. The basic approach adopted in Odisha is to allocate the State Domestic Product (SDP) among the Districts with suitable district level indicators for related sectors except very few sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery for which district data are used for estimation.

However, the methodology for compiling the DDP, given in the following paragraphs, takes into consideration the broad guidelines given in the Report of the Technical Group on District Income and also its recommendations and the methodology which was developed jointly by the DES of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh in August 1996. The proposed methodology takes into account the available data at the district level for the commodity producing sectors and the results of the surveys, both relating to socio-economic aspects and unorganised sectors of the economy,

conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and states DES. For many sectors of the economy, the proposed methodology avoids allocation of state estimates to districts in proportion to the district-wise workforce, as this does not take into account the income disparity at the district level.

Broadly, the methodology of computation of sectoral estimates is the same as adopted for estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP). The database for estimation of DDP is still not satisfactory for any of the states. Data for compilation of DDP for commodity producing sectors viz., primary sector and manufacturing (registered) sector, are mostly available on a regular basis but are very scanty in respect of the remaining sectors. As such, wherever district-wise basic data are available, they may be utilised to compute the DDP estimates, following the methodology adopted at the state level. In the case of non-commodity producing sectors, where district-wise basic data are not available, the state level estimates may be allocated to the districts on the basis of suitable district-wise indicators. Further, in some of the commodity producing sectors, though district-wise production data are available, the corresponding prices are not available. In such cases, district-wise production may be evaluated using prices prevailing in the adjoining district/region.

For compilation of DDP, the economy may be divided into 14 broad sectors (8 commodity producing and 6 non-commodity producing sectors) as followed for compilation of State Domestic Product (SDP).

Commodity Producing Sub Sectors

1. Agriculture
2. Forestry & logging
3. Fishing
4. Mining & Quarrying
5. Manufacturing (Registered)
6. Manufacturing (non-Registered)
7. Construction
8. Electricity, Gas and water supply

Non-Commodity producing Sub sectors

1. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants
2. Transport, Storage & Communication
3. Banking & Insurance

4. Real estate, Ownership of dwellings and Business services
5. Public administration and Defence
6. Other services

There are certain difficulties in calculating the gross income in some of the under developed districts like Koraput. The main difficulties are

- i) A sizable non-monetised sectors
- ii) Income from illegal activities like gambling cannot be included
- iii) Service rendered by free of cost are not to be calculated in the income
- iv) Illiterate people do not maintain proper & regular account of their income
- v) Lack of adequate statistical data for all the sectors of the economy

The estimated value of GDDP & NDDP of Koraput district is given below:

(Rs. In lakh)

GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDDP) OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

Year	At current price	STATE (At current price)	At 2004-05 price	STATE (At 2004-05 price)
2004-05	248925 (3.2%)	7772943	248925 (3.2%)	7772943
2005-06	273462 (3.21%)	8509649	267367 (3.25%)	8214472
2006-07	344715 (3.38%)	10183947	304707 (3.29%)	9270083
2007-08	412132 (3.19%)	12927445	332198 (3.23%)	10284562
2008-09	461801 (3.11%)	14849071	352423 (3.18%)	11081178
2009-10	528526 (3.24%)	16294643	373668 (3.23%)	11585113
2010-11	631378 (3.2%)	19752990	407846 (3.26%)	12513105

(Rs. In lakh)

NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NDDP) OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

Year	At current price	STATE (At current price)	At 2004-05 price	STATE (At 2004-05 price)
2004-05	223391 (3.29%)	6798702	223391 (3.29%)	6798702
2005-06	243841 (3.32%)	7354959	238682 (3.36%)	7100497
2006-07	303805 (3.46%)	8792126	267746 (3.35%)	7984484
2007-08	362324 (3.26%)	11110925	287867 (3.32%)	8669191
2008-09	405635 (3.18%)	12751620	305183 (3.27%)	9320665
2009-10	457492 (3.37%)	13583679	317198 (3.38%)	9395723
2010-11	547719 (3.32%)	16476038	343788 (3.44%)	9987972

Source –Odisha Economic Survey

Source DE&S Odisha

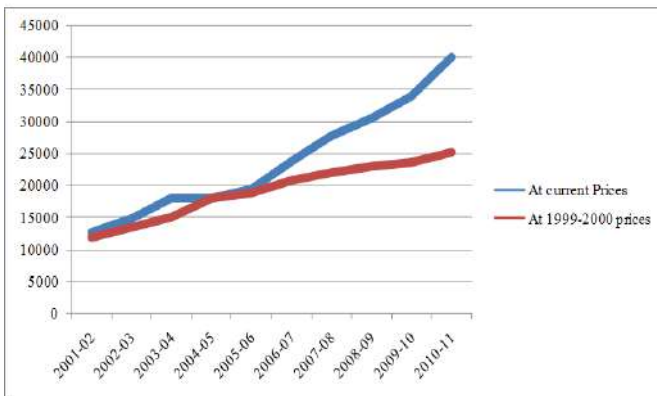


Per capita Net District Domestic Product of Koraput District

(Rs In lakh)

Sl No	Year	At current Prices	At 2004-05 prices
1	2004-05	17932	17932
2	2005-06	19275	18867
3	2006-07	23649	20842
4	2007-08	27773	22066
5	2008-09	30617	23035
6	2009-10	34003	23576
7	2010-11	40086	25161

Source DE&S, BBSR, Odisha



Work participation rate in the District

As per the 2011 census, out of total 6,93,406 numbers of workers in the district main workers are 3,96,460 and marginal workers are 2,96,946.

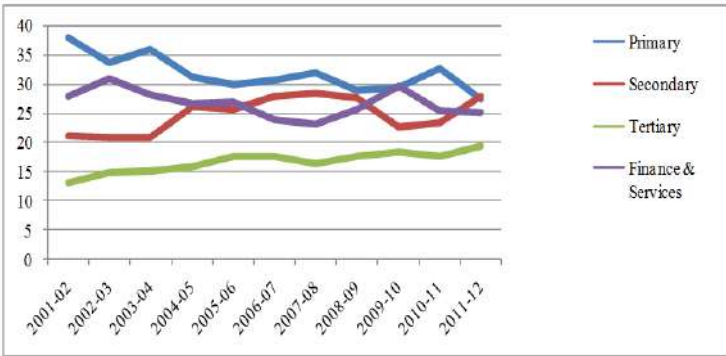
Out of them 2,07,194 are cultivators, 2,90,626 are agricultural labourers, 14,416 work in household industries and the remaining 1,81,170 are engaged in other works. Out of total work force ,6,10,613 belong to rural areas and the rest 82,793 belong to urban area. Almost half of the population of the district 50.3% participate in the work and the rest are dependent on them. In rural areas of the district 52.9 participate in work and in urban areas only 36.6 % of the population participate in work. Ratio of dependency is very high.

Contribution of Various Sector in NDDP at 2004-05 base:

(Figures in Rupees in lakhs; Figures in bracket in %)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	Total NDDP	
2001-02	54008 (38.00)	32083 (21.00)	20507 (13.00)	42958 (28.00)	149556 (100.00)	NDDP at 1999-2000 base
2002-03	51235 (33.63)	31807 (20.86)	22367 (14.67)	47015 (30.84)	152424 (100.00)	
2003-04	66308 (35.95)	38421 (20.85)	27633 (14.98)	52052 (28.22)	184413 (100.00)	
2004-05	69535 (31.12)	58673 (26.26)	35351 (15.85)	59832 (26.77)	223391 (100.00)	NDDP at 2004-2005 base
2005-06	72915 (29.90)	62784 (25.74)	42378 (17.39)	65765 (26.97)	243841 (100.00)	
2006-07	93170 (30.66)	85016 (27.98)	52794 (17.39)	72825 (23.97)	303805 (100.00)	
2007-08	115898 (31.98)	103091 (28.45)	59269 (16.37)	84066 (23.20)	362324 (100.00)	
2008-09	117773 (29.03)	112610 (27.76)	71021 (17.52)	104231 (25.69)	405635 (100.00)	
2009-10	134095 (29.31)	104079 (22.74)	83302 (18.22)	136016 (29.73)	457492 (100.00)	
2010-11	179690 (32.80)	127334 (23.26)	101166 (18.47)	139528 (25.47)	547719 (100.00)	
2011-12	166345 (27.42)	170135 (28.04)	116730 (19.26)	153386 (25.28)	606595 (100.00)	

Source: DE&S,BBSR,Odisha



Wholesale Prices in Rs. Per Qntl.

Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Paddy	497	420	496	492	497	659	771	878	939	933	1032	1173	1,272
Gram	NA	1700	2050	NA	2650	3100	NA	NA	3011	3200	NA	NA	3,582
Arhar	1397	1356	2061	1659	1883	2580	NA	NA	4233	NA	3850	4467	4,600
Mung	1800	1413	1984	1900	2190	3259	NA	4000	3789	4061	NA	5000	5,167
Biri	1637	1440	1505	1714	2401	3293	2800	3152	3462	3777	3862	4358	4,486
Kulthi	975	906	806	864	912	1700	1800	1800	1822	1969	1888	2050	2,606
Mustard	1766	2000	1900	2383	2061	2800	NA	NA	3375	3500	3400	3650	4,800
Groundnut	1325	1942	1485	1566	1655	1667	NA	NA	2733	2240	2487	2880	3,475
Til	1650	NA	1307	2000	1740	2983	NA	NA	3480	NA	3211	3541	4,200
Castor	1302	1475	NA	1000	1433	NA	NA	1763	NA	3000	2796	NA	2958
Sunflower	NA	NA	NA	1400	1912	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4100
Linseed	1950	NA	NA	NA	1550	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2470
Potato	413	647	509	744	719	500	722	754	838	806	735	954	1,129
Onion	423	587	751	751	708	917	1256	1575	1561	1194	1166	1613	1,644

Source: DE&S,BBSR,Odisha

Employment and Unemployment situation in Koraput district

Higher growth trajectory is essential for expanding income and employment opportunities in the economy system. Gainful employment is an important condition for food security, economic security and sustainable livelihood. Actual rate of expansion of labour force in the district usually depends on several factors that include growth of population, working age population, labour force participation rates, educational enrolment at higher levels and reduction in school dropout rates. It is very difficult in judging of employment or unemployment, whether a person who is not currently working should be counted as “unemployed”.

Sl. No.	Parameter / Indicator	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	Self-employed in farm activities	--	--	1,48,578	42.05
2.	Self-employed in non-farm activities	--	--	7474	2.11
3.	Employed in organized sector	31495	8373	39868	Both public & private
4.	Employed in unorganized sector	--	--	--	
5.	Total wage labour				
6.	Wage labour enrolled under EGS			262492	96.13
7.	Registered in employment exchange	16592	7758	24350	As on 12/14
8.	Total unemployed	16592	7758	24350	
9.	Educated unemployed	15294	7536	22830	--
10.	Skilled unemployed	2988	538	3526	--
11.	Migrant labour	--	--	--	--
12.	Child labour	--	--	--	--

Source: District Employment Office, Koraput

Sl. No.	Parameter / Indicator	Male	Female	Total
1	Total Un-employed youth waiting for employment in the district(as on 30.04.2015)	16117	7484	23601
2	Scheduled Caste (Out of Total)	3477	1304	4778
3	O.B.C(Out of Total)	959	326	1285
4	S.E.B.C(Out of total)	902	735	1637
5	Placement	--	--	--
6	Notification	2	--	2
7	Submission	158	48	206

Source District Employment Office, Koraput

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) developed by United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development a long healthy life, being acknowledgeable and a decent standard of living. It is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimensionion is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years or above and expected years of schooling for children of school going age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The scores for these three dimensions indices are aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. HDI simplifies and captures only part of human development entails. It does not reflect on poverty, inequality, human security and empowerment. Koraput district has become a victim of chronic poverty and vulnerable human development for so many years.

Naba Krushna Choudhry Center for Social Studies, Bhubaneswar has measured the HDI of different districts of Odisha .which is published in Odisha Development Report 2004. There after no such measurement is made. As per the report HDI for Koraput district is as follow.

I M R (Infant mortality rate) 1999 is136 pr thousand; Health Index 0.218; District Domestic Product per capita in 1999 (at 1993-94 prices) Rs5,148; Income Index 0.539; Over all literacy 36.2; combined gross enrollment ratio(6 to 14 years) in 2003-04 being 84.73; over all literacy index 0.333. HDI value is estimated as 0.431 with ranking of Koraput district at 27 among thirty districts. Even though this estimate of HDI is more than one decade old, it gives a comparative ranking of this district.

Economy of Koraput district

District income is estimated by way of apportioning the state GSDP among different districts. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the single most important tool to measure the economic growth rate and per capita income is an important indicator of standard of living of the people. The real per capita income at 2004-05 prices for Koraput district for the year 2010-11 is higher than Odisha. This sounds amusing when this district is the abode of large number of marginalized persons. Thus statistical computation hides hard realities. Income generated by industry and mines add to the total income of the district and dividing it with the population of the district works out the per capita income which reveals a very promising figure. This not at all reflects the average standard of living of large number of tribal and other weaker sections who eke out a living in a marginalized existence.

Year wise GSDP AND NNDP of Koraput district

Sl. No.	Year	Rs. In Lakh					
		GDDP		NDDP		Per Capita NDDP	
		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2004-05	248925	248925	223391	223391	17932	17932
2	2005-06	273462	267367	243841	238682	19275	18867
3	2006-07	344715	304707	303805	267746	23649	20842
4	2007-08	412132	332198	362324	287867	27773	22066
5	2008-09	461801	352423	405635	305183	30617	23035
6	2009-10	528526	373668	457492	317198	34003	23576
7	2010-11	631378	407846	547719	343788	40086	25161
8	2011-12	700028	432694	606595	364130	43715	26242

Source: Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

Percent Distribution of Growth Rate of Koraput District during 2004-05 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Year	Percent Distribution of Growth Rate					
		GDDP		NDDP		Per Capita NDDP	
		At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2004-05 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	2004-05	3.20	3.20	3.29	3.29	102	102
2	2005-06	3.21	3.25	3.32	3.36	102	104
3	2006-07	3.38	3.29	3.46	3.35	106	103
4	2007-08	3.19	3.23	3.26	3.32	100	102
5	2008-09	3.11	3.18	3.18	3.27	97	100
6	2009-10	3.24	3.23	3.37	3.38	103	103
7	2010-11	3.20	3.26	3.32	3.44	101	105

Source: Odisha Economic Survey, 2014-15

The above table highlights the Percent distribution of growth rate of GDDP from 2004-05 to 2010-11. The Percent distribution of growth rate of GDDP was highest in the year 2006-07 which comprises 3.38% at current price and 3.29 % at 2004-05 base year. In the mean time the lowest percent distribution of growth rate was in the year 2008-09 i.e., 3.11 % at current prices and 3.18 at 2004-05 base year. The Percent distribution of growth rate of NDDP was highest in the year 2006-07 which comprises 3.46% at current price and 3.35 % at 2004-05 base year. In the mean time the lowest percent distribution of growth rate was in the year 2008-09 i.e., 3.18 % at current prices and 3.27 % at 2004-05 base year.

The Percent distribution of growth rate of Per Capita NDDP was highest in the year 2006-07 which comprises 106% at current price and 103 % at 2004-05 base year. In the mean time the lowest percent distribution of growth rate was in the year 2008-09 i.e., 97 % at current prices and 100 % at 2004-05 base year.

Classification of economic activities

Typically, Economic activities have been grouped into three broad sectors in India, namely primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes agriculture and allied sectors like agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries, mining and quarrying. The secondary sector consists of manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction sub-sectors. The tertiary sector includes various services including public administration.

Odisha's economy has been classified as Agriculture, Industry and Service sector as per CSO(Central Statistical Organization) classification instead of the traditional classification of primary, secondary and tertiary.

The Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub sectors. Because of higher rate in the industries and service sector achieved during the past decade the share of agriculture sector has been declining. In spite of this agriculture sector continues to be very important for this district as this sector provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly to more than 60 percent of the population. However this sector suffers from occasional natural shocks, like drought and flash floods affecting the growth trend. Because of susceptibility of the erratic rain fall the food grain production generally fluctuates from year to year. Koraput district has recorded high yield rates of HYV paddy ranging between 39 to 46 quintals per hector during 2013-14. These positive developments augur well on overall improvement of the Agriculture sector and will increase food grain production in the district in course of time . Extent of irrigated area is gradually improving. With a view to increasing

irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, the state government launched in 2009-10 two innovative irrigation schemes, i.e.,(i) Construction of check dams and(ii) sustainable harvesting of groundwater through installations of bore wells in a massive scales.

The Industry Sector

The Industry sector consists of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity-gas-water supply and construction sub-sectors.

Industrial Scenario of Koraput district

Sl No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1	Registered Industrial unit	No	1547
2	Total Industrial unit(GIP)	No	4938
3	Total Medium & Large Unit	No	4
4	Total employment in small scale industries	No	29840
5	Total employment in large and medium industries	No	7756
6	No. of industrial area/growth centres	No	3
7	Total investment in plant and machinery of small scale industries	Rs. In Lakhs	11966.52
8	Total investment in plant and machinery of medium & large scale industries	In Crores	8482.49

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Odisha, Cuttack.

The number of “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)’ in the district has been increasing over time. Among manufacturing units, the largest number of MSME units belongs to the repairing & services followed by food and allied sector. Industrial sickness continues to be a problem among MSMEs. The handicraft and cottage industry in Koraput exhibits a declining trend in terms of number of units as well as employment generation.

Large Industries

The district has 04 large Industries as under

Product, Investment and Employment Generated by Large Scale Industries in Koraput District

Name of the Industry	Location	Products	Investment (Rs. In Crores)	Employment (No.)
HAL, Sunabeda	Sunabeda	Aero Engine	4033.00	3206
NALCO, Damanjodi	Damanjodi	Aluminium	2095.23	3985
Ballarpur Industries	Jeypore	Paper	315.92	942
Snehadhara Industries	Ampavalli	Portland Cement	17.57	250
Total			6,461.72	8383

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan 2012-13

These industries have been responsible for enhancing the Per capita income of the district and employment opportunities in the State as well as in the country. Though there are four large industries, ancillary units related to

them have not come up in the district. This situation indicates that there is lack of interest on the part of these large industries for promotion of ancillary units which would have developed the skill and non-farm sector in the district.

Service Sector

The sector comprises sub-sectors like banking and insurance, real estate etc, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications and other services. The sector has been growing at higher rates compared to other sectors more or less in a stable manner. In banking sector the growth rate of the total bank deposits in the district is rising.

SGSY

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana (SGSY) is an initiative launched by the Government of India to provide sustainable income to poor people living in rural areas of the country. The scheme was launched on April 1, 1999.

The SGSY aims at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of self-help groups. Activity clusters are established based on the aptitude and skill of the people which are nurtured to their maximum potential.

The SGSY was somewhat intended to provide self-employment to millions of villagers. Poor families living below the poverty line were organized into self-help groups (SHGs) established with a mixture of Government subsidy and credit from investment banks. The main aim of these SHGs was to bring these poor families above the poverty line and concentrate on income generation through combined effort. The scheme recommended the establishment of activity clusters or clusters of villagers grouped together based on their skills and abilities. Each of these activity clusters worked on a specific activity chosen based on the aptitude and skill of the people, availability of resources and market potential.

Self employment under SGSY programme in Koraput district

Sl. No.	Year	No. of BPL families	No. of families covered		No. of Beneficiaries Covered				
			SC	ST	OC	Total	Women	Disabled	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2007-08	221846	4212	742	2351	1119	4212	3800	66
2	2008-09	221846	5416	789	3212	1415	5416	4896	71
3	2009-10	221846	6412	897	3719	1796	6412	3800	21
4	2010-11	221846	7220	817	3483	2920	7220	5561	104

Source: Statistical Handbook, 2009 & 2010-11

MGNREGS

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was later renamed as the “Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” (or MGNREGA) It is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims at giving guarantee to wage earners the “right to work”. It aims to ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The MGNREGA was initiated with the objectives of “enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work”. Another aim of MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds, wells. Employment is to be provided within 5 Km of an applicant’s residence, and minimum wage is to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement.

Employment Generation under MGNREGS Programmes in Koraput District*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Job Cards Issued	No. of Beneficiaries Covered				Women	No. of Household provided employment	No. of Mandays generated (lakhs no)
			SC	ST	OC	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2007-08	246117	41687	78742	33967	154396	61759	84538	30.69
2	2008-09	266240	29564	55859	24097	109520	43811	63845	19.49
3	2009-10	266270	29443	55614	23991	109048	43619	62949	23.14
4	2010-11	273166	54120	102227	44099	200446	80179	96942	41.43
5	2011-12								
6	2012-13	284183				137310		79998	25.13
7	2013-14	287954				125393		90323	33.38
8	2014-15	297139				145307		106714	46.42
9	2015-16	300785				161624		110006	47.61

Source Statistical Handbook, 2009 & 2010-11

Contribution of Koraput district to the State Exchequer on some important items of tax and non tax revenue is given below.

Revenue from State Excise

Year	Revenue Collected (Rs in Lakhs)
1990-91	269.03
1991-92	341.96
1992-93	410.31
1993-94	407.39
1995-96	247.08
1996-97	343.47
1997-98	339.23
1998-99	342.91
1999-00	290.12
2000-01	255.65
2001-02	173.96
2002-03	259.12
2003-04	295.14
2004-05	309.6
2005-06	438.55
2006-07	452.93
2007-08	516.11
2008-09	577.96
2009-10	640.01
2010-11	719.29
2011-12	839.95
2012-13	920.47
2013-14	1134.95
2014-15	1415.75
2015-16 (upto January 2016)	985.03

Mining Revenue

Year	Annual Collection of Mining royalty and other revenue (Rs. In Crore)
2004-05	39.48
2005-06	49.64
2006-07	66.87
2007-08	73.94
2008-09	62.05
2009-10	79.39
2010-11	91.52
2011-12	101.62
2012-13	128.39
2013-14	140.28
2014-15	191.07

Land Revenue, Cess and other Miscellaneous Revenue

Year	Revenue Collected (Rs in Lakhs)
2001-02	331.53
2002-03	279.99
2003-04	283.57
2004-05	418.73
2005-06	584.55
2006-07	750.97
2007-08	1335.17
2008-09	984.09
2009-10	1122.25
2010-11	1133.30
2011-12	1623.12
2012-13	3763.34
2013-14	2057.64
2014-15	2017.10

Sale Tax Revenue

Year	Revenue Collected (Rs in Lakhs)
2009-10	8002.76
2010-11	8523.61
2011-12	9187.74
2012-13	14438.21
2013-14	27632.6
2014-15	43282.27
2015-16 (Up to Feb)	17226.98

In a district like Koraput where tribals constitute about fifty per cent of the population, unless disaggregated data for scheduled tribe are collected on parameters like IMR, literacy, gross enrollment ratio in primary schools, drop out rate, life expectancy and per capita income etc., a clear picture for the marginalized group of tribal will not emerge. Similarly HDI for the tribal need to be worked out separately to appreciate the magnitude of the problem.

GENERAL & REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

District Administration General Overview

Historical back ground

Before Odisha was formed as a separate province in 1936, Koraput district consisting of present districts of Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Koraput 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, Nowrangpur, 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, Oriya 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 province of Odisha. Then it consisted of just two Sub Divisions with headquarters at Koraput and Rayagada. Subsequently, Sub-Divisions were created for administrative convenience with headquarters at Nowrangpur, Malkangiri, Jeypore and Gunupur.

Revenue administration is a three tier system; The Board of Revenue at Cuttack 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. He is called Member, Board of Revenue. There are three Revenue Divisional Commissioners for Northern, Southern and Central Divisions. Koraput District comes under Southern Division with Headquarter 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 sub-divisions in the District which are headed by Sub-Collectors cum Sub-Divisional Magistrates. Each Sub-Division is divided into Tahasils headed by Tahasildars. There are 14 Tahasils in the 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 Koraput district came into existence with effect from 01.10.1992 as per Notification No. 49142, dated 01.10.1992 of Government of Odisha in Revenue & Excise Department and Notification No. 44137, dated 01.10.1992 of Government of Odisha comprising of two sub-divisions i.e. Koraput & Jeypore after carving of the district out of erstwhile Koraput District which came into existence after creation of Odisha province on 01.04.1936.

The geographical area of the present Koraput district is 8807.00 Sq. Kms. and cultivable area of 1777399.16 hectores consisting of 1986 number of revenue villages. The lands available in this District are classified as Paddy-I, II, III, Dangar-I, II, III, Basti land, Gramakantha Pramboke Land, Gochar, Government land like Patita, Patharabani, Kupuli, Pahad etc. With a view to bring the administration nearer to the people each Tahasil co-extensive with Block which is a unit of development and welfare administration. Each Tahasil is divided into Revenue Circle being co-terminus with limits of Grama Panchayat of a Block since 2008 vide Notification No. 17662 / Revenue & Disaster Management (R&DM) Dated 19.04.2008 and Notification No. 33533 / R & DM, Dated 06.08.2008 of Revenue & D.M. Department. The Tahasil and Block wise details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-division	Name of the Tahasil / Block	Total No. of R.I. Circles / G.P.	Total no. of Revenue villages
01	Koraput	Koraput	15	112
02		Semiliguda	18	103
03		Pottangi	14	102
04		Nandapur	22	226
05		Machkund Lamtaput	15	186
06		Dasamantapur	16	178
07		Laxmipur	13	103
08		Narayanapatna	09	128
09		Bandhugaon	12	154
10	Jeypore	Jeypore	24	128
11		Borigumma	30	148
12		Kotpad	17	102
13		Boipariguda	16	232
14		Kundra	12	84
	Total		233	1986

Boundary dispute on villages between Odisha & Andhra Pradesh -

There are 22 disputed villages concerning boundary dispute coming under Tahasils of Pottangi and Nandapur.

The disputed villages of Pottangi Tahasil are namely

- 1) Kotiya
- 2) Ganjeipadar
- 3) Madkar
- 4) Barnapadu
- 5) Doliamba
- 6) Phagunsineri
- 7) Phatusineri
- 8) Salapguda
- 9) Konadora
- 10) Harmandingi
- 11) Mohipani
- 12) Sidiwalsa
- 13) Tala sembi
- 14) Dhulipadar
- 15) Arjuwalsa
- 16) Tadiwalsa
- 17) Neradawalsa
- 18) Ranasing
- 19) Paniki
- 20) Simagada
- 21) Upper sembi

And one disputed village of Nandapur Tahasil is Bora Muttha.

District administration of Koraput exercises full administrative control in Kotiya group of villages and takes up developmental activities. Conduct of general election to State Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha , election to Panchayat Raj Institutions are conducted by Govt. of Odisha under the instructions and guidance of Election Commission of India and State Election Commission. Census operation in these disputed villages is conducted by the district administration under the supervision of Director General of

Census. These 21 villages of Kotiya GP in Pottangi Tahasil and one village in Nandapur Tahasil ie. Boramuttha are still un-surveyed due to boundary dispute with neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh. Since the disputed villages are un-surveyed, Record of Rights have not been prepared for these villages. However, Revenue Administration shoulders the responsibility of disaster management and provides compensation to the victims of natural calamities. The Revenue Circle, Kotiya has 28 villages including 21 un-surveyed villages. The population of un-surveyed Kotiya group of villages as per 2011 census comes to male 3730, female 4001, total 7731. Land revenue in shape of Rent, Cess and Water rate are being collected in respect of 07 surveyed revenue villages, yoke rent (as prevailed during ANCHALA SASANA) in shape of cess amounting to Rs. 237.10 is being collected in respect of 21 un-surveyed villages annually. Various development welfare works are taken in these 21 un-surveyed villages by the District Administration . A brief account is given below.

1) Distribution of essential commodities

(a) No. of Card holders	1117
(b) Supply of rice	Qtl. 62.15
(c) Kerosene Oil	K.L. 1011

2) No. of Anganawadi centres 06 nos.

3) Drinking water facility 21 villages

4) Beneficiaries under Social Security measure

(a) Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)	251
(b) National Old Age Pension (NOAP)	287
(c) Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (Disabled person)	21
(d) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	58
(e) Indira Awasa Yojana (IAY)	82
(f) Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)	08
(g) Conferment of Forest Right Patta	96
(h) Assistance for land development at the rate Rs. 30,000/- each	

Besides, roads and other public assets have been created in each village under ensuing developmental programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA). Sometimes,

progress of work is affected due to Left Wing Extremist activities. This area is frequented by activists of Left Wing group..

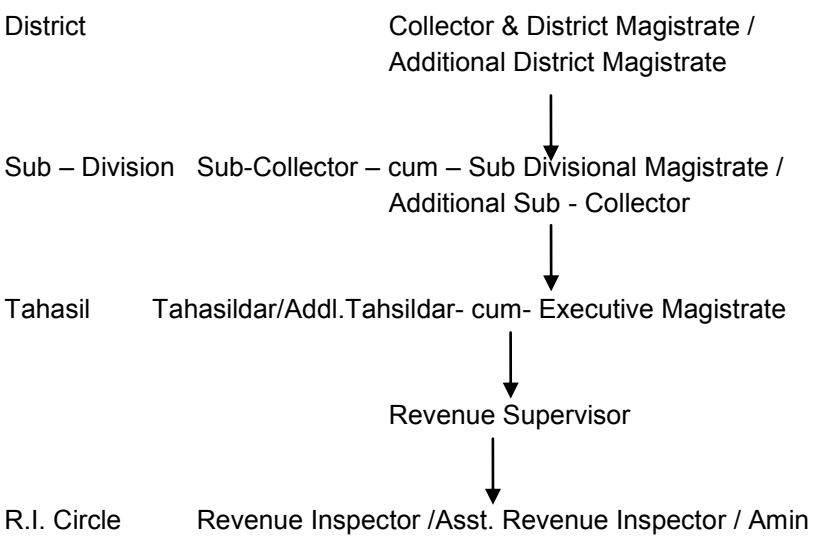
Extent of Government Land available in Koraput District (Area in Acre)

Abada Jogya Anabadi (Arable waste)	59054.34
Abada Ajogya Anabadi (unearable waste)	384717.66
Rakhit (Reserved)	158742.74
Sarba Sadharana (common use)	36414.00
Total	638928.74

The Extent of forest land is 35728.93 Acres recorded in Forest Department.

The Extent of Forest Kissam land such as Gramya Jungle, Patra Jungle, Jhati Jungle etc. is 526984.88 Acres. These forests are other than reserve forest area.

**Brief Activities of District Administration
District Revenue Administration Hierarchy**



Function of the District Administration

The general Revenue Administration of the district rests with the Collector cum District Magistrate assisted by Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Asst. 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, 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. In addition to these items, issuance of various Miscellaneous certificates like caste certificate to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, income certificate, money lending certificate to a person who so applies come under the responsibility of Revenue Administration.

Some of the important activities of Revenue administration in the district under the leadership of Collector are given below,

Collection of land revenue (presently land revenue on agricultural land is abolished, but cess is collected), irrigation rate, revenue from sairat (natural resources), miscellaneous revenue like premium on conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural purpose, conduct of survey of all lands lying out side the limits of reserve forest, settlement of rent on tenan land, preparation & maintenance of Record of Rights(ROR), calculation of rent, resolving boundary disputes between tenants,between government land and tenant land, registration of documents, records, marriage under the Indian Registration Act, collection of Stamp Duty , conducting census opeation, implementation of development works and various socio-economic welfare measures, education, animal husbandry, irrigation, maintenance of law and order, legal meteorology etc.

- 1) The collector has his office named Collectorate manned by Deputy Collector, Asst. Collector, ministerial staff and other staff under direct supervision of Additional District Magistrate who during the absence of the Collector remains in charge .
- 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 & 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 & urban area.

- 6) Sanction of Lease, Alienation of Government land to Educational Institutions / Social and Philanthropic Organization.
- 7) Lease, Alienation of land in favour of Government of India Deptt. / Public Sector Undertaking.
- 8) Lease of Govt. 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 & distribution of homestead land and waste land to them under Vasundhara Scheme.
- 14) Demarcation of Rayati land to facilitate land owners to identify their land under "Mo Jami Mo Diha" scheme.
- 15) Protection of Govt. Land from encroachment.
- 16) Computerization of Land Records and Maps under "Bhulekh programme".
- 17) Maintenance of Law & 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.

Most of these functions relate to land administration for which scientific preservation and up dating the land records are quite important.

Apart from revenue administration, the Collector also administers and supervises disaster management, supply, control and distribution of essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, procurement of food grains under government programme, welfare administration relating to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections, regulation and control of excise items like country liquor, Indian Made Foreign Liquor, toddy etc. and road transport as Chairman of the Road Transport Authority. Officers like Civil Supply Officer, District Tribal Welfare Officer, District Social Welfare Officer, Excise Superintendent and R.T.O. function directly under the supervision and control of the Collector.

The Collectorate is divided into different sections, each section under the supervision of one officer in the rank of Deputy Collector. At times due to shortage of officers, one officer remains in charge of more than one sections.

Different sections of the Collectorate

Various sections in the Collectorate as listed as under:

- 1) Establishment
- 2) Revenue
- 3) Nizarat
- 4) Judicial
- 5) Election
- 6) Emergency
- 7) Development
- 8) General & Miscellaneous
- 9) Record
- 10) Land Acquisition
- 11) Audit Census
- 12) Small Savings
- 13) Civil Supply
- 14) Welfare of S.C and S.T

Other District Level Offices

Collector has a supervisory role in relation to various line departments in the district for an effective coordination to resolve the interdepartmental issues in a controlled manner. These departments with their offices in the district are as follows:

Sl. No.	Department under State Govt.	Name of the District Level Office	Head of the Office	Location
01	Agriculture	District Agriculture office, Horticulture office , Watershed and soil Conservation	Each Agriculture district headed by District Agriculture Officer & Deputy Director is the Range Officer, District Horticulture Officer ,Project Director Watershed	Jeypore / Koraput
02	Commerce & Transport	Regional Transport office	RTO	Jeypore Koraput

03	Co-operation	Circles of Co-operative societies	Each Circle headed by Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies and the Range by the Deputy Registrar	Jeypore
04	Electronics & Information Technology	National Informatics Centre	DIO	Koraput
05	Energy	South Co	Executive engineer	Koraput / Jeypore
06	Excise	District Excise office	Superintendent of Excise	Koraput
07	Finance	District Treasury / Special Treasury	Treasury officer	Koraput / Jeypore
08	Fisheries & Animal resources Development	District Fishery office District Veterinary office	District Fishery officer Chief District Veterinary Officer	Koraput Koraput
09	Food supplies & Consumer Welfare	District Civil Supply office	Civil Supply Officer	Jeypore
10	Forest & Environment	Divisional forest office	Divisional Forest Officer	Koraput and Jeypore
11	Health & Family Welfare	Office of the CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO)	Koraput
12	Home	Police , Home Guard and Fire service	Superintendent of Police / District Fire Officer	Koraput
13	Housing & Urban Development	Municipality / NAC	Executive officer	Koraput / Jeypore / Sunabeda / Kotpad
14	Industries	District Industries Centre	General Manager	Jeypore
15	Information & Public Relations	District Information and Public Relation office	DIPRO	Koraput
16	Labour & Employees 'State Insurance Law'	District Labour office	District Labour officer	Jeypore
17	Panchyati Raj	District Rural Development Agency	Project Director	Koraput
18	Planning & Co-operation	District Planning office	Deputy Director	Koraput
19	Rural Engineering	Divisional office	Executive engineer	Koraput / Sunabeda
20	ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare	Integrated Tribal Development Agency / ST & SC Development office	Project Administrator / District Welfare officer	Koraput / Jeypore
21	School & Mass Education	District Education office	District Education officer	Koraput
22	Sports & Youth Services	District Sports office	DSO	Koraput

23	Steel & Mines	Mining office	Deputy Director	Koraput
24	Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts	Textile / Sericulture	Deputy Director	Koraput
25	Tourism / Culture	District Tourist office & District Culture office	District Tourist officer & District culture officer	Koraput
26	Water Resources	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation	Executive Engineer, OLIC	Koraput
27	Women & Child Development	District Social Welfare office / District Social Security office	DSWO / DSSO	Koraput
28	Works	Roads & Buildings / Rural Works	Executive Engineer	Koraput / Jeypore

Revenue Rent Collection System

Before settlement operation in the District, Koraput was un surveyed. It was not possible to know what exactly was the 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 to 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 or yoke capacity of land the ryot possessed. Besides, the land on which assessment had been fixed almost each ryot had in addition some other lands 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 Nabarangpur 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 in flat with slight undulations, the economy of the people is largely dependent upon the product of paddy lands where as in Koraput Sub-Division paddy lands are few being mostly situated in the Jholas and steep undulations do not permit of paddy cultivation. The entire economy depends upon dry crops grown on dongar lands. 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 in some areas both cash and kind rent were prevailing. In a few holdings purely kind rent was also realised. The amount of 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 very much unlike the other Zamindaries in the State. In Koraput generally cash-rent was prevalent. Produce rent was very negligible in the district.

Although there as 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 ryot.

System of Zamindary Account, Method 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 Tehsil and gradually extended to other areas. The records and registers were of 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 gountia system of Sambalpur and other parallel system in some of the Orissa states. 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 Bhumis" were recorded in the record of rights as naik nowkari mafi). Sometimes he was 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 Cows and Kadapas were 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 Zamindar 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 landholders 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 on tour. In general it may be safely 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 account of the misdeeds of the mustajars and actions of the minor estate officials.

The Estate system was abolished by Govt. Resolution No.4103-E.A. dated. 7th June, 1955 with effect from the 1st July 1955 and the direct collection of rent by Govt. through salaried employees was introduced. It was, however, decided to continue Mustajaris in remote and inaccessible areas where it would not be immediately possible for the collecting staff. As a result of this decision, all Mustajaris were abolished in all places except in the inaccessible Bonda Hill area. It was also decided on the abolition of the mustajari system, 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 villages there were some other classes of village 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 Orissa 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, Bahuka, Paika, Dhoba, Badhai, 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 possession as on the 1st July, 1962. No salami (premium) would be charged for such land and no reservation to be made out of these jagir lands for Gram Sabhas.

In G.O No. 3535-R dated the 18th January, 1963, “Bariks” have also been abolished but Jannies doing pujahs to village deities are allowed to continue. The Revenue Department has taken up the settlement of such jagir lands.

In G.O. No. 694-R dated the 6th January, 1959 subsequently 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, 10% of the total land should be resumed for the public purposes and the rest of the land should be settled with him on payment of salami and that a small marginal adjustment should be made when the extent of the land to be settled with a mustajar or Challan varied from 33 to 36 Acres to ensure that after deduction for the preservation of mustajar or challan was left with 33 acre's and that the lands reserved should be placed at the disposal of Gram 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 of rent payable by occupancy ryots for lands of similar description and similar advantage in the vicinity. In Jiroyoti villages also there were Naiks and challans to assess 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 this 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 of 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 homestead less families 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 capsizes 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 & D.M.

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 collecting registration fees and stamp duty contributing to the state exchequer.

There has been phenomenal change adopting modern technology like Hi-Tech Survey, Digitization of Land records, institution of Modern Record Rooms for preparation, updation and preservation of Land records. The Revenue Inspectors have been empowered for disposal of undisputed Mutation Cases at their level within the time limit given in the ORTPS Act. (Odisha Right To Public Services Act. 2012). Under the same Act miscellaneous certificates for residence, income, nativity, caste, legal heir etc. are being issued by the competent authority through online within the time frame. The Common Service Centres now-a-days have come up in the rural areas to facilitate the common people. At the district level there is an e-District Manager looking after delivery of these services under e-Governance project. All the Tahasil offices have been connected through Odisha State Wide Area Network. Similarly, registration of documents is being executed online using bio-metric identification and digital signature of the parties.

The Revenue Administration has been playing a pivotal role for alienation / lease of Government land for various industrial and public purposes. In Koraput District Government land has been alienated for establishment of public sector undertakings like Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) at Sunabeda, National Aluminium Company (NALCO) at Damanajodi, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) at Koraput. Government land has also been utilised for Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project (UKHEP) at Jeypore, Telingiri Medium Irrigation Project (TMIP) at Telingiri near Jeypore, establishment of National Armament Depot (NAD) at Sunabeda, Central University at Sunabeda, Airstrip at Jeypore, Medical College at Koraput, Swaminathan Research Foundation at Jeypore, Gajapati Cement factory at Ampavali under Pottangi Tahasil, Radio Station (All India Radio) at Jeypore, Central Cattle Breeding Farm (CCBF) at Sunabeda, Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB) at Sunabeda. Besides, Government land has been leased out for Coffee Plantation, Cashew Plantation, Fishery, establishment of ITI, Educational institutions like school, Colleges, Anganawadi Centres, PHCs etc. under private & public sector. That apart, Government land has been allotted to the Homestead less families and family having no agriculture land. A land bank has been created for allotment to Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDCO) for developmental purposes. District administration acquires private land for public purposes and at the same time implement government policy relating to rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons.

Conduct of decennial census is also an important activity of district administration which is done under supervision and guidance of Collector & District Magistrate.

Regulation 2 of 1956

Whole Koraput district is in Scheduled Area (as enshrined in the 5th Schedule of the Constitution). In the past most of the lands in this tribal area was owned by the tribal as they used to cultivate lands both in the hills and plain land by clearing the forest. Most of the non tribal are outsiders to this hill plateau over a period of time. They possess more material means compared to the tribal. Once they start settling in this district, they started buying lands from the tribal 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- Collector-cum Sub-divisional Magistrate, Officer on Special Duty, Land Revenue, (OSD, LR) prior to 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 with in 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 to 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 the 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.

The following cases are under trial by the competent authority in respect of Koraput district.

There are 18 no. of cases pending for disposal up to November 2015 under Section 3(2) of Regulation 2 of 1956 (Contravention of Sub-Section 3(1)).

Similarly, there are 1238 no. of cases pending for disposal up to November 2015 under Section 3(A) & 3(A)(1) of Regulation 2 of 1956 (Eviction of un-authorized occupation).

There are 1308 cases pending for disposal up to November 2015 under Section 3(B), 3(B)(1) & 3(B)(2) of regulation 2 of 1956. (Reversion of land transferred by fraud)

There are 5 cases pending for disposal up to November 2015 under Section 7(A) of regulation 2 of 1956 (Offences to be tried by Executive Magistrate).

153 warrant cases are pending up to November 2015 for execution by different Tahasildars of this district.

Sub-Divisional Level Administration.

There are two Sub-Divisions in this district viz. Koraput & Jeypore. Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate is head of the Sub-Divisions. Sub-Collector being the sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Sub-Division looks after law & order situation. There are five Tahasils namely Jeypore, Borigumma, Kotpad, Boipariguda & Kundra coming under **Jeypore Sub-Division** and nine namely Koraput, Semiliguda, Nandapur, Pottangi, Narayanapatna, Laxmipur, Bandhugaon, Dasamantpur & Machkund at Lamtaput come under **Koraput Sub-Division**. Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate is the head of Revenue Administration in the Sub-Division. He / She supervises the collection of land revenue in the Sub-Division and exercises administration of the Sub-Division. Jeypore, Borigumma, Kotpad, Koraput, Machhkund and Potangi Tahasils are old Tahasils. There are irrigated lands in Jeypore, Borigumma and Kotpad Tehsils coming under the irrigation command of Upper Kolab irrigation project. So revenue demand in these Tehsils is good with potential of revenue collection. In Bandhugaon & Narayanapatna Tahasil potential of revenue collection is very less because of non-existence of adequate number of sairat sources, less agricultural land and lack of adequate irrigation facility.

Land Revenue System – Past and Present

Present land-revenue administration succeeds the ancient feudal system and the methods according to which it was administered. Those were without parallel in other parts of Madras Presidency. No survey settlement was ever carried out in any part of the district. Prior to the abolition of the Jeypore zamindari, the *Jirayati* lands in the estate were administered partly on rayatwari system and partly on a village rent system called *Mustajari*. The relation between landlords and tenants was governed by the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, which was administered by the District Collector and the Revenue Divisional Officers. Under the Act the tenants had the occupancy right on their holdings. Previously they did not possess this right. Moreover, the landlord could evict

a tenant only by the authority of law. Now the rights and privileges of the tenants are protected under section 8(i) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. The tenants having occupancy rights during the zamindari enjoyed the same privilege after abolition.

Rayatwari

The rayatwari system placed the rayats in a better position than those in Mustajari villages. This system was prevalent in 587 villages in the year 1945, mostly in Rayagada subdivision of un-divided Koraput District. Agreements, such as *Cowls* and *Kodpas*, were executed between the landlords and tenants by which the latter secured the holdings. Receipts were granted in proper form to the rayats by regular Revenue Establishment of the estate. The estate used to keep for each rayatwari village a register of rayats commonly known as Demand Register which showed each raiyat's holding and the rent due from him. The holdings were described by their local names and a rough description of their boundaries was given, the area being estimated either on their seed or plough capacity. Each raiyat used to pay his rent either to the Amin or to one of the villagers appointed by the estate as the Revenue Naik, and obtained a written receipt for the amount from the land-holder or the person authorized to collect rent. It appears from the Partially-excluded Areas Enquiry Committee Report, 1940, that there were then only 745 rayatwari villages in the district.

Inams

By the terms of the Permanent Settlement, the reversionary right the Inam tenures then existent was reserved to the Government, though the Kattubadi on them was included in the assets of the estate and was payable to the zamindars and proprietors. In 1862 the Inam Commission appointed by the Madras Government visited the Vizagapatam district and permitted holders of pre-settlement Inams to enfranchise their grants by payment of an annual quit-rent fixed according to circumstances. They could thereby avert the risk of their Inams being reverted to Government. The quit-rent fixed did not vary thereafter. But no probe had ever been made into the status of the various Inamdars in Jeypore and the hill tracts of Pachipenta. In fact, there is no practical distinction between pre-settlement and post-settlement grants in the district, the Government never having exercised their right for reverting to the former either by resuming them or enfranchising them. Owing to the absence of reliable records it has become impossible to ascertain the date of an original grant.

The Inams in the district were of three kinds of gift, gift . The payment made by the grantee to the Maharaja was known alternatively as *Tonki* or

Kattubadi, the former being an Odia and the latter a Telugu term. *Dana* grants were usually made to Brahmans for religious purposes. *Mokhasas* were granted in favour of the Raja's relations or other persons of rank and were subject to lapse on failure of direct heirs. Frequently, a condition was attached to them requiring the grantee to appear with a certain number of retainers at the Dashara Durbar or to perform certain other services. Some *mokhasa were* with service conditions attached to them. Ordinary service grants were made for such minor duties as doing worship to certain deities, supplying the Maharaja with household necessities, and performing domestic service in the palace.

Of the three types of Inamdars, the *mokhasadars* were the most important. These beneficiaries included persons of varying status, ranging from the grantee of a single village of a feudatory chief like the Thatraj of Bissamcuttack of un-divided koraput district, who ruled an estate of hundreds of square miles and was accorded the title of Raja. All of these large feudal estates namely, those of Bissamcuttack (Old name Bhishma Kataka), Kalyansingpur, Nowrangpur and Malkangiri, all were in undivided koraput district under Jeypore imprtible estate. The Bissam Cuttack grant was resumed in 1926 and that of Kalyansingpur in 1892. The last ruler of Malkangiri, the Ranee Bangara Devi, was deposed in 1872 and the Nowrangpur grant lapsed for want of heirs in the year 1912. Before abolition, most of the *mokhasas* were small properties of a dozen or fewer villages but those of Ambadola and Jagdalpur in the Bissam Cuttack Tahasil, which were grants made originally by the Thatraj but recognized and continued by the Jeypore Maharaja after the resumption of that estate, are exceptions consisting of about 150 and 60 villagers and *Kattubadi* of Rs. 200 and Rs. 160, respectively. S. Sundar Raja Iyengar explains *mokhasa* in his "Land Tenure in the Madras Presidency" in the following manner – '*Mokhasa* was a well-known term in the Northern Sirkars and that the term itself implied that it was a tenure subject to service. It took this form when it was granted to servants and military chiefs in lieu of pay; sometimes it was granted to men of high position and influence, whose tenure was of an honorary or almost nominal nature.'"In the year 1953 four *mokhasas*, namely, Pukuli, JAgdalpur, Ambda and Durgi, were abolished. Similarly 500 Inam villages were abolished during the period 1954 – 57.

Mustajari

The *Mustajari* system, it seems, has almost the same origin as the *Gaontiahi* system of tenure in Sambalpur and there are also similar systems in some other districts of Odisha. But an exact description is difficult to be given as the system has never been defined by a settlement and there are

numerous local variations. The *Mustajar* is an agent for the collection of rent, who is remunerated either by a grant of a piece of rent-free land known as *Hetha Bhumi*, or a percentage of the collections. In theory the *Mustajar* is elected by the rayats but in practice the office is usually hereditary, being held by the Naik or headman of the village. The *Mustajar* receives a 'patta' locally known as a 'Kabala' from the zamindar and in return executes a *Kodapa* (agreement) in his favour. Fresh 'Kabala' and *Kodapas* are normally executed only after the death of one of the signatories. The rights and responsibilities of the *Mustajars* are not defined by any law. The Maharaja can in fact appoint one, whom he likes, to the post and can remove him without having recourse to any legal process. The *Mustajars* are not required to keep any account or any written records of the holdings in their villages. In fact the only record-of-rights, in existence, was the Collector's Land Cess Register which was prepared every three years for the purpose of fixing the cess payable to the Local Boards in the district.

Though the Estates Land Act made no specific mention of the *Mustajari* system, the position was that a *Mustajar*, being an agent of the landlord, was bound by the terms of the Act, in his relation with the rayats in his village, whereas the relationship between the zamindar and the *Mustajar* was a civil one in which the Revenue Courts have no concern. The Act prohibits enhancement of rent except at a settlement or by the decree of a court, but instances have come to light where such enhancements have been made without authority. Instances of the *Mustajars* redistributing the holdings in their villages, disregarding the occupancy rights which the rayats possessed, were still there. The Act provided remedy for such abuses but the backwardness and ignorance of the people were such that it could scarcely be invoked.

Ambiguity in the relationship between the zamindar and the *Mustajar*, which required to be made clear either by legislation or a settlement. For instance, there were local variations in the method of assessing new cultivation. In some tanas (a revenue administrative unit), the *Mustajar* leased out waste lands and no enhancement was made in the *sist* (rent) which he paid to the Zamindar; in others the corresponding enhancement of *sist* was made. But elsewhere the estate has been leasing out waste lands and collecting the rent quite independently of the *Mustajars*. There was a similar confusion regarding the right to the usufruct of trees staging on waste lands.

Rents

Rent was paid either in cash or in kind, each rents being more common on the 3,000-foot plateau (where the crops are mostly dry) and in the

Rayagada subdivision on the 2,000-foot plateau of Jeypore itself where much paddy is raised. The grains received as rent were stored in the granaries at the Tana Offices and held up until prices were high and then sold to traders. Where cash rents were in force the assessment was usually a certain sum of each plough and hoe used. This varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 a plough and from Annas 4 to Annas 8 a hoe, according to the quality of the soil and the accessibility of the village. Normally a single raiyat was assessed on the assumption that he had one plough and a hoe and was permitted to cultivate as much land as he could. Resentment was felt when the estate or the *Mustajars* attempted to apply the rule literally with the rayats possessing more than one plough or hoe. We get the following relevant account from the report of the partially excluded Areas Enquiry Committee, Orissa, 1940

“We have already referred above to the scheme of the annual royalty system or plough tax, as desired by the Chief Forest Officer, Jeypore estate. This was approved by the Assistant Commissioner, Orissa Agency Division, in 1921. In fixing this annual licensing fee or rather the royalty, a standard had to be adopted. The plough used by the raiyat was taken as the unit and royalty was fixed according to the locality and the number of ploughs a raiyat used. It is laid down in the Chief Forest Officer’s circular, dated the 11th March 1922 that this annual license is optional and has to be issued only with the mutual consent of the villagers and the estate. The assessment has no legal basis and the payment is said to be voluntary on the part of the people. We have also referred to the statutory concession, granted to certain classes of people called the ‘privileged classes as regards the use of timber and forest materials under the Jeypore Forest Rules and also to the privileges extended to them by the estate in 1921 while introducing the annual royalty system.”

Where grain rents were in force the rent was generally fixed upon the seed capacity of the land, the usual rule being that the raiyat paid as rent a quantity of grain equal to that required to sow the land. This was the system prevalent in Jeypore Tahasil and Nowrangpur and Malkangiri sub-divisions. Here also, there were anomalies and local variations in the matter of practice. In these areas all the valuable land was cultivated for paddy and dry crops were comparatively unimportant. No rent was claimed on dry land and the general belief gained ground that rayats were to cultivate dry land without payment of rent. The estate claimed the right to levy rent on dry lands and in some areas the rayats agreed to the demand while in others they resisted it.

In addition to cash and grain rents, one or two minor miscellaneous dyes were still levied. In former days the assessments used to include stipulated quantities of oil, ghee, skins, arrow-root and *Suan*, but when the estate was under the Government management they gradually changed to cash payments. The only items of this kind which continued are the grass *sist* levied in certain tanas of the 'Upper' divisions, the proceeds of which are used for the thatching of estate buildings, and the customary *bheti* or offerings of a goat or fowl which some villages are required to make at Dashara.

The general uncertainty which existed regarding the rights and customs in the land-revenue system was undoubtedly very unsatisfactory and it was hoped that they would be set right at no distant time by a general survey and settlement. Nevertheless, taking the totality into consideration it may be said that the relation between landlord and tenant were good.

Present Land Revenue System

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

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 percent 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 intermediaries between the Government and the tenants who is the tiller of the soil. The next step is conferment of rights of ownership on 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 remain predominantly agricultural for quite a number of years to come and will not be able to absorb all labour and there will be disguised unemployment. Inequal ownership of land calls for land reforms. 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 by 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 were taken.

- a) Conferment of right 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.

At the subsequent stage various acts like Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955, Odisha Land Reforms Act 1960 1965, Odisha Survey and Settlement Act 1958, were enacted.

Survey and Settlement

Survey and settlement operation in Koraput district was taken up prior to the division of this district. In some Tahasils the ROR are years old like 1950's and there after there has been no Survey & Settlement in the region. There are 1986 revenue villages in the district out of which 22 villages are disputed due to boundary dispute with neighboring state Andhra Pradesh since 1968. These 22 villages are un-surveyed.

Introduction and Programme

Koraput was an un-surveyed tract when it was constituted as a new district on the creation of the Province of Orissa on 1st April 1936, after its separation from the Vizagapatam district of Madras. Great difficulty was then experienced by the administration for want of reliable particulars regarding extent and ownership of lands. In order to secure the rayats and the land-holders of their respective legal rights it was necessary that a survey of land should be made and record-of-rights of lands prepared which would be of immense help in the general administration of the district. Before embarking on such a huge scheme in an area covering the entire district, it was decided to take up the operations in the first instance in only 20 villages of Boipariguda area as an experimental measure in the year 1938. The survey and record-of-rights operation were carried out under the 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 Umarmkote 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 9 blocks (from A to I) was approved by Government on 22nd August 1951. Again in 1958, Malkangiri was omitted from the programme as having too little cultivation to pay for the expenses of survey but was again included in 1959-60 on the wake of the Dandakaranya Development Authority getting interested in the area for the resettlement of the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The town areas were left out of survey at the time of general survey of the surrounding villages, but they were later taken up in the year 1959-60 for survey and record-of-rights operations only and not for rent settlement. The latest settlement programme covered the entire district excepting about 500 square miles of Bonda hill and Kondakamberu (presently in Malkangiri district) areas which are then most inaccessible and least populated and cultivated region in the district. The survey of the area was proposed to be taken up in the year 1969-70.

Method of Survey

A village was taken as the unit of survey. Plane table method of survey of Bihar and Orissa pattern was decided to be adopted in Koraput against the 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 survey (TTS) was done by the parties of Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar, in 5 per cent of the villages of Blocks A, B and B-1 i.e., the area covered by the present Nowrangpur 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 Survey only in 5 per cent of villages in the remaining blocks. Accordingly, 5 percent of the villages of Blocks F, F-1 and G (i.e. a major portion of Koraput Subdivision) were traversed by the T.T.S. Party. But plane table traverse was done in all the villages of Blocks H and I (i.e. the present Malkangiri subdivision). The inter-State boundaries have been completely traversed by the T.T.S. Party, Bihar.

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 Officer was placed in charge of settlement work of the district with his headquarters at Jeypore till 1st August 1960, when the Ganjam-Koraput Major Settlement was again formed having headquarters at Berhampur with the extension of survey and settlement operations to rayatwari areas of Ganjam district.

The following kinds of Khatas were prepared during survey and settlement

1. Ryoti [vide definition in Sec. 3 (16) of Madras.Estate.Land.(MEL) 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-Jogy (for assessable lands)

5. Abad-Jogy Anabadi (for cultivable waste)
6. Abad-Ajogy 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)

Land Reforms position in the district

There has been remarkable change of land reforms in Odisha after introduction of Odisha Land Reform Act, 1960. Introduction of Bhoodan Yagna Samiti Act, distribution of ceiling surplus land to land less persons and marginal land holders, checking of illegal transfer of land of SC and ST to non S.C and non S.C persons, restoration of lands of S.T. and S.C. persons illegally transferred to non S.T and non S.C. people or forcible / illegal occupation by them are some of the important reforms.

Sources of Revenue of this District

There are different types of revenue collected by Revenue Authorities. These are

- (i) Land Revenue which includes rent, cess, N-cess, (Part – I)

Rent is not collected for agricultural land, but it is taken into account as a base in calculating Cess and Nistar Cess. Rent is collected on non agricultural land.

- (ii) Miscellaneous revenue which includes royalty, fine etc. (Part – II)

Of late the magnitude of misc. Revenue has held greater importance in comparison with other sources due to more exploitation of sairat sources like stone quarry, morum, sand and execution of developmental works throughout the district, and conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural purpose

- (iii) Water Rate (CBWR & FWR) (Part – III)

In Koraput district the percentage of irrigable land is very less compared to total cultivable area. Total assessment of water rate is not

collected as cultivators complain about non supply of water to the tail end of the canal.

Besides, premium is collected from conversion of land from agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose, collection of revenue from various Sairat Sources, leasing out of Government land to private parties and others.

Total demand of Land Revenue including miscellaneous revenue & water rate for the Financial year 2015-2016 is **Rs. 23,19,06,664/-**

Part of the Revenue items	Demand for the year 2015-16 in Rupees.
Part-I	44,49,646.75
Part-II	20,17,28,183.43
Part-III	2,57,28,834.25
Total	23,19,06,664.43

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaiced. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker updation of land records.

Modernisation of land records

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Information technology is being used for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPN over BB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPN over BB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network (VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Implementation of Forest Right Act

This is an act to recognize and vest the Forest Right and occupation in Forest Land of forest dwellers of Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forest for generations but whose rights could not be recognized. The rights may be of two types i) individual rights ii) community right on forest land.

For better implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers, Recognition of Forest Rights Act 2006 and FRA Amendment Rules, 2012 are in force. The District Administration has taken up steps to cover all the left out eligible forest dwellers under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Amendment Rule, 2012.

This process has been started in time bound manner so as to cover all the forest dwellers those who depend on the forest or forest land for bonafide livelihood. 25,742 individual claims under Forest Right Act have been settled up to 30.11.2015 involving area of 40086.42 Acres in respect of this district.

Similarly, 4 no. of community claims have been settled up to 30.11.2015 involving 16.11 Acres. A special campaign has been started to identify the left out genuine beneficiaries to be covered under the Forest Right Act. Project Administrator, ITDA, Koraput being the Nodal Officer of this scheme is monitoring the progress on regular basis. Tahasildars and Block Development Officers are implementing the scheme along with their sub-ordinate officials i.e. Revenue Inspector, Asst. Revenue Inspectors, Amin VLW, WEO. A Joint verification on individual and community claim is conducted with the team of Revenue, Forest and Welfare officials. Progress of the scheme is reviewed by Collector periodically.

In conclusion, it can be said that the District Administration is responsible not only for its traditional functions of collection of revenue and maintenance of Law & Order but it plays a dynamic role in ushering an all round development in the life of the citizen in respect of health, education, vocation ensuring a high standard of living for them. There is no limit in functions of the district administration since it acts as a bridge between the people and the Government.

LAW & ORDER AND JUSTICE

Introduction

In early part of the 19th century law and order followed tribal sanction. The Zamindar and the local chiefs had no real control over the hill tribes who remained in inaccessible jungles. Of the grave crimes committed in the district, the one that most attracted the attention of the British Officers was the practice of Mariah or the sacrifice of human victims to propitiate the Earth goddess and other deities. Its existence was discovered by George Russell, the Special Commissioner, in 1836. In 1845, a special Mariah Agency was formed which included the Jeypore estate and other Khond tracts. An Agent was kept in sole charge of the administration of the area with many assistants.

The Mariah sacrifice was widely practised in the Khond tracts. This practice continued unabated for many centuries. Neither the Raja nor any local chief ever dared to interfere with this custom. After the formation of the Mariah Agency, steps were taken to suppress this inhuman practice. Similarly severe punishment was meted out to persons accused of witchcraft and sorcery. There were also organised gangs of Khongars (thieves) who systematically terrorised the country side. They generally formed a part of the establishment of men of influence in Jeypore. Captain A. C. Me Neill reports that these bands of dacoits used to pay a yearly tax of one rupee per head to the Raja or rather to the person who was temporarily in charge of affairs in Jeypore. He writes "Some idea may be formed of the depredation committed by this lawless race, when I state that a yearly contract obtains in Jeypore called the ' Khondar Goota ' averaging from one thousand to three thousand rupees per annum, and which is entirely obtained from the sale-proceeds of property stolen by Khongars. Numerous Bringaries complained to me that, whereas they at present pay transit duties amounting to 12½ rupees per one hundred bullocks, for passing through Jeypore country, they would willingly pay double that amount, if they were only guaranteed protection against the Khongars."

The lawlessness of Jeypore country in the 19th century can be known from the above accounts. Murder, dacoity and assassination continued unabated till the establishment of Police force in 1863. In 1864, to give only one instance, two Paiks at Nowrangpur fought a duel with broad swords in open daylight in one of the streets there to settle a dispute between their

wives about a well, and one of them had his head taken off at one swoop of his opponent's weapon.

Organisation of the Police Force

(i) Towards 1855 proposals were submitted to the Government for control of both police and revenue of the tracts above the Ghats. But Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General, objected to it on the ground that it would involve the British Government into military operation and protracted jungle warfare. Subsequently towards 1860 the Government revised the proposal and authorised the Inspector-General of Police to visit this district and advise the Government on the course to be adopted permanently, for the Police management of Jeypore. The Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam and the Inspector-General of Police met and reported that there was no reason why Jeypore should not be included in the General Police arrangements of the district. In this, Government concurred and sanctioned introduction of Police in the Jeypore country. Accordingly, the Police Force was established in 1863 and Captain Galbraith was located at Jeypore as Assistant Superintendent of Police. In May 1864, Jeypore became a separate Police district consisting of all the parts of the estate lying above the Ghats. The remaining portion, corresponding to the present Rayagada subdivision, continued to be part of the Vizagapatam Police district- Though the headquarters of the Superintendent was moved to Koraput in 1870, his charge continued to be called the Jeypore district till the present Koraput district was formed in April 1936.

(ii) The force consisted in 1941 of a Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, a Sergeant-Major, two Sergeants, nine Inspectors, forty-one Sub-Inspectors, fifty-six Head Constables and five hundred and fifteen Constables. The Sergeant-Major and Sergeants, fourteen Head Constables and one hundred and thirty-seven Constables comprised the Armed Reserve at the headquarters of the district. The district was divided into three subdivisions under the control of the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent at Koraput and Rayagada, respectively. There were 9 circles, 31 stations and 11 out-posts.

(iii) Village headmen and officials appointed by the zamindars used to render assistance to the Police in the detection of crimes. In absence of any direct financial obligation to the Government, any act of negligence on their part was being brought to the notice of zamindar for correction. There was no village police establishment and the Naiks with their assistants, the Chellans and Barikis co-operated well with the Police in the prevention and detection of crimes and in punishing the offenders.

Present organizational set up

Administration of crime affairs and Law and Order in the district is under the over all supervision of the District Magistrate . He controls all Executive Magistrates in the district. The Additional District Magistrate exercises all the powers of the District Magistrates but functions under over all control of the District Magistrate. The Sub Divisional Magistrate controls all Executive Magistrates in a Sub Division. Executive Magistrates exercise their authority in trial of cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. They are deputed by the District Magistrates to remain in charge of armed police force in situation of law and order.

District Police organization is headed by the Superintendent of Police(S .P.) . He is assisted by two Additional S.P.s,12 Dy S.P.s.,25 Inspectors, 86 Sub Inspectors (S.I.) including Women S.I.s', 130 Assistant S.I.s'. One Reserve Inspector is in charge of the district Armed Police Reserve assisted by 3 Sergeants and 2 Havildar Majors. One Drill Sub Inspector is attached to the district Armed Police. .The district armed constabulary consists of 313 constables including special police officers. The S.P. is the Commandant of the Home Guards in the district . He is assisted by one Assistant Commandant.

Erstwhile Koraput district was divided into four districts of Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangpur and Koraput in the year 1992. Due to its location in border to two states i.e. Chatisgarh and Andhra Pradesh and passing of National Highways on the heart of Koraput district, offences relating to both body and property are committed in large number. The population of Koraput has increased over the period along with literacy, income and living standard. Along with the development in the district, certain movements in the district have affected law and order in the districts affecting the population. Left wing extremist movement by the Maoist cadres otherwise called Maoist activities and its frontal organization in shape of Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha particularly in Laxmipur area have been a challenge to the district administration in general and police in particular. Of late there has been decline in Left Wing activities due to coordinated action of State and central police forces.

Coordination of police with other wings of administration has reduced the rate of crime in the district in the last few decades but the cyber crime, economic and social offence are on rise. However, the modernisation of police along with change in attitude of police and behaviour in the field for combating both Maoists and local criminals, deployment of police force at troublesome places, organising public - police interface meeting to elicit public cooperation , collection of intelligence with appropriate training of

police personnel have taken the police a long way in changing the crime scenario with better law and order in the district .

As this district borders to Andhra Pradesh on the South, Chhatisgarh on the West,. Criminals from bordering states use to frequent the district to commit crime relating to property. The well communicated roads, National Highways support them for their escape after commission of crime. The district is dominated by tribal and certain community by profession commit property offence cases like theft, burglary and robbery, Highway robbery. Besides, Tribal indulge in drunkenness. Under influence of liquor they commit serious crime like murder and homicide on small issues.

The NH-26 and NH-63 are running through this district connecting Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) to Raipur (Chhatis Garh) . Both the major cities with business centre are located both sides of this district, so heavy vehicular traffic are found on the roads through this district. Besides, through the district runs state highways connecting Malkangiri and Rayagada districts. In neighbouring Malkangiri district ganja cultivation is very common in the hilly area bordering Andhra Pradesh and goes undetected either due to remoteness of the area or being frequented by left extremist or with connivance with police and State Excise staff. The ganja smugglers of different states like Bihar, UP, ChattishGarh in a clandestine manner transport contraband ganja through this district procuring the same from the remote parts of Malkangiri. Special drives are organized to detect the transportation of ganja. In the recent past, large quantity of contraband ganja while in transport was seized in different occasions and smugglers of different states were arrested and the conveyances used for the purpose were seized. During 2015, 18 cases of illegal transportation of contraband ganja have been detected in which total 5973 Kgs 530 grams of ganja have been seized along with 40 accused persons arrested and put behind bar .

Other than the crime committed by the criminals of other states in transportation of ganja, offences against property like burglary, theft, robbery, dacoity as well as swindling are on rise in the district. Criminals engaged in those above noted cases are confined to a certain community. These are professional criminals in those crimes, whereas the offences of swindling are committed irrespective of community, but people hailing mostly from outside of Koraput. Since, the district became a hub of industries like aluminium, paper and agricultural products and people became gradually better off, there is also crime like gambling and betting of money on play widely seen in every place. The number of vehicles increased tremendously during last decade. Incidence of road traffic accident is high, due to drunken driving and lack of traffic awareness. Although, the condition of road has

improved, at certain places due to poor road engineering accidents occur. Reporting of sexual offence cases at Police stations like rape and kidnapping has doubled and tripled respectively in the last 5 years from 2010 to 2014. Kidnappings are mainly reported on child missing and in eloping (Udulia, a practice in which male tribal youth elopes with a unmarried young girl mostly with her consent instantly or subsequently) case, which is supported by the community but reported at PS for the sake of the future of minor girl as the guardians are gradually becoming law conscious. In each and every criminal case, police action has been taken promptly to give justice to the society.

The head wise crime break up for last five years is given below -

SI No.	HEAD	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Murder	26	45	50	53	71
	Dacoity	17	19	18	20	15
	Robbery	29	32	48	43	37
	Burglary	60	96	85	97	105
	Theft	70	123	143	120	99
	Swindling	15	33	28	51	30
	Rioting	83	64	94	71	61
	Mv accident	268	273	263	278	277
	Rape	41	54	73	77	94
	Misc. Case	967	1032	946	938	1342
	Total	1576	1771	1748	1748	2131
	Kidnapping	23	35	33	57	70
	Abduction	-	5	3	3	3

Source- District Crime Bureau The reporting of dowry torture and dowry death in the district in comparison to other part of the state is low but in rise on analysis of the last five years statistics. Alike the other parts of the country, Koraput is not behind in false reporting of dowry and non-dowry torture. There are instances of complaints lodged against husband and in-laws on technical grounds in order to put the opponents to trouble using the weapon of law in favour of the women. But those cases are treated as Special Report cases by the district police and senior officers have been entrusted for supervision and investigation. It is seen that the cases of dowry torture death is less in Koraput district. The Human Rights Protection Cell of the District Police, headed by one Dy.S.P. is functioning in order to look in to the matter. The death on atrocity cases is nil in Koraput and, sexual offence on atrocity upon women is quite less.

Death due to Dowry and Atrocity on Women in Koraput District

Sl No.	ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Death due to Homicide	04	-	04	08	14	09
2	Death due to Suicide	-	01	01	02	06	03
3	Dowry Torture	42	48	49	60	52	81
4	Non-Dowry Torture	46	56	48	56	54	73
Total		92	101	102	126	126	166

Source District Police Office

Important duties of the Police are the prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order. It also has a mandate to attend to the following items;

- 1 To ensure safety and security of the people.
- 2 To maintain Law and order in time of emergency.
- 3 To detect Crime and Criminals.
- 4 To protect Law of the Land.
- 5 To ensure safety and security of vital installations including historical monuments.
- 6 To maintain communal harmony.
- 7 To safeguard and protect the down trodden and weaker section people of the society.
- 8 To work impartially, firmly and politely without fear and favour.
- 9 To provide immediate relief/ assistants to the victims.
- 10 To rescue the missing child and their rehabilitation.
- 12 To prevent trafficking.
- 13 To collect intelligence on crime, political activities, trade union activities, extremist movement

It also assists the Prosecution in providing required materials and witnesses for successful trial and conviction in a Court of trial of criminal cases. Of late a new dimension in shape of left wing extremism has kept the police busy and alert.

District Intelligence Bureau

The District intelligence Bureau (DIB), Koraput functions in the residential campus of SP Koraput headed by one Dy.S.P. . Generally DIB works for collection of intelligence based on political affairs relating to politics, student organization, matters concerning religion trade union , agrarian issues, refugee, village factions, movement of criminals etc. The office also prepares the arrangements for deployment of force in connection with law and order situations in major festivals, during visit of VVIPs, natural calamities, general elections etc. It also does the verification of person, Passport, and staying of foreigners.

District Forensic Science Laboratory (DSFL)

The District Forensic Science Laboratory functions in the campus of district police office, Koraput with a separate building equipped with all facilities. It is headed by one scientific officer, assisted by one fingerprint Sub-inspector, one ASI photographer, and one laboratory attendant. One special vehicle is meant for DFSL to proceed to the crime spot . The vehicle is prepared to carry the sniffer and tracer dogs of detective dog squad which is attached to the DFSL. Two trained dogs are well maintained in a kennel inside the District Police office campus. The DFSL team attends to all important crime spots on requisition of four districts i.e. Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur.

Police Hospital

The police hospital is functioning since 08.11.1950. From the year 1955 the hospital is functioning in the campus of police colony in its special building with 16 bed facility. One medical officer, one pharmacist, one nurse, one cook, one sweeper and one visty work in this hospital. The hospital runs on the administrative control of SP Koraput. Only first aid and general out door treatment to the police personnel and their family are given in the hospital. In serious cases the patients are referred to the district head quarter hospital, Koraput.

3rd Battalion Odisha Special Armed Police (O S A P), KORAPUT

The 3rd Bn OSAP Koraput was established in the year 1964 with 6 companies of sepoy's under the administrative control of one Commandant. Now the strength is enhanced to 9 companies. Force of this Battalion have are deployed to perform different kinds of duties like law and order, anti-naxal operation, philanthropic operation during calamities as and when required. One Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) comprising of one platoon force specially trained and equipped with machineries is working

under the control of the Commandant and rendering their service throughout the district and outside as well as and when required. The Battalion has office, residential campus, own play grounds, parade ground, firing range. The Battalion is situated by the side of NH-26, 3 KMs away from Koraput town towards south. This Armed Battalion is under direct control of the Director General of Police.

1st India Reserve Battalion

The 1st India Reserve Battalion was established in the year 2002 with strength of 7 companies of sepoy under the administrative control one Commandant. Now the force is giving their service in different districts like Malkangiri, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Phulbani etc affected by left wing extremists. Previously the Battalion was functioning in the old buildings of Kolab Hydro Electric Power Project and in the year 2014 it started in its own specially constructed building on the side of the NH-26 at a distance of about 5 KMs from district headquarters in the west.

Left Wing Extremist Activities In Koraput District

The district has twenty two Police stations including one Women Police station. Koraput district is full of mountains and hills covered with dense forest with rivers and waterfalls. The treacherous and inaccessible terrain suits the Maoist to a great extent. The Maoists have used the tribal as their shield against action of Police in every time they were combated. In Malkangiri district, it is proved that they failed to motivate the refugee Bengali towards their ideology rather could be successful with the tribal. Their organisation stands on the support of a limited section of the tribal community.

Till 2004 there were no visible Maoist activities in Koraput district, though their movement was noticed in Narayanpatna-Bandhugaon P.S area bordering Andhrapradesh and in some part under Boipariguda and Macchkund P.S bordering Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Malkangiri. But Maoists were very active and caused numerous subversive incidents in Malkangiri and Rayagada Districts prior to 2004 which are bordering Koraput District.

The first visible action was seen on 06.02.2004, when a large contingent of Left Wing Extremists simultaneously attacked District Police Armoury, Government Treasury, Koraput Town Police station, Koraput Sadar Police Station, Koraput Jail, Police stations of Kakriguma, Laxmipur and Naryanpatna. Constable Narasingh Nayak who was on sentry duty at District armoury was killed. Maoist also blasted one vehicle of CRPF which was coming for reinforcement resulting in death of two CRPF personnel.

Since then up to 2008, Koraput was incident free from Maoist extremism, but their movement was noticed in Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon, Laxmipur, Kakriguma, Damanjodi, Semiliguda, Pottangi, Machkund and Boipariguda P.S. limits.

Another sister agency of Maoists namely Chasi Mulia Samiti was formed in the year 2002 under the leadership of Smt Paidi Amma of Almonda and Arjun Kendruka of Kesubhadra (both under Bandhugaon P.S). Later in the year 2005 it was renamed as Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha(C M A S) having major influence in Naryanpatna, Bandhugaon and Laxmipur PS area. Initially the organization was fighting for abolition of bonded labour, ban on sale of liquor, settlement of land related grievance etc. The organization could muster large support in the area under the leadership of Nachika Linga who was elected as President of CMAS in 2008. The Maoist who were active on Andhra Pradesh side saw this as an opportunity and voluntarily extended support to the struggle launched by the organization. The CMAS leadership felt that the support of Maoist would help them in fulfilment of their demands and both the organization started working together. Since then, violence in the area started increasing. They killed 06 civilians in 2008, 09 in 2009, 19 in 2010, 10 in 2011, 11 in 2012, 02 in 2013 and 09 in 2014 . Besides they attacked on Damanjodi Nalco Mines on 12.04.2009 , killed 10 CISF personnel, looted away 01 LMG, 10 INSAS rifles. Similarly they ambushed OSSF commander jeep on 18.06.2009 under Narayanptan PS limits and blasted away the vehicle resulting in death of 10 OSSF personnel including one driver, 09 INSAS rifles were also snatched by the ultras. On 04.04.2010 Maoist blasted Police Bus carrying SOG (special operation group) personnel under Boipariguda PS killing 11 SOG commandoes. On 27.08.2013 the banned CPI (Maoist) blasted one BSF convey under Pottangi PS area and killed 04 BSF Personnel. In this way 21 Police personnel in 2009, 12 in 2010, 02 in 2011, 05 in 2012, 04 in 2013 were killed by the Naxals in land mine blast, ambush etc. Besides the Maoist also blasted the buildings of Macchkund, Boipariguda Police Stations and Ramagiri PoliceOut Post in 2009. The left wing extremists have also damaged many Mobile telephone towers in affected areas.

Left wing extremists were taking advantage of the favourable terrain, security vacuum and buffer areas in the borders to expand their activities. Considering this BSF was deployed in the interior pockets of Narayanpatna and Boipariguda P.S limits in 2010. State elite force S.O.G. started aggressive offensive operations in coordination with District Voluntary Force and Cobra. As a result many hard core left extremists were neutralized in exchange of fire with Police. (01 in 2010, 03 in 2012, 02 in 2013, and 03 in 2014). Police and security agency busted many maoist camps and

recovered arms, ammunition, huge amount of explosives, and other Naxal articles which gave a major blow to the banned organization. Some hard-core maoists like Ghasi (in 2011) and Chandu (in 2014) were arrested and large no of militias and supporters were arrested. (82 in 2012, 43 in 2013, 20 in 2014).

After working for the maoist for 5-6 years gradually the leaders of CMAS realized that Maoist are trying to use the organization to wage war against the government with a plea of fulfilling their ideological agenda. The Maoists in the later part tried to control the CMAS leadership and killed some supporters of the organization which created friction between the C M A S activists and the Maoists and the CMAS leadership wanted to return to the main social stream. Police administration facilitated the surrender and many CMAS members including some local Cadres of Narayanpatna surrendered before District Police (05 in 2011, 03 in 2012, 05 in 2013, 58 in 2014, 13 in 2015). Finally on 28.10.2014 Nachika Linga the president of CMAS surrendered before District Police bringing an end to the nexus between the sangha and Maoist.

After dismantle of CMAS, Naxal organization lost ground in Narayanpatna area. Due to lack of local support, surrender and arrest of militias, Maoist were on back foot. Different kinds of police activities like cultural programs, aids to village committee, organization of health camp, establishment of police and central police force (BSF & CRPF) camps in remote areas for security and surveillance were initiated. So the left extremists were not able to execute any major violent act in the year 2014 and 2015. Hence being frustrated they are now killing innocent civilians branding them as police informers to spread terror in those area, burning Mobile towers and vandalizing construction camps, damaging roads etc. to deter the developmental work so that local people will not come in contact with Administration and remain in their clutch.

Community Policing

Steps are taken to implement community policing system in remote villages of this district by means of organising sports, health Camps, distribution of sports items and conducting cultural activities in regular manner every year to keep a friendly relation with the general public and to win their confidence. With effect from 01.04.2013, Community Policing system in the form of AMA POLICE (our police) is started actively in area of Koraput Town Police Station, Kotpad Police Station and Semiliguda Police Station. Steps are taken to establish a good policing system in the district furthering cooperation and mutual understanding between Police and the Community thereby creating an environment of confidence with common

people. As on date Ama Police Samiti are organised in the limits of all Police Stations of Koraput District. Monthly meeting with the Samiti members are organised to achieve the very purpose of launching of the community policing scheme "Ama Police". To ensure proper service of 108 Ambulance vans, all Police Stations are sensitized to render necessary cooperation as and when required. The Staff of D.I.B. , Police Stations, Reserve Police Office are sensitized to attend to any eventuality on priority basis in time.

On the request of the Government of Odisha, Central para military forces namely Border Security Force(BSF) are deployed in the district to tackle the movement of left wing extremists. Four B SF battalions are deployed at different places in the district details of which are given below:

Boarder Security Force (BSF) Sector Headquarters at Koraput

01	BSF	143 Bn. BSF HQR at Boipariguda	"A" Coy "B" Coy "C" Coy "D" Coy "E" Coy.(Trg) "F" Coy "G" Coy	Ramagiri Ankadeli Mantriamba Machkund Boipariguda Lamtaput Ankadeli
02	BSF	120 Bn. BSF HQR at Laxmipur	"A" Coy. "B" Coy. "C" Coy. "D" Coy. "E" Coy. "F" Coy. "G" Coy.	Laxmipur Narayanpatna Laxmipur Tentulipadar Podapadar Pallur Ralegada
		118 Bn. BSF HQR at Rayagada	"B" Coy. "C" Coy. "D" Coy. "E" Coy. "F" Coy.	Kumbhari Bandhugaon IRBN. Camp Narayanpatna Kumbhariput
03		202Bn.CoBRA	Headquarters Sunabeda	

Two Assistant Commandants are posted to this district out of the strength of 4th S. S. Bn, Hdqrs. at Koraput. Presently, one Assitant Commmendant is assigned to look after the smooth functioning of Range Police Training School (RPTS) in addition to his own assignment 4th S.S. Bn). Basic Training Course of Constables and SPOs (Special Police Officer) is conducted at this R.P.T.S. Koraput.

Range Police Training School, South Western Range, Koraput

One Training School is functioning at District Reserve ground at Koraput since 25.10.2008. The training school is used to train Police constables of different districts and organizations, SPOs, OAPFs. The DIGP(DY Inspector General of Police), SWR (South Western Range),

Koraput is the Ex-Officio Principal and SP Koraput is the Vice Principal of the school. One Assistant Commandant of 4th S.S.Bn Hdqrs. Koraput looks after the functioning of the training school. The trainers and supporting staff are mobilized from different districts of S-W range as well as from the concerned districts of the trainees. Till date 1094 Constables, 785 SPOs , 649 OAPFs have undergone the basic constable course of training in 9 different batch . The 10th batch of basic constable course of training among 141 constables is continuing since 01.09.2015.

District Home Guards organization in Koraput district is functioning prior to 1976 in the district police office premises. The S.P.Koraput is the Commandant of the organization and one Dy.S.P. is officiating as the 2nd in command. Out of 534 Home Guard volunteers of the district, 482 are male and 52 are female. The Home Guards are deployed in different police stations to assist the police in patrolling, traffic duty, and maintenance of Law & Order. They are also used to collect intelligence from the locality. Their performance in the last general election and in other natural calamities has been very encouraging. The volunteers are also deputed to outside districts on requisition. Apart from this, Home Guards are now deployed at Public Sector Undertakings like Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Power Project (UKHEP), Bariniput for watch and ward duty and at Fire stations. The Arms and Ammunition of Home Guard organization were looted by the Naxals in the year 2004 and till date it has not been replenished by State Headquarter, Cuttack.

Pigeon Service

The practice of sending messages in police department was carried out through pigeons sounds amusing in the context of present day electronic telecommunication service. Koraput is full of mountain and forest terrain. Before its division, the geographical area was too large starting from Chhatisgarh border of Malkangiri district to border of Rayagada district touching Ganjam, from Andhra Pradesh border of Koraput to Chhatis Garh border of Nawarangpur. During Second World War Britishers introduced pigeon service in Odisha to facilitate communication of Police as well as of communication of important and urgent matters of government. They brought Belegian birds t from abroad and alloeed their breeding. The pigeon service continued even after independence. There was a pigeon loft maintained at District Reserve office Koraput where pigeon were trained . Staff were deputed to maintain the loft till 2005. To facilitate the communication system from state headquarters Cuttack to the district headquarter Koraput the pigeon service was practised in past, having its short shelter centre and relay centre of pigeon at Laxmipur. The messenger

pigeons were maintained there and again redirected for their destination. But now this service has been disbanded.

Number of Police Stations/ Out Posts/ Beat House/Top (Town Out Post) In the District

Details on Police Station/ Out Posts/ Beat Houses under the jurisdictions of each Sub Division is furnished below. All Police Stations are headed by Inspector of Police. There are Police Sub Divisions in charge of one Sub Divisional Police Officer in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Certain number of Police Stations and Out Posts are kept under one Police Sub Division.

Police Posts of Koraput District

SDPOS	POLICE STATIONS	OUT POSTS	BEAT HOUSES	TOPS	COURTS
Koraput Sadar	1.IIC KPT (T) 2.IIC KPT (S) 3.IIC DMP	1. Kolab 2. Giriliguma		1.KPT (TOP)	Sadar Court Koraput
Laxmipur	4.IIC Laxmipur 5.IIC Kakrigumma 6.IIC N.Patna 7.IIC Bandhugaon				J.M.F.C. Laxmipur
Sunabeda	8.IIC Sunabeda 9.IIC Semiliguda 10.IIC Pottangi 11.IIC Damanjodi 12.IIC Kotiya (not yet functioned)	3.Dumuriput	1.Sunki	2.SBA (TOP)	
Nandapur	13.IIC Nandapur 14.IIC Machkund 15.IIC Padwa	4.Ranitota 5.Jolaput 6.Chatwa	2.Lamtaput		
Jeypore	16.IIC JYP (T) 17.IIC JYP (Sadar)	7.Ambaguda 8.Barinipput 18.IIC Boipariguda 19.IIC Kundura 20.OIC Mahila	3.Konga	3.JYP (TOP)	Jeypore Court
Borigumma	21.IIC Borigumma 22.IIC BhirabSinghpur 23.IIC Kotpad	11.Raniguda	4.Chandili	4.Kotpad (TOP)	JMFC. Kotpad

Grama Rakhi- Gram Rakhis (GR) are village guards to assist the police in providing information on crime and other intelligence. Total number of GRs working in Koraput District is 477 against sanctioned strength of 603. There are vacancies of 126 GRs in different P.Ss in the district. They get a small allowance and uniform.

Gram Rakhi are called village Police. One Gram Rakhi works in one village or for two to three villages depending on size and population of the area. Gram Rakhi collects information on the matters relevant to police like movements of foreigner, criminal gangs, wandering strangers who look suspicious, offenders involved in property offence, criminal activities, disposal of stolen property, coning, drugging, black marketing, village dispute, chronic land dispute, injury and sabotage to public property, political rivalry etc. by regularly visiting the area. Besides they help the police in execution of non bailable warrants, arrest of offender and help police in showing the trouble spots. They visit the village under their respective area and report the matter in the OP/PS once every week. They are also engaged in law and order works during election.

Government Railway Police (GRP)

Railway in Koraput district comes under the jurisdiction of S.P. G.R.P, Rourkela.

Area and the Jurisdiction

Area and jurisdiction of Koraput GRPS run from Darliput Railway Station on the East to Ambagaon Railway Station on the West. Besides, Singapur Road Railway Station is on Koraput Railway line under Waltair Division. Even though the Koraput Railway line has started functioning since more than 15 years, it has not yet been handed over to GRP Dist. Rourkela. The Train Guard & VIP Security duties are being managed by Koraput GRPS in Koraput-Hawrah Express Train No-18006 and Koraput-Bhubaneswar Hirakhand Express Train (up and down) 18447 and 18448. In all other matters the respective local PSs are looking into the cases along in collaboration with GRP and RPF. All crimes committed in Rail way area limits are registered and handled by the GRP.

Revenue Dist. Boundary over Railway track No. - Darliput R/S K.M. No.127/4 to Ambagaon R/S K.M. No.271/07 and from KPT R/S to Laxmipur R/S K.M. No.61/07 under KPT Dist. and from Tikiri R/S K.M. No.82/18 to Rayagada R/S K.M. No.343/12 comes under Rayagada District.

Fire Service

The following Fire Stations are functioning in Koraput district:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------|
| 1. Koraput Fire Station | - W.E. from - | 1979 |
| 2. Jeypore Fire Station | - W.E. from - | 1955 |
| 3. Borigumma Fire station | - W.E. from - | 2001 |
| 4. Kotpad Fire station | - W.E. from - | 1993 |
| 5. Similiguda Fire station | - W.E. from - | 2013 |
| 6. Laxmipur Fire station | - W.E. from - | 2013 |
| 7. Narayanapatna Fire Station | - W.E. from - | 2013 |
| 8. Pottangi Fire station - | W.E. from - | 2016 |

Special Initiative taken by the Police of the District to improve Law and Order

1. Introduction of Highway Patrolling. Road Blocking and checking of vehicles.
2. Introduction of one PCR Vehicle in Koraput Town Police Station/Jeyopore Town Police Station limit, round the clock.
3. Expeditious drive for execution of pending Non Bailable Warrants.
4. Random Night Blocking and M.V. Checking to detect Criminals.
5. Prompt investigation of all the cases.

Besides due priority is being emphasized to curb the Maoists activities. ANO. (Anti Naxal Operation) is being conducted regularly to check the movement of C.P.I. Maoists.

Grievance Redressal

The Superintendent of Police attends to the Joint Grievance sessions along with District Magistrate and Collector regularly on each Monday every week at different Block Headquarters. Members of general public come forward to ventilate their genuine grievances whenever they come to the district police office in all working days. Immediate action is taken for prompt redressal of the grievances. A separate register is maintained at District Human Right Protection Cell (DHRPC) under the control of DSP, HRPC. Koraput. To redress the grievances of Army personnel (Serving and Retired), the D.S.P. HRPC, has been nominated as the nodal officer. Besides the grievance petition received from the C.M's Grievance cell, National Human Right Commission (NHRC), Odisha Human Right Commission (OHRC) and the Dist. Collector are promptly attended to which is reviewed during monthly staff meeting in every month. Separate Registers are maintained at DHRPC, Koraput in this connection.

Women and Child Cell

In pursuance of instruction/ guidelines communicated vide Police Circular Order No. 362/ 2013 the Women Child cell functions. Dy SP DHRPC. Koraput supervises the response of all the Police Stations of this district in connection with Crime/ Complaints relating to Women and Children. This cell functions under the supervision of DSP, HRPC .Koraput. One Inspector of Police. 1 ASI, 2 Constables are assigned to look after the smooth functioning of this cell.

Functioning of IAHTU (Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit)

This unit has been started functioning at this Hd. qrs, w.e.f. 25.02.2015, in accordance with Govt. of Odisha, Home Department Notification No. 46307/ D&A, dtd. 17.12.2014. D.S.P., HRPC is assigned to look after the overall functioning of IAHTU till posting of one D.S.P. against the sanctioned post under IAHTU. Besides one Inspector, 1 ASI and 1 constable are attached to this unit for smooth functioning of this unit.

Functioning of Anti Naxal Cell

Maoists are called Naxalites as the Left Wing militancy originated from Naxalbari of West Bengal in 1960s. Under the direct supervision of Superintendent of Police, Koraput this cell is functioning at this Hdqrs to prepare data base on movement of C.P.I. Maoists and its related organisation. Young and experienced Police personnel are attached to this cell. Anti Naxal Operations (ANOs) are being conducted regularly to check and curb the Naxal activities in remote areas of this district. Due to effectively and timely collection of intelligence and timely action the Naxal activities are under control in this district. Besides remarkable achievements are noticed in last years in detection and seizure of huge quantity of I.E.Ds, Arms and Ammunitions , arrest of hardcore Maoists, and surrender of the Naxal cadres. A detail list of such cases year wise is annexed here with separately.

Surrender of Naxals

As per Govt. of Odisha, Home Department Guidelines published from time to time due attention are being provided to conduct screening committee of the surrendered naxals, categorise them and to provide them the Rehabilitation package as per eligibility. Till date as many as 37 persons (C.P.I. Maoists) cadre have surrendered before the district police and joined the main stream of the society. Besides a numbers of militias and supporter /members of Chasi Mulia Adivasi Sangha (CMAS), one of the frontal organisation of the C.P.I. Maoists have also surrendered in different occasions.

Ex. Gratia to Civilians

Due priority is being emphasized to provide State as well Central Assistance to the nearest keens of the deceased civilians who were killed due to Naxal violence as per the existing guidelines.

Ex. Gratia to Police Personnel

Similarly basing upon the guidelines of the Government. of Odisha Compassionate Grant/ Ex. Gratia , Insurance Claims, Rehabilitation benefit,

Special Family pension, Educational Assistance to the children of the deceased Police personnel are provided to the nearest of the keens of deceased Police personnel , who have laid down their lives in counter Naxal operation as well as due to Naxal violence.

Police – Magistrate coordination meeting

For smooth performance and maintenance of Law and Order, the coordination between Police and Executive Magistrate is required. Monthly meetings are being convened at District level where there is deliberation on crime and law and order. The Inspector in Charge of police staion/ SDPOs are briefed to keep liaison with the local Executive Magistrate in order to get prior information on law and order, to prevent further breach of peace.

JAIL AND JAIL ADMINISTRATION, PRISONERS' WELFARE

Koraput Prison

Prison administration in Odisha is under the control of the Inspector General of Prison (I.G.P) who is also the Director of Correctional Services (DCS). This Prison was set-up in the year 1908 while it was under the control of Madras Presidency. At the inception of this Jail, it functioned as a District Cadre Jail but after 1936, the status of this Jail was withdrawn and declared as a Special Sub Jail. Later on, the previous status was again restored and it became Grade-II District Jail and subsequently on 1st April 1959 it was upgraded to Grade-I District Jail. Now this Jail has been upgraded to Circle Jail status vide Govt. of Odisha Home Department Notification No.5096 dated 8.2.13. Accordingly the post of Superintendent has been up graded to Senior Superintendent.

As per R.O.R., the total land alienated in favour of this Jail is AC. 19.674 out of which the Jail was constructed in ane area of AC. 5.790. The rest of the land is used for construction of 71 Nos. of staff quarters of all categories and Jail garden. The scheduled capacity of this Jail is for 519 prisoners including 24 nos. of female prisoners. 60 Nos. of cellular cells are available inside the Jail but only 20 are working properly. Though all the wards and blocks are very old it is being maintained properly. There is a separate enclosure constructed for confinement of the female prisoners. For supervising them, female warders and officer have been deployed.

Hygeine and sanitation inside the Jail are looked after by all prison officials properly with the help of sweeping staff and convicts. Water is supplied to the Jail by P.H.D. A good number of septic latrines and toilets are available in the Jail for use of the inmates. There is a 20 bedded Hospital which is functions inside the Jail under the proper supervision of one whole time Medical Officer and a Pharmacist. In case of any emergency, the prisoners are referred to District Hd. Qtrs., Hospital and if further referred,

they are shifted to the Medical college hospital at Berhampur or Cuttack for higher treatment.

The psychiatric prisoners are treated by one Psychiatrist.

Diet of the Prisoners

In the morning prisoners are given breakfast and tea. Thereafter, lunch before noon and night meal before sunset. In the night they are being supplied with a biscuit packet. As per the prescribed diet scale of the Govt. weekly menu is designed. All the cooked items are prepared by the prisoners and also distributed by them. Paneer on every Thursday and Chicken curry on Wednesday and Sunday are being supplied to the prisoners to meet their protein requirement. The vegetarians are supplied with milk.

Sanctioned Staff Strength

The Circle Jail, Koraput functions with the following staff: one Senior Superintendent, one, Medical Officer, one Jailor, one Prison Welfare Officer, four Asst. Jailors, Sub Asst. Jailors, one Pharmacist, one Chief Head Warder, five Head Warders, 46 Warders, 4 Female Warders one Teacher, one Weaving Instructor, Assistant, one Technician, one Orderly, 7 sweeper.

Affiliated Jails under Koraput Circle

There are 13 Jails under Koraput Circle. All these Jails function under the supervision of the Superintendent of said Jails. Only transfer and posting, promotion of guarding staff are done by the Senior Superintendent. The 13 Jails are District Jail, Bhawanipatna, Sub Jail, Dharmagarh, Nuapada, M.adanpur Ramapur, Khariar, Jeypore, Kotpad, Umerkote, Nabarangpur, Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Gunupur and Bisam uttack.

WELFARE OF THE PRISONERS

Aims and Objectives

The main aim and objective of a Jail is to reform an inmate during his confinement and make him a law abiding citizen and bring him to the mainstream, provide the inmates vocational training and educational facilities for their rehabilitation, imparting moral and spiritual education to make them good human beings and good citizens of the society.

Education

This Jail maintains its dignity to afford all types of education to its prison inmates. It takes care and concern for providing education to all the prisoners and their children who live outside.

One school is functions inside the Jail with the help of one paid teacher. There is a library inside the Jail where a newspapers, books of literatures, religious books, Puranas etc. are available and allowed access to all the prisoners. Besides, one IGNOU Study Centre and NIOS Study Centre are also actively working inside the Jail for imparting higher education to prisoners. With the help of Vedanta Foundation, one Computer education centre is also working.

Awareness Programmes

This Jail organises awareness camps such as Legal Aid, Plea Bargaining, Aids Control, Literacy Drive, Health inside the Jail so that prisoners can be sensitised and enlightened about their legal rights etc.

Religious Programmes

As a measure of reformative treatment, various local Philanthropic religious groups are contacted and allowed to organise religious programmes and give religious discourses for peace of mind and relieve them from depression and stress.

Yoga and Pranayam smart classes are arranged by different Yoga gurus. Further prison inmates are allowed to observe all the local and national religious festivals of all Community.

Sports and Games

To refresh their minds volley ball, carrom, ludo, chess are provided to them. Sometimes outside Volunteer Organisations are contacted for conducting Sports and Games meet inside the Jail at least twice in a year followed by distribution of prizes so that the prison inmates can take part in the competition.

Entertainment

Colour Television sets are provided to each and every Ward of this prison with some limited channels for entertainment.

Interview and Communication

All the prisoners are allowed to have interview with their family members, relatives, friends and advocates for three days in a week. Further, all the prisoners are allowed pay phone to talk to their family members and others. Post Cards are also supplied to the prisoners to write to their advocates and family members where telephone facilities are not available.

Panchayat Council

As per the standing instructions, one Panchayat Council election is conducted inside the Jail in the month of March every year. Four representatives from among the inmates are elected by all the prison inmates in exercising their franchise through secret ballot. These elected representatives manage the kitchen, distribution of food, sanitation & literacy under the supervision of the Senior Superintendent.

Leave

As per Parole leave rules, a convict is eligible to go on parole leave subject to condition that his appeal before the Appellate Court should be finalised. This leave is sanctioned by the District Magistrate of the District for a maximum period of 30 days once in a year on the recommendation of the concerned Superintendent of Police. So that the convict can be socialized and humanized in the society.

Similarly furlough leave is also sanctioned by the Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services., Odisha on receiving the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police endorsed by District Magistrate and Collector. This type of leave is granted for a maximum period of five weeks in a year in two spells. In the first spell for two weeks and in the second spell for three weeks.

Premature Release

The Govt. of Odisha has constituted one State Sentence Review Board under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Govt. of Odisha, Home Department and I.G. of Prisons and D.C.S., Odisha is the Member Secretary for consideration of premature release of life convicts under 14 years rule excluding remission. Accordingly, the Senior Superintendent of this Jail obtains the views of the District Authorities such as S.P. and District Magistrate and submit the proposal just after completion of 14 years of actual sentence along with the views of the Jail authority to the Directorate of Prisons for placing before the Board.

Protection to the Family And Properties

As per direction of the State Human Rights Commission and Govt. of Odisha Home Department, it is required to give protection to the family members and the properties of the prisoners while they are in the custody. Upon receipt of a complaint from the prisoners, the Prison Welfare Officer is resolving the issue with the help of the concerned I.I.C. and other Executive Authorities of the concerned District.

Juveniles

No juvenile offenders are lodged in this Jail.

Prison Visitors

Among the Prison Visitors are persons such as Members of State Legislative Assembly, Magistrates of the Judiciary, Executive Magistrates, team of Human Rights Commission, District Committee headed by District Judge, Collector and Superintendent of Police. Further the non-official visitors are also pay visit to this Jail to look after the wellbeing of the prisoners.

Remission of Sentence

As per Orissa Jail Manual, remission is awarded by the Senior Superintendent to all the convicted prisoners in every quarter. Ordinary remission is 2 days a month for non-labouring inmates and 4 days a month for labouring inmates. In addition to this the Superintendent can give 30 days sol-remission and I.G. of prisons and D.C.S., Odisha has empowered to grant 60 days of special remission to a convict.

Prison Labour and Industry

The convicted prisoners who are awarded sentence to undergo rigorous imprisonment are allowed to engage in various works inside the jail after due scrutiny. Prison Labour includes work in the prison industry, garden inside the jail. After necessary training they make door mat, engaged in rope making, weaving, dying, smithy work, phenyl making, durry making, carpentry, chalk works, , farming, gardening, tailoring, cleaning and washing, general kitchen, convict watchman, wall guard, writer etc. The services of Female convicts are utilised for cleaning of rice and wheat, sewing, needle work, tailoring.

Wages for Prison Labour

An amount of Rs. 40/- is paid per day to a convict who is engaged in any work as an incentive. This Jail has engaged 133 convicts in different works. Money earned towards incentive by an inmate is deposited in his Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book. They are permitted to withdraw a portion of their savings and give to their family members and advocates.

Prison Discipline and Security

In this Jail different categories of prisoners are confined including hard core, Naxals, dacoits etc. As such with the existing staff, strict vigilance is maintained under direct supervision of the Senior Superintendent to avoid any prison unrest and untoward incident. One platoon O.A.P.F. has

been deployed to ensure the security around the perimeter wall. Four watch towers at the vulnerable points of the perimeter wall are manned by the O.A.P.F. staff to strengthen prison security. Close Circuit Cameras are fitted at various places to watch the activities of the inmates. As a security measure, Video Conferencing System has been introduced in this Jail directly linked to different judicial courts.

Administration of Justice in Koraput District

The British Government assumed actual and direct control of Jeypore Estate in January, 1863 by appointing lieutenant J.M. Smith as Asst. Agent at Jeypore. Till then (January 1863) the administration of justice was practically in the hands of Raja of Jeypore. Hence to know about the administration of justice in this area (undivided Koraput District), we have to look at the administration of justice carried by the Raja of Jeypore prior to 1863, the period under British control, the period after formation of the province of Odisha till independence and the present judiciary system.

Administration of Justice Prior to the Year-1863

As per the cowle granted by lord Hobart President and Governor in Council of Fort St. George to Rama Chandra Deo, Zamindar of Jeypuram, Rayagada, Izemocottah, Narayanapatnam, Gundapuram and Singapuram the Zamindar of Jeypore was to maintain the law and order and the welfare of the country.

The disputes in Jeypore Estate were settled by the village Headman through Panchayats. There were two types of Panchayats viz Village Panchayats and District Panchayats with village Munsiff. The District Panchayat was functioning as per District Panchayat Regulation, 1816 (Regulation No.VII of 1816). Mr. D.F.Charmicheal I.C.S. Collector and Agent, in the District manual of Vizagpatnam Published in the year 1869 at Page 248(Para-5) stated that the distinction between these two kinds of Panchayats is that village Panchayats have cognizance of suits for money or other personal property only, while District panchayats embrace landed property as well. In neither case the jurisdiction is limited to any particular amount. The limit of a village munsiff's jurisdiction was ten rupees, and the suit must be for money or personality, but as an arbitrator he could decide with the same restrictions, suits to the value of Rs.100/- only.

During the tour of the Agent to the hill area (Jeypore Estate) in December 1864 the Agent directed the assistant Agent at Jeypore Lieutenant J.M. Smith to ascertain through the Deewan (Principal Chief Administrator under the Raja) of Jeypore the number of petty suits actually referred to arbitration of local Panchayats in Jeypore Country. From the

enquiry it was found that during 1865 in total 293 such suits were referred to Panchayats and out of them only 20 remained un disposed of at the end of the year.

In the said report of the Agent, it is further stated that the tribals, subdivision of tribes and villages aided and controlled by the Patriarch (on enquiry about the ward Patriarch” it is known that there were “Podiharis” in village and elders of the community). The moral influence of Patriarch and elders was found sufficient for adjudication of all differences between members of the same tribe.

In the report though Mr. D.F. Chermicheal recommended for Civil Courts, the then Agent reported that the civil courts were then not warranted at the stage. To support his contention the Agent stated that the petty claims and atrivial quarrels that were being adjudicated by the panchayat, which besides administering justice were trying to reconcile the parties, a matter of infinite consequence in a society like Jeypore and the tribal disputes requiring prompt and decisive action suitable to the emergency on the part of Magistracy. The Agent recommended that the things (Administration of Justice) may be allowed to remain such until the country is in a different condition from what it is at present, it would suffice to encourage and promote the existing system ie. the system of Panchayat which entirely meets the wants and the requirements of the bulk of the community. If cases of any special importance would arise the European officers of the agency would intervene or the native Magistrate would be authorised by the Agent to do so. (vide page 251 of District manual of Vizagapatnam Mr. T.F.Chermichear of 1869).

Criminal Cases

Criminal cases like theft , robbery, homicide, rape and other serious type of offences were decided by the Raja till January 1863 . The petty cases were decided in Panchayats with the help of Headman of the village and the Amin who was an officer of the Estate .Revisions cases were decided by the Raja with the help of his officers. There were Pandits and Deewans (Chief Administrator) in the darbar (Court) of Jeypore Raja , who were assisting the Raja in deciding the cases. The punishments awarded were executed by Subedar and Seepoys assisted by Khildare of the Estate.

In the Jeypore Estate, learned persons were appointed as Deewan like Sri Jagarnath Mahapatra, who was Deewan of Jeypore Estate during the period of Raja Rama Chandra Deo. After assumption of charge by the British Govt, Deewans were deputed by that Govt. to assist the Raja to administer the Estate. O Puala Reddy I.C.S., HD Teylor , I.C.S., V.Ramakrishna I.C.S.,

C.V.Rao, M.A.B.L. worked as Deewans of the Estate. The last Deewan of Jeypore Estate was Late Gopinath Behera, a senior administrator of Odisha cadre, who continued till abolition of Jeypore Estate on 29.12.1952.

In January 1863 Lieuteznt J.N. Smith, the first assistant Agent to the Governor was appointed. Basing on his reports and reports of the Agents to the Governor, who was stationed at Vizagapatnam (Erstwhile District Headquarters, now known as Vishakapatnam) Laws were enacted by the British Government. for this area .

Effect of Act. XXIV of 1839 (Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839)

To set up ordinary court within this agency area was quite difficult for its location as it was this tract (agency area) was kept out of the jurisdiction of ordinary courts and a special Act was enacted for Ganjam and Vizagapatna Districts known as Ganjam And Vizagapatnam act 1839(Act XXIV of 1839) .

After implementation of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839 (Act XXIV of 1839) 6 magistrates were posted in the Jeypore agency region (undivided Koraput District) as it was known by then at the following places.

1. Gunupur.
2. Rayagada.
3. Aurada-Kasbi
4. Mahadeiputti
5. Nawarangpur
6. Jeypore

A Special assisting Agent was stationed, who resides in Jeypore Town. Besides, him there was an Assistant Magistrate at Jeypore.

By then Madras regulation and agency rule were in force. Under Madras regulation which gave these functionaries power in petty cases i.e. involving non-cognizable offences and petty theft , to lodge culprits for 12 hours in the village choultry or if he would be of low caste to place him in stocks for 6 hours . The Deputy Tahasildar was Sub-Magistrate and the Divisional Officers had 1st class Magistrate powers and the Agent was the Sessions Judge assisted by senior Civilian Divisional Officer, who was also the Addl .Sessions Judge.

As per sec-6 of the said Act (Act XXIV of 1939), against the order of the Agent, appeal could be filed before the High Court both in civil and criminal matters and the High Court was to proceed to try and determine it in the same manner as appeals from provisional courts.The criminal justice was

administered by the magistrate as per criminal procedure code and Indian Panel Code except that there was no trial by Jury.

Originally the civil cases were tried by the Panchayats but this practice was revised by enactment of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839 and the Agency Rules there under , which directed that civil suits be heard by Revenue officers. As per the Agency Rules , all the Tahasildars were declared and vested with powers of the Agency Munsiff and were trying suit up to Rs.500 in value and the divisional officers who were designated as special assistant Agent had the civil powers as the Agency Sub-Judge was trying suits between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5000/- and the Agent –cum-Collector had the power to try all suits above Rs.5000/-. In the year 1836 a judicial officer was appointed with the designation of Agency, sub-judge, who was disposing all civil cases of value of above Rs.500/-(vide page 197 of Vizagapatnam, District Gazettes Vol-I) . After creation of this post, suits were transferred from the file of Assistant Agent (Revenue officers) to the agency Sub-Judge. All Tahasildars were vested with powers of 2nd class Magistrate and Deputy Tahasildar with powers of Magistrate 3rd class and were taking cognizance of complaints arising with in their Jurisdiction.

In the year 1870 the Headquarter of Special Assistant Agents stationed at Jeypore was shifted to Koraput with same power in the entire area as it was earlier. In the 1874 the schedule District Act -1874 was enacted and enforced which declared Jeypore region as a part of schedule District. This Act empowered Agent to the Governor to appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justices besides, collection of revenue and conduct administration in the area. Two Assistant Agents stationed Nawarangpur and Koraput were designated as special Assistant Agent with same functions as earlier. In the year 1882 new Taluks under Deputy Tahasildar were created with Headquarters at Poderu and Pottangi. Similarly in 1884 Bisamcuttack Taluk was created. Subsequently in 1893 Poderu Taluka was abolished and Padua Taluk was created in its place. This system was in force till 1920. In the meantime some changes were made in the organization of subordinate courts. In the process the Sub-Magistrate of Mahadeiput was moved to Koraput and the Aurada Magistrate post was abolished and new one was created at Malkangiri.

In the year 1920 as per the G.O. No.2680, Dtd.06.11.1920 (vide annexure -II) all the Agency tracks were removed from the control of Collectors of the districts and a new division called “Agency division” was formed comprising all agency tracks of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavari Districts and placed in charge of Commissioner and Agents to the Governor in the Agency tracks having its Headquarters at Waltair. By the said notification, the area comprising Jeypore, Koraput, Malkangiri,

Nawarangpur were named as “Oriya Agency” and its headquarter was fixed at Koraput. The areas of Padwa and Pottangi were made part of Ghat agency with headquarters at Waltair. The administration of Justice in the area as it was then (till 05.11.1920) was under the control of Collector and Agent to the Governor under the control of Governor. After creation of Agency division (as discussed above), powers and administration of Justice were conferred with the Commissioner who was assisted by a Civil Judge who was a judicial officer known as Assistant Judicial Commissioner. This system couldn't be continued long. The agency division and the post of Commissioner was abolished in 1923 by Govt. notification No.G.O.No.257 Dtd 08.10.1923 (Vide Annexure-II) Thereafter a judicial officer was appointed under the designation of Agency Subordinate Judge who was disposing of all civil suits of the value of above Rs.500/- and was also vested with the powers of appeal against the judgments of Agency Munsiffs . After abolition of “Agency Division” these areas were reconstituted as separate Sub-divisions as follows:

Subdivision	Headquarters	Taluk In Charge Tahasildars or Deputy Tahasildars.
Koraput	Koraput	Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur
Narsapatnam	Narsapatnam	Gudari, Padwa, , Pottangi, , Jeypore
Parvatipur	Parvatipur	Gunupur, Bisamcuttack, Rayagada

In the said Notification powers were again conferred on Collector, Vizagapatnam for administration as per law as Agent to the Governor. Jeypore Taluk was in charge of a Tahasildar and other Taluks were in charge of Deputy Tahasildar.

This procedure of schedule District Act-1874 was modified by the Govt. of India Act 1919 and the Schedule District Act was repealed by Govt. of India Act in 1935. By Govt. of India Act. 1935 , a clear distinction was made between excluded area and partially excluded areas. “The area inhabited by compact tribal population was treated as “Excluded area” and where the tribal population being large in number was mixed up with the agricultural community, the tract was treated as “partially excluded area”. By this Act, the Vizagapatnam Agency area (under which the Jeypore Estate and undivided Koraput District was there) was declared as partially excluded area. The administration of this tract was under control of the Ministers subject however to the control of Governor exercising his individual judgment.

Judicial System after Formation of State of Odisha -

In 1936 as per the Govt. of India (Constitution of Orissa) , Order -1936 published in the Gazette of India, New Delhi on the 19th March -1936 Orissa province was formed on 01.04.1936 . In Odisha separate District in the name of Koraput District (undivided Koraput district) was formed along with other

districts. This Koraput District was in charge of Collector and District Magistrate, who was also the Agent to the Governor. The 1st Collector cum District Magistrate and Agent to Governor was Mr. R.C.S.Bell, I.C.S. In the beginning Koraput District had two subdivisions namely Koraput with headquarters at Koraput and Gunupur with headquarters at Rayagada which were under the control of a Deputy Collector designated as special assistant Agent. Koraput Sub-division comprised five Taluks and Rayagada two Taluks. Each Taluk was under the charge of a Sub-Deputy Collector, who was functioning as Magistrate. As per notification No.480-R Dtd. 20.02.1941. Koraput District was divided in to three Subdivisions namely Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur. The newly created Nawarangpur Sub Division was carved out of Koraput sub-divisions with 3 Taliuks namely Jeypore, Nawarangpur and Malkangiri.

After formation of Nawarangpur Subdivision it was placed under the charge of a deputy collector, who was also the Assistant Agent to Governor. Nawarangpur Subdivision consisted of 6 Tahasils, viz, Nawarnagpur, Boriguma, Kotpad, Jeypore, Umarkot and Malkangiri. As stated above these Revenue officers were conferred with the powers of magistrate and were deciding all cases within their jurisdiction.

After formation of State of Odisha the Hon'ble Chief minister in course of his reply in the Orissa Assembly , during the general discussion of the budget for -1937-38 on 9th September 1937 on the administration of the backward tracts of the province , assured the members of the Assembly that Govt. would have an examination of the Special regulation in force in these area . Accordingly the Governor of Odisha appointed a committee to enquire in to the general administration of the partially excluded area of Koraput, Ganjam Agency, the Kandhmal and Angul in Orissa. Shri A.V.Thakar of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was appointed as Chariman of this committee known was partially excluded area Enquiry committee of Orissa.

Babu Sachidananda Mishra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector was appointed as Secretary to this Committee. This Committee submitted its report on 18.09.1940 which is known as Report of the partially excluded area Enquiry Committee, Orissa. In this report at Page -16(Para 37) while reporting the affairs of Koraput District, it is mentioned as follows.

“At presents the collector of the District of the District Functions as the District and Sessions Judge. Much of his time is taken up in legal work. We propose that the court of the Agency Sub-Judge should be retained at Jeypore and he will exercise all the powers ordinarily vested on a sub-Judge in the normally administered areas and will further be invested with the powers of an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge. He will try such cases,

as will be transferred to him by the Agent and also the criminal cases now being tried by the special assistant Agents U/S 30 of Cr.P.C. The special Assistant Agents will cease to exercise the powers of a Sub-Judge. The agency Sub-Judge will further be the direct appellate authority for the purpose civil Judgments of the Taluk officers. The statistics taken of the civil Suits of the different Taluks Courts don't justify the creation of Munsiffs court in any part of the district. We are all agreed that the existing system of civil, criminal and revenue administration will continue as before, subject to suggestions, mentioned above”

In the year 1940 the Agency Sub-ordinate Judge was vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge and in 1946 he was vested with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge. He was trying all session's cases and was hearing all criminal appeals from the decisions of the Magistrates. His headquarters was at Jeypore. Thereafter the Collector did not exercise any criminal jurisdiction power and was partially transferring all his criminal case works to the Agency sub-ordinate Judge. Though the Collector and Agent to Governor was not exercising any power of the District and sessions Judge and as such he was official superior to the Agency sub-ordinate Judge. The procedure followed in these courts was guided by the Agency rules.

After independence of India, under the provisions of Article 372(2) of the Constitution of India , promulgated an order called “ the Adoption of Laws Order, 1950” which came into force with effect from 26th January, 1956. According to this order, all existing central laws, existing provisional laws and existing state laws were adopted. Accordingly even after independence and adoption of the Constitution of India, the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act, 1939 with other laws, Regulations were in force in this area.

System since 01/01/1953 (Effect of Regulation-V of 1951) (From 01/01/1953 To 30/05/1967)

After formation of Orissa High Court, towards end of the year 1948 the inspecting Judge of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa inspected the court of Agency Sub-Judge-cum-Addl. Sessions Judge. In his report he recommended that the Collector as Agent to the provincial Government should no longer continue to be Head of the administration of civil and criminal Justice and that normal civil courts be established in the district (Page 273 of Dist. Gazette of Koraput by Shri Nilamani Senapati, ICS). His recommendation was accepted by the Hon'ble High Court. The State Govt. considering the report of Partial Excluded Area Enquiry Committee(referred above) and the recommendation of the Hon'ble High Court to implement the proposal, enacted Orissa Regulation -5 of 1951 known as (Koraput

&Ganjam Agency repealing and Extension of Laws and Regulation, 1951 repealing the Agency rules and Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act, 1839 in the year 1952 and immediately the Orissa Regulation-5 of 1951 was brought into force w.e.f. 1.1.1953 from which day normal administration of Justice both civil and criminal was introduced in this District. The Collector and District Magistrate of the area ceased to be Agent to the Governor or any Agency Sessions Judge of the area (vide Law Department Notification No.10222 J, dtd. 17.12.1952, Home Department Memo NO. 144156(52). Date 22nd September, 1953 and enclosed Press Note(vide Annexure-II). District and Sessions Court was created and stated functioning from 01.01.1953 and Shri Anant Ram Guru was appointed as the 1st District Judge of Koraput District with its headquarters at Jeypore.

In place of Agency Rules the Civil Procedure Code 1908 and the Bengal, Agra and Assam civil Courts Act, 1887 (Act 12 of 1887) were made applicable. On 01.01.1962 Malkangiri Sub-Division was created with Malkangiri and newly created Motu Tahsil. Similarly Gunupur Sub- Division was created on 01.08.1962 with Gunpur, Bissam Cuttack and the KashipurTahsil which was in Kalahandi District subsequently amalgamated in Koraput district since 1st August, 1962. Jeypore Sub-division was created on 11.01.1966 with Jeypore, Boriguma and Kotpad Tahasil. In these sub-divisions the Revenue officers were holding criminal courts.

Each sub-division was headed by an officer known as Sub-Divisional Officer under whom Tahasildar was functioning in each Tahasil. The Sub-Divisional officer besides the superior Revenue officer in the sub-divisional set-up was also having the powers of Magistrate 1st class. Sub-Divisional officer was also assisted by an officer in the rank of Tahasildar in his office known as Revenue officer with powers of Magistrate, 1st class.

As per Act-V of 1898 i.e. the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 the sessions Judge was the head of criminal administration in the district under the appellate and administration control of the High court. In the criminal administration of justice under the control of Sessions Judge there were Addl. Sessions Judge, Asst. Sessions Judge, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Magistrate of 1st class and Magistrates of 2nd class and 3rd class. The courts of stationary Sub-Magistrate who were also under the control of Sessions Judge was abolished. These judicial officers were exercising powers as per the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code and as conferred on them by the Hon'ble High Court.

Civil Courts

Under the appellate and administrative control of High Court there was the Dist. Judge on 01.01.1953. Court of Munsif was established with head quarter at Jeypore for the entire district and the Tahasildar were divested of the civil powers.

The Agency Sub-Ordinate Judge's court was abolished from 01.01.1953 and from that date the District Judge was trying civil suits till opening of the court of Sub-Judge at Jeypore. Later when the work increased a court of Subordinate Judge at Jeypore was created vide notification No. 114, dtd. 23.01.1959 of law department and the court of Subordinate Judge at Jeypore started functioning w.e.f. 02.02.1959. The court of Munsiff at Koraput started functioning from 30.03.1991 and the court of Sub-Judge at Koraput started functioning from 25.03.2000. Two courts of ex-officio Munisifs were functioning at Rayagada and Gunupur from 01.01.1953. Subsequently the court of Munisif at Rayagada and Gunupur started functioning from 01.01.1967; the court of Sub-Judge at Rayagada started functioning from 20.09.1971. Similarly the court of Sub-Judge, Gunupur started functioning from 27.08.1982.

The court of ex-officio Munsif, Nowarangapur functioned from 11.11.1959. On judicial separation the court of Addl. Munsiff Nowrangpur started from 01.06.1963. Subsequently the same court was upgraded as Munsif, Nabarangpur. The court of Sub-Judge at Nabarangapur was opened on 27.02.1982. The court of Add. District and Sessions Judge at Nabarangapur started functioning from 25.03.2000.

The court of Munsiff at Malkangiri was started on 01.04.1985 and the court of Civil Judge, Senior Division (Sub-Judge) at Malkangiri started functioning from 23.04.2000. Similarly the court of Addl. District and Sessions Judge started functioning at Malkangiri from 01.05.1999. NOTE For other details of courts in Koraput Judgeship see annexure-I wherein the details of functioning of courts in Koraput-Jeypore Judgeship are furnished.

Separation of Judiciary From Executive

On 15th May, 1960, Govt. of Odisha in Home Department passed a resolution for separation of judiciary from Executive. In the said resolution it was decided that power of cognizance should be given to the judiciary except in regard to preventive and preventive sections of the Cr.P.C. which would remain with the Executive Magistrates. In consultation with the High Court and concerned Heads of Department the scheme was in the 1st stage given effect to three districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore with effect from 01.05.1960. Under this scheme separate executive instructions were given

to judicial and Executive Magistrate and Police officers. Under the scheme the post of Executive Magistrate of the Revenue Department were created namely Collector and District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional officer and other Revenue officers were also vested with the powers of executive Magistrate. The Collector by virtue of his office will exercise the powers of District Magistrate under Cr.P.C. In judiciary the category of Magistrate created were

- a. The Addl. District Magistrate(Judicial)
- b. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and
- c. Magistrate of First, Second and Third class

The scheme of separation of judiciary from executive was implemented in different districts as per separate notification. In the undivided Koraput district separation of judiciary from executive was implemented on 01.06.1967, as per notification No. 14782, dt. 19.05.1967 of Home Department.

After amendment of criminal procedure code in 1973 by Act-2 of 1974 which came into force from 01.04.1974, the post of Addl. District Magistrate (Judicial) was re designated as Chief Judicial Magistrate. Besides doing the regular trial work as Asst. Sessions Judge the Chief Judicial Magistrate is also to inspect all courts of Judicial Magistrates in the district.

As per the amendment to the Essential Commodities Act by Act 18 of 1981 Special court was created and District and sessions judge was designated as Special Judge. After expiry of time Act. 18 of 1981 is no more in force (see notification No. 845) 2001-4054 HS of Home Department Govt. of Orissa. Sessions Judge is also trying all atrocity cases against S.C. and S.T. as the Special Court under Act. 33 of 1989 of Parliament.

Subsequently the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Jeypore was created on 18.10.1982 and started functioning. Similarly separate court of J.M.F.C. and Addl. Munsiff was created at Kotpad on 01.10.1982 which started functioning at Jeypore. On 03.03.1989 the court of J.M.F.C. –cum- Munsiff ,Kotpad was shifted from Jeypore to Kotpad .

Fast Track Court

Considering the work load in different courts, on the recommendation of the High Court ,besides the Addl .District and Addl.Sessions Judge at Jeypore a Fast Track Court in the rank of Addl. District and Addl. Session Judge was established on 29.09.2001 which has been disposing of cases transferred to this court by the District and Sessions Judge. Subsequently a similar Court started functioning at Gunupur from 04.10.2002.

Effect of Creation of New District

From 02.10.1992 the erstwhile undivided Koraput district was divided in 4 (four) districts, with new revenue district viz. Rayagada, Nabarangpur and Malkangiri. These new revenue districts are under one judgeship of District Judge, Koraput. The District Judge, Koraput at Jeypore was the administrative authority and the Principal Civil Court for all the four Revenue Districts (Koraput, Nabarangpur, Rayagada and Malkangiri). Subsequently separate judgeship for each other district was created and District and Sessions Judge, Koraput exercises jurisdiction in Koraput district only.

As per the recommendations of the Law Commission, and decision of High Court and Govt. notification published in Orissa Gazette Ext. No.1647/20/12/1993 the designation of Sub-Judge was changed to Civil Judge, Senior Division and that of Munsiff is changed to Civil Judge (Junior Division). Hence, on civil side now there are following court in the districts.

1. Court of Dist. Judge, Addl.Dist.Judge and Fast Track Addl.District Judge at Jeypore.
2. Court of Civil Judge, Senior Division which includes Addl.Civil Judge, Senior Division one at Jeypore and one at Koraput.
3. Court of Civil Judge, Junior Division which includes Addl.Civil Judge, Junior Division at Jeypore. Koraput and Kotpad.

Present Criminal Courts

Criminal Procedure Code 1898 was amended by the criminal procedure Code 1973 (Act.2 of 1974) which came into force on 01.04.1974. Accordingly at the district level Session Judge is the head of all criminal courts in the district. At present for better administration and to decide all criminal cases arising from this district the following courts are functioning

1. Court of Sessions Judge at Jeypore.
2. Court of Addl. Sessions Judge at Jeypore.
3. Court of First Track Court –cum- Additional Session Judge at Jeypore.
4. Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Asst. Sessions Judge.
5. Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Jeypore and Koraput.
6. Magistrate First Class two at Jeypore, two at Koraput , one at Kotpad and one at Laxmipur.

Other Special Courts Functioning in the District

- (i) Besides the above, Addl. District and Sessions Judge-cum-Special Judge (Vigilance) court was also established on 10.08.2007 at Jeypore to deal with cases initiated by the Vigilance Department.

- (ii) In the court premises of the District & Session Judge at Jeypore a permanent and continuance Lok Adalat Court is functioning w.e.f. 10.02.2001 under the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. This Lok Adalat is functioning with the help of two conciliators who assist the parties to settle their dispute amicably and give legal advice to the needy. No Court fees or costs are required to be paid for settling a dispute in this forum. Besides deciding cases this forum implements the legal aid programmes by having at least one court and one legal literacy programme every month in the villages of the district.

District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum

iii) Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 a District Forum is functioning at Jeypore since 02.04.1990. In this Forum all consumers' disputes are settled within a short period. When the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was introduced, District Judge at Jeypore was the president and other two members were selected by the State Government. Since 09.01.1994 retired District Judges and experienced advocates are appointed as President of the forum.

Revenue Courts

Besides the Civil courts, Criminal courts, Special courts, Revenue courts are functioning in the district to settle all disputes coming under the purview of revenue laws. Among the revenue courts, Collector is the head of revenue administration in the district. The following revenue courts are functioning in the district.

1. Court of Collector, Koraput.
2. Court of Addl. District Magistrate, Koraput.
3. Court of Sub-Collector, at Jeypore and Koraput. Besides courts of revenue officer attached to the office of the Sub-Collector.
4. Courts of OSDLR at Koraput to deal with cases under regulation – 2 of 1956 and under chapter – III O.L.R. Act.
5. Courts of the Tahasildar and Addl. Tahasildar at all Tahasilshead quarters.

Till enactment of Orissa Estate Abolition Act, 1951 all disputes relating to land between landlord and tenant were decided as per the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908 which is in short known as M.E.L. Act. And rule made thereunder. This M.E.L. Act, 1908 was repealed by sec-49 of Orissa Estate Abolition Act. At present the disputes between landlord and tenant are settled as per the provision of Orissa Land Reform Act, 1960. The dispute

relating to transfer of land by hill tribes to non-hill tribes was controlled by ATLT Act. 1917 (Agency Tract land transfer Act. 1917) which was repealed by Sec.-9 of Regulation Tribes) Regulation , 1956 which is now in force. In place of Orissa money Lenders Act . Orissa Regulation -2 of 1968 Orissa (Scheduled area) money landers Regulation, 1967 assented by President of India on 22ndFebruary, 1968 was enacted to protect the people of the scheduled area which is now in force.

Labour Court

To solve the labour problems and all the disputes between the employers and employees at present the following courts are functioning in this district.

1. Labour Court Presided over by a Judicial officer at Jeypore.
2. Court of Deputy Labour commissioner, Jeypore.
3. Court of Asst. Labour commissioner, Jeypore.
4. District Labour Officer, Jeypore.

CHAPTER-XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

While discussing on local self government, we shall discuss separately on rural local bodies and urban local bodies. Rural local bodies refer to Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI). Urban local bodies are Municipalities, Notified Area Council and Municipal Corporation.

We shall start with rural local self government.

General Profile of PRIs in Odisha

Soon after independence, the Odisha Grampanchayat Act 1948 was passed. Article 40 of the constitution of India (Part IV) lays down that "State shall take step to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self Government". There after 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 repealed and Government decided to switch over to Mehta Committees'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 system on 2nd October 1959 in Rajasthan. Accordingly, all the States constituted Panchayati Raj Institutions. Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 and Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 were enacted and implemented during the year 1961. In 1968 the Zilla Parishad was abolished. As far back in the year 1961, Odisha had formal existence of three tier system of PRI covering all villages in all the districts. But it had a number of shortcomings such as absence of fixity of tenure. In the light of new dispensation, the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act 1964 came in to force followed by a notification of the Odisha Gram Panchayat Rules, 1968 made there under. The OGP Act and Rules have since then undergone several amendments, especially more so following the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution in 1992, but do remain till date the primary instrument governing the Grama Sabha, the bottom layer of the Panchayatraj polity. In Odisha at the primary level it is called Gram Panchayat, at the intermediate level it is Panchayat Samiti and at the district level it is known as Zila Parishad. For each tier of Panchayat Raj institution, there is a separate statute namely the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964; the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and the Odisha Zila Parishad Act, 1991. Statutory rules are made there under each Act.

Seventy third Amendment of the Constitution augured the era of empowerment of PRIs by way of 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 PRIs at every tier and indirect election to the Chair Persons at the intermediate and the district level where as at the Gram Panchayat level it has left to the state legislature to make provision either for direct or indirect election of the Chair Person in the state law. In Odisha there is provision in the Act to directly elect the Sarpanch (as the Chairman so designated). Chair Person at the Panchayat Samiti level is called as such where as at the Zila Parishad level he is called President.

Necessary amendments have been effected by the State Government to the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act 1959 and Odisha Zilla Parishad Act 1991, Odisha Gram Panchayat Election Rules, 1965, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Election Rules 1991 and Odisha Zilla Parishad Election Rules 1994 in accordance with the spirit of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.

The Odisha Grama Panchayat Act 1964, is in force in the State. This Act replaced the Odisha Gram Paanchayt Act 1948, under which 12 Gram Panchayats were constituted in 1949 in the district of undivided Koraput. When the provisions of the Act were extended through out the district during 1955-56, the whole district was divided into 272 Gram Panchayats .197 number of Gram Panchayats (GP) were functioning in the Koraput district in 1992 after it was constituted(with other three districts of Raygada, Nawrangpur and Malkangiri taken out). The number of GPs later increased to 226 between 2002 to 2012.

There has been a spectacular growth in the number of PRIs in Odisha as well as in Koraput district in the post-independence period. The following table indicates the details on number of PRIs i.e. Gram Panchayts, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads at differet stages during the period 1966-2002 in Koraput district.

Sl No	Year	Gram Panchayat	Panchayat Samiti	Zilla Parishad
1	1966	166	13	1
2	1983-84	173	14	1
3	1989-90	177	14	1
4	1991-92	197	14	1
5	2001-02	226	14	1

Composition of Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats

There are 14 Panchayat Samitis (PS) in the district and at the apex level there is Zila Parishad. All the 226 Gram Panchayats have 2275 wards and each ward directly elects one ward member. Out of 2275 ward members, S.T. members number 1645, S.C. members 372, members belonging to Socially Backward Class (SEBC) are 604 and women members are 1570. There are 226 PS members with following categories; S.T. 129, S.C. 30, SEBC 55 and 125 women members. Zila Parishad has 29 members out of whom S.T. members are 16, S.C. 05, SEBC and women members are 14. In each category, women represent at least 50 % of total membership. As PESA Act applies to the whole district, all heads of the PRIs at each level are meant of tribals exclusively. In a G.P. if the Sarpanch is a male person, the Naib (deputy) Sarpanch shall be a woman as provided in law. This is also applicable to P.S. and Zila Parishad. This goes in a long way in empowerment of women. Members of PRIs must be able to read and write in Odia.

The PESA Act, 1996

The 73rd Amendment did not become operative to the whole of India territory. According to the 73rd Amendment, the Scheduled areas were excluded from the provisions of the Act. As per Article 243(m)(4)(2), the Parliament may by law extend the Provisions of Panchayat to the Scheduled Areas, subject to exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law. It was done so to avoid conflict between the traditional tribal institutions and statutory Panchayats. Considering the growing of discontentment among the tribals across country, the Union Government, constituted a Committee headed by Sri Dilip Sing Bhuria in June 1994 who submitted its report in January 1994 recommending the adoption of 3 - tier systems in the Fifth Schedule Areas. So, a Bill was passed in the Parliament on 24th December, 1995 giving rise to new Act namely Provision of Panchayats (Extended to Schedule Area) Act (PESA) -1996 (Act No,-40). Odisha legislature made suitable modification in all the three statues in conformity with the PESA Act. Koraput district being a scheduled area PESA Act applies to all the PRIs of the district.

Election to PRIs

State laws and Procedure related to Election to Three tier Election have under gone sea change after the Constitution (73rd Amendment Act 1992) came into force. The State Election Commission of Odisha has been constituted as per the provision of Article 243-k of Constitution during the

year 1996 which is vested with the power of conducting election to the Panchayat Raj institutions including bye election. The Superintendence, direction and controlling of the preparation of the Electoral Roll for conduct of all elections to the Panchayat shall be vested in State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

The Election to Panchayats used to be conducted and supervised by the Govt. in Panchayat Raj Department, Odisha before the office of the State Election Commission came into existence. At times, the impartiality and purity of the election process were questioned. Panchayats were not able to complete their tenure on many occasions and elections were also not held timely. After the 73rd constitutional amendment that provided for an independent State Election Commission, separate election rules were made for each tier of Panchayat Raj Institutions keeping conformity with the Constitutional mandate and provisions of the statutes.

Prior to conduct of Election by the State Election Commission, the task of the delimitation of ward/ and constituencies of Panchayat bodies at different tier as well as reservation of seats for constituencies and for offices of the Chair Person, Vice Chair Person in each tier of PRIs are to be completed by state Government. There is fifty per cent reservation for women across the groups as well as for offices of Chair Person and Vice Chair Person. After completion of the delimitation and reservation of seats to PRIs, State Election Commission proceeds with the task of preparation of Gram Panchayat ward wise electoral roll. State Election Commission broadly follows the latest Assembly electoral roll. Subsequent Upon the recommendations of State Election Commission Government may call upon ward/ constituency to elect Ward Members, Sarapanches, Panchayat Samiti Member and Zilla Parishad Member in accordance with provision of the said Acts and Rules.

Thereafter, State Election Commission notifies the programme for election preparing the schedule indicating date of nomination, scrutiny of nomination papers, publication of final list of contesting candidates etc., Commission also makes programme for procurement of election materials, appointment of polling personnel, meeting with political parties, enforcement of Model Code of Conduct, training of polling personnel, poll programme, closure of poll and counting, publication of result. Poll to PRIs is conducted in five phases. After election of the members to different tier of PRI, Election Commission conducts indirect election to the offices of Naib Sarpanch of the GP, Chair Person and Vice Chair Person of Panchayat Samiti, President and Vice President of the Zila Parishad as per the schedule notified by the State

Election Commission. Directly elected members elect from among themselves to these offices. Sarpanches are ex officio members of Panchayat Samiti. Similarly Members of Legislative Assembly of the area and Member of Rajya Sabha who is a voter in electoral roll of the Assembly constituency is also an ex officio member of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad if the said Samiti or Parishad occurs in that constituency. Ex officio members do not participate in election to the offices of Chair Person and Vice Chair person even though they participate in the vote of no confidence against those office bearers.

In pursuance to the requirement under PESA Act 1996 the Gram Panchayat in scheduled areas are entrusted with obligatory and discretionary functions under section 44 of OGP Act 1964. The Panchayats are manned by mixed group of elected representatives and employees and entrusted with a number of functions. There is an organic link in all three levels of PRIs.

Functioning in Gram Panchayat

In Gram Panchayat level Sarpanch is the administrative head of the Grama Sasana and other elected functionaries i.e. Naib-Sarpanch and Ward Member assist him in taking decisions. For day to day functioning of Panchayat, Executive Officers are appointed for enabling the GP to perform its functions. Before amendment to section 122 of OGP Act the financial management of GP works was performed jointly by the Sarpanch and GP Secretary. Later on in every GP local Village Level Workers (VLW) were appointed as Executive Officers under Section 122 of OGP Act. The posts of GP Secretary has become a dying cadre. As per Government instruction the Gram Panchayat Secretaries are given promotion to the post of Village Level Worker who subsequently are appointed as Executive Officer in each GP. After introduction of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the year 2006, the Posts of Gram Rojgar Sevak, (Multipurpose Assistant) are created in each Gram Panchayat for a consolidated pay by way of contractual posting. Later on in pursuance of Notification No. 190 dtd.26.3.2013, published in Odisha Gazette on 8.4.2013, 70% vacant posts of VLW are to be filled up by way of direct recruitment. and 30% posts are to be filled up by way of promotion through selection from among the Gram Rojgar Sevaks (GRS). Under the said selection procedure, 10 Village level workers are posted by direct recruitment and five number of GRS are promoted to the post of VLW, in this district. At present the sanctioned post of VLW is 226 in the district.

In the Panchayat Samiti, the Chair Person is the head and is assisted by the Vice chair Person and other members (both elected and ex officio) to

take different decisions. Each Panchayat Samiti is coextensive with a Block which is a developmental administrative unit. The Block Development Officer (BDO) is the Executive officer of the Panchayat Samiti. Extension Officers of different Departments attend to different items of work as per their job chart.

President of Zila Parishad is assisted by the Vice President and other members of Zila Parishad. He is the Head of Zila Parishad. Project Director, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) is the ex officio Secretary of the Zilla Parishad and in that capacity he officiates as its Executive Officer. Collector is the Chief Executive Officer of the DRDA. He is also the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad. President Zilla Parishad also officiates as President of the DRDA.

Panchayats Extension to Schedule Areas Acts (PESA)

Panchayats (Extension to Schedule Areas) Acts 1996 came in to force on 24th December 1996. Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 have been amended to comply with provisions of PESA Act in relation to the scheduled areas which include Koraput district. The PESA Act provides for representation of scheduled tribes in every tier of PRI in proportion to the percentage of their population in the district subject to the condition that not less than fifty per cent of the total number elected seats shall go to the tribals. The office of the Chair Person at every tier shall be reserved for the members of scheduled tribe.

The mandatory provision in the central Act to ensure that tribal communities hold control over natural resources, granting of licenses for minor minerals and their exploitation and acquisition of land by Government for development projects through Grama Sabhas, have not yet been fully complied with in the State. Currently, the Panchayat rules of Odisha government conform to the reservation of seats for STs in scheduled area in proportion of their population. All the posts of Chairpersons of the PRIs at all levels are reserved for STs. The ST and SC Development Department have made suitable amendments in the existing Regulations in conformity with the provisions of the PESA Act. The Odisha schedule area Transfer of Immovable property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulations of 1956 has been amended by regulation of 2002 (Regulation-I of 2002), which has come into effect from 04.09.2002. The Odisha Scheduled Areas Money-Lenders Regulations, 1967 (Regulation and of 1968) is in operation since 15th November 1968 with a view to regulating and monitoring Money lending activities in scheduled area of the states.

Further, different line departments have devolved some power to PRIs by suitably amending their existing rules and provisions. Let us appreciate the deliverables of PESA in Odisha in little details.

Minor forest produce

Panchayat Raj Department Resolution No-8131 dated 26.05.2000 has given the necessary powers to Gram Sabhas vide the Forests and Environment Department Resolution No-5503 dated 31.03.2000. The Odisha Government. (Minor Forest Administrative Rules, 2002) have come in to force w.e.f. 15.11.2002. The ownership and management of 69 minor forest produces has been entrusted to GPs/ Gram Sabhas.

Enforcement of Prohibition and sale of Intoxicant

Revenue and Excise Department vide their letter No-22977/R dated 22.04.1999 by amending the Bihar and Odisha Excise Act, 1915 provides that no such license of exclusive privileges shall be granted except with the prior approval of the concerned Gram Panchayat. With the concurrence of the Gram Sasana the GP is to give permission within 30 days.

Money Lending

The SC & ST Development Department has taken steps to amend the “Odisha (Scheduled Areas) Money Lender’s Regulation, 1967” to empower the GPs for control over Money Lending and issue of licenses in Scheduled Areas.

Management of Minor Irrigation Water Bodies

The task is vested with ZillaParishad.

Minor Minerals

The mines and minerals (Development and Regulation) Act of 1957 (67 of 1957) has been amended on 31.08.2004 which provides that no respective license or Mining/ Quarry lease or its renewal or auction shall be granted without recommendation of the concerned Gram Panchayat.

Control of Village Market

All the Public Properties coming under Gram Panchayat shall be vested with the Gram Sasana for control and management. As per Rule 37 of OGP Rules, 2014 where the management of Hat (weekly market) has been transferred from Gram Panchayat to a Regulated Market Committee under the Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1956, the net income derived by the Regulated Market Committee from the Hat (weekly market), so transferred, shall be shared equally by the Regulated Market Committee

and Gram Panchayat every year, provided that the share of the Gram Panchayat in any one year, shall not be less than eighty percent of the average net income derived by it from the Hat (weekly market) in the three years immediately preceding its transfer to the Regulated Market Committee.

At present, 39 numbers of Hats (weekly markets) are managed by RMCs of Koraput and Jeypore and they pay to the concerned Grama Panchayats of their share.

PESA provisions have gone a long way in empowering tribal communities at the grass root of democracy. As heads of PRIs they stand involved in governance and decision making. If other provisions of PESA concerning control of all types of natural resources are mandated by statute, there will be greater involvement of tribal people in the process of development and their feeling of being alienated will disappear .

Urban Local Bodies

There are 4 urban local bodies in the district . Those are Jeypore Municipality, Koraput Municipality, Sunabeda Municipality and Kotpad Notified Area Council. To appreciate the evolution of local self government in urban area of Koraput district , a brief outline is given below.

The Jeypore Union Board came into being in 1905. It then consisted of 11 members, of whom 10 were non-officials. In 1937-38, the income was Rs. 13,022 which included Rs. 7,284 from house tax and Rs. 1,240 from market rentals. The houses were assessed at the rate of one anna per rupee of the annual rental value. The Board was responsible for sanitation, water-supply and maintenance of roads. The Koraput and Kotpad Union Boards were formed in 1937 with a membership of 7 and 10, respectively. These Union Boards were taken over by the Government, under Ordinance No. III of 1953 and were placed under the supervision of the District Board. Special Officers were appointed in these Boards under Government notifications Nos. 19-L.S.G. and 17-L.S.G., both dated the 1st January 1954.

The Union Board, Jeypore, was converted into a Municipality under Government notification No. 5914-L.S.-G., dated the 30th June 1953, while that of Koraput was constituted into a Notified Area Council (NAC) in Government notifications Nos. 5808-L.S.-G, and 5805-L.S.-G., both dated the 30th June 1953. Kotpad Union Board was abolished and reconstituted into Gram Panchayats with effect from 13th July 1956, respectively. Its assets and liabilities were taken over by the Kotpad Gram Panchayat.

Jeypore Municipality

A Union Board was constituted at Jeypore from 1st October 1905 with the Medical Officer, Jeypore, as *ex officio* President and with ten nominated members. When the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was extended to the Agency areas of Vizagapatam district, the Union Board was reconstituted. The President, Taluk Board, nominated the members, and the President, District Board, appointed one of them as President of the Union Board. The total strength of the Board was eleven with 10 non officials and one official..

Again when the said Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, was amended by Government of Odisha and was extended to the district of Koraput, the previous system of nomination was changed and election was introduced. Every tax-payer had the right to vote for the election of members. The strength of the Union Board was fixed at fourteen. The area was divided into twelve wards, each of which was to elect a member. Two members, in addition, were nominated by Government. The President and Vice-President were elected from among the elected members of the Board.

From 1st July 1953 the area was declared a Municipality under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. It was divided into 28 wards to elect 16 Councilors on the basis of adult franchise of which two Councilors were to belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Councilors elected a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman from among them and took charge of the Municipal affairs from 1st July 1954.

In 2014-15 total receipt of Jeypore municipality consisting of taxes, license fees, income from property , grants, debt and other miscellaneous receipts was Rs 71,368,460.Total expenditure on veracious items was Rs 51,196, 180.

Receipts of Jeypore Municipality (Figures in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Receipts	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Rates and taxes	3,656,977	4,557,003	3,440,224
2	License etc.	1,659,368	2,317,631	522,480
3	Receipts under special Acts.	29,908,039	42,039,568	24,193,333
4	Revenue from Municipal property and power.	7,024,388	12,580,979	4,636,508
5	Grants & contribution (for works and others)	51,223,560	112,794,652	31,833,525
6	Miscellaneous	840,852	2,660,542	1,102,463
7	Extraordinary and debt.	4,757,383	3,818,223	5,639,927
	Total	99,070,567	180,768,598	71,368,460

Expenditure of Jeypore Municipality

Sl.No.	Expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	General administration	3,257,172	4,436,849	2,670,737
2	Collection of taxes & fees	3,561,390	3,204,039	6,680,295
3	Lighting	277,227	203,512	235,724
4	P.H establishment charges	10,025,056	10,143,522	11,817,403
5	Market & slaughter-houses	379,675	209,308	0
6	Planting & preservation of fences, etc.	21,000	492,437	0
7	Drainage	133,442	294,808	666,667
8	Roads	331,058	2,160,737	16,841,016
9	Works establishment	2,450,978	2,656,269	2,965,119
10	Miscellaneous	5,306,471	12,013,268	1,248,405
11	Advances	1,181,152	2,369,488	2,910,019
12	Pounds	379,772	0	0
13	Stock and plants	21,000	492,437	0
14	Stationery and printing.	202,870	355,265	262,265
15	Provident Fund contributions.	0	86,764	564,936
16	Securities	606,853	1,192,611	2,225,549
17	Buildings	1,515,485	807,291	1,078,667
18	Contributions	3,571,914	1,027,325	886,270
19	Refunds	0	0	4,108
20	Elections	97,208	946,149	139,000
	Total	33,319,723	43,092,079	51,196,180

Koraput Municipality

The Koraput Union Board was formed in 1937 with a membership of 7. This union board was cancelled by Odihsa government via notification No. 5813 Dated 30.06.1953 under Madras Local Board Act and the constitution of Koraput N.A.C., was given effect from 01-07-1953 vide Notification No. 6035/LSG Dated 03.07.1953 of Development Department, Government of Odisha. Now Koraput NAC is upgraded to Koraput Municipality vide Gazette Notification No. S.R.O. No.70/2014 Dated. 24.02.2014.It comprises of 10(Ten) nos. of revenue village viz -Kumbha-I, Kumbha-II, Chindri, Landiguda, Disarikharaguda, Dangadeula, Tentuliguda, Koraput Nagar, Odiyaguda, Kanheiput.

The last General Election of the Council of Koraput Municipality was held on 19.09.2013 for 21 Wards. The term of the present Council is up to 30.09.2018. Koraput municipality has 407.75 kms of total road length under its jurisdiction. Of this 46.90 kms of CC roads, 49.46 kms of Black Topped roads, 58 kms metal roads, 198.5 kms earthen roads, 55 kms unmetalled roads and 211 culverts.

Receipts of Koraput Municipality (Figures in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Head	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Rates and taxes	2982711	2988550	1794343
2	License etc.	500250	695531	696164
3	Receipts under special Acts.	260	472	580
4	Revenue from Municipal property	6192215	8510506	6127183
5	Grants & contribution (for works and others)	109979247	102606698	127947973
6	Miscellaneous	9080390	6041508	7244998
7	Extraordinary and debt.	13246483	10780117	6487330
	Total	1.42E+08	1.32E+08	1.5E+08

Expenditure of Koraput Municipality

Sl. No	Head	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	General administration	2659054.00	2122819.00	3541197.00
2	Collection of taxes & fees	2524708.00	4058378.00	7461070.00
3	Lighting	14543678.00	11809298.00	12432770.00
4	P.H establishment charges	4831018.00	5069859.00	11029627.00
5	Dak bungalows and Sarais.	0	586710.00	0
6	Drainage	7926909.00	7736485.00	5691884.00
7	Roads	39140291.00	30590118.00	32706165.00
8	Works establishment	599706.00	647187.00	1024908.00
9	Miscellaneous	5552745.00	6059068.00	4718823.00
10	Advances	5396178.00	4435159.00	8137304.00
11	Deposits	2165552.00	5312119.00	3248723.00
12	Libraries and reading-room, etc.	1643.00	4108.00	2167.00
13	Stationery and printing.	104532.00	124511.00	110358.00
14	Provident Fund contributions.	952301.00	849645.00	820454.00
15	Buildings	14752709.00	13808389.00	24183194.00
16	Refunds	0	2934915.00	0
17	Elections	47560.00	708688.00	405000.00
	Total	101198584.00	96857456.00	115513644.00

Sunabeda Municipality

Sunabeda Notified Area Council was constituted in accordance with Notification No.-15995 dt-29.10.65 of Government in H&UD (LSG) Department. As per Notification No-4866 / HUD Dt-24.02.2014 of H&UD Dept.Odisha, Bhubaneswar the Sunabeda NAC is upgraded to Sunabeda Municipality w.e.f. 24.02.2014 .After de-limitation of Wards and Reservation of Seats, the Sunabeda Municipality consists of 25 Wards. The last General Election of the Council for Sunabeda Municipality was held on dt-07.04.2015 for 25 Wards. The term of the present Council is up to April, 2020.

Piped water supply to Sunabeda town is being operated by the P.H.D. 144 no. of stand posts and 89 no. of Tube wells have been installed in different locations of the town to provide **Drinking water**.

Out of 25 wards 17 no. of wards are outside the limits of HAL while the remaining 8 wards are with in HAL area. The sanitation work of the wards

outside HAL is managed by the existing sweepers of Sunabeda Municipality. The ULB is maintaining 1692 no. different types of lights in all the wards of Sunabeda Municipality.

Receipts of Sunabeda Municipality

Source of Income / Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Octroi	29588267	45775805	43048000
Taxes on houses & Land	1242804	1229960	1351125
Lighting, water & conservancy rate	1063966	967466	889960
Other rates & taxes (specify)	146744	99450	260161
Markets, slaughter houses & rents	2601011	2989783	1642055
Income from vehicles	205550	179700	154335
Grants- State Government	40475172	35616707	36422245
Central Government	29990000	19563000	19053000
Other	489261	730199	
Miscellaneous	39090096	29439405	9316148
Others	5050074	2634649	3995080
Total	149842945	139726124	121463158
Opening Balance	6930426.14	99226200.14	92213411.14
Grand Total	219143205.14	239165917.14	213676929.14

Expenditure of Sunabeda Municipality

Heads of Expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Public lighting & water supply	9578217	13649270	17957918
Drainage, conservancy & water supply			5026034
Public Instructions	3653020	1029000	14042006
Miscellaneous	40343280	46429241	37025958
Roads/ Bridges	15235360	46730807	21965494
Buildings		8149669	12563504
Others	45920371	27077627	35172063
Government	0	0	220000
Others	1999258	2819524	0
Investments/ Deposits	0	0	4006954
Loans/ advance given	2761499	1067368	1763830
Total	119496005	146952506	
Closing Balance	99226200.14	92213411.14	112717803.00
Grand Total -	218722205.14	239165917.14	100959126.14

Profile of urban local bodies

	Name of Urban Local Body	Jeypore	Koraput	Kotpad	Sunabeda
1.	Area (Sq. Kms)	25.00	56.62	12.94	76.48
2.	Population as per 2011 Census	84,830	47,024	16,326	50,394
A.	Male	42,602	24,111	7,945	26,016
B.	Female	42,228	22,905	8,381	24,378
C	Other	0	08	0	0
4.	No. of Wards	28	21	13	23
5.	No. of Households	19,973	11,379	3878	12,444

Kotpad N.A.C.

The Kotpad Union Board was formed in 1937 with a membership of 10. The Union Board was taken over by the Government, under Ordinance No. III of 1953 and were placed under the supervision of the District Board. Kotpad Union Board was abolished and reconstituted into Gram Panchayats with effect from 13th July 1956. The Kotpad Gram Panchayat was again converted into a Notified Area Council with effect from 1960 vide Government Notification No. 3002/LSG, dated. 24.4.1960 of the erstwhile Local Self Government Department. and started functioning with effect from 01.05.1960. The Assistant Surgeon, Government Hospital, Kotpad functioned as part-time Executive Officer. The Elected body functions since 1963. The Notified Area Council consists of 13 Wards out of which one is reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes.

The NAC functions in its own building. Besides the following buildings belong to the N A C.

1.	Town Hall	--	1
2.	Staff Quarters	--	3
3.	Kalyan Mandap	--	1 (under construction)
4.	Bus Stand	--	1 (under construction)
5.	Rented Stalls	--	56
6.	Souhalaya	--	2

There are 20 nos. of open wells of the N A C, 1158 nos. of private open wells, 154 nos. of tube wells and 124 nos. of water supply stand posts available for drinking water purpose of general public. Piped water is supplied in some wards partly by the P.H. Division. The Tube wells and water supply Stand posts are managed by P.H. Division, Koraput.

Besides 2 nos. of Water Tankers are available for supply of drinking water to the general public during summer season.

The following street lights are available in this NAC area.

Semi High Mast Light	---	3 nos.
Mini High Mast Light	---	13 Nos.
Juno Light	---	5 Nos.
T-5 lights	---	250 Nos.
85 wt. CFL	---	325 Nos.
45 wt. CFL	---	375 Nos.
S.V. Lamp	---	56 Nos.

The following staffs are dedicated for the Sanitation work

Sanitary Inspector	---	1
M.P.H.W. (M)	---	1
Disinfector	---	1
Jamadars	---	2
Sweepers	---	8
N.M.R. Drivers	---	2

Besides some wards of Kotpad NAC are given to a private party on tender basis for cleaning and dumping of solid waste of the town. There are two own Tractors available for sanitation purpose and one cess pool is also available for cleaning of septic latrines.

Receipts of Kotpad NAC (in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Head of Receipts	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Rates and taxes	287309	356836	488559
2	License etc.	158710	277928	204799
3	Revenue from Municipal property and power	208065	348799	275534
4	Grants & contribution (for works and others)	25380886	41488552	29235083
5	Miscellaneous	1392965	1617568	1527675
6	Extraordinary and debt.	3811512	5310954	4515885
	Total	31239447	49400637	36247535

Expenditure of Kotpad NAC

S. No	Head of Receipts	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	General Administration	1898805	1440445	1252572
2	Collection of taxes & fees	2453604	2790817	1897372
3	Lighting	2210699	1950368	3853852
4	P.H. establishment charges	2355661	2601495	3293130
5	Works establishment	283006	460010	364800
6	Miscellaneous	1316783	1871693	1568505
7	Advances	1112000	1264995	1075000
8	Deposits	509740	919054	560000
9	Stationery and printing	37216	52388	42000
	Total	12177514	13351265	13907231

Town Development and Planning

District Urban Development Agency (DUDA)

The District Urban Development Agency (DUDA), Koraput started functioning vide resolution no 45788 dated 20-11-1990 of State Urban Development Agency. At present DUDA is attached to District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) with effect from 17.12.2014 vide notification no 26389 and H&UD dept. resolution no 23003 date 15.11.2014. The Project Director, DRDA functions as Project Director, DUDA of the district and will act as the Member Secretary and convener of governing body of DUDA. The DUDA was the controlling office of urban local bodies of the concerned district. The DUDA is the approving authority of all works through Collector & District magistrate. It will also countersign the Grant in Aid bills and the utilization certificates submitted by concerned departments.

Jeypore-Koraput-Sunabeda Urban Transport Trust (JKSUTT)

The JKSUTT was constituted under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Livelihoods Mission (JNNULM) project. The Project Director, DRDA is the Chief Executive Officer to JKSUTT. It was constituted to facilitate and develop city bus service within Koraput district. As on 1st July, 2015, tenders were called for four packages covering 10 bus routes in Koraput district.

Koraput Regional Improvement Trust (KRIT)

KRIT was setup in 1990 after amalgamation of S.P.A. Koraput, S.P.A. Jeypore, S.P.A. Sunabeda. The objective of establishing this Trust is to take up town development activities within the master plans of Jeypore, Koraput, Sunabeda and Damanjodi towns. Its aims include to take up Town Improvement schemes, Enforcement & Implementation of Master plan proposals of aforesaid area, detection of unauthorized construction, Issuing notices u/s 150 & 152 of O.T.P & I.T Act, 1956, imposing of penalties etc.

As per the directions of H&UD department, Government of Odisha new master plan is being prepared for the city of Jeypore.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health and Medical facilities in early times

For centuries the district was almost inaccessible mainly for two reasons. Firstly, the Ghats which separate it from the coastal plains were not easy to cross and secondly, the climate of the forest covered in the track lying to the west of Ghats was considered inhospitable to outsiders. From the early period of British occupation, official records are full of references to the unhealthiness of its climate .D.F. Carmichael has observed in the Manual of the Vizagapatam District, published in 1869, that “there is scarcely a man who visits these parts who does not return with an enlarged spleen or liver, more or less affection of the head, making business irksome, and with some constitutional breakdown”. A newcomer to the district, even after a very short stay was being suddenly attacked by malaria, a disease most dreaded. Even by 1940, after decades of fight against malaria and other diseases with many public health activities, the district was still considered unhealthy. “Even at the present time”, writes R.C.S Bell, “the district can not strictly be called healthy, for malaria is endemic almost everywhere and a special allowance is paid to official serving there, who are not natives or domiciles of the district, to compensate them for the unhealthiness of the district. But malaria and its complications apart, the district is more salubrious than most parts of the Province.” Although the rule of granting special allowance still continues, most parts of the district, more specially its towns and headquarters Koraput are no more dreaded, thanks to the sanitary and other hygienic measures and with a little precaution about food and drink a person may really enjoy a cool-summer at Koraput, on a 3,000 feet plateau.

Before the introduction of the Western system of medicine or allopathic, the popular Ayurvedic system of medicine existed in this country for centuries. Ayurveda received royal patronage from the Royal Court of Nandapur. It may also be presumed that the Vaidyas or Kavirajas, the followers of this system, practiced mostly among the non-Adivasi residents of the Nandapur territory. Vaidays in those days were very few, but nonetheless they had remarkable zeal for this system. The district has the unique distinction of having produced two great scholars of Ayurvedic medicines whose works are said to be of considerable merit. These two men are Yogi Praharaj Mohapatra and Maguni Das.

It was by these able scholars and many others that the science of Ayurveda was cultivated in Koraput but the bulk of the population belonging to the aboriginal tribes and residing in remote villages received a little benefit from them or from other Vaidyas. Unani had never been followed by anybody in this district and Homeopathy, which is of a recent introduction, is at present confined to a few towns. The hill men were generally muscular without any tendency to corpulence. Writing about cleanliness of the habitation of a Hill men, R.C.S. Bell states, "His women folk keep their houses and their surroundings spotlessly clean. Exhortation to cleanliness and advice upon sanitary matters are superfluous". But the observation is not true in case of all the hill tribes, many of whom are found unclean in body and habit.

Tribal people ordinarily ascribe disease to evil influence of different deities & evil spirits or to witchcraft. To free themselves from diseases, they propitiate the spirits and take the services of imposter-doctors (known among different tribes as Disari, Beijus, Siras, etc) who pretend to counteract the effects of black art. Goddess Thakurani was worshipped to ward off epidemic like smallpox which in earlier days used to visit in virulent form. A belief among certain hill tribes is that a sorcerer, possessing little finger of the right hand of a still-born child, can accomplish miracles, kill a healthy man or cure a sick man by his powers.

Faith in medicine among hill men though was feeble, many herbs possessing medicinal properties were known to them since time immemorial. Of the herbs they used many have no relevance but later some are proved to be very useful and scientific. Some of the commonest herbs are as below;

Sl. No.	Name of the herbs	Scientific name. (botanical names)	Disease in which used.
1	Kochila.	Nux Vomica (Strychnos nuxvomica)	Kalazar.
2	Chadhoi gudi	Hemidesmus	Black-water fever
3	Kochila seed.	Nux vomica	Malaria.
4	Patalagaruda root	Rauwolfia Serpentine	Snakebite.
5	Range charo.	Sesalania Pemicea	Poisoning, Eye & Ear diseases, Dysentery,
6	Bela.	Bengal Quince (aeglemarmelos)	Dysentery.
7	Bhuin nimba.	Gentiana	Constipation.

Present service Delivery System

Health being a State subject and in absence of much private sector service make people depend on Government health system for medical & public health services. The Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO) is the head of the health administration of the district. He is supported by three Addl. District Medical Officers (ADMO), one each for Medical, Family Welfare & Public Health. Besides that vertical programmes are cared by individual officers like District TB Officer, District Malaria officer, District Leprosy Officer.

The health system is divided into two major parts i.e. Medical (curative service) and Family Welfare & Public Health services (promotional & preventive services). There is a District Programme Management Unit (DPMU), National Health Mission (NHM) which supports the system with its consultants (specialists in management) for different sectors led by the District Programme Manager, NHM.

For curative sector the District has a District Head Quarter Hospital (DHH) which is one of the best in the state (Recently awarded with Kaya Kalpa Awad in 2015). The DHH is ISO 9002 Certified which has a Regional Diagnostic Centre (RDC), District Public Health Laboratory (DPHL), Special New Born Care Unit (SNCU), Intensive Care Unit (ICU). There is a Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) at Jeypore with specialists. Both hospitals have uninterrupted power & water supply with a good ambulance & Blood Bank services. Below that, at the sub district a Community Health Centers (CHC) is functioning in each block with four to five Primary Health Centers (PHC) in the sub-block level. All institutions have either functional or promising full fledged MCH services. The field level Maternal and Child Health and other health services are catered from the Sub-Centre (SC) with provision of a male & a female worker in each for about four to five thousand population. As of now there are 16 CHCs, 49 PHCs (New) & 307 Sub-Centres. The bed strength of CHCs vary from 6 to 16 with a special provision for female ward.

There are two hospitals owned and managed by two Public Undertakings namely National Aluminum Company Ltd. (NALCO) at Damanjodi and Hindustan Aeronautic Ltd. (HAL) at Sunabeda which render service to their employees and to the people of the area they have adopted under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Asha Kiran Hospital is the only accredited private sector hospital functioning at Lamtaput. All the three are extending their hands for implementation of Government Programmes.

One Government **Medical College** is coming up at Koraput and is under construction, to upgrade the District Head Quarter Hospital to a

tertiary level hospital with a teaching institute. It is expected to be functional by 2017. This Medical College will help the local tribals and other people of this district to reduce the medical expenses on diseases calling for tertiary treatment, as it would make easy access to better treatment facility in the district itself. The present health system in the district has hybrid Allopathy with other Indian Systems of Medicines (ISM) looking to the demand of the people due to scarcity of allopathic doctors. Ayurvedic Yoga Unani Siddha Homeopathy (AYUSH) medical officers are posted in the CHCS, PHCs, Mobile Health Units (MHUs), Mobile Health Teams (MHT) in the rural areas.

There are some accredited paramedical personnel called ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist). They work as links between the community and the health system at Sub-block and Block level. They are popularly known as ASHA Didi and capable of managing minor ailments, malaria and some family welfare services, counseling and assistance in which they are well trained and equipped.

Common and Vulnerable Diseases in the District

Vector Borne Diseases

Malaria - (National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme) NVBDCP

Koraput is the largest tribal district in Southern part of Odisha. Malaria poses the major public health hazards in the community. Rapid deforestation, living in close proximity of forest, change in eco-system, increased water bodies due to irrigation system, life style of people with little care to protect their bodies from mosquito attack and their poor economic status, and high incidence of poverty have added a lot to increasing incidence of malaria in the district. **Malaria** is the name derived from the Italian **Mala aria or bad air**. Malaria continues to be most important cause of fever and morbidity in the Tropical world.

History

The symptoms of malaria were described in ancient Chinese medical writings. In 2700 BC, several characteristic symptoms of what would later be named Malaria were described in the *Nei Ching*.

Malaria remains the world's most devastating human parasitic infection. Malaria affects over 40% of the world's population. WHO, estimates that there are 350 - 500 million cases of malaria worldwide, of which 270 - 400 million are Falciparum Malaria (Pf), the most severe form of the disease which may kill. Now the disease is under NVBDCP which takes care of prevention, detection and treatment even at the village level through the medical and paramedical people.

Events on Malaria

Charles Louis Alphonse Lavern discovered malaria parasite in 1880. Later between 1883-1891 developments of different dyes help to confirm the parasites in blood smears. It is only 1898 Roland Ross came out with the life cycle of parasite and the role of Mosquito in the transmission of the disease. His research was in Almora in India to win Noble Prize in 1902. Further research proved Exoerythrocytic cycle in Liver by Shortt and Garnham in 1948.

With optimal knowledge on the parasite, transmission and the disease the World thought of eradicating Malaria. From there onwards the efforts have many ups and downs with time and reached to a state of control programme with initiatives like Long Lasting Insecticide Net (LLIN), Early Diagnosis and Complete Treatment (EDCT) besides other Sanitation majors.

Cause of Malaria in Koraput

The geographical location of the district, its climatic condition and continuous torrential rain during rainy season, distribution of villages in the foothill location, weak connectivity are some of the reasons for high incidence of Malaria. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) driven Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC), Koraput has identified **An. Fluvialis** as the major Vector transmitting Malaria in the district.

Malaria is caused due to infection by one of the four species of the Parasite called Plasmodium (*falciparum*, *vivax*, *malariae*, and *ovale*). The most dangerous of the four is P.falciparum.

Symptoms

Fever, Chill Sweating, Headache, Nausea and Vomiting, Body ache, General Malaisere are general symptoms. But sometimes a complicated malaria patient has loose motion, loss of consciousness etc. Of course the signs and symptoms may vary away from the above in atypical cases which are not rare.

Cause of Increase in Malaria during 2014

The reasons for the increase in number of Malaria cases during 2014 is as below:

- i. Increased temperature compelling the villages to sleep outside without mosquito net making people susceptible to bite by mosquitoes carrying malaria vector.
- ii. As per Lot Quality Assurance Survey (LQAS) data, 68% of people are using LLIN supplied to them. However to increase the use rate

following activities are carried out. Night surveillance of LLIN use by ASHA to ensure regular use of LLIN by community, Sensitization for use of LLINs in different platforms like Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS) meeting, Sector meeting, Nodal meetings etc. Information Education and Communication (IEC) through Nidhi Mousa Ratha to sensitize the community for use of LLIN and control & prevention of Malaria and other vector borne diseases

In spite of efforts, people in rural area resist to use the LLIN. Some people misuse it for fishing, protecting plants, selling to other people etc. The old LLIN supplied five to six years back in blocks like Narayanpatna and Bandhugaon needs replacement as the efficacy of the LLIN is only for three years. Due to non replacement of these LLIN promptly in due interval, people are prone to malaria again. There is a daily, weekly, monthly surveillance system maintained by Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDSP) Unit and District Malaria Officer (DMO) for malaria cases and deaths. Even daily monitoring is also carried out by DMO office by SMS to prevent chance of missing of any deaths due to malaria. Further all the deaths reported are confirmed and investigated by DMO & respective Medical Officer I/Cs as per the protocol and notified to State.

Hence all the initiatives are taken for control of Malaria in the District with district specific innovations too. However the Malaria control programme will be more effective if all the GKSs will assume the responsibility and actively involve in the programme. To add to this active participation of Angan Wadi Worker (AWW) in implementation of Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), use of LLIN, community sensitization, Malaria Dengue Diarrhoea (MDD) Campaign and IEC activity would be the best support.

Malaria control strategies adopted in Koraput

Reduction of parasite population by Early Diagnostic and Complete Treatment (EDCT)

Early detection by Rapid Diagnostic Kit (RDK), complete treatment with Artesunate Combined Treatment (ACT), strengthening of referral services, Epidemic preparedness and rapid response.

Reduction of vector population by integrated vector management (IVM)

IRS- IRS by DDT (50%) is conducted in high endemic areas of Koraput District in two rounds (1st round May-June, 2nd round Sept-October) every year. During 2015 1st round it is proposed to cover 7.3 lakh population. This is one of the best intervention but acceptance is not that encouraging.

LLIN/ Insecticide Treated Net(ITN) Till May 2015 3,65,000 nos. of LLINs to the beneficiaries, 61,400 no. of LLIN to pregnant women, 39267

nos. of LLIN to the boarders of Tribal Residential schools have been distributed.

Programme implementation, Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

Human resources and capacity building, Monitoring and evaluation, IEC/BCC, PPP and Social mobilization, Inter- sectoral collaboration, Up-scaling best practices of Blocks/ districts has been undertaken and is a continuous process. For effective scientific monitoring and supervision, research and evaluation a South Odisha Monitoring Evaluation and Research Unit (SOMERU) project is established at Koraput which will help in developing measures to fight malaria and to achieve the goal to bring down the API to 50% and nil death.

Special Innovative taken by Koraput District in Collaboration with VCRC (ICMR)

To reduce Annual Parasite Incidence of high endemic area a special Kudia spray was conducted at CHC Bandhugaon. LLIN/ITN has been distributed in all households and residential schools on principle. The district is saturated with LLIN/ITN and the old one who has lost their effective period will be replaced in phased manner. In 14 nos. of Tribal School Teachers of High API blocks were trained and sensitized for diagnosis and referral of cases, use of Mo Mashari, discussion on Malaria on every Monday and sensitizing students on IRS. Besides this the MO Moshari provision is strictly instructed for all Pregnant Women, 29 nos. of ANM of TRW Department. Were trained and sensitized on NVBDCP programme.

Epidemiological Status of Malaria Incidence

Year	Population	BSC/ RDT (Tested for Malaria)	Total Positive	PV	PF only	ABER
2008	1300924	237766	32761	771	30990	8.3
2009	1342093	240374	39569	163	36406	7.9
2010	1324161	246601	48559	980	45579	8.6
2011	1335260	171410	43267	229	41038	2.8
2012	1396762	171349	38867	109	36758	2.3
2013	1423243	203999	25000	000	24000	4.3
2014	1439338	264387	7247	376	34871	8.4
2015	1435637	115867	12705	96	11809	

(Source: District Malaria Officer, Koraput)

Other Vector Borne Diseases

Filaria and Dengue

Selected 10 nos. of Hydrocelectomy cases operated during National-Filarial Week. Mass Drug Administration (MDA) is done once in a year distributing suitable dose of Diethyl Carbamin Citrate (DEC) tablets at each door step to prevent transmission of filarial.

Though the District is not endemic for Dengue, a viral disease transmitted by An.adis Mosquito, all preventive measures are being taken through IEC, cases are referred to well prepared lab and hospital for diagnosis and treatment. Especially during the peak season a month is observed as Dengue month in August. This is also known as Hemorrhagic Fever.

Other Communicable Diseases

YAWS

YAWS is a chronic contagious non venereal disease characterized by a primary skin lesion followed by destructive lesion of skin bone cartilage latter making a person disabled. It is also called in different local names like Koya Rog, Gondi Rog, Madai Rogam etc. This is caused by an organism called Tripanoma. Since the organism is highly sensitive to penicillin and a shot of long acting penicillin cures the disease, Govt. of India initiated YAWS eradication programme in 1996 and recently in October-2015 the WHO certification team visited this District and has given a favourable report of YAWS being eradicated. There is no YAWS case in Koraput District since 2002.

Venereal Disease

This is a group of diseases transmitted by sexual mode. The diseases include Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Venereal Warts etc. and the causative organisms are also different for different diseases. Since the science and symptoms are similar the control programme takes a syndromic approach.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Leprosy is a communicable disease thought to be a contagious disease but it spreads by droplet infection. This was a major public health programme since British period. Thus there was a Leprosy hospital at Salur (AP) neighboring the district. There is a leprosy colony at Koraput. Even Lepra society was functioning as Koraput with assistance from Lepra-UK. In 1983 National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) started in the state and in this district in 1992 when the prevalence rate (Number of persons per ten thousand population) was as high as 49.72 which came down below 1 in

2006. Then the district was declared as Leprosy eliminated. Even the structural integration was done. Gradually after the vertical programme was stopped the PR again started rising to reach 1.44 in 2015. This developed a concern and different intensive search operations, MDT, Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation are being done to keep things under control and to benefit the cured patients. The district administration is also taking care of them by repairing and maintaining the leprosy colony from time to time, supplying blankets, nets etc

Mobile Health Unit (MHU) and Mobile Health Team (MHT) to be added

Rastriya Bal Swathya Karyakrama (RBSK) is a new initiative during 2013-14 to screen all children from birth till 18 years of age under 4D approaches (Birth Defects, Deficiency, Diseases, Developmental delays including disabilities) in the Institutions like Anganwadi centers & Schools. The 14 MHUs and 34 MHTs are specifically doing the surveillance, screening, treatment and referral in the remote areas and also covering the schools, residential hostels and Angan wadi centres.

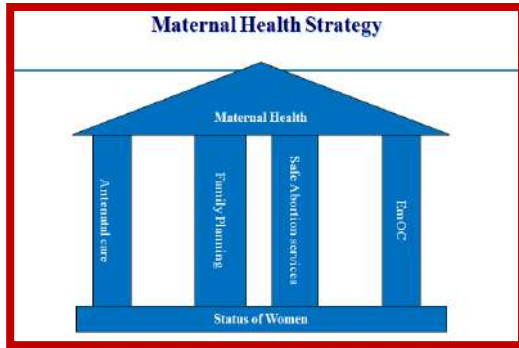
MHTs have screened 499721 no of children out of them 149436 no were identified for some disease or other and 4082 RBSK children were referred to District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC)for early intervention where steps were taken to correct. Out of them number of club foets 112 no of cleft lips and palate 54 no and 33 nos of other serious diseases are treated at higher centres. Now the community is well sensitized on this immunization programme and sue-moto are coming to the routine immunization sessions for which the full immunization coverage shows an upward trend to reach beyond 90% by now. As such the programme managers instead of looking at individual antigen coverage now directing only on Full Immunization. For every one it should be full immunization or complete immunization when we mean immunization of a child.

Maternal, Child Mortality and Health care

RCH Services (Reproductive and Child Health Services)

Maternal Health

Safe motherhood is a central concept in reproductive health programmes. It aims at attaining optimal maternal and newborn health. It implies reduction of maternal mortality & morbidity and enhancement of the health of newborn infants through equitable access to primary health care including family planning ,prenatal, delivery and post-natal care of the mother and new born as well as Access to essential obstetric and neonatal care.

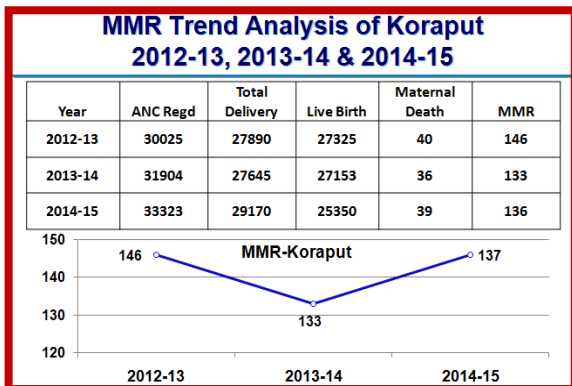


One of the major focus areas, of Reproductive Child Health in Odisha is Maternal Health. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is an important health indicator that is being monitored in the State on a regular basis. Over the years though maternal health indicators have improved substantially yet keeping the vision of NRHM and the Millennium Development Goals in view, significant efforts is required to achieve the desired objectives, in the State.

Maternal Death (Definition)

Death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. The ratio (MMR) indicates the quality of maternal health service. This is the ratio of Maternal Deaths per 1 lakh Live Births.

- Purpose
- To measure risk of dying, related to events of pregnancy
 - Status of women in society and functioning of health system




Maternal Death Review (MDR)

Maternal death is review as a tool to know the cause of death of the pregnant women and the gap in service. This helps to reduce preventable maternal deaths ahead. It is not for fault finding or punishing the defaulter. The quality depends on fearless response of service provider to verbal autopsy and interpretation of records. If the service provider conceals due to fear of disciplinary action for the lapse the whole purpose of the MDR will not be served.

Ante Natal Care Service (ANC)

The HMIS analysis for the year 2015-16 (Apr-Nov) indicate that in Koraput the registration rate in the first trimester of pregnancy is as low as 65% till June-2015 but gradually improved to above 80% in next three months due to the interventions of the District Administration and follow up by health system. This delay in the ANC registration is the main cause for the low rate of registered pregnant women completing their full course of IFA and quality Antenatal Care Service (ANC).

Millennium Development Goal

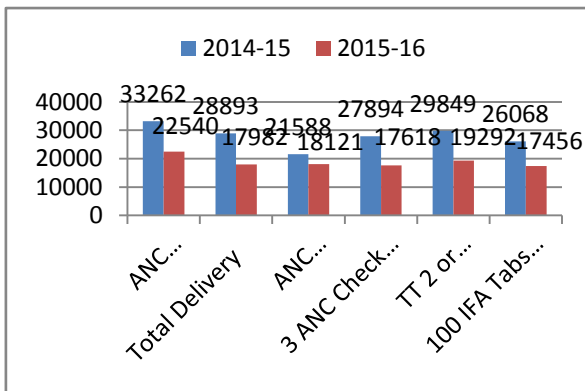


4
Reduce child mortality

Thus enhancing neonatal survival is key to achieve MDG-4

Agreed goals by NRIIM Odisha was to reduce

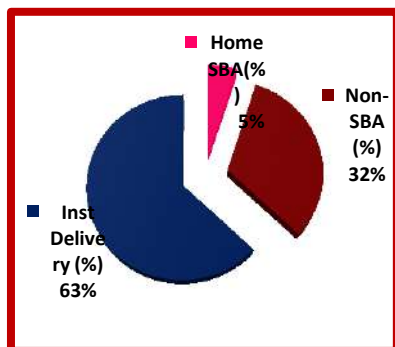
- USCMR to 52/1000 live births by 2015
- IMR to 41 / 1000 live births by 2015
- NMR to 29/ 1000 live births by 2015
- And MMR to 143 per one lakh live births by 2015



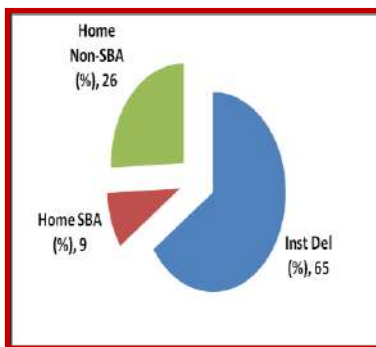
2014-15 and 2015-16 (Annualized on Nov-2015)

Home Delivery & Institutional Deliveries

(2014-15)



(2015-16 annualized)



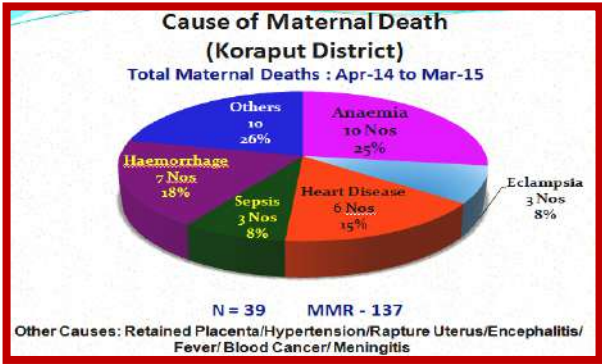
Out of this **22540** registered pregnancies only **11866 (65%)** go for an institutional delivery. With all the interventions Koraput is continuing to improve in the service delivery & rising upwards in the state ranking, inspite of incentive provision for hospital delivery under Janani Surakhya Yojana (JSY). However better picture is expected in future.

The mother after delivery and the new born child are also given home based care by medical and para-medical staff up to 42 days after delivery and free medical care upto 1year of the child including free transportation.

Cause and Analysis of Maternal Death

Due to lack of birth preparedness majority of the maternal death occur with preventable causes which could be managed by strengthening Delivery Points with Basic Emergency obstetric Care (BEmOC) and Comprehensive Emergency obstetric Care (CEmOC) for treating maternal complications and resuscitation of newborn after birth. The usual causes of maternal death are Hemorrhage, Sepsis, Anaemia, Eclampsia, Heart Disease. Hemorrhage may be before delivery (APH) as well as after delivery (PPH). These hemorrhages are the cause of death particularly in anemic mothers due to sudden reduction of hemoglobin leading to cardiac failure. But the sepsis is mostly after delivery. Similarly the anemia (bloodlessness) may be moderate to severe. In the moderate stage it is managed by Iron supplementation but for serious conditions blood transfusion is given. The health department distributes Iron tablets to all pregnant women for profile excess and therapeutic purpose as soon as the pregnancy is registered. If Anaemia is not managed well before child birth, this threatens the life of both mother and the baby. Even it effects the growth of the child in the womb resulting low

birth weight. Eclampsia is a condition when a pregnant women suffers from high blood pressure, convulsion, loss of consciousness due to her pregnancy complications and many a times leads to death.



(Source District Family welfare data)

Key interventions to effectively prevent maternal deaths by cause

Direct causes of maternal death	Cost – effective clinical interventions
Bleeding after delivery (24%)	Active management of 3 rd stage of labour; Detect & Treat anaemia in pregnancy; Skilled attendant at birth: prevent/treat bleeding with correct medicines, eg, oxytocin, replace fluid loss by IV drip and transfusion if severe
Infection after childbirth (15%)	Skilled attendant at birth: clean practices Antibiotic if infection arises
Unsafe abortion (13%)	Skilled attendant: give antibiotics, empty uterus, replace fluids if needed, counsel & provide family planning/ prevention. Access to safe abortion where not against law
Obstructed Labour	Use of <u>partograph</u> , Caesarean section
High blood pressure, most dangerous when severe (eclampsia) (12%)	Detect high blood pressure in pregnancy; refer to doctor at hospital. Treat convulsions with appropriate anticonvulsive medicines (MgSO ₄) Refer unconscious woman for expert urgent assistance
Other direct obstetric causes (8%)	Refer ectopic pregnancy for operation

Child Health Immunization

Vaccination is protection of a person by raising immunity in the body by giving vaccines which may be a live or killed form derived from the causative organization. All diseases do not have vaccines. But many communicable killer diseases have the vaccine available. When this vaccination is done for preventive purpose in normal person it is called immunization. In India there is a National Immunization Schedule covering Nine preventable diseases like - Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis-B, Haemophilus Influenza, Rota Virus infection (to be initiated soon in the District),

Immunization of infants and children against the vaccine-preventable diseases protect children from major preventable causes of child mortality, disability, morbidity and related malnutrition. Immunization of pregnant women against tetanus reduces maternal and neonatal mortality. The fixed immunization day for our State is Wednesday. The AWW and ASHA assist the health functionaries in coverage of the target population for immunization. They help in the organization of fixed-day immunization sessions and follow up to ensure full coverage.

YEAR WISE VACCINATION STATUS (2012-13 to 2015-16)

Name of the Antigens	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16 (Apr-June)		
	Annual Target	Total achievement	In %	Annual Target	Total achievement	In %	Annual Target	Total achievement	In %	Annual Target	Total achievement	In %
Full immunization	31122	27690	89	30094	25201	84	29373	26740	91	29854	27764	93

Source: ADMO (FW) wing

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Period	Total Live Birth	Low Birth Weight Baby(<2.5 k.g.)	% of LBW
April-2015to Nov-2015	17691	4063	23

As per analysis from Health Management Information System (HMIS) from Apr-2015 to Nov-2015, about **23% of** live births are born having low birth weight i.e. below 2.5 k.g. This is a major contributor for infant deaths, because these Low Birth Weight (LBW) children are prone to different infectious diseases like Pneumonia, Mal Nutrition. The cause of LBW is mainly due to poor ante natal nutrition & maternal diseases.

Infant mortality rate denotes the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births .This rate is often used as an indicator of health in a country.

An infant must adapt to a rapidly changing environment, and death may occur if this adaptation is not successful. Traditionally, this has been expressed by stating that the most dangerous times in the life of a human being are the first day, the first week, the first month, the first year, in that order. In many regions of the world, the risk of dying within the first year of life will only be matched at the ages of eighty years and beyond death.The death of an infant is often dependent on external factors like Poor water

quality, inadequate food supply, poor housing, poor health seeking behavior, substandard health services, and high level of infectious diseases like Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhea contributing to a high IMR. The IMR is therefore considered a good indicator of the level of health in a community.

Though there has been a decline in the **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** of Koraput in the recent years, it is seen that the pace of IMR decline is not appreciable. Of course the rate is influenced by the number. of reported infant deaths. May be better surveillance is reflecting the real picture now than the previous years. Infant mortality rate, particularly Neonatal Mortality of the district is quite **high**. About **58% (599 out of 1028 deaths)** of the deaths among infant are caused with the first month of life. **This percentage of death can be prevented by proper maternal and new born care.**

The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) and Still Birth is a key outcome indicator for ante natal care, newborn care and directly reflect prenatal, intra partum & post partum care. Neonatal deaths are major contributors for both IMR and U-5 mortality. Birth Asphyxia, infections, prematurity and Low Birth Weight are major causes of neonatal deaths. Diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria with factors of malnutrition and anaemia have been major causes of deaths among under 5 children.

Malnutrition in children

Concerning child health, malnutrition is a cause of concern in some tribal interior pockets of the district. From the study it was inferred that multiple interrelated factors including some social determinants contribute to high rates of malnutrition. One needs to contextually understand the

What can reduce neonatal deaths

Intervention	How it benefits	Potential impact (%)
TT injection during pregnancy	Neonatal tetanus prevention	33-58
Antibiotics for PROM	Reduces chances of infection in newborn	32
Corticosteroids treatment for pre-term labor	Matures lungs of newborn	40
Partograph use	Management of delivery	40
Clean delivery	Reduces chances of infection in newborn	58-78
Resuscitation of newborn	Asphyxia management	6-42
Breast feeding	Multiple benefits	55-87
Warmth to newborn	Hypothermia prevention	1.8-42
Community Pneumonia Management	Treatment of pneumonia	27

Source: Neonatal Survival series 2: Evidence based cost effective interventions: how many newborn babies can we save? Lancet 2005; 365: 977-88

complex relationship between social aspects, biological determinants and medical management of malnutrition before attempting to address the problem. The traditional response to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) has

been to refer the child to a hospital for nutritional correction. But now the district is equipped with two NRCs (Nutrition Rehabilitation centre), one is attached with the District head Quarter Hospital and the other at Rabanaguda CHC with the total bed capacity of 20 which is grossly inadequate keeping in view the number of children suffering from malnutrition. At these centres steps are taken for nutritional correction in a scientific manner with guidance of Nutritional expert and trained pediatrician who also treats the child at the sight. The care giver of the child (the Mother) are given education for proper home feeding after discharge to prevent further malnutrition. By the end of Nov-2015, there are 1224 no. of children are admitted and 1121 of them have achieved the expected weight gain as per age.

Strategy to Improve the Child Health Status in the District the Upgrading Facilities

With the support from NHM, the SCs, PHCs, CHCs, SDH & DHH buildings are upgraded as per Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for providing better services to the beneficiaries.

Establishment of SNCU/ NBSU / NBCC / NRC/DP

There are two Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 2 New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs), 24 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs), 2 NRCs . functioning . 24 nos. of Delivery Points (DPs) are functioning with provision of expansion to 59 nos. in phases by end of March-2017.

The services of both the SNCUs in the district are up to utmost satisfaction. There are 8215 number of cases admitted with 4137 in born and 4078 out born. Of them 6160 nos. have recovered while 838 nos. died, 532 nos. left units inspite of medical advice not to leave and 685 nos. referred to higher centres.

Skill Enhancement of Functionaries

Skill building is a continuous process and the knowledge and skill of the service providers needs to be upgraded from time to time. For example hemoglobin estimation , blood pressure check up, urine test, whole blood finger prick test for HIV, Foetal Heart Sound (FHS) monitoring etc. are practically observed and if required the functionaries sent to appropriate station for training. The district also imparts trainings like Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)and Navajata Sishu Suraksha Karyakrama (NSSK) to AYSUH MOs, Staff Nurses & HW(F)s who are working in Delivery Points (DPs) as well as in the Sub-Centre areas for safe delivery & new born care *practices*.

Improved Coordination between ICDS and Health

Both Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) & Health work together for the improvement of health & nutrition status of both mother and child. On monthly basis both the departments sit together to review the activities & plan for the improvement of the same. All field related activities like VHND & Immunization are jointly supervised by the supervisors of both ICDS & Health department to ensure better quality of service.

Family Welfare Programme in the District

Family planning is the planning of when to have children, and the use of birth control and other techniques to implement such plans. Other techniques commonly used include sex education, prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections, pre-conception counseling and management, and infertility management.

Family planning is sometimes used as a synonym or euphemism for the use of birth control, however, it often includes a wide variety of methods, and practices that need not mean birth control alone. It is most usually applied to couple who wish to limit the number of children they have and/or spacing of children. Family planning may encompass sterilization, as well as abortion. Family planning in India is based on efforts largely sponsored by the Indian government. In the 1965-2009 period, contraceptive usage substantially increased more than three times (from 13% in 1970 to 48% in 2009) and the fertility rate has come down by more than half (from 5.7 in 1966 to 2.6 in 2009), but the national fertility rate is still high enough to cause long-term population explosion. India adds up to 1,000,000 people to its population every 15 days i.e. 2,00,00,000 every year.

Female sterilization is much accepted in the district than the male sterilization besides all advantages. Of course we have patches of areas like Laxmipur, Pottangi where NSV is well accepted. The procedure of Lap sterilization is most popular. Koraput is awarded as the topper for NSV in the year 2012 & 2013 and the second best in sterilization in the year 2014. Temporary methods like IUCD and other methods are encouraged but not well accepted or practised.

Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

Though Drinking water supply and Sanitation is a part of public health activity, it mostly depends on line departments like Rural Water Supply Scheme (RWSS) and Public Health Engineering Department. Of course Health Department join hand in water quality control, water quality surveillance, right advice, feedback and need based service through field

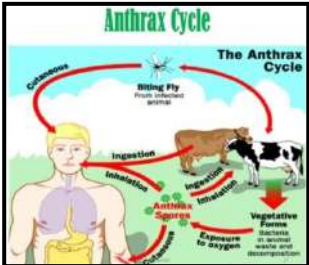
staff and DPHL. During out breaks disinfection of water source is directly taken over temporarily by the health administration.

Disease Out Break Management

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) unit do surveillance of selected diseases by field staff, rumor review and investigations, media surveillance and data analysis on daily, weekly and monthly basis. The district is prone to out breaks of Anthrax, Acute Diarrheal Diseases (ADD) and Measles.

ADD may be due to many reasons but there must be a source like infected food or water. So clean & hygienic food habits, hand washing, drinking potable water are counseled for prevention.

Anthrax is a life threatening zoonotic disease. This disease is known from ancient age. The causative organism *Bacillus Anthracis* remains as spore in the soil for years together, which is resistance to heat & chemicals. This spore has the threat of use in biological weapons.



The disease spreads through the cattle. The cattle get infected by the spores while grazing & when the infected flesh of the cattle is consumed, man gets the infection. Particularly persons engaged in handling of the caracas for deskinning, dressing the flesh etc. have the highest probability of getting the disease. The disease is manifested in human but this spreads through cattle. So



prevention can be made only vaccinating all cattle every year. The unvaccinated cattle help to spread the disease. All caracas should be deep buried with lime to avoid infection of surface soil and consumption of flesh of caracas by humans. For prevention and control of this disease, community participation & efforts of veterinary department is the only way. Anthrax affects skin and internal organs too. Accordingly it is classified as cutaneous anthrax & systemic anthrax. Systemic anthrax kills soon if not treated immediately but cutaneous anthrax starts as a small blister to form an ulcer. If the ulcer remains for months together till it is treated & cured. Prolonged untreated cases may die of septicemia.

All blocks are more or less affected continuously for years. So the district is Anthrax endemic. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) is proposing to setup a research laboratory in the district soon.

Measles starts with fever, cough & cold but only when the rashes come up people suspect & visit the doctor. Sometimes notification gets delayed due to the blind belief of rural people and tribal's who preferred visiting Dishari / witch craft thinking a to be due to Deity (Thakurani). Post measles complication are more dangerous than the measles itself. Children die of post measles pneumonia, diarrhea etc. Measles vaccination of a child between 9-12 months helps to prevent the infection and reduces the mortality and morbidity.



Regular preventive and promotive activity is taken up round the year adding curative & referral services during outbreaks. The health intelligence systems, surveillance, response to outbreaks is quite responsive in the district . The initiatives and experiences are well appreciated by WHO / Govt. of India External Assessment teams..

In 2013, the District experienced 21 numbers of outbreaks with 213 numbers of attack & 2 numbers of deaths while the same are 24, 420,13 respectively in 2014 and 43,281,8 in 2015 so far (till Nov-2015).

Revised National Tuberculosis Programme

The dreaded disease of Tuberculosis is being managed through the RNTCP which is implemented in the district with 24 Designated Microscopic Centres (DMCs) where the sputum of the patients is tested for the causative organism "Acid Fast Bacillus (AFB)". These TB patients are categorized as AFB positive & AFB negative patients. All the TB patients are treated through Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS).

To control Tuberculosis measures like, free Sputum examination in DMC, Early initiation of treatment within 7 days of diagnosis, Drug Registrant suspect cases are tested through CBNAAT (Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test) and treated suitably, Patient & community interaction meetings and IEC is done for sensitization and even there is provision of honorarium for the patients and DOTS provider for successful completion of treatment, under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

Blood Bank

The two Red Cross Blood Banks of the district, at District Headquarter Hospita (DHH)and , SUB Divisional Hospital (SDH)Jerypore are delivering the services . Voluntary blood donation camps are conducted at various outreach sites in and outside of the district by the specially trained medics & paramedics. The district achieves the voluntary collection up to 90% of the demand. Free blood is also supplied under schemes like JSSK(Janani Sishu Surakshya Karyakram), Poor etc.

District Aids Prevention and Control Unit (DAPCU)

There is an Aids Prevention And Control Unit (DAPCU) at Koraput having the jurisdiction of undivided Koraput District. This unit manages the prevention of HIV infection. The suspected persons are counselled & tested for HIV infection. AS of now Koraput district has 966 detected cases of HIV of whom 757 are People living with HIV(PLHIV), 209 died and 831 have been given treatment. Pregnant women are also subject to the test as a routine. The facility of free testing for HIV is available at DHH, SDH, all CHCs and even at all Delivery Points. There is proposal to extend this to the Sub-Center / VHND (Village Heath & Nutrition Dau) level. Persons with positive symptoms are treated as per protocols at the Anti Retro-Viral Therapy (ART) Centre at Koraput. This Center is running in PPP (Public-Private Partnership) mode with BILT-SEWA. The positive patients are also covered under various social benefit schemes like *Madhu Babu Pension Yojana, Antodoya Rice Yojana, Mo Kudia Yojana & Free Bus Pass*. This initiative is a step forward by DAPCU, Koraput with support from the district administration. 203 PLHIV have got the benefit so far in this initiative. Appreciating the initiative, OSACS (Odisha State AIDS Control Society) is promoting in other districts to scale up across the state.

In Koraput district availability of safe drinking water is a constraint to people in remote area having poor connectivity. As many as 153 villages are without safe drinking water source. Even in other villages drinking water tube wells fall defunct most often. Villagers mostly tribal depend on stream or stagnant water to meet their needs. Because of drinking of contaminated water they fall ill. In many cases they are carried in make shift cradle to the nearest dispensary which will be several kilometer away without any motor able road. Particularly during rainy season this problem is more acute when hill roads become more slippery and natural water outlets in these villages get polluted. It is imperative for the Government to ensure all weather connectivity to all habitation particularly those which are located on hills with high gradient and some situated in deep ravine so that at the time of any epidemic such villages can be approached by health teams by motor

vehicles instead of traversing by foot the very idea of which deters health staff to move to such habitation promptly. Apart from epidemics, individual patients can be brought by ambulance to the nearest health centre. Now patients from in accessible pockets are being carried manually by villagers in a make shift swing negotiating stiff gradient. This should therefore be addressed as a supply driven approach. by the State . In matter of sanitation villagers are to be made aware of hygiene and public sanitation viz. drinking safe water , avoiding open defecation for which State should construct water sealed latrines for each house hold or community latrines with adequate provision of water for cleaning. Villagers are to be made conscious to develop habit of using such toilets and give up open defecation. On sanitation front , it should be a combination of supply drive from the State and demand drive from people especially in such remote pockets of the district rarely visited by the administration. With a determined shift in approach by the State through micro planning, access to health and improvement in sanitary, hygienic environment in these marginalized pockets will improve considerably.

CHAPTER - XVI
EDUCATION AND LITERATURE
PART-I
EDUCATION

Historical Background of Education in the District

In order to present the holistic view of education in the district one has to keep in mind the factors that have influenced the system at different periods of time. The corresponding development of education as available from records including the District Gazetteer (Senapati and Sahu 1966) and Educational Profile- Koraput (D.P.I, Odisha 1979) relates to the old undivided Koraput district. Hence the fact furnished here in some cases may be relevant to older Koraput up to 1992. Utmost attempt has been made to limit the scenario to the present day Koraput district.

The earliest epigraphic references to education in Atabika territory is seen in the Jaugada and Hatigupta inscriptions. These two inscriptions narrate that education was confined to the princes and they received instructions in coinage and economics, accountancy, law and state craft. In addition to this music was also a faculty. Subsequent records from 4th century onwards described that support was extended to teachers and scholars by the rulers. The Podagada inscriptions found in Umerkote area of the present Nowarangpur district, indicate that during reign of Nalas and the Vakatakas (5th & 6th Century A.D.), famous patrons of Brahmanical and Vaishnavite culture flourished. The education pattern during these periods was mostly religious.

With the advent of the Muslims in the 17th Century, schools were attached to mosques for instructions in Islamic religion.

A major portion of ex-estate of Jeypore was renamed as Koraput District on the 1st April-1936 when it became one of the 6 districts of the newly formed province of Odisha, (Orissa changed to Odisha) during British Rule. Prior to British occupation this region was under the Suryavanshi rulers. During their rule Shaktism and Vaishnavism began to flourish in this region. The Neo-Vaishnavism cult of Sri Chaitanya became very popular. In the early years of the 19th century some poets contributed for the development of Odia literature. In 1806 A.D.; three years after the advent of the British rule, there was not a single formal school in the Visakhapatnam Agency in which the present Koraput occupied a major part. In 1866 A.D

sixty three three years after the coming of the British, Odisha had only 77 schools of all grades with 3536 students (Govt. of Odisha, 2004- page-99). But there was not a single school in the Vizagpatnam agency (in which Jeypore estate was a part) . Carmichael at that time wrote, "The Schools we set on the 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 matter came down and shortly afterwards died" (Senapati and Sahu, 1966 P-359). This shows that there were no facilities even in the town areas, what to speak about the remote areas of the region. No formal institutions were there to impart education throughout the area of the former undivided Koraput district. A very few people in towns like Jeypore and Kotpad took personal measures to educate their children by engaging teachers from the coastal regions. After British occupation a fresh beginning was made by opening a school at Koraput. The Christian missionaries rendered valuable services and did a considerable work for educating children and adults and opened a number of missionary schools for the purposes. The Schleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society of Germany (SHELM) and its worthy child the Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church (JELC) maintained for some time about 25 per cent Higher Elementary Schools and about 12 per cent of Lower Elementary Schools in the district. Towards 1895-96 about 120 schools were there in total including a few in Parvatipur areas (which is now in Andhra Pradesh) ,which were also under the charge of the Assistant Agent at Koraput. Out of these 120 schools it cannot be ascertained how many schools actually were there in the present Koraput district. It can be inferred that most of such schools were there in Jeypore and Kotpad areas since by that time Koraput had not flourished as the head quarters of the district.

Considering the population of the district the progress in the field of education was not at all inspiring. But it was inevitable under the circumstances to take serious measures for imparting modern education in the area. The bulk of population in the district was composed of different aboriginal tribes with different languages, cultures, customs, traditions and faith of their own. Although the hill tribes showed indifferent attitude towards education the Govt. started schools in larger villages, but the attendance of children was very poor. The reason was that the hill tribes lived in small settlements and most of them were in vast inaccessible forest belts. The unhealthy climate was coupled with it. As a result, it kept the district out of the light of modernity for a pretty long time.

The first school started in 1886 at Jeypore was a vernacular lower grade school which was raised to the status of a Middle English school in 1913. In 1917 it became a full-fledged High School with 182 students on roll

and it presented candidates for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University in 1922. This school was under the management of the Local Board and later by 1936 the District Board took over the management after formation of Odisha as a separate State on the 1st April 1936 and Koraput being a separate district. There were very few Aided Schools in this region. The local Board had also opened one M.E. School at Kotpad in 1929 which was upgraded to a proposed High School in 1946. It became full-fledged in the following year. In all, there were two High Schools in the district by the time of independence. The first Govt. High school was established by the state Government at the district head quarter at Koraput by upgrading the Middle English School in 1948 which became a full-fledged High School in 1951-52 and this school presented candidates for Matriculation Examination under Utkal University. There were only 13 Middle English (ME) schools and 39 Higher Elementary Schools in the whole of the then district . The School system at that time was quite different from that of the northern districts of Odisha.

The first step towards bringing uniformity in both the halves (North & South) of the state was taken up in 1939-40. Pending formation of the Utkal University, all the High Schools of the state were affiliated to the Patna University w.e.f.1st January 1943.

A few M.E. schools were setup both by the Education Department and Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, in 50s of last century which were consequently renamed as 'Ashram Schools'. The schools under District Board were taken over by the State Govt. and they were treated as a separate category of schools.

Women education was severely neglected in this area then. There were only a few M.E. Schools for girls. The first Girls' High School was set up at Jeypore by the State Government in 1958 and it was the only school for girls till 1968 when another school was set up by the Govt. at Kotpad. In the same year a Girls M.E. School was opened at Koraput by the Notified Area Council and the State Govt. opened a Girls' High School at Koraput in 1968 after which the M.E. School was merged into it.

There was an Elementary Training School at Jeypore for preparing teachers for the Primary Schools and it was setup in the year 1921 and this school was upgraded to a Govt. Secondary Training School in 1964. Again it was upgraded to a DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) in the year, 1988.

District Institution of Education and Training

The Government of Odisha has established one D.I.E.Ts in each of the district. Accordingly there is one such institution at Jeypore which was established in 1988 and the Government Secondary Training School, Jeypore which was functioning there was closed. This institution imparts training to teachers for Elementary schools of the district. The training is for two years and intake capacity of trainees was 100 in the beginning of the first year. After completion of two year course the trainees appeared for an examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Odisha.

An Ashram School was started at Koraput in 1947 and it was later shifted to Sunabeda in 1960 giving way to Soil Conservation Training Centre to function in that building. One Sevak Talim Kendra was started at Sunabeda with a view to train Sevaks (teachers are called Sevaks in schools run by the Department of Tribal And Rural Welfare) . This institution was meant for the Sevaks of Koraput, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Balangir and Sundargarh districts. The Ashram School at Sunabeda was later upgraded to a High School in the year 1963.

Sri Vikram School of Arts and Crafts was established at Jeypore in 1946 by the Maharaja of Jeypore, Vikram Dev Verma for imparting training in drawing and painting, modeling and paper making for two years. Later it was maintained by the Govt. of Odisha and has been functioning till date.

There was one Sanskrit Toll at Jeypore set up by the Late Maharaja Sri Vikram Dev Verma which is still continuing and receiving grants from the Government and it is under the control of the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Puri.

One can understand the state of school education in the district, in the eve of India's independence and this is shown below in the table below.

Schools	Nos	Enrollment
Primary Schools	482	15263
Middle English Schools	13	906
High Schools	05	1723

Source (Senapati and Sahu, 1966, P-359,366)

Expansion of School Education

The district saw a major change in the field of education in the post-independence era. Several schemes for expansion and development of education were launched. After two and half decades of planned

development, in the year 1973-74 the number of primary schools, middle and high schools in the district stood at 3768, 162 and 60 respectively. Thus the expansion of no. of schools for general education during the period between 1947 and 1974 was about eight-fold in case of primary schools and twelve-fold in case of High schools. In 1977-78 the number of primary, middle and high schools were 3923, 290 and 81 respectively. The number of enrollment of students during the year were 200138, 18799 and 15635 respectively. The following table presents the growth in number of primary, middle and high schools and the enrolment of students at all levels shows the pace of educational development.

Expansion of School Education in Koraput District between 1947-48 and 1977-78

Year	Category of Schools	No. of Schools	Enrollment
1947-48	Primary School	482	15263
1977-78		3923	315443
1947-48	Middle Schools	13	906
1977-78		290	21174
1947-48	High Schools	05	1723
1977-78		81	17812

Source: Government of Odisha, 1979, P-22.

One important fact pertaining to expansion of school education between 1947-48 and 1977-78 is that the number of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes increased during the period, but this was not at par with the non-ST or non-SC students. In the year 1947-48 the number of ST and SC students enrolled in primary schools in the district were 3796 and 786 respectively out of which, the number of girls was 876 and 201 respectively. These figures rose to 75994 and 39311 respectively in 1977-78 and out of these the number in respect of girls was 19610 and 12001 respectively. The enrollment of ST & SC students in middle schools rose from 14 and 25 in 1947-48 to 1282 and 1093 respectively in 1977-78. Similarly in high schools the enrollment figures in respect of ST & SC students rose from 17 and 93 in 1947-48 to 1037 and 1140 in 1977-78.

The next year i.e in 1978-79 the number of primary schools including Sevashrams and Junior Basic schools was 4064 and enrollment in these schools was 184723. The number of M.E. schools including Ashrams, Kanyashrams and Senior Basic Schools in the district was 323 and the total enrollment was 15859. The total number of high schools, higher Secondary schools and Post Basic schools was 87 and the enrollment in these schools was 15084. The enrollment of girl students in Primary, Middle English and High schools was 59284, 4679 and 4358 respectively. This shows that there is a growth both in number of schools and in enrollments.

After division of the larger Koraput district, the present district is limited to 14 Blocks and 4 urban areas. In 1992-93 the total number of primary schools in the district was 1639 and the total enrollment was 76053 out of which 25227 were girls. The number of M.E schools in the district was 191 and the enrollment was 32932 out of which 9658 were girls. Similarly the number of secondary schools in the district was 71 and the enrollment was 15520 out of which 5937 were girls.

In 1999-2000 the number of primary schools was 1673 and the total enrollment was 124485 out of which 56038 were girls. After eight years the growth in number of primary schools is 2.03 %. Similarly the enrollment grew by 38.90%. In the beginning of the 21st century i.e in 2000-2001 the number of primary schools remained the same. But the enrollment rose to 150125 out of which the number of girls was 64761. Thus the enrollment grew by 17.07% and the increase of girl students was 13.46%.

The number of M.E schools in 1999-2000 was 206 and the enrollment was 19967 out of which 7164 were girls. In 2000-2001 the number of M.E schools remained the same but the number of student rose to 21130 out of which 7616 were girls. The increase in enrollment was 5.50% and for girl students it was 5.93%. The number of secondary schools in 1999-2000 was 109 and the enrollment was 23782 out of which 8993 were girl students. After eight years the growth in secondary schools was 27.52% and the enrollment grew by 34.74% and in respect of girls it was 33.98%. The next year i.e 2000-2001 the number of secondary schools grew to 111 and the percentage of growth was 1.80. The enrollment grew to 24554 out of which 9377 were girls. The percentage of growth was 3.14 and in respect of girls it was 4.09.

In 2010-11 the number of primary schools was 1744 out of which 16 were private schools. The growth in primary schools after a decade was 4.07%. The growth of schools in case of primary seemed not to be inspiring. The enrollment in all categories of primary schools was 187482 out of which 90443 were girl students. The growth in enrollment was 19.92% and in respect of girls it was 28.39%. This seemed to be encouraging. This year 30226 SC students and 105003 ST students were enrolled in these primary schools. The number of middle schools was 854 out of which 18 were private schools and the enrollment in those schools was 54186 out of which 23699 were girl students. The increase in enrollment after a decade was 61% and in respect of girls was 67.86%. 11681 SC students, 24565 ST students were enrolled this year in M.E schools of the district. There were 137 Secondary Schools in 2010-11 in the district out of which 34 were private schools. The total enrolment was 33827 out of which 13524 were

girls. The growth in number of schools was 18.97%, the growth in enrollment was 68.56% and in respect of girls it was 30.66%. This year 8358 SC students and 12900 ST students were studying in Secondary schools.

In 2014-15 the number of primary schools in the district was 1643 and the numbers of Upper Primary schools were 808. The number in case of primary schools decreased as some of such schools were upgraded to Upper primary schools. The M.E schools were renamed as Upper Primary schools. There are some Upper primary schools having class-VIII. The enrollment in primary schools was 175529 out of which 85363 were girl students. 33689 SC students and 101578 ST students were enrolled this year. The growth rate in primary schools decreased by 5.79%. The enrollment decreased by 6.37% and in respect of girl students it was 5.61%. This decrease was due to the fact that some of the primary schools were upgraded to upper primary schools which were previously named as M.E schools. In such Upper primary schools the enrollment was 52023 out of which 24975 were girl students. The SC & ST students enrolled were 11508 and 26837 respectively. The number of upper primary schools decreased from 854 to 808 because of that some schools of this category were upgraded to High schools. The enrollment also decreased by 3.99%. The enrollment of girl students increased by 5.10% and decreased was found in case of SC students by 1.48% but in case of ST students there was a growth of 8.46%. There were 227 Secondary schools. This number includes Government, Aided and Block grant schools. The enrollment in these schools during the year 2014-15 was 30693 which included 13345 girl students, 7223 SC students and 10906 ST students. The number in secondary schools grew by 39.64% and enrollment decreased by 9.26% and in respect of girls there was a decrease by 1.01%. This decreased is due to the fact that the schools run by Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe Department were not included in the above figures.

During these few years a major change has been found in the pattern and structure of schools. Some schools having 5 classes having I to V are named as Primary schools, schools having 7 classes from I to VII a and 8 classes having I to VIII are named as Upper Primary Schools. There are also schools called Project Upper Primary Schools having classes I to VII. There are Secondary Schools having 5 classes from VI to X and 3 classes from VIII to X. There are also certain schools having 10 classes from I to X which are called Upgraded High Schools.

The change in administrative setup is also a major factor that has impact on the system. Previously the entire school education of the district was under the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, the head quarter of

which was at Berhampur, Ganjam up to 1961. Then the schools of Koraput remained under the Inspector of Schools, Balangir circle. A new circle was created only for Koraput district in 1967 and since then, all the schools of Koraput district were under the control of the Inspector of Schools, Koraput circle with, headquarter at Koraput. Again in 2013, due to reorganization taken up by School and Mass Education Department, the post of the Inspector of the Schools was designated as District Education Officer. As a result, each of the newly formed district has its own District Education Officer to supervise the school education of the district. Similarly the District Inspector of School has been designated as Block Education Officer. Prior to 2012 there were only two District Inspectors of Schools, one at Jeypore and the other at Koraput. Now each Block has a Block Education Officer. There are 14 Block Education Officers for 14 Blocks of the district and they are the controlling authority of the Elementary education of their respective Blocks.

Besides the above schools managed by the state Government there are some other categories of schools in the district such as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya and certain English medium schools.

There are two Kendriya Vidyalayas in the district. They run under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India and are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), New Delhi. The Kendriya Vidyalaya at Koraput was established in the year 1979. It is a co-educational school having standards from I to XII. The School is well equipped with laboratories, library and toilets, both for boys and girls. The second Kendriya Vidyalaya in the district is established at Sunabeda in the year 1989. It is also a well-equipped institution. In addition to these there are 15 English medium schools having classes up to X or XII and 4 English medium schools having classes from I to VII waiting for upgradation. The total enrollment in these schools during 2014-15 was 6166.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Landiguda, Koraput

The Navodaya Vidyalaya System is a unique experiment unparalleled in the annals of school education in India and elsewhere. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Koraput was established in the year 1986 in accordance with the National Policy on Education 1986. The main objective of the Vidyalaya is to provide quality modern education predominantly to the rural talented children and to promote national integration. Its motto is "Come to Learn and Go to Serve" It is a co-educational residential institution affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi and running under Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, an autonomous organization under Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, Government of India.

At present there are 532 (Boys-336 & Girls-196) students in the Vidyalaya from Class-VI to XII with two streams i.e. Science and Humanities. The Vidyalaya has well equipped Class rooms, Science Labs, Mathematics Lab, Geography Lab, Computer Lab, Smart Class room, Resource room and Library.

Ekalabya Vidyalaya

The State Govt. has opened two Ekalabya Vidyalayas, one at Pungar in Pottangi Block and another at Kumbhariput in Bandhugaon Block. These two schools also impart education to the tribal students up to 12th standard. They follow the CBSE syllabus along with the course for HSC and HSSC of the State Govt.

Gender and Inter-Caste Difference in Education and Measures to Address Them

The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched by the Government of India in August, 2004 for setting up of residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities in difficult areas. The scheme of the KGBV ran as a separate scheme in harmony with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the first two years, but has since 1st April, 2007 merged with the SSA programme as separate component of that programme.

The objective of KGBV is to ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential schools at upper primary level. 14 nos. of KGBVs have been set up to provide elementary education to the drop outs or those never enrolled girls between 10-14 years.

Vocational training on self defense , exposure of girls at various levels of competitions are few other measures taken by Government. to address gender issues.

Measures taken under SSA to Address Inter-Caste Disparity in Education

1. Training of Teachers on attitudinal issues (RUPANTAR).
2. Sensitization of Community through Caste –Counsel i.e. JATI SHIKSHA SABHA.
3. Ensuring use of tribal language in teaching learning atmosphere to minimize the gap between School language & home language.

4. Collection & preservation of children's folklore through SRUJAN programme and development of supplementary reading materials in local languages.
5. Development of supplementary reading materials ensures not only enhancement of learning skills but also enrollment and attendances of tribal children.
6. Multi-lingual Education has been implemented in 05 Tribal Languages i.e. BHUMIA, BHATRA, GADABA, PARAJA & KUVI in Koraput District since 2014-15.
7. Number of Schools taken up for implementation of MLE programmes and language teachers posted to address language issue in schools

Children from well-to-do families are running after better institutions offering different types of courses paying exorbitant fees. As a result, different types of schools are coming-out for preparing students for various examinations like HSC Examination conducted by the BSE, Odisha, CBSE and ICSE etc. that encourages disparity in the society.

Growth of Literacy

In 1966 the total percentage of literacy in Koraput district was 8.2 out of which for male it was 7.40 and for female 1.59. A total number of 127083 people were found literate and out of them 22397 were females. In rural areas 96577 out of whom males and females were 83683 and 12894 respectively. In urban areas the total numbers of 30506 were literate out of whom 21003 were males and 9503 were females.

In 1980-81 the percentage of literacy grew to 15.65. out of which male literacy was 23.41 and female literacy was 7.94. In 1993 after division of the district, the rate of literacy was 24.65 and in case of male literacy it was 33.99 and female literacy 15.16. After more than a decade the literacy grew by a meager 9 percent.

In the beginning of the 21st century i.e in 2001 the rate of literacy was 35.72% and in case of males the literacy rate was 47.20 and for females 24.26. All along there is a wide gap in literacy between the gender.

After a decade in 2011 the rate of literacy in the district was 49.2% out of which male literacy was 60.30 and female literacy was 38.60 according to the census of India and collected through the source District Statistical Handbook 2011. The increase of literacy rate after a decade is 13.48. The literacy among males increased by 13.10 and in case of females it was 14.34. This year the state literacy was 73.45. The male literacy was 82.40 and female literacy was 64.36. Although the literacy in the district increased

during the decade it is not encouraging as the literacy in the district was less by 24.25 % in comparison to the state literacy figure.

Both the State and the Central Government are taking up several major schemes in the field of education especially in school education. Accordingly the central Government sponsored the scheme of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and was implemented in the State in two phases as a major initiative to revitalize the primary education system in the state and to achieve the objective of universalization of primary education. The first phase was started in eight districts in the year 1996-97 and it was supported by the World Bank. The second phase was implemented in another eight districts from 2001 to 2008 and it was supported by the Department for International Development (DFID). In the Second phase when it was expanded to eight more districts, Koraput was one of these eight districts. Similar activities like Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) were being adopted in primary level only. The original closing date for this programme was November 2008. However this was extended up to March-2009.

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan is a programme of the Government of India for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. It was implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country. The programme seeks to open new schools in the habitations where there are no schooling facilities. It aims at strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water etc.

The schools where there is inadequate teacher strength were provided with additional teachers and the capacity of the teachers were strengthened by extensive training, providing teaching-learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. The objective of Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan was to provide quality elementary education including life skills. It also aimed at focusing on girl's education and children with special needs.

Broad Strategies and Achievement of SSA in Koraput District

In Koraput district major strategies have been taken for making necessary assessment to improve prevalent education system including educational administration, achievement levels in schools, financial issues, decentralization and community ownership, review of state Education Act, rationalization of teacher deployment and recruitment of teachers, monitoring

and evaluation status of education of girls, SC/ST and disadvantaged groups, policy regarding private schools and Early Childhood Care and Education scheme (ECCE).

Community Ownership SSA- In Koraput preference is given to community ownership of school-based interventions through effective decentralization. For this purpose about 320 members of Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) have been trained for smooth management of Schools.

Improvement in quality Education SSA is an initiative to universalize and improve the quality of elementary education through district based decentralized, content specific planning and implementation strategy. The programme has achieved remarkable successes in strengthening resource group, teacher empowerment, classroom process, Learning enhancement program, Learners assessment and Tele conferencing innovation.

Transparency

The Educational Management Information System (EMIS) will correlate school level data with community-based information from micro planning and surveys. Besides this, every school has been instructed to share all information with the community, including grants received during their monthly sharing meeting. For this purpose a notice board would be put up in every school.

Habitation as a Unit Planning

The SSA, Koraput has been working on a community based approach for planning, taking a habitation as a unit. Habitation plans will be the basis for formulating district plans.

Accountability SSA, Koraput always envisages cooperation between teachers, parents and PRIs, as well as accountability and transparency to the community.

Priority to education for all girls, especially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minorities, is considered as one of the principal concerns in Sarva Shiksha Abihyan.

Focus on Special Groups SSA- Koraput district has focused on the inclusion and participation of children from SC/ ST, minority groups, urban deprived children disadvantaged groups and the children with special needs, in educational process.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

The Eighty Sixth Amendment Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children

in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, declares that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. This elementary education must be Compulsory and free. The Act prohibits (a) physical punishment and mental harassment, (b) screening procedures for admission of children, (c) capitation fees, (d) private tuition by teachers (e) running of schools without recognition. It also provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which ensure all round development of the child, building knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety and to achieve this the system of learning should be child friendly and child centered.

Drop out Rate

In Elementary level several measures are taken during the last few years by both the State and Central Governments to bring all the children of 6 to 14 year age group to the school. Mid day meals are provided to children of this age group in elementary schools, Text books and school uniforms are supplied to children free of cost. Pre Matric scholarship is given to children belonging to SC and ST. Still then dropout is found in schools of this tribal region due to several causes. But the dropout rate is decreasing gradually over years . In 2010-11 this rate was 1.971%, whereas in 2014-15 it decreased to 0.314%. which is encouraging.

Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

RMSA is the first large scale intervention for universalizing access to and quality of secondary education. This programme is launched by the Government of India throughout the country in 2012. The programme ensures physical facilities, staff and supplies of reading and teaching materials in all secondary schools, according to the prescribed standards through financial support. This will improve access to secondary schooling to all young people according to the norms of secondary schools within 5 kms. and higher secondary schools within 7-10 kms delivering secondary education of good quality to all, irrespective of gender, socioeconomic, disability and other barriers; It aims at enhancing intellectual, social and cultural learning in secondary schooling. The implementation of RMSA in Odisha has resulted in the introduction of new strategies and innovative experiences in the realm of Secondary Education. It has also brought in a new perspective on special focus groups – girls, children with special needs, SC, ST & RM Children. The vision of this programme is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young people

within the age of 14-18 years. Measures are taken for expansion and strengthening of existing Secondary Schools & Higher Secondary Schools in the district by (a) Up gradating the Upper Primary Schools. (b) Up gradating the existing Secondary Schools to Higher Secondary Schools. (c) Setting up of new Schools in un-served areas.

Steps have been taken for providing required infrastructure in secondary schools, improved teaching learning processes and making the environment conducive to learning, reviewing curriculum to meet the National Curriculum Framework 2005 norms; and for bringing equity, decency and privacy, separate toilets for girls in schools, facilities for the differently abled children. Similarly, lodging and boarding facilities, scholarship and cash incentives to disadvantaged groups of students like girls, SC, ST, OBC and minority community are to be provided.

The gender gap is 22%. In literacy. Literacy rate among the Tribals is low and it is lower in case of women as per the 2011 census. The census of 2011 also reveals that the dropout rate in upper primary schools in the district was 16.98% even though the percentages of literacy grew from 36.20 % in 2001 to 49.87% in 2011. While thinking over the fact the first and foremost reason that comes to mind is the poverty of this tribal region. Parents generally engage their children for earning their livelihood. The girl child stays at home to look after the younger siblings so that the parents may go out to work. People in remote areas are not aware of the value of education. They also do not know the facilities that the government is providing to their children if they come to school. The Social status accompanied by the economic condition of the people of the district particularly the tribals is the sole reason that hinders the growth of education in the region. Non availability of trained teachers adds to this problem. However, the school and Mass Education Department of the state has taken suitable steps for the training of hundred percent of teachers through Distant education mode. Under the Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan Schemes new schools have been opened and teachers appointed. But they do not run regularly and systematically. In some remote villages although there are schools, the teachers remain absent for days together. It is due to lack of residential facilities for the teachers and also due to lack of communication facilities even for a two wheeler to these areas. The distance from the urban localities is also a hindrance for the teachers to be regular in their duties. Now the Government have taken steps to establish residential schools with residential quarters attached to them. One may expect that the problem of residential facility for teachers may be solved. This will also create an academic atmosphere in the residential schools that will attract children from the rural areas. There will be no need for building school building in small

and scattered villages and appointing teachers for each of the schools where the role generally remains 20-25 only. Another important factor is that unlike other Schools of the state the students of this region where they speak their own languages that have difference in between themselves and they do not understand the teachers language i.e. Odia too. The teachers also fail to speak and understand the local languages. So it creates a gap in between the students and the teacher. Difference in languages is a hinderance to the learning process. Taking this problem in to consideration the teachers in this region have been directed to learn the tribal languages of the locality where they have been posted. Now the department has engaged 358 nos. of multi language Sikhya Sahayaks in such Schools of the district where the strength of the Tribal student is more.

Out of total 1643 nos. of primary schools in the district only 56 nos. of schools are having sanctioned post of headmasters. Similarly for 808 upper primary schools only 208 headmaster posts have been sanctioned. As many as 173 nos. of Government. High Schools no head master posts have been sanctioned. They are functioning without regular Head masters. Most of such Schools are waiting for filling up of teachers' posts too. In this tribal area the students must be prepared for self employment by facilitating them by providing vocational education in +2 level which is highly essential.

After establishment of a no of high schools in the district more students have been enrolled. More emphasis is now given on quality education. In the year 2010 the percent of result in High School Certificate Examination was 63.86% which was less than the state level result i.e. 71.74%.

But in 2015 the result of the HSC Examination increased to 87.24% where as the state average was 82.56%.

Mid-day-meal programme is carried out in all Government Aided and Government School, S&ME and SSD Departments. For students from class-I to class-8th. In 2698 Schools 2, 14,306 students have been provided with Mid-day-meals in the year 2015. 1857 nos. of kitchen sets have already been constructed with a objective to 100 % coverage of all the schools. The nutritious feeding encourages students and it increases enrollment.

The rate of literacy in Koraput district is much less in comparison to the other districts of the state. In Koraput it is 49.87 % against the state average of 73.45%. The gender gap in literacy is 22%. Literacy rate among the Tribals is striking low and it is lower in case of women as per the 2011 census. The census of 2011 also reveals that the dropout rare in upper primary schools in the district was 16.98% even though the percentages of literacy grew from 36.20 % in 2001 to 49.87% in 2011. While thinking over

the fact, the first and foremost reason that comes to mind is the poverty in this tribal region. Parents generally engage their children for earning their livelihood. The girl child stays at home to look after the younger ones so that the parents may go out to work. People in remote areas are not aware of the value of education. They also do not know the facilities that the government is providing to their children if they come to school. The Social status accompanied by the economic condition of the people of the district particularly the tribals is the sole reason that hinders the growth of education in the region. Non availability of trained teachers adds to this problem. However the school and Mass Education Department of the state has taken suitable steps for the training of hundred percent of teachers through

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Government Polytechnic College, Rondapalli, Jeypore

This institute is established in year 2014. It offers courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering carrying 60 seats in each branch. The total enrolment is 216 in the year 2014-15.

In addition to above premier technical institutions there are eleven Industrial Training Centres / Industrial Training Institute in the district.

Higher Education

The area of Higher Education caught no notice of either the Government or the elite people of this region for a long period of time. Very few students of rich parents were going outside the district for higher education. After independence, a College was established at Jeypore with local efforts in 1947 and was named "Vikram Dev College" after the Maharaja of Jeypore who was alive by that time. One of the few persons fighting for separate state of Odisha late Harihara Mishra, who was a close associate of the Maharaja, was the Chairman of the Jeypore Municipality who took initiatives for its establishment. It was an Intermediate College for some time, then a Degree College having both Arts and Science streams. For many years it was the only College of this region till a non-Govt. College was started at Koraput by the Dayananda Anglo Vedic (DAV) trust in 1968. Later, it was taken over by the State Government in 1974. Similarly the first Women's College was started at Jeypore in 1979 through non-government efforts and after a few years in 1983 it was taken over by the State Government. The Second Women's College in the district was a Junior

College established by the state Govt. at Koraput in 1991 which still continuing as a Junior College.

At present a total number of 15 Degree Colleges are functioning in the District. There are also a few plus two colleges in the district and out of those five colleges are run by State Government. All others are private colleges.

College of Teacher Education

There is a College of Teacher Education in the district head quarter of Koraput for preparing teachers for Secondary Schools. It was established in 1981 and the State Government took over this college in 1990. The students used to take training for one year after completion of which they have to appear for the Bachelor degree examination in education. Since 2014-15 students are enrolled for a two year course. The present capacity of the College is 100. In 2014-15 there were 98 students in the first year class and they are continuing in the second year. The College is affiliated to the Berhampur University.

Central University of Odisha, Koraput

The Central University of Odisha was established by parliament under the Central Universities Act, 2009 (No. 3C of 2009) by Govt. of India, situated at Koraput Town. The territorial jurisdiction of the Central University of Odisha is the whole of the Odisha. It is one of 15 new Central Universities established by the Government of India during the UGC XI Plan period to address the concerns of “equity and access” and as per the policy of the Government of India to increase the access to quality higher education by people in less educationally developed districts which have a Graduate Enrollment Ratio of less than the national average of 11%. Koraput region is an underdeveloped region of the State of Odisha. This district is known for tribal culture, because the majority of the people here belong to ST and SC categories. Since there was no university set up in this region the Central University was proposed. The University imparts courses in the following braches of knowledge.

School of Languages

1. Centre for Odia Language & Literature (COLL)
2. Centre for English Language & Literature (CELL)

School of Social Sciences

1. Centre for Sociological Studies (CSS)
2. Centre for Anthropological Studies (CAS)

School of Education & Education Technology

1. Centre for Journalism & Mass Communication (CJMC)
2. Centre for Teacher Education (CTE)

School of Basic Sciences & Information Sciences

1. Centre for Mathematics (CM)

School of Biodiversity & Conservation of Natural Resources

1. Centre for Biodiversity & Conservation of Natural Resources

School of Development Studies

1. Centre for Economics (CE)

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Regional Centre, Koraput

Koraput region of IGNOU cuts across two states, such as Odisha and Chhattishgarh with a total of 12 districts in its operational jurisdiction. Now, the region has been formed by taking the adjoining low literacy tribal districts- 6 from Odisha and 6 from Chhattisgarh. Six districts of Odisha that come under this region are Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Kalahandi and Nuapada. Regional centre, Koraput came into being in September 2005 after being upgraded from Sub-regional centre that had been established in February 2004. Since inception of the Sub-regional Centre at Koraput, student enrolment has also been steadily increasing. Presently it is functioning through 49 Learner support centers spread over all the corners of the region out of which 8 are Regular Study centers, 14 Programme Study Centers and 27 Special Study Centers situated in Colleges. Koraput Regional Centre of IGNOU offers all major Academic Programmes like, BA, B.Com, B.Sc., BCA, BSW, MA (History, Economics, Political Science, Hindi, English, Sociology, Computer Applications, Rural Development, Social Work, Public Administration etc.), MBA, BED. With support from District Administration, Educational Institutions and Non-Governmental organizations the Centre has been able to reach out to the hitherto unreached tribal and rural pockets in the region with good student participation over the years.

Technical Education

1. Gopabandhu Industrial Training Institute (GIIT), Ambaguda

G.I.T.I., Ambaguda is one of the premier Industrial Institution in the State. This was the first technical Institution of Koraput district. It was established by Govt. of India during 1969 and subsequently handed over to

State Govt. in 1975. Now this institution is functioning under Directorate of Employment and Technical Education & Training, Odisha. It imparts Craftsman Training (C.T.) in 11 numbers of trades under CTS pattern. In addition to this this institution also imparts training in some informal Sectors such as Training under Employment Mission, Training to people ousted out of their lands because of projects, candidates sponsored by different Companies, Training under Modular Employable Skill (MES) under the Skill Development Initiative (SDI). This institute plays a key role in providing technicians to the industries of this district.

2. Sidhartha Institute Of Engineering and Technology (Polytechnic)

It provides only diploma course in branches like Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics and Telecommunication. This institute is affiliated to Directorate of Technical Education and Training, Cuttack and recognized by All India Council for Technical Education (A.I.C.T.E), New Delhi. It was established in 2008.

3. Jeypore School of Engineering and Technology, Rondapalli

Jeypore School of Engineering & Technology was established in 2007. This institute is accredited to the State Council of Technical Education and recognized by the All India Council of Technical Education, New Delhi. The vision of this College is to transform the diploma course into corresponding Bachelor and Post Degree courses retaining the basic diploma courses. This College is offering Bachelor of Technology in Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Computer Science and Engineering. The present roll strength of all branches of this institute is 142.

4. Samanta Chandra Sekhar Institute of Technology and Management, Semiliguda

This institute is one of the premier technical institutes in south Odisha. It was started in the year 2001. This institute offers wide range of courses in the field of Engineering both Degree and Diploma. The programs offered are Computer Science. & Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. This institute is affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Odisha and recognised by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE)

5. Gopal Krushna College of Engineering and Technology, Jeypore

This institute was established in 1999. It offers both Diploma and Degree courses in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and

Communication Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. The four year B. Tech Programme is affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela and the Diploma programme is approved by AICTE, recognized by Govt. of Orissa. The total number of students enrolled in the year 2014-15 is 611 both in Degree and Diploma branches.

6. Jeypore College of Pharmacy, Rondapalli, Jeypore

The Jeypore College of Pharmacy founded in the year 2001, has today grown to become one of the forefront educational institutes in KBK Districts. The institute is managed by Banagiri Development Trust. It is teeming with academic research, medicinal garden, canteen, playground and personal development activities. The Institute offers 2 year D. Pharm, four year B. Pharm and 2 year M. Pharm (Pharmaceutical Technology, Pharmaceutical Analysis & Quality Assurance, Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology) course complying with the norms of AICTE & PCI. The institution is approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Orissa and affiliated to Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Odisha & Orissa State Board of Pharmacy, Odisha.

7. Government Polytechnic College, Rondapalli, Jeypore

This institute is established in year 2014. It offers courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering carrying 60 seats in each branch. The total enrolment is 216 in the year 2014-15.

In addition to above premier technical institutions there are some Industrial Training Centres / Industrial Training Institute in the district.

Research Institution

Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS) is a premier Research cum Academic Institute in the field of Tribal Studies. It is a registered body situated in Koraput town in Koraput district which is in the heart of the Central Tribal belt of the country. This institute started functioning in the year 1991-92. The Institution offers courses in M.A and M.Phil. in tribal studies and is affiliated to Berhampur University, Odisha. It has taken up a number of research studies on various aspects of this tribal region entrusted by Planning and Coordination Department, Government of Odisha, Planning Commission, Government of India and Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India from time to time. Till 2014-15 a number of 113 candidates have received M.Phil. Degree and 10 candidates have received Ph.D. Degree from Berhampur University through this Institute. It is a non-

profit making entity and enjoys a good reputation in the Koraput region as well as the State of Odisha and the country as a whole.

Special Schools

There is a school for the Blind at Koraput and a school at Sunabeda for the Deaf and Dumb. Both the institutions are being aided by the State Govt. Similarly a Special School financed by the State Govt. is at Koraput for mentally retarded children.

Spread of Education among Tribes and Backward Classes

After independence, the State Government. felt the need of better education among the ST in the State, as the number of educational institutions run by the School & Mass Education Department couldn't cater to the services in tribal concentrated areas. Koraput district concentrated with Scheduled tribes and Scheduled Castes was facilitated with Sevashrams i.e. the primary educational institutes without residential facility since the year 1952 by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department (later named as S.T & S.C Development Department) for rapid spread of education. The Sevashrams are recognized as equivalent to Primary Schools under Education Department. Owing to the geographical condition and lack of proper communication at that time, to facilitate the ST/SC students of distance villages, the need of residential facility was felt and the residential Sevashrams started functioning from the year 1956. The said Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams functioned with Lower Primary (class I to III) and Upper Primary (class I to V). Subsequently some of the Residential Sevashrams were upgraded to Ashram Schools to facilitate Middle standard education (up to Class VII) to the ST/SC students. Further some of the Ashram Schools established exclusively for girls were named as Kanyashram.

Prior to 1963-64, newly organized Koraput district was facilitated with 5 Primary Sevashrams, 2 Residential Sevashrams, 2 Ashrams Schools and one Kanyashrams. The number of ST/SC students on roll was 718 (652 boys and 66 girls) and number of teachers was 17. Besides the above one Sevak Talim Kendra for training of primary school teachers of the department was made functional at Sunabeda in the year 1948. Latter on the ET Training Centre was shifted to Bissamcuttack (now under Rayagada district) and one Ashram School was opened at Sunabeda in the year 1968, with the available infrastructure. Upgrading the Boraguda Kanyashram, the first Girls High School for tribal girls in the district started functioning in the 1956. Construction of Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project (1975-1993) affected the area and the Boraguda Girls High School was first shifted to

Deoghati during the year 1984 and later to Subai in Semiliguda Block in the year 1992-93. Thereafter, at different phases the number of institutions of the department increased and the schools also were upgraded from Residential Sevashram to Ashram Schools, Kanyashram & Ashram Schools to High Schools for providing primary to higher secondary education to the students of weaker sections in one campus. All these efforts could not check the dropout rate among SC and ST students. Children from remote pockets were deprived of upper primary and secondary education and all these lead to high rate of dropout. It was assessed that dropout rate was more than 50% and the need of residential education for SC and ST students was seriously thought. Govt. felt the need of more departmental institutions with adequate residential facilities to address the high rate of dropout among S.T and S.C students in the district. Thereafter, between the year 1985-86 to 1995-96, Govt. focused on more residential facility to ST/SC students by upgrading and creating more number of High Schools, Girls High Schools in the district. Additional hostel facilities were created for primary school SC/ST students with sanction of 196 Low Cost Hostels (now called Primary School Hostel with 40 boarder strength under one hostel for each GP norm) during the year 1984-85 and attached to different Tribal Dept. Schools as well to the schools run by the S & ME Department. By end of the year 1992-93, newly reorganized Koraput district was left with 13 High Schools, 4 Girls High Schools, 11 Ashram Schools, 2 Kanyashrams, 10 Residential Sevashrams and 100 Sevashrams. The roll strength during the year (1992-93) was 4950 (ST boys-3550, St Girls-990, SC Boys-320 & Sc Girls-90). In comparison to 1963-64 to 1992-93, the situation of tribal education in the district marginally increased and dropout rate could be reduced to 18 to 19%. All those efforts could not bring desirable change in girl education of backward community and in the corresponding year, their literacy rate stood at 8 to 9 % only.

From the year 2000 onwards upliftment of girl education, especially among the ST/SCs, was a concern of the State Government. During the year 2002-03, 105 KBK Girls Hostels with an intake capacity 40 boarders were opened exclusively for the ST girls of the district, under which 4200 ST girls were provided with additional residential facility in addition to normal sanctioned strength of boarders in the school of Tribal Department. Similarly, to accommodate more tribal girls, during the year 2007-08, 7 Girls High Schools from class VI to X and during the year 2013-14, 4 Girls High Schools were opened in those blocks where Girls High Schools were not available. These new high schools attracted 2035 girl (ST-1850 + SC-185) boarders for their residential upper primary and secondary education in this district. Besides the above, between the year 2007-08 to 2013-14,

Government sanctioned 324 no. of 100 seated hostels to the district with an intention to create more residential facilities to the SC and ST students. Out of the above, 168 hundred seated hostels were made functional and attached to schools run by SC & ST Development Department, S & M E Department and to different Colleges of the district, and the remaining hostels are under construction. 18,400 S.C and ST students were provided residential education facility in the above 168 100 seated hostels. The High Schools of School and Mass Education Department having adequate infrastructure were also encouraged for functioning of recognized hostels with due approval of the District Education Officer, Koraput to increase their enrollment, to check the dropout as well as to create more residential facility for the SC/ST students.

During the year 2000-01, Govt. in ST SC Development, Odisha established one Ekalbya Model Residential School (EMRS) with the assistance of Ministry of Tribal Affairs department, Government of India. Initially, the school started functioning in the campus of Govt. High School, Sunabeda with class VI. The infrastructure of the EMRS was developed at Pungar under Semiliguda Block and the institution shifted to Pungar during 2006-07. 200 Boys and 200 Girls are prosecuting their residential education there from VII to Plus two standards (+2 Science). Similarly, the Govt. SSD High School at Kumbhariput under Bandhugaom Block has been upgraded to Higher Secondary School in the year 2006-07 and 213 SC and ST students were facilitated with +2 Science and Commerce streams in the said institution.

By end of the year 2015-16, the district has been facilitated with 72 Sevashrams, 47 Ashram Schools, 35 High Schools, (Girls High Schools-18, Co-Education High Schools-4 and Boys High Schools-13). All these institutions and additional hostels could cater to educational needs of residential students of 48,690 ST and SC categories in the district besides day scholars of 6278 boys and 5226 girls of backward community. (Boarders, ST Girls-25269, ST Boys-19099, SC Girls-2236 and SC Boys-2086) The above strength clearly indicates that more efforts were made for the girls' education in the district. 659 Teachers of all category are working in the schools run by the department. Engagement of more teachers is under process.

During the current year 2015-16, Govt. of Odisha launched a new Programme "ANVESHA" the urban education programme for ST and SC students. The programme aims at quality education of ST and SC students in Public Schools located in urban locations. Under the programme, 34 students (27 ST and 7 SC) students were enrolled in the Vikash Vidyalay,

English medium school located at Koraput district head quarters, for the first year.

Facilities like Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships, uniforms, reading writing materials, amenities, subsidized rice and health care etc. are extended from the Govt., for not only to bring the SC and ST students to schools but also ensuring the quality education among them. Besides the above, financial support is extended to the ST and SC students for prosecution of higher studies like Medical, Engineering and other civil examinations.

PART II

LITERATURE

Eminent Writers and Poets of Koraput District

Erstwhile larger Koraput District was situated at the Southern part of Odisha adjoining Khamam district of Telengana, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh and Bastar District of Chatisgarh. It occupies a major portion of the ancient Dandakaranya famous in the epic of the Ramayana and also Mahakantar of the early history. The whole district, as a part of the Eastern ghat Range of mountain is full of hills and mountains and dense forests as well with flora and fauna that magnificently allure the creative minds of poets, artists and writers. This is the reason why every tribal child of this beautiful land is gifted with an ability of composing poems instantly and singing them orally, a special form of art found among tribal young men and women of this region. As they were all in oral format and could not be recorded for the future, thousands of such songs have been composed, sung and forgotten in course of time. Stories have been created, told, survived in the memory of the listeners and transmitted to next generation. Those which survived till today are found as oral Puranas of the specific community.

It is believed that ancient sages like Vasistha, Viswamitra, Parsuram, Parasara and Valmiki built their Ashrams in this Aranyak land, composed mantras for the Vedas and Slokas for the epics like the Ramayana. It is said that Kalidas wrote his Khandakabya Meghadootam being fascinated by the floating clouds lashing against the Ramagiri Hills in Boipariguda Block. The enchanting beauty of nature of this region gripped the attention of poet Prabir Sen of the fourth Century AD and ignited his poetic spirit and brought him name and fame. This beautiful land with its innocent tribal people and

their varied culture has not only created poets but also encouraged learning in the various branches.

There is no doubt that from the epic period till the 18th Century Koraput region might have given birth to hundreds of writers but they have not been able to come to lime light due to lack of facilities for publication. Therefore, tracing their names and their writings and collecting them, have become a herculean task. Nothing has been done in this context. As discussed earlier they were mostly in oral form of items. As a result, they could not be made available for the present generation.

Poets and writers

Late Jogi Praharaj

He was believed to be a contemporary of King Vikram of Nandapur. He was an established popular writer of the then Koraput District not only for his poetic activities but also for his writings on Aurvedic treatment and medicines. 'Vaidya Hrudayananda' and 'Baidyalackar'. These two books in Sanskrit are considered as valuable writings of this time.

Late Bipra Bhagirathi

From his writing 'Saibottar Purana' it is known that the poet had been appointed as one of the pundits in the court of King Ramachandra Dev II, the then King of Nandapur Kingdom. His writings envisage the beauty and bounties of Nandapur Kingdom, its tourist places and the importance of the deities of the area. It conveys the idea that how unprecedented thought and action of human beings are the cause of their sufferings. He was a notable poet of his time. His work has been preserved in the State Museum, Bhubaneswar.

Late Ballava Narayana Behera Patro

He was born in Jeypore during the last decades of 18th Century and by virtue of his poetic activity he could win the post of the prime poet of Nandapur Kingdom. Credit goes to him for his three valuable books; "Shiva Geeta, Bishnu Purana, and Tirtha Chintamani".

Late Devdas

Popular poet of Kotpad area was born in the first half of 18th Century and he is still alive in the hearts of the local people as they recite his famous verse from his precious writing "Gopika Sailodi".

Writers of 19th century and their creations

Late Rajashree Vikram Dev Verma

Rajashree Vikram Dev Verma was one among the famous poets and writers of this century who contributed to the treasure Odia literature. He was a scholar in Sanskrit, Odia and Telugu as well as wrote poems, stories, plays and sloaks which were published both in telugu and odia news papers and periodicals of that time. Most of his odia writings had been collected by the famous writer Late Gopinath Mohanty and had published in the title "Vikram Verma Rachanali in two big volumes. The first volume contains hundreds poems, sloaks, chaupadis along with two plays "Budha Charita" and "Utkal Kundamala" where as in the 2nd volume a biography of the King written by Dr. Radha Charan Panda and a book on Jeypore written by Kabi Sekhar Chintamani Mohanty have been included along with a number of Prose and Poetry work of Vikram Verma.

Late Mahamohapdhaya Bidya Bhusan Ramanath Nanda Sharma

He was one of the prominent writers of this century who had shown his outstanding talent in contributing his writings both in Sanskrit and Odia languages for which he had earned name and fame all over India. He was a native of Jeypore (1901-1979) who was an extra-ordinary talent. He was famous for his great work "Jeypore Rajabansabali", annotations pundit and occupied the higher annotation of "Geeta Seeta Ballabha", Shatartha Padyam, Vikram Panchashabdi, Tirthakastakam Vikram Varnamala in Sanskrit language.

Late Kumar Vidyadhar Singhdeo

Although the writer was born in Sadheikala, after completion of his education, he married to the daughter of Maharaja Vikram Dev after which he came to Jeypore and stayed here at the palace. He was known as Kumar Saheb. He was a famous historian and an archaeologist. He had published his research work and essays in different periodicals and magazines and earned name and fame. He was the Editor of the English monthly magazine "Vaitarani" published during the first half of the 20th century. He had written "Nandapur A Forsaken Kingdom", a very valuable book on the history of Nandapur Kingdom. Late Kabi Magatu Panda.

Late Magatu panda- he was born in the district of ganjam in the last decades of the 19th century and came to jeypore in the year 1918 to work as a priest in a temple. He was a versatile poet of humorous poems who used to compose verses instantly. He is still remembered in the area for his creativity as his voice still flows from the mouth in the locality.

Late Harihara Nanda

He was a pundit in the court of the King of Jeypore and his books “Sankhipta Devi Bhagabata and Nityakarma Vichara are his contributions.

Late Bidya Bhaskar Binayak Rath

He was a scholar in Tantra and Yoga, a brilliant personality of Jeypore. He was famous for his work like “Tantrasara Digdarshan” and “Bhedabhada Bichara”.

Late Gourachandra Samantaroy

Born in Kumuli, he could establish himself as a famous scholar in the court of Vikram Dev, who appointed him at a convener of poets in the poetic conferences. He was well known as Chand Master in the locality and had been famous for his simple verses. His only collection of verses “Malatimala” to his credit.

Among the other poets and writers whose writings adored the news papers, journals and other publications of the 19th century were late Vaidyaraja Binayak Mohapatro, Baidyanath Mohapatro, Pundit Krushnanada Shastri, Banamali Rath, Damodara Brahma, Gopinath Pujari and Late Govinda Mishra.

Writers and Poets of 20th century and their credentials

Late Shimadri Moharana

He was one of the eminent poets who had devoted his life for the development of art and literature in Koraput district. He was a sculpture and architect of Vikram Art School at Jeypore. He had written a lot of poems and verses, but they have not yet been published

Late Rajendra Samantray

He was a theatrical personality born in Kumuli. He was written “Srikrushna Leela” and opera ballet which was being played in different places of Odisha. He had written several plays usually played in the rural areas and are known as “Desia Nata” that enchants audience with their marvelous type of narration, sweet songs and unique dialogues.

Late V. Venkat Ramulu

He was the writer of the play “Nauka Bhanga” a translation from Telugu and he was felicitated by Govt. of Odisha for his writings. Although he was a Telugu by birth his love for Odia literature is really praiseworthy.

Late Lakshmi Narayana Mohanty

The poet has left an indelible mark in the literary field for his book named "Rasakeli" in Desia language which was highly acclaimed by the tribal people. His poetry "Sukanya" has remained unpublished.

Late Rampadhi

He was a prominent personality from Narayanpatna, an interior place of Koraput district, who had mastery over thirteen Indian languages. He will be ever remembered for his active role in the upliftment, spread and development of Odia language and literature. He had set up a press in his area and published a journal named "Prabhati" in which he not only published his poems, comics and translations from other languages but also had encouraged other contemporary writers. Many of his articles have been published in different newspapers in a pseudonym. He was a poet, story writer, translator, press manager, farmer, teacher and a social worker, a rare versatile personality.

Late Gopinath Mohanty

The most well known novelist of the time, Gopinath Mohanty wrote his famous novels Paraja, Matimatala, Dadibudha and Shibu Bhai during his stay at Koraput. The writer made Koraput famous through his writings and at the same time Koraput with her nature, characters and places amidst nature created in him and made him such a great novelist.

Late Kanhucharan Mohanty

While he was working as a Govt. official in Koraput district, he could not resist this feeling at the sight of natural beauty of Koraput and wrote his famous novel. "Tamasatire"

Late Lala Lambodara Singh Deo

Nick named as Baba Saheb, his contribution to literary world was immense. He was a play writer, a drama director, an editor and a writer of children literature. He had his contribution to the store house of Odia literature by his plays and poems. His famous plays were "Shunyadaka" August 15" Mebar Patana and poem "Kabita Stabaka".

Late Ramnath Panda

Story writer and novelist Late Ramnath Panda had immense contribution towards spread and development of Odia literature within region. He was the founder of Jeypore Sahitya Parishad, Bikash Press and Bikash Pratisthan and he was sincerely working for printing, publishing and sale of Odia books. He was also the publisher and editor of Odia fortnightly

journal Sahitya Samachar. He had written several novels like “Daiba Daudi” Padma Banara Pratirakhya, Gana Yangnara Nayak and Akrushya Asirvada”. His play “Brata Bhanga” was highly appreciated during his time.

Late Nimei Charan Sahu (Nimei Bhai)

He spent his life in social service and literary activities. He had published a number of books based on morality and basic principles of life. His novel “Mu Mujibur Kahuchi” published in pseudo name was a popular writing.

Among the other writers of the time who established themselves for their contributions for the enrichment of Odia literature were Late Balaram Das for his two books “Paisundari” and “Kumarboli”, Sisir Mohanty for his collection of poems “Hrudeyeswari”, Late Babru Bahan Patnaik of Jeypoe who was a poet and the editor of “Trusha” a literary magazine, Late Manoj Tripathy poet, critic and the editor of the review “Jabab”, Late Profulla Mishra, Late Narasimha Mishra, a versatile scholar and poet had contributed a lot to Odia poetry. His works were Pheriasa”, “Bansdhara Teere”, “Nayane Sailie Arghya” “Milan Bihangi Kande”, “Mohendra Tanayare Sandhya”, and “Astaragara Kabita” etc , Late poet Kailash Sadangi for his poetry; “Uttarana”, “Bifala Eswar”, “Niraba Jhada”, “Nirvasana” and “Eswar na thiba Prithivira Adi Kabita” and Astrologer Chandra Sekhar Rath of Koraput for his book on astrology “Sugama Jyotish Sarani” and “Adarsha Niti Slokabali” a collection of three hundred twenty four Sanskrit sloaks which have been translated into Odia.

Active Literary Organisations of Koraput District

Literary and Cultural Organizations play a major role now-a-days for development of culture language and literature. These institutions create leadership in this field and interlink different areas in harmonious manner. At present the following are some of the leading organizations in this District. In the past a few organizations have come up and after a few years they vanished from the literary sphere leaving no trace of their own.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Jeypore Sahitya Parishad | - | Jeypore |
| 2. NIRBANA Sahitya Parishad | - | Jeypore |
| 3. SRUJANI Sahitya Parishad | - | Jeypore |
| 4. PUJYAPUJA Sahitya Parishad | - | Jeypore |
| 5. BASUMATI Sahitya Parishad | - | Jeypore |
| 6. CHHINDANAEI Sahitya Parishad | | Jeypore |

7. SATTA Sahitya Sansad	-	Koraput
8. Koraput Sahitya Paribar	-	Koraput
9. Utkal Sanskrutika Parishad	-	Sunabeda
10. Banaprabha Sahitya Sansad	-	Sunabeda
11. Bhanja Sanshad	-	Sunabeda
12. Barsha Sahitya Sansad	-	Damanjodi
13. Utkal Sahitya Samaj	-	Koraput
14. Deomali Sahitya Sansad	-	Semiliguda
15. Semiliguda Press Club	-	Semiliguda
16. Laxmipur Sahitya Parishad	-	Laxmipur
17. Dharanidhar Sahitya Sansad	-	Kenduguda (Boipariguda)

Active Cultural Organizations of Koraput District

1. Koraput Cultural Society	-	Koraput
2. Kalaniketan	-	Koraput
3. Sabara Srikhetra Sanskrutika Parishada	-	Koraput
4. Banabharati	-	Koraput
5. Nadabrambha Sangeet Sikshyanusthan	-	Koraput
6. Nandanika	-	Koraput
7. Jyoti Kala Parishad	-	Koraput
8. SURABHI	-	Koraput
9. Jeypore Kalakendra	-	Jeypore
10. Meera Dance Group	-	Koraput
11. Damayanti Kala Parishad	-	Kotpad
12. Utakal Sanskrutika Parishad	-	Sunabeda
13. Damanjodi Natya Sansad	-	Damanjodi
14. Madhusudan Seba Sangha	-	Sunabeda
15. ANUPSA Nrutyashala	-	Damanjodi
16. Gangeswari Yubak Sangha	-	Pottangi

17.	ESKI	-	Laxmipur
18.	Laxmipur Krida 'O' Sanskrutika Parishad-		Laxmipur
19.	Nilasaila Sanskruti Bihar		- Jeypore
20.	Radhamadhab Sanskruti Sansad	-	Jeypore
21.	Shilpi Sanskrutika Sangeet Pratisthan	-	Jeypore
22.	Kishore Kala Mandal	-	Jeypore
23.	Rangamayee Kala Parishad	-	Jeypore
24.	Adibasi Gabesana Mancha	-	Kundra

Media plays an important role in the present day society. Besides, electronic media provides more information for the public at large. In Koraput District, some of the leading news papers are published today. In the past a number of such papers had been published for some years and gradually they discontinued. Besides these news papers a few Magazines and Periodicals are being published in this District. The name of few leading Magazines are detailed below.

List of Magazines & Periodicals of Koraput District

Sl. No	Name of the Magazine / Periodical	Period of publication	Language	Publisher
1	BARSHA	Yearly	Odiya	Barsha Sahitya Sansad, Damanjodi
2	BANAPRABHA	Yearly	Odiya	Banaprabha Sahitya Sansad, Sunabeda
3	Bhanjaprabha	Yearly	Odiya	Bhanja Sansad, Sunabeda.
4	SATTA	Quarterly	Odiya	Satta Sahitya Sansad, Koraput
5	NIRBANA	Yearly	Odiya	Nirbana Sahitya Parishad, Jeypore
6	BASUMATI	Yearly	Odiya	Rajamauja Kamiti, Jeypore
7	SABARA SRIKHETRA SAMACHARA	Monthly	Odiya and English	Sri Jagannath Mandir, Sabara Srikhetra, Koraput
8	PARAB	Yearly	Odiya and English	District Council of Culture, Koraput.

PLACES OF TOURISM

Koraput abounds in the imprints of Odisha's glorious past. Temples, monasteries and other historical monuments from the medieval period, breathtaking in their beauty and of incalculable historical importance, stand as footprints of time, telling the story of the past.

Eternal Symphony

Adorned by the majestic Deomali Mountain, Koraput is the most fascinating manifestation of creation with her undulating meadows, roaring rapid streams, whispering forests and terraced valleys. She offers a splendid blending of natural beauty and ethnic treasures with a sublime sense deeply interfused. Spread over rural tranquility and great forest lands, sprawling grass lands and valleys leading up to verdant hills make it a cradle of nature. The muted Song of gurgling brook with melodious call of cuckoo and fragrance of wildflower mirrors nature's own eternal Symphony.

Koraput with her golden autumn and misty mornings of the monsoon months, her painted spring and slumbering summer provides varieties of living perhaps unmatched anywhere in the world. The elevating ghat roads spirally ascending the lofty hills and descending the steep valleys with blind curves makes a journey thrilling. Railways passing through tunnels piercing the heart of mountains, winding their way and encircling the green hills touching different picturesque tourist spots en route bring heaven to earth.

Cultural heritage of the tribal who even in the twenty first century love their culture with homogeneity and gregariousness has been a point of attraction of the tourists particularly the foreigners. Many scholars visit this district for anthropological studies and research. Some of the cultural traits of the tribal are outlined below.

Blend of Tribal Diversity

Tribals are the original inhabitants of Koraput. We find many categories of tribes in this region in varying numbers. This cradle of tribal culture offers a harmonious blend of tribal diversity. The fascinating life style of Bondas, Gadabas, Kondhas, Parajas and Sauras are incredible with their timeless customs and traditions. They are possessive about their unique ethnic identity. Tribal religion is an admixture of animism; animatism, pantheism, fetishism, shamanism, anthropomorphism, and ancestor worship. They adore Mother Nature. Among most of the tribes the deities are believed to reside in

sacred grooves and even the village goddesses are worshiped under a tree at the outskirts of the village. They show utmost respect to these places and preserve it like a precious treasure. The elegantly simple tribes with their unique attire ornaments and appealing customs gratify the delight of anthropologists and social scientists.

Fairs and Festivals

Traditional tribal culture has a blending of Hindu pantheon. They follow the Hindu calendar. Many tribal after conversion to Christianity have a change in their cultural outlook. The culture and traditions of this region are as fascinating and diverse as the landscape. The Yearly Calendar of Koraput is packed with Festivals. "Bali Jatra" begins five days before the Bhadra (August- September) full moon and ends five days after it. The beginning of the festival is identified with the 'Nua Khai (eating new crops)' feast. Chaitra parab is celebrated in the whole month of Chaitra (March – April) by the tribals. It is a great time of love, joy and match making for the tribal youths. 'Push punei, is observed in the month of Pausha (December-January), in which men, women and children participate. After the rituals in front of a head of wood, the heap of wood is lit fire. During all these festivals dance and music with traditional instruments create vibrating rhythms. 'Parab' a mega festival takes place in the month of November in **KORAPUT** every year organized by the district administration.

Jagara Mela

Jagara Mela, other wise knowns a Mahasivaratri is observed at the shrine of Gupteswar, shrine of Lord Shiva in a mountain cave in the Sal forest of Ramgiri in Boipariguda Bloc.. This festival takes place in February-March and attended by tribal and non tribal of Koraput as well as from neighbouring state of Chhatish garh and Andhra Pradesh. Guteswar is a place of religious tourism and visited by tourists (mostly worshippers) through out the year.

Splendor of Art and Craft

The joy of free life finds expression in community art and craft. The rare artistic skill of the tribal people of Koraput is manifested in their dress, ornaments, wall paintings, wood carvings and toy making. The painting of tribals reflects their vibrancy and life style. The Sauras are famous for their wall paintings or Jhotis. Wood carving, metal work, house decoration with various icon figures & colour plastering of earth witnesses the exquisite creativity of communities living in the area. Bonda and Gadaba weave clothes using Keranga fiber which last for decades. These hand spun textile of coloured yarn are example of the best artistic skill of these people.

Dongaria Kandha, Paraja, gadaba, Mali, women are skilled in making beautiful embroidery work in their body make tattoo designed & scarf. Almost all the tribal communities use ornaments of brass and other metals of rare artistic quality.

Tourist Centres in the District

SL No	Spot	Importance	Distance from Koraput in Kms
1	Neelabadi	Religious Centre of Agnigangama	100 Kms
2	Kanspabali (Kechela)	Island inside Kolab reservoir	12 Kms
3	Birakhamba Pitha, Kendupada	Seat of presiding deity of Boipariguda	50 Kms
4	Chingudi Darha & Rangapani Nala	Waterfall	46 Kms
5	Ramagiri	A mythological site	64 Kms
6	Badudi Pahada	A scenic spot on the bank of Saberi river	90 Kms
7	Tikiragarh	An old ruin fort	70 Kms
8	Ambiliambaguda	Siva Shrine	21 Kms
9	Bhairabsingpur	Jaina Shrine and Temple of Goddesses Bhandargarani	60 Kms
10	Rani Duduma	Scenic Spot & Waterfall	48 Kms
11	Pakjhola	Scenic Spot	40 Kms
12	Muran Dam	Water reservoir	65 Kms
13	Doraguda	Jain Shrine	64 Kms
14	Chandan Mali Patta devi Gumph	Historical site	49 Kms
15	Hati Bari	Cave and Scenic Spot	65 Kms
16	Tentligumma (via Gobindapali)	Birth place of freedom fighter Laxman Nayak	125 Kms
17	Pedapadu	Jaina caves Shrine & Scenic spot	90 Kms
18	Jalmunda	Waterfall	15 Kms

Koraput is a paradise of Ecotourism that involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its flora and fauna as well as exiting cultural manifestation. The whole place is a museum in nature, unspoiled, virgin and unexplored. It is the ultimate destination for tourist who

love nature, sprawling grass lands, dense forest and a few days of tranquility and serenity.

KORAPUT is situated at 2900 ft. above sea level amidst green hills. The panoramic view of the town and its salubrious climate makes it an attractive health resort. Nature speaks a variety of languages which the lover of nature translates into joy. The breath taking scenery brings heaven to earth. Sabar Srikhetra, the Jagannath Temple perched atop a hillock in the heart of Koraput town adds to the importance of this place.



Tribal Museum, Koraput

The tribal museum adjoining to it, projects the rare cultural heritage of the tribals of this region. The tribal museum behind the Jagannath Temple Koraput with collections of mineral samples, tribal costumes, hand woven clothes, musical instruments, caters to and educates the tourists about the culture and heritage of Koraput tribals.

Gupteswar

The cave Shrine of Gupteswar nestles on a lush green hill, 58 K.m from Jeypore, and 80 Kms away from Koraput, amidst deep forest. The Cavernous interior of the Temple enshrines a huge 'lingam'. The cave is a multi Chambered wonder, Gupteswar is also Popularly known as Gupta Kedara. Shabari a rocky stream of great scenic beauty flows by Gupteswar. It is believed that Lord Rama during his banishment to forest passed through this region on his way to Panchabati in Dandaka-ranya. The heavily wooded valley all around is a heaven for the adventure loners.



Bagra

Bagra is situated 18 km from Koraput. Three waterfalls of Kolab river at Bagra starting from Kilkura or the 300 feet plato jump over one another with great speed from a height of 30 feet.

Deomali

The highest mountain Peak of Odisha Deomali 1762 mt. high nestling in the lap of the Eastern Ghats is an ideal spot for Aero Gliding and trekking expeditions. It is 60 Kms away from Koraput.



Machhkund (Duduma)

The Majestic waterfall, popularly known as Matsya Tirtha of epic fame falls from a height of 175 mtrs. Set in the heart of a picturesque hill, Duduma 70 Kms. to the South of Jeypore and 88 Kms away from Koraput is a rocky outlet for the river Machhkund, which flows through this rough



Terrain. Rock-climbing enthusiasts can try reaching the base of the fall from the opposite side of the hill, a route tribals claim can be Terribly Strenuous.

Onakadelli

Three Kms away from the Duduma water fall, a small village called Onakadelli draws the attraction of foreign tourists to its weekly market day on Thursday where the Neolithic tribe Bonda come from inaccessible forest for marketing. It is 90 Kms away from Koraput.

Jolaput

It is a dam reservoir over Macchkund river. It is 68.2 sq. kms in area and an idealist place of picnic and pleasure trip. It is 77 Kms away from Koraput.

Nandapur

The ancient capital of Jeypore Kingdom Nandapur is famous for the presence of Batrisa Sinhasana (thirty two steps to the throne). It is a 32 step well preserved relic linked with the fabled throne of King Vikramaditya. The arresting red image as asix-feet Ganesha and the shrine of Bhairavnath and other monuments of great antiquity. It is 45 Kms away from Koraput.



Subai

Subai a road side village 16 Kms from Sunabeda and 34 Kms away from Koraput has the relics of a Jain monastery, containing rare images of the Tirthankaras.



Jeypore

Jeypore, the city of victory, the biggest town in the district and home to royal family is steeped in history. The old fort is encircled by high masonry wall with an imposing gateway. Towards the eastern part of the town is a big tank called Jagannath sagar attracts for water sports. It is 22 Kms away from Koraput. The old Royal Palace which is now in ruins was a an attraction to the tourists.



Damanjodi

The town came to limelight with the discovery of bauxite mines in the Panchapatmali hills and setting up of NALCO, Asia's biggest Alumina complex, Nearby stands the highest peak of Orissa. It is 34 Kms away from Koraput.

Dumuriput

A village stands between Koraput and Sunabeda by the side of NH-43. the famous Sri Ram Temple situated in the locality is widely known for the highest kneeling Hanuman Statue in Odisha. Shree Ram Navami festival is popularly celebrated every year which attracts a large number of devotees. It is 12 Kms away from Koraput.



Kolab Reservoir

At an altitude of about 3000 ft. above sea level on river Kolab, stands the majestic Kolab Reservoir generating Hydro Electric Power. The place is highly admired for its scenic beauty, attracting people for weekend picnic and boating. It is 20 Kms away from Koraput.



Sunabeda

It is situated 18 Kms away from Koraput. It is a model township & famous for manufacturing of MIG fighter planes & Sukhoi factory & Museum containing aircraft engines displayed worthy to be seen.

Gulmi

Kolab River forming a whirl pool at Gulmi and attracting large number of visitors from the district as well as from Chatisgarh state. It is 100 Kms away from Koraput and 25 Kms from Chandeli (Odisha border).

Raja Cave and Balmiki Ashram

Raja Cave & Balmiki Ashram in other name known as Kapat Parbat. It is believed the ancestors of Balmiki reside in this site situated on the bank of river Machakund and the river dividing the border of Odisha & Andhra Pradesh. It is a scenic spot & best place for trekking in Nandapur block for Eco & Cave tourism. Akhayaturtiya in April (Beginning of agricultural season) is the main festival of this site.

Balda Cave

Balda Cave is situated 66 Kms away from Koraput surrounded with natural beauty. The top of the mountain plateau is flat one. View of Jalaput reservoir from this plateau is enchanting and scenic. Donger Dei is the main deity of the cave worshipped by the local people during Chaitra Festival. It is good for trekking and a place for nature lover.

Kechela

A village situated in the southern bank of Kolab at a distance of 10 Kms away from Koraput. There is a copper plate stating the fact that the village had been granted to one Narasingha Mishra. On the occasion of the Solar eclipse 24 September 1620 by Maharaja Krishna Dev. There is a Jain temple about 30 ft. high contains which has five images of Thirthankars namely Resavanath, Mahavir Jain, Ambika Devi, Jakhya & Jakhyani. The images are chiseled with great care and achieve high standard of art which indicates the Kechela was a seat of Jainism in the medieval period.

Narayanpatna

This village stands 1000 ft. above sea level. An ancient Jagannath Temple, ruins of the old mud-fort and the curious old cannon are the additional attractions of the place. Once the capital of Jeypore Kingdom, it is remembered for the numerous wives and mistresses who committed Sati on the death of King Viswamber Deo. The site popularly known as "Sati Garva" still pointed out by the locals. **Neelabadi** neighbouring to Narayanapatna

and 102 Kms away from Koraput is famous for the presiding deity Agnigangamma. A nine day festival of the deity is celebrated here.

Raisil

Three Kms from Laxmipur and 60 Kms away from Koraput stands on one stone hill with a perennial stream that attracts a large number of weekend tourists. This place is ideal for trekking surrounded by natural scenery. “Anla Navami” in the Hindu month of Kartik (November) is celebrated every year with huge colorful gatherings.

District Museum, Jeypore

A Government Museum with antiquities and craft works, mostly famous for Jain iconography. It is located in the town hall complex, close to the Government bus stand, Jain images are found at several places of the district.

Parab, Koraput

A festival of festivals! PARAB – an annual tribal festival organized by the District Council of Culture, Koraput is a gala event of the state, organized in the month of November every year all over the district. The whole month of parab witnesses events on sports culture, seminar mountain trekking, boat race and artist’s camp. On a three day from all over the country are staged on one platform, with crafts mela and exhibitions in the Koraput Parab ground.

Raniguda

18 Kms away from Koraput is an ideal place for weekend picnic adventure & Eco-tourism site.

Maliguda

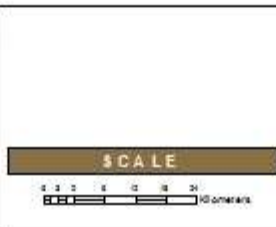
35 Kms eastwards of Jeypore and 25 Kms away from Koraput is a small village where on a hill top is India’s highest broad gauge Railway tunnel. The place is ideal for weekend picnic



TOURISM MAP KORAPUT DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
■	DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
▲	BLOCK HEADQUARTERS
●	TOURIST PLACE
—	NATIONAL HIGHWAY
—	STATE HIGHWAY
+	RAILWAY LINE
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY



Information on Koraput

Area	8807 Sq.km
Altitude	303.3 to 909.9 mt above sea level
Population	13,77,934 – 2011 Census
Rainfall	15670.2 mm (Normal)
Climate	Minimum Temp 12.0 c Maximum Temp 38.0 c
Language spoken	Tribal languages, Oriya, Telugu, Hindi & English
Clothing	Cotton is Summer and Heavy woolen in Winter
Latitude	17 50 N To 20 3 N
Longitude	81 27 E 84, 1E
Website	www.koraput.nic.in & www. Odhishatourism.com

Distance from Koraput

Bhubaneswar	499 Kms	Nandapur	45 Kms
Raipur	400 Kms	Duduma	88 Kms
Jagadapur	115 Kms	Jolaput	77 Kms
Visakhapatnam	202 Kms	Maliguda	25 Kms
Vizianagaram	150 Kms	Nilabadi	100 Kms
Bhadrachalam	310 Kms	Malkangiri	127 Kms
Sunabeda	18 Kms	Rayagada	109 Kms
Jeypore	22 Kms	Hatipathar	112 Kms
Gupteswar	80 Kms	Nabarangpur	66 Kms
Subai	34 Kms	Mudulipada	98 Kms
Ankadelli	91 Kms	Sambalpur	429 Kms
Berhampur	320 Kms	Titilagarh	355 Kms

How to Reach Koraput

Air - Nearest air port is at Visakhapatnam (AP) – 202 Kms from Koraput.

Train - Well connected from Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata via Rayagada Railway Station. Rayagada is 176 K.M. away from Koraput by Train and 109 KM By Road .

Road - NH-26 passes through the District.

Season to visit Round the year. Any time of the year is the right season to visit Koraput.

Important Phone No. of Koraput District (Code 06852)

Collector- 250700 (O), 250255(Res).
Superintendent of Police-250901 (O)
Government Hospital-251222
DI & PRO-251286,
DTO-250318,
DCO-250298,
Police-100 & 250245,
Railway Enquiry-131 & 251442,
Bus Enquiry-251487

Koraput (ORISSA)



CHAPTER-XVIII
MISCELLANEOUS

PART-I

DISABILITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES OF KORAPUT DISTRICT

Disability Welfare

Person with Disabilities (PwDs) were not considered as equal partners of the family, community and society in the distant past. Their innate abilities were ignored. In fact now, there is reserve situation, innate abilities of PwDs have been recognised and rewarded. Collaborative and sincere efforts have been made for integrating PwDs into the mainstream, socially and economically.

Now Government of Odisha has taken sincere effort to uplift the PwDs into their mainstream and have taken so many schemes for them. As per 2011 census the total population of Koraput is 13,76,934 with an area 8807 Sq.KM. Population of PwDc of the Koraput district is 36291 the details given below

Total number of disabled persons			In seeing			In Hearing		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
36,291	18,770	17,521	9,041	4,622	4,419	7,979	4,081	3,898
In Speech			In Movement			Mental Retardation		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1,741	944	797	6,406	3,488	2,918	1,790	933	857
Mental Illness			Any Other			Multiple Disability		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1,049	504	545	5,152	2,675	2,477	3,133	1,523	1,610

There is a separate section for the welfare of Person with Disability in the district under the direct supervision of the Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput. The District Administration, Koraput has organised three Bhimabhoi Bhinakhayama Samartha Abhijan (BBSA) camps in different blocks from 2011 in single window camp to provide different benefit in door steps to PwDs as

per Person with Disability Act-1995. 11262 Disability Certificates have been issued to PwDs in different BBSA Camps by District Medical Board etc so far .Besides the Government Welfare schemes for PwDs are implemented through Sub-Division & Block administration in the district. Besides one club food programme is organizing at DHH, Koraput to eradicate early deformity. So far 115 cases have been taken in DHH, Koraput.

The following institution are working for the welfare of the PwDs in the District.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC), Koraput.

A high percentage of persons with disabilities (PWDs) live in areas where no rehabilitation services are available and the biggest challenge in this regard is to reach these unreached PWDs. The DDRCs lunched in 107 districts of the country by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (S J & E), Govt. of India during January, 2000 was a step towards providing rehabilitation services and implementation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Act. Against this backdrop the DDRC, Koraput was set up in July, 2000 and this Centre has significance of being the first rehabilitation centre amongst the said 107 DDRCs in the Country. Initially DDRC, Koraput was setup under the supervision of Swami Vivekananda National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack in collaboration with District Administration and continued to support till March, 2004. Thereafter, Govt. of India started funding the organization under DDR Scheme of the Ministry of SJ & E on yearly 10% tapering basis. Subsequently this funding was discontinued in 2010-11. Then Department of Women & Child Development (W& CD), Govt. of Odisha (GOO) has been releasing the tapering amount and later on taken over the organization completely and funding in full fledged manner under the control Director Welfare of Person with Disabilitis,W&CD ,Department,GOO with direct supervision of District Administration.

Presently the staff strength is seven in DDRC, Koraput. They are;

1. Physiotherapist
2. Prosthetic&OrthoticTecnician
3. Multipurpose rehabilitation Worker
4. Mobility Instructor
5. Office assistant
6. Lady Attended
7. Night Watcher

DDRC renders following services:

- i. Facilitation and provision of Disability Certificate.
- ii. Assessment of PWDs on the mode of treatment.
- iii. Provision/Fitment of assistive devices.
- iv. Follow up/repair of assistive devices.
- v. Therapeutic services like Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, Special Education for mentally retarded persons, Mobility Training to the Visually Impaired.
- vi. To generate an awareness to barrier free environment.
- vii. Encouraging and enhancing prevention of disabilities, early detection and intervention.
- viii. To provide counseling and guidance, vocational training and employment for persons with disability.
- ix. Providing orientation training to teachers, Awanganwari workers, ANM, PMW workers, CDPOs/DLOs, Supervisions, PRI members, community and families.
- x. Identifying suitable vocation for PWDs, keeping in view of the local resources and designing vocational training.
- xi. Counseling and guidance for home training programme.
- xii. Provided referral services for existing educational, training, vocational institutions.
- xiii. Training of PwDs for minor repair of aids and appliances and basic rehabilitation.
- xiv. GP level assessment camp for assessment of disability and to provide them Govt. facilities.
- xv. Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programme.
- xvi. Facilities
- xvii. Workshop for fabricate and fitment of rehabilitation aids and appliances.
- xviii. Physiotherapy unit.
- xix. Occupational therapy unit.
- xx. Communicational therapy unit.

- xxi. Communication disorder unit.
- xxii. Orientation and mobility training unit.
- xxiii. Special Education and family counseling unit.
- xxiv. Cabin facility for inpatients.

Special School for Mentally Rrtarded (M A N A S)

'MANAS' (Education & Vocational Training Centre for the Mentally Challenged) Koraput is an Institution solely dedicated to the welfare of the persons with Mentally Challenged. This Institute was established by 'ALOK' (Resource Centre for the Persons with Disabilities) Koraput, on 7.3.2001 in its own building in the District Headquarter, Koraput.

Aims & Objectives

Providing special education for mentally challenged individuals of age group 6 to 18 years.

- 2. Providing vocational training for self employment.
- 3. Providing rehabilitation to the MR Students.
- 4. Providing daily living activities.
- 5. Encouragement among the mentally challenged individuals by various type of Sports and Entertainment.

StudentStrength and Staff Position

MANAS are a residential school having 50 students with 4 teaching staff and 5 non teaching staff. Besides the head quarter hospital is engaged for regular health care of the students. Out of 50 students and 9 no staff. The maintenance cost of the hostel & staff salary are borne by Indian Red Cross Society, district branch Koraput.

The MANAS is being managed by District Administration, Koraput since its inception and subsequently it was supported by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India only for the Year 2007-08, to 2009-10 with scanty amount, then it was managed by Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Koraput. The Institution is facing hardship du e to non sanction of grant in aid from Govt. of India since 2006-2007. Now the institution is running with the assistance of IRCS, District Branch, Koraput under the control of District Administration. The State Government has been moved to take MANAS under new Government of India Rule.

Special Education Programme

Comprehensive Special educational assessment, and intervention are conducted for the children with learning difficulties, slow learners, Mentally Challenged and other educational difficulties. Out of 50 students, 40 are in Special Education stream and rest 10 is getting Vocational training. All the 50 students are the hostellers. For the purpose of Special Education and Training, the students are grouped in to 6 classes basing on the age, fundamental ability and level of mental retardation.

Vocational Training Programme

'MANAS' also offer vocational Training to the Mentally Challenged children with a futuristic view of vocational placement. Till now 22 Nos. of students have been rehabilitated through various private sector Companies who were trained of vocational units like tailoring , turmeric powder Processing , manufacturing of candle, cutting and book binding unit and screen printing . They are employed in the following ways;

1. Visakhapatnam Transporting Agency – 01
2. Rourkela Steel Plant – 03
3. Security Guard – 05
4. Damanjodi NALCO – 04
5. Tikiri Private Sector – 03
6. Cultivation - 06

Recently one livelihood project has been established in collaboration with Mission Shakti, Koraput ie. the printing of Chatua packing bags to supply to all Angawadi centers of Koraput district under THR programme of ICDS. The Mission Shakti is providing 50% of profit to Manas as a share for maintenance of hostel.

So far as achievement of Tailoring unit is concerned, the students are well trained to stitch mosquito nets, carry bags, Door & Window Screens and other simple domestic materials. The Institute has supplied 2200 Mosquito nets to Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Koraput, ITDA Jeyp ore and other institutions of the district. The students of this institution used to take part in the various events during celebration of State, national and international Days. The inmates of MANAS have participated in cultural program in Parab Festival 2012 and get Trophy and prizes

School for the Blind, Koraput

School for the Blind, Koraput is an Educational Institution Solely dedicated to the welfare of the person with visually impaired children. This institution originally started functioning at Sunabeda since 1983 and shifted to Koraput in 1990.

Aims and Objectives

- (i) Providing special education for visually challenged individuals of age group 6 to 18 years.
- (ii) Providing vocational training for self-employment.
- (iii) Providing rehabilitation to the visually challenged Students.
- (iv) Providing daily living activities.
- (v) Encouragement among the visually challenged individuals by various types of Sports and Entertainment.

Student Strength

School for the Blind is a residential school. At present altogether 75 visually impaired pupils are prosecuting their studies in the institution from Prep to class X.

Staff Position

There are all together nine teaching staff. All the teaching staffs are highly qualified with specially trained to handle visually impaired children. The Institution is being managed by the District Administration, Koraput since its inception receiving 100% financial support of Government in W & C.D. Department, Odisha towards staff salary and students maintenance.

Education Programme

The institution is functioning from Class- PP to X since the education session 1996-97. It is subsequently upgraded to High School Level. In the meanwhile 16 batches student have appeared H.S.C. Board Examination and achieved commendable result of 100%.

Rehabilitation Programme

The school for the Blind, Koraput also offers vocational training such as bamboo work, re-canning and music to the V.I. children with a futuristic view of vocational placement. Till dates about 30 students prosecuting their studies in this institution have been rehabilitated in Govt. organization. They are working in efficient manner with due ability in due discharge of their duties. .Theirs details are given below;

(1)	Central University of Koraput	– 1
(2)	Kendriya Vidyalaya of Koraput	– 3
(3)	Bank P.O. Bhubaneswar	– 1
(4)	Sikshya Sahayaka	– 20
(5)	Junior College, Baragarh	– 1
(6)	Blind School Teacher	– 4

Sports Activities

The Institution takes due care to promote indoor and outdoor games like chess, playing cards, Kabadi, Cricket, Athletics etc. During last four years students participated in state level cricket championship for blind at Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and also succeeded in getting award of state level championship.

It is a matter of pride that one of the students namely Mr. Sukhram Majhi was selected for Indian National Team and also participated in International Cricket Series at Pakistan. Sri Majhi played the Cricket Series at Islamabad and subsequently at Lahore in 2011.

Parents Counselling Workshop

It is seen that parents are not taking care to their visually impaired children to make them aware of importance of education. Parents counseling is conducted regularly and it has given good result.

School for Deaf, Sunabeda

School for the DEAF, Sunabeda is an Educational Institution solely dedicated to the welfare of the hearing impaired children. This institution was started functioning at Sunabeda since 2.10.1986 under the control of the District Administration, Koraput under the banner of district Red Cross & Rotary society for the handicapped.

Aims and Objectives

- (i) Providing special education for hearing impaired children of age group 5 to 18 years.
- (ii) Providing vocational training for self-employment.
- (iii) Providing rehabilitation to the hearing impaired children.
- (iv) Providing daily living activities.
- (v) Encouragement among the hearing impaired children by various types of Sports and Entertainment.

Bhimo Bhoi Bhinnakhayam Samarthya Sibir are organized in each block during 2011-14 in four times to identified and assess the PwDs. They are provided all the benefits at Single window camp such as aids and appliances, Disability Certificates, Income certificates, I.D cards, pass books, transport concession, measurement of Orthosis, Prothesis etc.

Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) are given to PwD by commercial banks for self employment with assistance up to Rs. 20,000/-.

Banishree Scholarship is disbursed to differently able students having 40% above disability at the rate of Rs.200/- per month for Standard I to standard V and Rs. 250/- per month for Standard VI to X and Rs. 300/- per month for +2 and +3 and Rs. 350/- per month for P.G, students and of Technical and Vocational Training.

Scholarship to children of PwDs for pursuing higher education is disbursed at the rate of Rs.350/- per month.

Mission Khayamata (empowerment)

Unlike in other cases, Self Help Groups (SHG) of 5 persons are allowed for Person with Disability. PwD SHGs are granted Rs. 10,000/- as revolving fund for taking up to an economic activity. Linkage to the Banks is being encouraged and facilitated. Total 294 SHGs of PwD are already formed in the district and 88 SHGs have availed revolving fund.

Person with Disability having 60% disability and above is being provided subsidized rice at the rate of Rs.2/- per Kg. for 10Kg in a month. The detail achievement for the year 2014-15 is given below. In the district 4775 such persons are authorized to avail this benefit.

Persons with Disability are provided housing facility in shape of Indira Abas Yojana (a Government of India sponsored scheme) & Biju Pacca Gruha Yojana (a state government scheme) for their shelter.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana

Under the schemes the Older Persons, Widows, Person with Disability, Aids effected Person are being proved Rs. 300/- per month and Rs. 500/- is being provided to the Older person above 80 years. Total 70507 persons are covered in the district under this programme.

Indiragandhi National Old Age Pension

Under the schemes the Older Persons whose age 60 and above with BPL category is being provided Rs. 300/- per month and Rs. 500/- is being provided to the Older person above 80 years. The detail achievement is given below. Under this pension scheme 65867 persons are benefitted so far.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

The eligible age is 40 years with BPL(Below Poverty Line) category and the pension is Rs. 300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs. 500/- per month. 24378 widows have availed benefit.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above with BPL category with 80% and above disability. The amount is Rs. 300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs. 500/- per month. 2521 have availed benefit.

National Family Benefit Scheme

Rs. 20,000/- will be given as lump sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread-winner. The death of such bread-winner should have occurred whilst he/she is more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age and BPL category. Under this scheme 1387 house holds are benefitted

INTIGRATED CHILD DEVLOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) NUTRITIONAL OPERETIONAL PLAN

Six Services of ICDS

1. Supplementary Nutrition programme
2. Preschool Activity
3. Health checkups
4. Referral
5. Immunization
6. Counseling services

Supplementary nutrition programme (SNP)

Morning snacks and Hot cooked meal

Supplementary nutrition programme implemented by ICDS is for nutrition supplementation of children in the age group of 3 to 6 years who

are enrolled in Pre School in an Angan Wadi Cente (AWC). About **76,000** children are benefitted under Supplementary Nutrition programme in 3264s AWCs in Koraput District. As per the schedule hot cooked meal are given to the children in a in lunch with boiled eggs thrice in a week. Vegetable, soya curry etc are served to the children on other days of the week the children who are malnourished are given one packet of RASI laddu to help them overcome their nutritional deficiency. The morning snacks items like sprouted moong, chuda etc are served. This is a good incentive to the children to give mind to learn and this food intake at the AWC is instrumental in maintaining the good nutritional status of the children. A substantial number of children who were suffering from malnourishment have improved their status and have become normal by regularly taking the morning snacks and hot cooked meal at the AWC. By the end of July, 15 about and 75652 children in the age group of 3 to 6 years have benefitted under the supplementary nutrition programme. As far as severely underweight children are concerned 2812 children in the age group of 3 to 6 years have taken the benefit of the SNP In the above mentioned period

Take Home Ration

77973 children in the age group of 6months to 3 years, 32037 pregnant women and lactating mothers have been benefitted of the SNP through the Take home Ration programme. As far as severely underweight children are concerned, 6024 children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years were benefitted through the Take Home Ration (THR) progrmme.

Adolescent girls are also provided Chatua for their nutrition supplementation. Red colored packet for severely malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and 3 to 6 years , Yellow coloured for pregnant women & lactating mother, Blue for all children between 6 months to 3 years are distributed to the concerned beneficiaries twice a month. Presently in Koraput district we have 28 nos,. of SHGs who have been engaged in Chatua preparation in 15 ICDS projects.

Pre School activity under NUA ARUNIMA (New Shine) Karyakram

75652 children in the age group of 3 to 6 years are the beneficiaries of our preschool activity under Nua arunima. Under the preschool activity Action songs, storytelling, different indoor and outdoor games and activities are being conducted by AWW for cognitive development of the children. Work book for children to practise for learning of alphabets, identification of colors, body parts, plants, animals, small & big size and different other size and shapes. All Supervisor and Anganwadi workers were trained under Nua arunima for effective learning and skill enhancement for conducting

preschool activities. Designated days like Childrens' day on 14th November and Grand parents day is observed on 1st October under Nua Arunima. Parents' meeting is organized on 1st January, 1st may and 1st September every year to appraise the parents about the progress of the child with regards to learning. Songs, dance, story telling are the medium of learning under Nua Arunima that help the child to learn in a joyful atmosphere with enjoyment.

Observation of Annaprassanna Diwas

On every second Thursday of a month Annaprassanna Diwas of children who have completed 6 months of age is celebrated in the AWC. This activity is aimed at encouragement of parents for timely initiation of complementary feeding of children to prevent malnutrition after the age of 6 month. It is one of our traditional practices in the society and it was included as an activity of AWC to generate awareness and sensitize mothers and care takers for initiation of complementary feeding after 6 months of age which is of different variety, quality and quantity thus providing a balanced diet for the children. One bowl and spoon is given to the children who completed 6 months in every AWC and demonstration of a wide spectrum of foods prepared by using ingredients of locally available grains, cereals and vegetables is done.

Weekly Iron Supplementation of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

Adolescent girls between the age group of 11 years to 19 years are given weekly Iron tablet at AWC. Weekly SABLA meetings are organized to orient adolescent girls about personal & menstrual hygiene, Nutritional care to prevent future risk pregnancy. The adolescent girls are also oriented on the life skill education which helps them to cope with the pressure of dealing with the opposite sex and addresses their queries about the functioning of their own body.

Observation of Mamata Diwas (VHND)

On Tuesday or Friday MAMATA Diwas is observed in a AWC once in a month. Children who are sick and underweight are weighed on the day of Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) and given necessary treatment for the illness by the ANM. Children who need referral for higher facilities are referred by ANM. Severely Accused malnourished (SAM) are identified and referred to Nutrition Rehabilitation Center (NRC) for treatment .Nutrition counseling of pregnant women & Lactating mothers done by AWW in Mamata Diwas.

Shaktivarta

Shaktivarta programme is being implemented by the department with an aim of reducing the maternal and neo natal deaths in the district This programme is going to achieve the goal through empowerment of the community members in the village in general and the pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls in particular through generation of awareness on the different issues pertaining to maternal & neonatal health, nutrition, sanitation, water & hygiene. Shaktivarata will generate demand about the government services & facilities offered through the different schemes and link the community members with the government services through increasing their accessibility to the services. Shaktivarata is operational in all 226 Gram Panchyats of the district. This programme will follow an approach called Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) where the community members will identify and priorities of their problems regarding maternal & child health, water, sanitation & hygiene and nutrition. Then they will develop a strategy to address the problem, distribute responsibilities for execution of the activities that will solve the problem. Then they will implement the activities that will ultimately work in the direction of solving the identified problems and in the final stage people will evaluate their performance. Under this programme 20 meetings will be conducted at each Shaktivarata point which will cover about 500 populations. In every 15 days, one meeting will be conducted. These meeting will support the community members to identify & priorities the problems, develop solution, execute the activities to solve the problem and finally evaluate their performance. There are 2754 Shaktivarta points in the district spread across 15 projects. Two Gram Panchayat Facilitators are there in each GP who will facilitate the above mentioned meetings. FourBlock Co-coordinators are there in each block who will provide supportive supervision to the Gram Panchayat Facilitators. Training of the Gram Panchayat Facilitators has been complete for the first phase. The first meeting in the 20 meeting cycle has been done in 2611 out of the 2673 SV points.

MAMATA Scheme

MAMATA Scheme is one of the main schemes of Government of Odisha as a package for pregnant women under Conditional cash Benefit. All eligible mothers are to enroll under the scheme and open a bank account with zero account facility. The beneficiary will receive a total incentive of **Rs.5000/-** in four installments from October'2011 scheme was implemented in all projects. Its goals are to contribute to reducing maternal and infant mortality and to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants

Objectives

1. To provide partial wage loss compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers.
2. To increase utilization of maternal and child health services.
3. To improve mother and child care practices, especially exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants.

Target Beneficiaries

1. Pregnant women aged 19 yrs and above.
2. for the first 2 live births.
3. except Central/State Govt. or PSU employees and their wives.(age, no. of live births and employment is self certified)

PART-II

Welfare Administration

A number of schemes are under implementation for poverty alleviation and ensuring the achievement of the constitutional values of welfare in the district, both by the state government and by the Government of India. A brief outline of these schemes are given below;

1. Rural Housing

Rural Housing is a major flagship program of the Central government and State government for providing shelter to the rural poor .It is a basic necessity of human being. In the context of Koraput, Indira AwaasYojana (IAY) & Biju Pacca GharYojana (BPGY) have been implemented by the Panchayti Raj Department, Government of Odisha for providing pucca houses to the rural poor in the district. The houses are allotted to the eligible and deserving beneficiaries by selecting them in the Grama Sabha unanimously. Over a period of six years from 2013-14 to 20015-16, 29091 houses are allotted and at the time of writing this Gazetteer 22554 houses are completed.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The MGNREGA, another flagship program of the government is implemented successfully in Koraput district with the objective of "enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult

members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Also MGNREGA is to create durable assets (such as roads, canals, ponds, wells). Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. Thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, NREGA can help protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

Under this Programme, 33, 38,203 no.of mandays were generated incurring an expenditure of Rs. 6966.94 lakhs during the year 2013-14. Similarly, 46, 42,569 no of mandyas were provided to the job seekers incurring an expenditure of Rs. 6524.86 lakhs during 2014-15. Also in 2015-16 financial year, 45, 00,000 no of mandays have already been generated in the district under this Programme incurring an expenditure of Rs. 14300.00Lakhs as on 21th february'16.

2. BRGF

The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was implemented from 2007-08 to 2014-15 financial year to redress regional imbalances in development by providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows in backward districts like Koraput , to

Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing schemes.

Strengthen, to this end, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs.

Since the BRGF scheme has been de-linked by the central assistance from 2015-16, no fund has been received during the current financial year and the state government has decided to implement Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) from 2015-16 financial Year releasing Rs 29.34 Crores to Koraput district in current financial year.

SI No	Year	Allotment	Expenditure	Achievement
1	2013-14	1465.00	1285.690	87.76041
2	2014-15	1213.00	806.500	66.48805

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

OLM is the acronym for “*Odisha Livelihoods Mission*”. OLM is a registered society working under the Panchayati Raj Dept. of Govt. of

Odisha for enhancing the socio-economic condition of the rural poor through promotion of sustainable livelihoods. The society is implementing the centrally sponsored scheme of Govt. of India called “National Rural Livelihoods Mission” (NRLM). The project’s aim is to enhance social and economic status of the rural poor of all the blocks of 30 districts of Odisha through development of self-sustained and community managed institutions. The targeted poor households are mobilized into thrift and credit based Self Help Groups (SHGs), which are in turn federated into higher level institutions at cluster, GP and block level.

Key features of OLM

OLM aims at women’s empowerment through development of self sustainable institutions of women.

SHGs (Self-help groups) and their federations at the *panchayat* and block levels are strategic components of OLM’s implementation.

OLM will play a catalytic role for leveraging funds from banks and other financial institutions.

OLM will focus on sustainable livelihood promotion of the poor households through Producers Group (PG) and its higher level federation.

Components under OLM

The Odisha livelihood Mission is being implemented in the Koraput district with three major components like Social Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, and Economic Inclusion. Basically the OLM is functioning in 4 no of intensive blocks like Borigumma, Kotpad, Koraput & Laxmipur of Koraput district by providing its full-fledged support for promotion of rural livelihood.

Year	Total Allocation	Expenditure	Spending efficiency (in percent)
2012-13	703.43	344.63	48.99
2013-14	420.05	231.6	55.14
2014-15	333.57	789.53	236.69

C.C .Roads (Cement Concrete Road)

The Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha has taken initiative for construction of Cement Concrete Road in the village under CC roads Schemes in order to improve the quality of life and hygienic conditions in the villages. It has become a very popular scheme and one of the most sought after schemes in the rural areas of Koraput district particularly by improving the transportation and the communication facilities to the rural pockets. Also the scheme has benefited the tribal people by providing the intra village roads in the inaccessible pockets of Koraput district. More

emphasis has been given in the scheme for construction of intra village cement concrete roads in the villages with the objective of attaining saturation with special focus on ST/SC habitations. Within the implementation period, maximum number of CC roads were taken up in Koraput district and yet to cover remaining villages.

Scheme	Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
C.C.Road	2013-14	18,08,00,000.00	17,86,93,979	99
	2014-15	18,08,00,000.00	16,74,34,000	93
	2015-16	7,16,50,588.00	78,81,565.00	11

5. Central Finance Commission

With the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission, priority has been given to Rural Drinking Water, Rural Sanitation, maintenance of Computers, maintenance of digital database system & maintenance of G.P accounts in Koraput district.

Scheme	Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure
13 th FCA	2013-14	18,60,63,442.00	8,93,10,452.00	48
	2014-15	21,22,53,860.00	7,64,11,390.00	36

The government has recently accepted the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission which has raised the state share in the central pool of divisible taxes from 32% to 42%. This is expected to substantially increase the resources at the hands of the state government which they can plan and use as per their own requirements. Also, the 14th FC has enhanced the money that is transferred directly to the gram panchayat level, substantially. This decentralization and devolution of resources is expected to improve the planning and execution of works at the ground level.

6. State Finance Commission (SFC)

The Government in Panchayat Raj Department has allocated SFC grant to Koraput towards maintenance of roads & bridges, repair and maintenance of residential buildings/non-residential buildings, maintenance of staff quarters etc.

Scheme	Year	Allocation	Expenditure	% of expenditure
3 rd SFC	2013-14	11,82,51,592.00	7,56,81,019.00	64
	2014-15	9,24,04,982.00	4,98,98,690.00	54
	2015-16	1,87,00,000.00	5,61,000.00	3

In line with the 14th FC the 4th State Finance Commission has also increased the resources available at the panchayat level, substantially.

1. National food security Act

The National Food Security Act, or the NFSA, aims to provide all poor people of the country with assured amount of food grain supply which will be sufficient for their minimum food security. As per the Act, every poor family which meets certain poverty criteria will be eligible to get 5 Kg of wheat or rice, as per their choice, per member of the family per month. The registration process for the NFSA has been completed in the district and distribution of food grains has also started.

2. Chief Minister's relief Fund

The chief minister's relief fund is a scheme which aims at providing monetary assistance to people in great distress. The coverage of beneficiaries has been made very flexible and the district administration has been given a lot of liberty in identifying people in distress. Destitutes, widows, orphans, victims of accidents, poor patients, etc. are being provided relief under this scheme in the district.

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