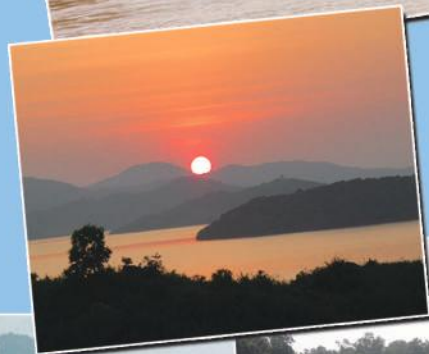




The writer has twelve years of experience in rural journalism and has covered various aspects of tribal life and culture inhabiting the Koraput region in several national news papers and magazines. He has personally visited the places before portraying it in Koraput Odyssey. Presently, he works for The Times of India.

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Satyanarayan Pattnaik

Koraput Odyssey

Koraput Odyssey

(A Journey into the Tribal Hinterland)

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Satyanarayan Pattnaik

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FOREWORD

" We Travel not to escape life
but for life not to escape us".



Over the centuries umpteen number of 'isms' based on economy (capitalism, socialism) society, (conservatism, liberalism), philosophy, (environmentalism, determinism, positivism, stoicism etc.) have been evolved. Well all these 'isms' have deliberately attempt to exclude some idea, philosophy or social construct from others and there by drawing a boundary of human organization and interactions enforcing its exclusive character.

But Tour'ism' in contrast inclusive in character, expression and also expands Human -Nature -Culture interaction sans boundary. Another radical understanding of Tourism is moving beyond boundary, it may be geographical, ideological, political and anything else one can imagine. Once such breach took place in January, 2010 when I landed in Koraput as part of my 'Bharat Darshan Tour'. Till then human created architecture were convincingly magnanimous. But after five days of stay in this enigmatically enthralling place. It was in true sense road to Damascus. Probably its magnetic effects brought me back in 2015 albeit in different capacity and purpose.

CONTENTS

This booklet "Koraput Odyssey - A journey into the Tribal Heartland" is a humble, collective and conscious effort to unravel evolving secrets of nature and expose this unknown place to unknown people.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere commendation to Sri Satyanarayan Patnaik and other contributors for bringing this booklet with shape and life. I hope there will be a continuous effort to add more about people and places of this wonderful land in the coming years.

(Jaya Kumar Venkat.IAS)
Collector & District Magistrate, Koraput

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History

Koraput as a district was established in April 1, 1936. However, situated in the eastern ghat of India, the history of Koraput goes back to 3rd Century BC and history reveals that it originally belongs to the dreaded and the valiant Atavika people. In due course of time the region was ruled by several dynasties like Satavahans, Ikshvakus, Nalas, Ganga Kings and Kings of Surya Vansha. Vir Vikrama Deo of the Surya Vansha shifted his capital from Nandapur to Jeypore in mid-17th century before the arrival of British. However, the present district headquarters town of Koraput was chosen by the British in 1870 as their headquarters for better health prospects because of its higher cool climate compared to Jeypore.

Etymology

Though there are several opinions but still the origin of the name Koraput is obscure. According to R C S Bell, the first district collector of Koraput, the name of the town is "Kora-Putti" meaning "the hamlet of the -Nux-Vomica"- tree that must at one time prevalent in the region.

However, a second opinion doing the rounds is the word Koraput is derived from "Khora"- a sect of people who still resides in the district.

Also, another theory says that, Koraput is a corrupted form of Karaka Pentho. Karaka, literally means-hail stone.

Folklore says Koraput is named after Khora Naiko-a valiant warrior of Nandapur kingdom. Owing to his faithful and meritorious service he was permitted to establish this village which was named after him as Khora Putu and later it was called as Koraput.

DEOMALI



As the road bends from National Highway-26 at Kunduli, the topography begins to change. The route enters an undulating lush green terrain as after a drive of around 20 km's the serpentine road leads to Deomali, the highest peak of Odisha.

With above 1672 meter from minimum sea level of the eastern ghat of India, Deomali is the pride of Koraput. With misty clouds around you and cold breeze piercing your body, trekking at this highest peak will give you some of the memorable moment which one would love to treasure for life.

While it will be enjoyable to walk to the summit, but one should be careful during the return journey as the track is quite slippery.

Apart from outstanding contrast of trekking in the highest peak of Odisha, also, one can get an arresting view of the Deomali range of Hills and a peep at the tribal villages situated at the foothills of Deomali.



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 60/82Kms.

GUPTESWAR



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 80/58Kms.



Tucked amidst dense forest and River Sabari, a tributary of River Kolab, flowing on the other side, Gupteswar-the cave shrine of Lord Shiva situated on a lime stone hill is a famous pilgrim site and the biggest tourist puller of the district. Devotees in thousands from Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana and Chhattisgarh throng to the cave temple, in the holy month of Sravana and on the annual Shiva Ratri festival.

As the name sounds Gupteswar means "The Hidden God" and the main cave temple with a two meter height "linga" in it is surrounded by several other small caves. The place is also popularly known as "Gupta Kedar". It is said that a tribal hunter had discovered the "Linga" inside the cave

The place is believed to have close links between first-century AD poet Kalidas. Researchers say that the ramagiri hills, which encircles the cave shrine as been described in the poet's, literally work Meghaduta.

Tribals will be seen selling minor forest produces outselling minor forest produces outside the temple. It's not advisable for a night stay at Gupteswar and to return prior to sun-set.





SABARA SRIKHETRA

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 00/22Kms.

Situated at a height of 2,900 ft above the sea level, the district headquarters town of Koraput is also identified as "Sabara Srikhetra" for the Jagannath Temple whose construction was completed in the year 1978. Constructed on a hilltop, the temple is dedicated to "Lord Jagannath". Its halls and surrounding temples, which were constructed in a phased manner, are ornate and grand in their appearance. The temple is fascinating, especially for non-Hindus who couldn't enter the Jagannath temple in Puri normally referred as "Srikhetra".



The Jagannath temple has a display of Gods of the different states of India. There's also a selection of local forms of rangoli, traditional patterns made with white and coloured powders on doorsteps. At the back of the temple is a series of apses containing statuettes of Jagannath in his various guises and costumes. One can climb steps to reach the temple or can directly take the vehicle to the parking area which is nearer to the temple.

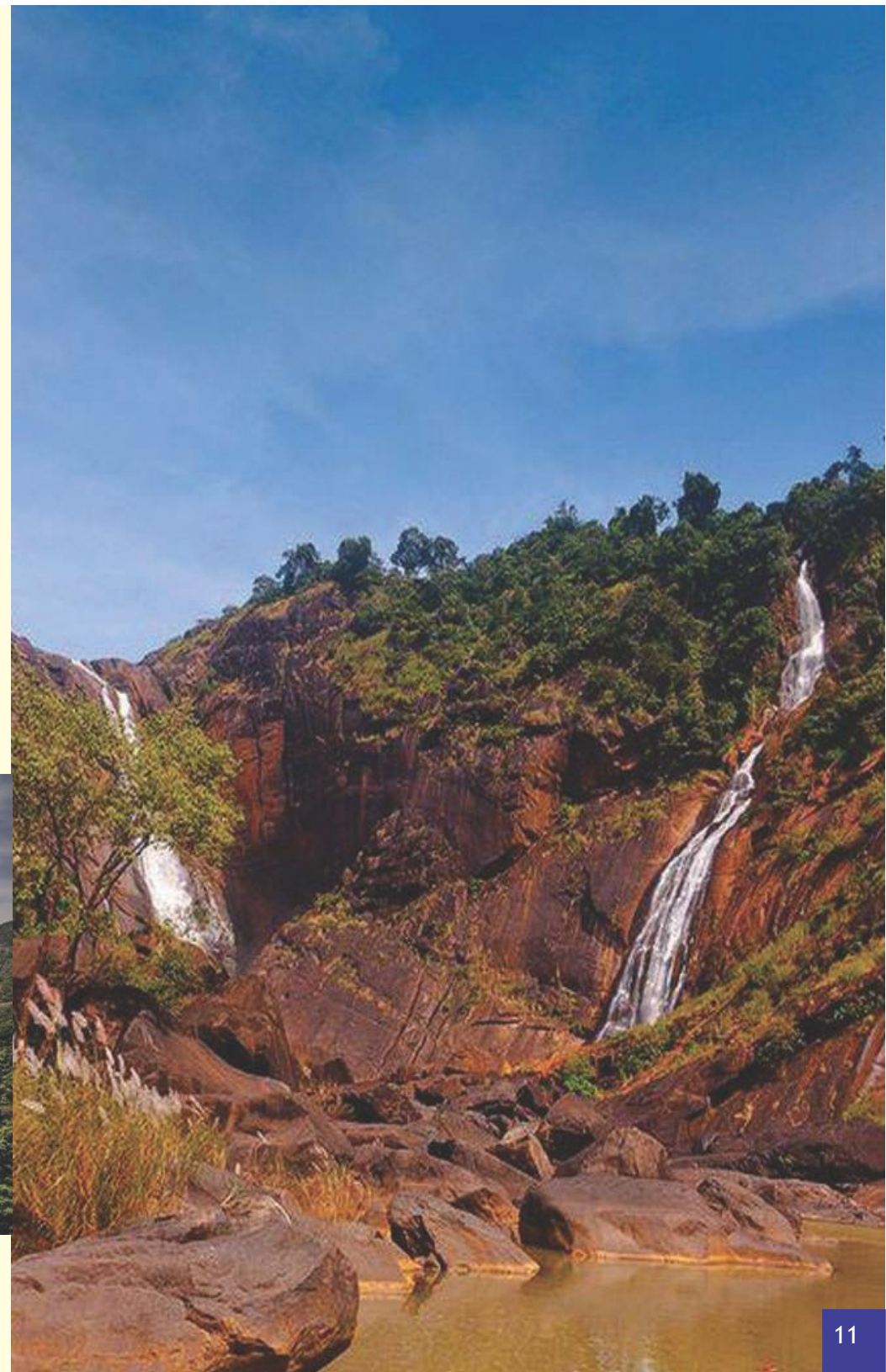
DUDUMA

Situated at an altitude of about 3000 feet above sea level, the 574 foot waterfall at Duduma is one of the alluring water falls of the state. The majestic waterfall is locally popular as Matsya Tirtha.

The fall is best seen from the top of the terrain but to get to the base of the waterfall you must descend downhill, which is risky at times. Also, a Lord Shiva temple is situated at the down hill where local villagers assembles during the annual “Shiva Ratri” festival. The fall surrounded with terrains and lush greenery makes it a perfect place for outing.



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 88/66Kms.



ONKADELI

Three kilometres away from the Duduma waterfall the small village is famous for its haat (weekly market) which sits on every Thursday. The haat attracts scores of foreign tourist as the primitive vulnerable tribal group Bonda's come here in their traditional attire for trade. The Bonda's residing in Mudulipada and Andrahal panchayats of bordering Malkangiri district comes to Onkadeli by trekking around 15 km in hilly terrain, forests and crossing small streams on each Thursday.



While prudent photographs of the Bonda's can be taken without any problem, but if you're blatant or want to pose with them then their consent is a must which often come with a request for Rs 10 or more. So, it is advisable to carry small-denomination notes while roaming around the haat. The best time to visit the haat is from 10 am to 1 pm. It is advisable to visit the haat with a professional guide. Local guides are also available at Onkadeli.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 91/69Kms.

TRIBAL MUSEUM



Situated behind the Jagannath Temple at the district headquarters town of koraput, the tribal museum provides a complete picture of tribal art and culture. Exclusive galleries on tribal jewellery, mask, attire, weapons, musical instruments and food habits, the museum promises to provide authentic information on various tribes of the region and their way of lives.



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 00/22Kms.

JEYPURE

Earlier known as "Jayapura", literally means "The City of Victory". History, royalty, power and culture are all packed in this place. The modern Jeypore town is a perfect example of culture and trade. Jeypore came to existence after the rulers of Suryavansi dynasty shifted their capital from Nandapur to Jeypore in the mid 17 th century.

While the modern town is one of the busiest trading centres of south Odisha, the palace known as "Moti Mahal", which presently houses the royal family, spread over 10 acres of land and the old



palace known as "Surya Mahal" is a testimony to the glorious past of the erstwhile Jeypore kingdom which came to an end after the abolition of zamindari system in 1951. The "Moti Mahal" was constructed after 1890 and it is said that it took 11 years to complete. Sardar Mahana Singh of Amritsar in Punjab was the contractor for the palace. However, the "Darbar Hall" was constructed in mid 1930's by a Calcutta based company.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 22/00Kms.

JAGANNATH SAGAR



Photo : Paresh Rath

The 255-year old Jagannath Sagar spreads over 67 hectare of land, which once use to fulfil the water need of Jeypore, has now a beautiful amusement park on its west bank, which has an open pandal and boating bay with stone packing on the slope.

With an amalgamated view of mountain range, temples and blue water in the backdrop, the place brings peace and solace to the viewer who can bond intimately with nature.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 22/00Kms.



Kolab



The picturesque vast reservoir of Upper-Kolab Hydro Project is an ideal place for relaxing and spending an afternoon close to the nature. Surrounded with a beautiful botanical garden with over 200 varieties of flowering plant, it has been attracting people for weekend picnic and provides an opportunity to get connected with the nature. On arrival of winter, each year, Siberian Crane in thousands comes to Kolab reservoir.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 20/20Kms.



NANDAPUR



The erstwhile capital of Jeypore Estate ruled by the Suryavansi Kings, Nandapur speaks volumes on the rich cultural heritage of the region. While the Batrisa Sinhasan (thirty-two steps to the throne), linked with the fabled throne of King Vikramaditya of Ujjain) has been a major crowd puller of the area, the 1.8 metre red image of Ganesh idol at the Ganesh temple and the Sarbaeswar shrine in Odishan style will really amaze you. If that is not enough then the Rani Duduma water fall, situated just a kilometre away from Nandapur, will leave you awestruck. The waters fall in steps, forms a pool and then again falls results in a truly stunning view.



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 45/67Kms.



Subai



Subai, a roadside village situated between Semiliguda and Nandapur with remains of a Jain Monastery of the medieval period indicates the village's strong association with the Jainism. Researchers say that the Jaina monument of Subai might have been constructed before 750 A.D. Each of the shrines has slabs carved with Jain Tirthankara and Sasanadevi figures with identifying marks below the thrones. There are eight Rasabhanatha images seated in yogashana posture and one image each of Mahavira, Chakresvari and Rohini in the Jaina temple premises. However, owing to long exposures to weather the images have lost its sharp features and partially damaged. People belonging to Goudo community worships at the Jaina temples.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 34/66Kms.

Gulmi

Situated bordering to Chhattisgarh, the Kolab River forming a whirlpool at Gulmi amidst serenity can stun you to a surreal world. The astonishing beauty, rocky River bank of this beautiful place of Koraput will make your journey a memorable. The extraordinary beauty and fairly untouched environment can beat any amount of stress that you had prior to your visit.

Also, there is a watch tower facilitating you to behold the entire beauty of the picturesque place from a higher vantage point which would truly make for an unforgettable experience.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 100/88Kms.



SUNABEDA



With the establishment of the engine division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in mid-sixties, a beautiful township has been developed at Sunabeda situated on the National Highway (NH) - 26 leading towards bordering Andhra Pradesh. The Sunabeda unit of HAL is famous for manufacturing MIG fighter planes and Sukhoi aircrafts used by the Indian Air Force.

Apart from a deer park situated inside the township, the Biju Patnaik museum of HAL situated adjacent to the NH showcases the history and achievements of the navratna public sector unit.

Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 18/40Kms.

DUMURIPUT

Deemed to be the tallest kneeling Hanuman statue of Odisha, it is situated at the Shree Ram Temple of Dumuriput, which lies at a distance of about 12 km from Koraput on NH-26. Given its gigantism, the place has always attracted tourists.



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore : 12/34Kms.



DAMANJODI

Tribals are worshippers of nature and their gods and goddesses are always endorsed to various natural objects. "Maa Kantabausini", (thorn-bamboo grove) situated inside Nalco township in Damanjodi is no less exception to it.

Since ages the bamboo grove is worshipped by the tribals as "Kantabausini Devi". However, unlike other Hindu temples, neither any temple structure has been constructed nor any idol has been installed inside it. Also, no fences have been constructed for the bamboo grove.



Distance from Koraput/Jeypore: 40/60 kms.

Though after the establishment of the Nalco, Asia's biggest alumina complex in early 80's, modernity has drastically changed the place, but the "Maa Kantabausini" shrine has remained untouched from the onslaught of modernity and the tribals have maintained its primitive appearance. Except, the bamboo forest at "Maa Kantabausini", there are no other bamboo trees in entire Panchpatmali Hill, which encircles the region.



Believed to be Odisha's tallest statue at 108 feet and nine inches high, idol of Hanuman (the monkey God) is situated inside Nalco Township in Damanjodi. Given its gigantism, it would not be out of place to say that monkeys will be omnipresent in this famous tourist destination.

KECHALA

After travelling around 10 km in waterway Pondi ferry point near Koraput town one can discover himself at the enthralling Kechala besides Kolab reservoir. There is a copper plate which reveals that the village had been granted to one Narasingha Mishra by the then Maharaja Krishna Dev on the occasion of the solar eclipse on September 24, 1620.

Jain relics found in the place speak volume of impact of Jainism in the area in the medieval period. A 30 feet high Jain temple with images of Thirthankars identified as Resavanath, Mahavir Jain, Ambika Devi, Jakhya and Jakhyani indicates that Kechana was a seat of Jainism.

One has to hire a private motorboat to reach Kechala as the motor boat pressed to service by the tourism department is lying defunct.



KORAPUT-RAYAGADA RAILWAY JOURNEY

A journey from Rayagada to Koraput by train is like a visit to a hill station. The crisp and cool breeze blowing through the window, clouds shuttling from one mountain to another through tunnels is an experience every person will remember.

As the train chugs along the 173-km-long route in the district and covers as many as 38 tunnels at regular intervals, the whole stretch provides one of the most fascinating and enjoyable



journeys. While coming across the 12 stations on its route, the train leapfrogs gorges and ravines lumbering over bridges.

Small railway stations nestling between mountains will be witnessed along the route. The train snaking over the curves, entering the tunnels with smoke billowing out provides a glorious picture. The tunnels have a depth of 60 meter, sharp curvatures up to five degrees and steep gradients.

Malliguda



Distance from Koraput/Jeyore : 57/35Kms.

India's highest broad gauge railway tunnel is situated at the small village of Malliguda, a favourite place for weekend picnic and to unwind from tiring urban life .



HANDICRAFTS



Terracotta works



Natural is the best way to go, they say. And this is true of the dyes that colour your clothes as well. They do not use any synthetic or artificial dyes, but the colours of their garments are as bright and attractive, if not more, than those made by any reputed garment company. The saris, dress materials and towels spun by the "Mirgan" weaves of Kotpad is dyed by colors prepared by mixing the strangest of things-castor oil, iron dust, ash, cow-dung, root of a plant called "all, molasses and various wild fruits and nuts. These artists have been nationally awarded on various occasions for their artistic work.

Apart from the Mirgin weavers, the handicrafts of chitrakar community of Jeypore who prepares beautiful toy from cow-dung and the terracota works of potters of Gira will force you to decorate your home with the Koraput's handicrafts.

Toys made from Cow-dung



FAIR & FESTIVALS

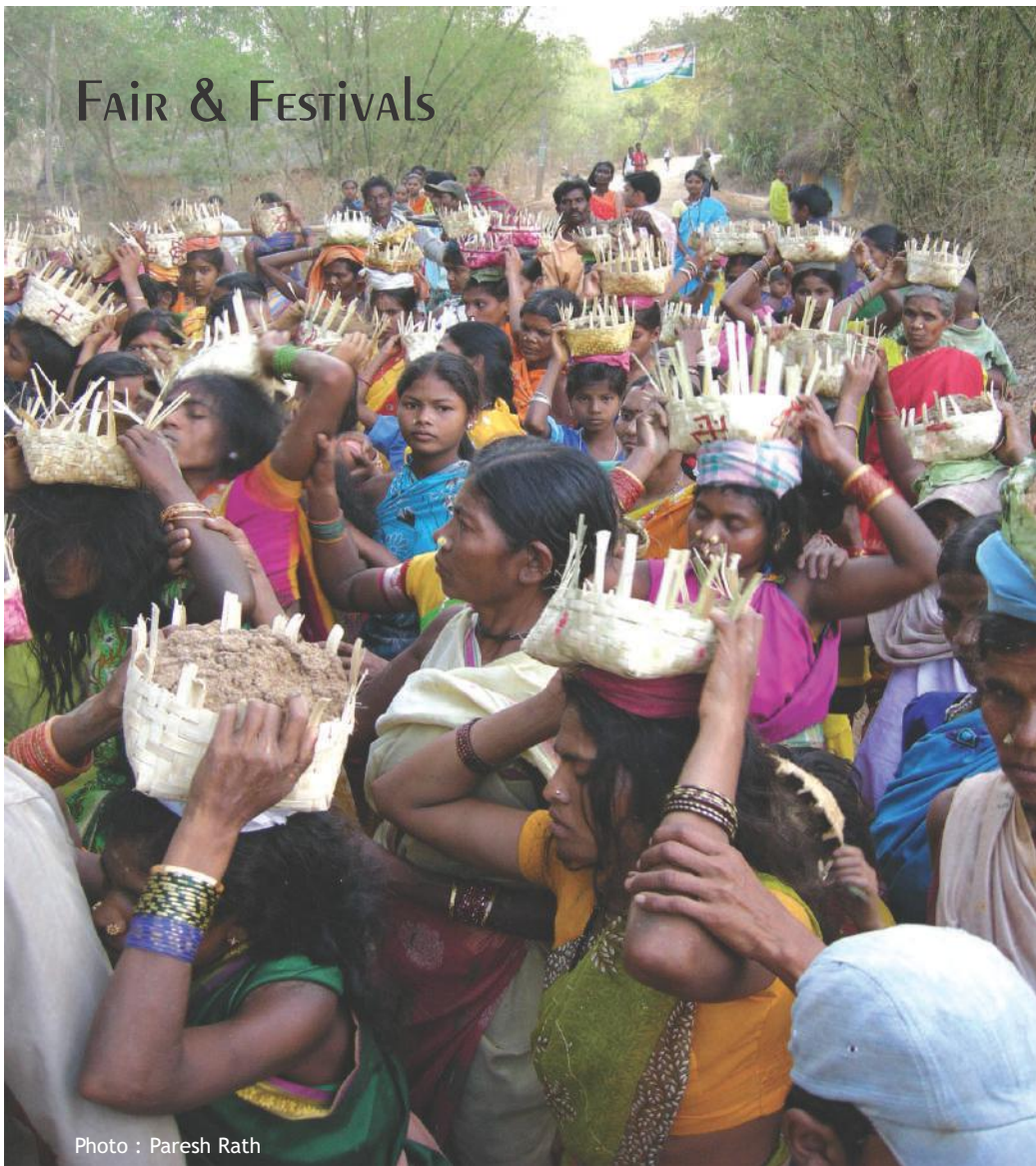


Photo : Paresh Rath

The Koraput tribal festivals possess a distinctive quality of their own, totally different from the regular urban festivals happenings each other day. The much-talked tribal festivals are Bali Jatra (Feb-Mar), Chaitra Parab (April-May) and Push Punei (Jan-Feb). During these festivals, the tribal groups wear their traditional attire, jewellery and follow their long-established dance forms. The vibrating rhythms created by their traditional instruments in some far-off jungles and

mountains, makes it all the more interesting. These tribal festivals are celebrated with a view to appease the presiding deities of the tribes.

Also, the state-level annual cultural extravaganza showcasing the best of tribal art and culture is organized by the District Council of Culture every year in the month of November-December. Apart from providing a display place for the local artists, the festival provides a platform to different types of folk and tribal dances from across the country. A five-day Pallishree Mela is also being organised at the festival ground where a variety of handicrafts are displayed. A must watch festival, if you are in Koraput at the time of Parab.



RATH YATRA



KORAPUT

Come to Koraput during Rath Yatra and you will be drenched in the tribal style in which the festival is celebrated. While in their customary attire tribal groups perform their traditional dances, a tribal conducts the ritual of chhera pahanra (ceremonial cleaning of the chariot), which is conducted by Gajapati King of Puri at the Rath Yatra in Puri.

The practise of a tribal doing the chhera pahanra has been adopted since the first Rath Yatra, which was celebrated on July 12, 1972. Temple record says a man from the crowd was invited to perform the ritual during the first Rath Yatra and later it was known that he was a village head and from the Sabara community. Since then the practise of a tribal performing chhera pahanra continues.

A sea of tribal devotees from far-flung villages descends at Koraput during the Rath Yatra. Prior to the Rath Yatra special invitations are sent to the villages. On the day of pulling the chariot, the tribal groups perform dance near the chariot as it moves. On the concluding day of the nine-day festival, the tribal chiefs of different villages are felicitated with presentation of Sirpa (a head gear). Also, the tribals assist in various temple chores from preparing "Prasad" to cleaning the temple premises.



JEYPORE

Once celebrated in Royal style, the Rath Yatra of Jeypore has its own identity. While the chariot of Jagannath is pulled across the world on the day of Rath Yatra, it is done the next day at Jeypore. But all other customs like Pahandi and Chhera Pahanra are completed on the first day itself. There are no historical facts in support of this practice all right, but a number of "fictions" have evolved over the years.

It is said earlier King's palace was located at Puranagada instead of the present Jeypore. Thus, the Car festival was also observed at Puranagada and "bethias" or bonded labourers were engaged to pull the chariot.

After the palace was shifted to Jeypore, the festival was observed both at Jeypore and Puranagada. The bethias used to come to Jeypore to pull the chariot after completing chariot-pulling at Puranagada. The tradition of engaging bethias was abandoned within few years of abolition of the Zamindari system in 1951.

Some others are of the view that an unfortunate incident in the royal family on Rath Yatra day gives rise to this tradition. At Jeypore, even the ratha is designed like a Mukhasala instead of the Rekhadeula design, adhered to in all other temples.

Earlier, the height of the chariot used to be 60 ft with 16 wheels and 60 meters of rope made from a plant was used to pull the chariot. Now, though the design of the chariot has been preserved, its height has been reduced to 35 ft with eight wheels.

JEYPURE DUSSEHRA



Worshipping "lathis" or sacred bamboos during the Dussehra festival is a unique aspect of Jeypore dussehra celebrations. These sacred bamboos are worshipped in the village altars throughout the year for the prosperity of the people.

The Jeypore king used to appoint village headman who were known as pujharis (priests). These priests collected land and forest revenue and gift those to the king every Dussehra.

These tribal heads from Bhumiya, Gadava, Paraja, Soura, Bhatra, Gond and their sub-sects used to take out a procession carrying the "lathis" from their village altars and walk barefoot to Jeypore for the Dussehra celebrations.

Some tribal heads walked more than a month through the hilly terrain to reach Jeypore. They also carried small idols of Goddess Durga in a palanquin and played their traditional musical instruments during the journey.

They usually reached Jeypore on Asthami and handed over the revenue collected by them and the gifts to the king. The king organised a special Raj Bhet for them before Vijaya Dasami.

After the Dussehra celebrations, the tribals used to return to their villages with the "lathis" and worshipped it throughout the year. But after the abolition of zamindari system, the palace distanced itself from the Dussehra celebrations but the tradition of "lathis" coming to Jeypore still exists.



DHEMSA DANCE



Youngsters forming serpentine chains with hands clubbed on waists and shoulders and dancing to the tune of traditional musical instruments is a common feature in any tribal village of Koraput.

This special form of dance is known as "Dhemsa", a unique form of folk dance having certain characteristics. It is unique in composition, style, rhythm, body language, traditional costumes, hairstyle and foot stepping.

It is an age-old dance form of the tribals in Koraput district. It is popular among the Paraja, Gadabas, Bhumias, Bhotras and Kondh communities. It is not only performed on festive occasions in tribal villages, but also a method of relaxation for tribals after a hard day's work. The importance of the dance form in the life of the tribals can be easily understood by the fact that almost every tribal village has a "Dhemsa" troupe and every individual takes part in it.

ARTISTS AT HOME

Tribals in Odisha's Koraput district collect different kinds of soils like red and black, white sand and cow-dung to paint homes. After collecting various types of soils from the nearby hillocks, forest and streams, they mix it with water to liquefy it. Then this colour is boiled with bark to mango, amla and harida plants to increase its life. Seldom do they mix two colors to prepare a new shade. They use these colors judiciously to create distinct patterns. While the water made up of cow dung is used to wipe the floor of the home, the black colour is usually used on the borders of the wall and veranda. The paint made up of white and red soils are used on the walls and beautiful pictures are painted on the walls and floors giving the house an attractive look.



Weekly Markets



No visit to Koraput is complete without a visit to a local haat (weekly market) which is the heart of the village economy. These haats, which sit at regular interval of seven days at particular places, offers a peek into the social-economic life of these people.

Villagers trek several kilometres to reach the haats. The products are all very earthy, endemic to rural living with a few factory products. Foreign tourists lap up the forest products and liquor. It is not a place of mere marketing. It provides scope for

recreation and social interaction. Tribals exchange information about family, marriages and festivals. In short it's a meeting place for exchanging news and views.

The district hosts over 50 haats in a week. While Ramagri and Boipariguda haats are famous for rare forest products, the haat of Onkadeli is a huge draw with foreign tourist and the Kunduli haat of Pottangi block is famous for its vegetable trading.



BAMBOO CRAFT of DURUA TRIBE



Photo : Paresh Rath

If you thought that bamboo is best used by people from Assam and Arunchal Pradesh in the North-East, think twice. For, a visit to the world of Durua community may change your view.

From their houses to boundary walls, cradles to the baskets for hens-almost every household product in a Durua family is made of bamboo. The Duruas make about 50 products from bamboo. The community resides at several villages under Boipariguda block of the district.

HOME-BREWED LIQUOR

They just can't say no to liquor. Neither can you when you visit their homes. For the Koraput tribals, home-made liquor is an integral part of their lives. Almost every tribal household prepares liquor from various locally available fruits, rice, ragi, cashew fruit, mohula and sugarcane. The significance of the liquor in tribal's life can be best judged from the fact that they offer it to their deities as a token of their reverence. Also, during marriages, containers filled with liquor are given in dowry.



Dried bottle gourd used to store Home-Brewed Liquor

ABOUT KORAPUT

Area	: 8807 Sq.Km
Latitude	: 17. 4 degree to 20. 7 North.
Longitude	: 81 24 degree to 84. 2 East.
Altitude	: 2900 ft above sea level
Boundaries	: Nabarangpur district (on the extreme North), Bastar district of Chhattisgarh (West), Malkangiri district (South) and Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh (East).
Main Tribes	: Gadaba, Paraja, Kondha & Bhatra
Population	: 13, 79,647
Rainfall	: 1505.8 mm (Average)
Minimum Temp	: 10.0 Celsius
Maximum Temp	: 38.0 Celsius
Language Spoken	: Tribal languages, Odia, Telegu, Hindi and English.
Season to visit	: August to March .
Clothing	: Heavy woollen in winter and cotton in summer.
Website	: www.koraput.nic.in



Photo : Paresh Rath

KORAPUT LIES AT

- 499 km from Bhubaneswar,
- 115 km from Jagdalpur in Chhattisgarh,
- 202 km from Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.



MAIN POINTS OF ENTRY



By Air: Nearest airport is at Vishakapatnam in Andhra Pradesh which is 202 Km away from Koraput. There are frequent buses belonging to Odisha and Andhra Pradesh government plies between Vishakapatnam and Koraput. Also, shared taxis are available from Vishakapatnam to Koraput and taxi fares are negotiable.



By Train: Hirakhand Express (Train No 18447/8) from Bhubaneswar to Jagdalpur via Koraput plies on all weekdays. The train departs Bhubaneswar station at 20:25 hrs and its arrival time at Koraput is 9:40 hrs. Total-678 kms.

Samaleshwari Express (Train No-18005/6) from Howrah Junction to Jagdalpur via Koraput plies on all weekdays. The train departs Howrah station at 21:30 hrs and its arrival time at Koraput is 19:25 hrs. Total-1057 kms.



By Road: AC, non-AC, sleeper, semi-sleeper buses-AC buses (both private and state-run) leaves from Barmunda bus-stand of Bhubaneswar in evening. The last private bus for Koraput leaves at 8:45 pm from Bhubaneswar.

ACCOMMODATION AT KORAPUT



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9. Hot Water



TARIFF

Double Room Non. A/c	599/-
Double Room A/c	799/-
Deluxe Suit	1199/-
Guest Charges :	
Non. A/c	200/-
A/c	300/-

Jeypore Road, NH-26, Koraput
 Tel.: 9439009761, 9439009767,
 06852-251228/29

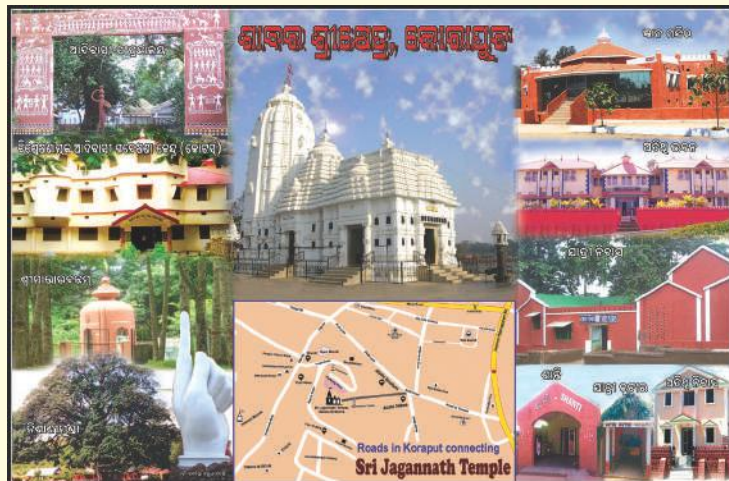


ATITHI BHAWAN

Jagannath Temple Square, Koraput

Ph : 06852 250610, 251688 (Fax)

E-mail: atithibhawan@hotmail.com, atithibhaban@gmail.com



TARIFF

Atithi Bhawan	- Double Room A/c	600/-
	- Double Room Non. A/c	300/-
Atithi Nivas	- Single Room	180/-
Shanti	- Double Room Non. A/c	300/-
Yatri Nivas	- Double Room Non. A/c	200/-
Yatri Kutira	- Double Room Non. A/c	100/-

ACCOMMODATION AT SEMILIGUDA

HOTEL LEMON CASTLE

Main Road, OCC Nagar, SEMILIGUDA

Ph : 06853-226001, Fax : 06853-226002

E-mail: lemoncastle@gmail.com, Website: www.lemoncastle.com

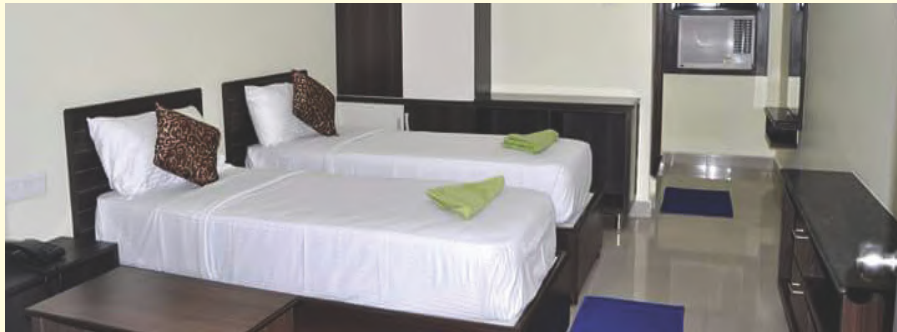


HOTEL APPLE VILLA

Main Road, SEMILIGUDA

Ph : 06853-225225, 225835

E-mail: Info@applevillasemilliguda.com, Website:www.applevillasemilliguda.com



HOTEL SRIRAM

Main Road, SEMILIGUDA

Ph.: 06853-225388, 225598, 225611



TARIFF :

Single Deluxe Room 350/-

Double Deluxe Room 500/-

Double Deluxe Room 800/-

Suite 999/-



HOTEL SHAILA NIBAS

Nandapur Road, Semiliguda

Ph : 06853-225507, Mobile : 9437433418

Feel like home



TARIFF :

Double Deluxe Room	-	350/-
Single Deluxe Room	-	250/-

ACCOMMODATION AT JEYPORE

THE HOTEL APSARA

VIP Lane, J.J. Temple Road, JEYPORE - 764001

Ph : 06854-231273, 232272, 231555, Fax : 06854-231263

E-mail: hotelapsarajyp@gmail.com, www.hotelapsara.co.in



HOTEL MOUNT VALLEY

N.H-26, Near New Bus Stand, JEYPORE - 764001,
TEL.: 7873730078



Facilities:

1. 24 hours Hot and Cold Water
2. Luxurious and Spacious Rooms
3. Room Service
4. Home-made Lunch and Dinner Thali
5. Travel Agency



HOTEL MADHUMATI

N.K.T. Road, JEYPORE - 764001, TEL.: 06854-241377



HOTEL SAI KRISHNA

M.G. Road, JEYPORE - 764001

Ph : 230253,54,55, Fax : 230254

E-mail:Info@hotelsaikrishna.co.in, www.hotelsaikrishna.com



FACILITIES :

Architecturally Designed and taste fully decorated rooms equipped with super taje key system, shower, direct dial telephone, individual thermostate control for airconditioning, colour TV with all popular satellite channels, Capsule lift.

SERVICES :

18 hrs. room service, Doctor on call, safe deposit lockers, laundry with same day delivery, in house parking facilities, in house power generator, travel desk, 24 hrs. hot water.

DINING :

Yamuna : A fully Air-conditioned multi-Cuisine restaurant serving Indian, Chinise and Continental cuisine at * Magnum level.

Radhika : A fully Air-conditioned a specialist restuarent serving traditional south-indian vegetarian dishes.

* Lobby level

Krishna : A fully Air-conditioned multi-cuisine Bar & Restaurant.

CONFERENCE & BANQUET FACILITIES

SUDHARMA : Special Designed for conference gathering & get together etc., * 4th Floor, 100 - 150 pax.

Jeypore Height - Roof Top Terras garden ideal for Receptions and get together 300 - 400 pax.

ROOM	TARIFF
Suit Room	999/-
Delux A/c.	800/-
Double Delux	500/-
Triple bed	600/-
Double Room	400/-
Single Delux	350/-
Single Room	300/-
Extra Person	A/C 100/- Non A/c. 50/-

Hotel Hello Jeypore
East Octori Check Post

Ph : 231127, 230900, 230905
E-mail:hellojeypore@rediffmail.com
www.hotelhellojeypore.com

Mani Kishna
M.G.Road, R.K. Tower

Ph : 233639, 233339
Fax : 231139
E-mail:manikrishna_hotels@yahoo.com/
info@hotelmanikrishna.com

Hotel Princess
Near Govt. Bus Stand

Ph : 230197/871/027

Hotel 180 Degree
Bell Road

Ph : 240012, 241180

ACCOMMODATION AT MACHKUNDA

Desia Cottage

Ph : 9437023656



Tip : If you desire to explore Koraput then plan for a stay and budget for at least of three days.

Accredited Tour Guides of Koraput

Niranjan Tripathy	Cell : 9937712040
Manoj Kumar Naik	Cell : 9777489441
Sarat Kumar Routray	Cell : 9437187026

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Koraput (Code-06852).

District Collector	- 250700 (o), 250255 (R)
DIG (South-Western Range),	- 251711
Superintendent of Police	- 250901(o)
Government Hospital	- 251222
District Tourist Officer	- 250318
District Culture Officer	- 250298

Don't Leave Home Without...

Valid Identity Proof.

Woolen cloths while visiting in winter.

Sleep proof shoes essential as essential for trekking and visiting waterfalls.

Sunglasses

A note of sorry and gratitude

Despite all our efforts to make the book error free, there is every possibility of printing mistake/mistakes due to oversight or lack of timely information. We look forward to overcome all the shortfalls of the book, if any. Therefore, we request and expect from all our readers to inform us/bring the shortfalls to our notice, which will help us to make the next edition of this book better and error free. We also expect valuable suggestions to make the next edition of this book far better and error free.