

ODISHA REFERENCE ANNUAL - 2014



**Information & Public Relations Department
Government of Odisha
Bhubaneswar**

COVER PAGE ILLUSTRATION

Front Cover :

- ❑ Lord Jagannath & the temple in the background - Puri
- ❑ Breakfast Island : The smallest Island of Asia - Chilika
- ❑ Applique Work - Pipili
- ❑ Barabati Fort - Cuttack
- ❑ Silver Filigree Work - Cuttack
- ❑ Odissi Danseuse, Ms. Sujata Mohapatra

Back Cover :

- ❑ Pattachitra - Raghurajpur, Puri
- ❑ "Konark Horse" - Symbolising 'Discipline, Strength and Progress' adopted as the State Emblem.
- ❑ The Exquisite Sambalpuri Handloom

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Dr. S.C. Jamir
Hon'ble Governor of Odisha

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Odisha is bringing out the **Odisha Reference Annual-2014**.

This compilation, brought out every year, is a storehouse of valuable information; which will benefit all who want to know something about Odisha. New category of information should be included, like district wise economic indicators - both agricultural and industrial.

I send my best wishes to the Editors.

I wish the endeavour all success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S.C. Jamir', written in a cursive style.

(S.C. Jamir)



Shri Naveen Patnaik
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Information & Public Relations Department is bringing out **Odisha Reference Annual-2014**.

Odisha offers numerous inimitable features in the form of its history, geography, art and and culture. The state has initiated formidable development strategies to bring about a turn around in socio-economic fronts. Researchers, Scholars, Planners, Administrators, Investors, Tourists as well as general public look for information on Odisha as it has turned to be an attractive destination. I believe the publication of Odisha Reference Annual-2014 carrying many vital information and facts on Odisha will be immensely helpful to its readers.

I congratulate the team involved in conceptualizing this publication and wish great success.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Naveen Patnaik'. The signature is stylized and fluid.

(NAVEEN PATNAIK)



Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak

Minister, Health & Family Welfare, Information & Public Relations,
Government of Odisha

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that the new edition of Odisha Reference Annual-2014 is being published with updated information.

Odisha - a gifted land endowed with abundant natural resources, flora and fauna, long stretched of seashore and bounty of panoramic scene. Sites of historical importance dotted throughout the State keeps enough potentialities of tourist attraction. Events of freedom struggle in Odisha uphold the spirit of patriotism of our leaders outshine at national level. A new sun shine has been witnessed in the economic growth of the State in recent time paving towards a progressive State with opening up a new chapter in the fields of investment, creation of avenues for employment and resource mobilization. The glorious past has been the source of inspiration to make Odisha a vibrant State ahead.

'Odisha Reference Annual', a valued document, incorporates useful facts and figures collected from various sources with updated information suitable for the use of students, teachers, academicians, research scholars as well as general public.

I wish the voluminous publication all success.

Atanu.
8-8-14.

(Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak)



Shri Gokul Chandra Pati, I.A.S.
Chief Secretary
Government of Odisha

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Information & Public Relations Department is bringing out Odisha Reference Annual, 2014 for dissemination of information about the State. Information is power and an informed citizenry is the strength of a vibrant democracy. This annual publication is intended to be a ready reference with regard to the State's resource endowment, its history and culture as well as its contemporary developments.

I appreciate the Officers of I. & P.R. Department and Editorial Board for their efforts to bring out this publication and wish the publication all success.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, dated 4.8.2014.

(Gokul Chandra Pati)



Shri Madhusudan Padhi, I.A.S.
Commissioner-cum- Secretary
Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer
Welfare, Information & Public Relations
Odisha, Bhubaneswar

MESSAGE

Information is power. Information is transformed into resources which is effectively used for various purposes. It has assumed more importance in present-day knowledge society where dissemination of information is vital to accelerate the process. The advent of ICT tools have revolutionised the mode of communication. Still the print media has relevance with some advantages associated with it.

Odisha, a wonderful land of fascinating beauty, is known for its ancient glory and modern endeavour. The State has a rich heritage and vibrant future. Odisha, being a high performing State of India has drawn global attention in various sectors.

The State needs to be profiled and presented in right perspective and **Odisha Reference Annual** is a right step in that direction.

I hope the book will be appreciated and accepted by all.


(**Madhusudan Padhi**)



Shri Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, OAS (SAG)
Director
Information & Public Relations Department
Government of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

MESSAGE

I am fortunate enough to be a part of the dedicated team of officers and officials who have left no stone unturned for compilation of information for “**Odisha Reference Annual-2014**”.

This Reference Annual is a repository of information ranging from Demography, History and Culture of Odisha to various welfare schemes for the people of the State besides other valuable information as well.

I sincerely hope and believe this book will be very useful for the students, researchers and general public interested to know about Odisha. Although all efforts have been made to make this publication error free, we would like our esteemed readers to bring any error or omission that might have crept into the pages inadvertently to our notice for rectifying the same.

A well informed society is best suited to development, growth, prosperity and peaceful co-existence. The Odisha Reference Annual - 2014 is a sincere attempt in that direction.


(Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra)

INVOCATION



DASHAVATAR (TEN INCARNATIONS)



DASAVATARA FROM JAYADEV'S GITAGOVINDA

PRALAYA PAYODHI JALE
DHRUTAVANASIVEDAM
VIHITA-BAHITRA-
CHARITRAMAKHEDAM
KESHABA DHRUTA MINA SHARIRA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (1)

KSHITIRATI VIPULATARE
TABA TISHTATI PRUSHTHE
DHARANIDHARANAKINA
CHAKRAGARISTHE
KESHABA DHRUTA KACHHAPA RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (2)

BASATI DASHANIKHARE
DHARANI TABA LAGNA
SHASHINI KALANKAKALEVA NIMAGNA
KESHABA DHRUTA SHUKARA RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (3)

TABA KARA KAMALA BARE
NAKHAMDBHUTA SHRUNGAAM
DALITA HIRANYAKASHIPU
TANU BHRUNGAM
KESHABA DHRUTA NARAHARI RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (4)

CHHALAYASI VIKRAMENA
BALIMDBHUTAVAMANA
PADA NAKHA NIRAJANITA JANA PAVANA
KESHABA DHRUTA VAMANA RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (5)

KSHATRIYARUDHIRAMAYE
JAGADAPAGATA PAPAM
SNAPAYASI PAYASI
SHAMITA BHABA TAPAM
KESHABA DHRUTA BHRUGUPATI RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (6)

BITARASI DIKHYURANE
DIGPATI KAMANIYAM
DASAMUKHA MOULI BALIM RAMANIYAM
KESHABA DHRUTA RAMA SHARIRA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (7)

BAHASI BAPUSHI BISHADE
BASANAM JALADAVAM
HALA HATI BHITA MILITA JAMUNAVAM
KESHABA DHRUTA HALADHARA RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (8)

NINDASI JAGNAVIDHE RAHAHA SHRUTI JATAM
SADAYA HRUDAYA DARSHITA PASHUGHATAM
KESHABA DHRUTA BUDDHA SHARIRA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (9)

MLECHHANIVAHA NIDHANE KALAYASI KARAVALAM
DHUMAKETUMIVA KIMAPI KARAVALAM
KESHABA DHRUTA KALKI SHARIRA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (10)

SHRI JAYADEVA KABERIDA
MUDITAMUDARAM
SHRUNU SHUVADAM
SUKHADAM BHABA SARAM
KESHABA DHRUTA DASA VIDHA RUPA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (11)

VEDANUDHHARATE JAGANTI
BAHATE BHUGOLAMUDVIBHRATE
DAITYAN DARAYATE VALIM
CHHALAYATE KSHATRAKSHYAM KURBATE
POULASTYAM JAYATE HALAM
KALAYATE KARUNYA MATANVATE
MLECHHAN MURCHHAYATE
DASHA KRUTI KRUTE KRUSHNAYA
TUBHYAM NAMAH. (12)

SHREE SHREE JAGANNATHASTAKAM

Shri Shankaracharya



KADACHIT KALINDITATAVIPINA - SANGEETA KARABO
MUDAVIRI - NARI - VADANA KAMALA SWADA - MADHUPAH
RAMA - SHAMBHUR BRAHMASURAPATI GANESHARCHITAPADO
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (1)

BHUJE SABYE VENUM SHIRASI SIKHIPUCHHAM KATITATE
DUKULAM NETRANTE SAHACHARA KATAKHYAM - VIDADHATE
SADA SHRIMAD VRUNDAVANA BASATI LILA - PARICHAYO
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (2)

MAHAMBODHESTIRE KANAKARUCHIRE NILASIKHARE
VASAN PRASADANTE SAHAJA VALABHADRENA VALINA
SUBHADRA MADHYASTHAH SAKALA SURASEVA VASARADO
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANA PATHA GAMI BHABATU ME (3)

KRUPAPARABARAH SAJALA JALADASRENI RUCHIRO
RAMAVANIRAMAH SPURADAMALAPADMAKHYAN MUKHOUH
SURENDREI RARAADHYAH SHRUTIGANASIKHA GITA CHARITO
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (4)

RATHARUDHO GACHHAN PATHI MILITA BHUDEVAPATALEIH
STUTI PRADURBHAVAM PRATIPADA MUPAKARNYA SADAYEH
DAYA SINDHUR BANDHUH SAKALA JAGATAM SINDHUSUTAYAH
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (5)

PARAMBRAHMA PIDAH KUVALAYADALOTPHULLANAYANO
NIBASI NILADRAU NIHITA CHARANOANANTASIRASI
RASANANDO RADHASARASABA PURALINGANASUKHO
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (6)

NA BAI JACHE RAJYAM NA CHA KANAKA MANIKYA BIBHAVAM
NA JACHEAHAM RAMYAM SAKALA JANA KAMYAM BARA BADHUM
SADA KALE KALE PRAMATHAPATINA GITA CHARITO
JAGANNATHAH SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (7)

HARATWAM SANSARAM DRUTATARA MASARAM SURAPATE
HARATWAM PAPANAM BITATIMAPARANG JADAVAPATE
AHO DINANATHO NIHITAMACHALAM NISCHATA PADAM
JAGANNATHA SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (8)

JAGANNATHASTAKAM PUNYAM JAHA PATHET PRAYATAA SHUCHIH
SARBA PAPA VISUDHATMA VISHNULOKAM SA GACHHATI (9)



ADHARAPANA LAGI

(After the strenuous Bahuda Yatra, the deities are offered the most refreshing drink, famed as “Adharapana” in a huge earthen container that almost touches the lips of the deities)

GENESIS



STATE EMBLEM

No. 20634-IE.-1/64-Pol.

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

HOME DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

The 3rd August 1964

SUBJECT—State Emblem

The question of adopting a separate State Emblem for this State in place of “Ashok Pillar” was under consideration of Government. On the advice of the Sub-committee appointed by the Council of Ministers it was decided to adopt the design of the “Konark Horse” symbolizing discipline, strength and progress as the State Emblem.

The final design approved as the State Emblem for Orissa is imprinted below :—



By order of the Governor

AMAR SINGH

Additional Secretary to Government

BANDE UTKALA JANANI

Kantakabi Laxmikanta Mohapatra

BANDE UTKALA JANANI
CHARU HASAMAYI CHARU BHASAMAYI
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

ବନ୍ଦେ ଉତ୍କଳ ଜନନୀ
ଚାରୁହାସମୟୀ ଚାରୁ ଭାଷମୟୀ,
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ।

PUTA-PAYODHI-BIDHAUTA-SHARIRA
TALA-TAMALA-SUSOBHITA-TIRA
SHUBHRA TATINIKULA-SHIKARA-SHAMIRA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

ପୁତ-ପୟୋଧି-ବିଧୌତ-ଶରୀରା,
ତାଳତମାଳ-ସୁଶୋଭିତ-ତୀରା,
ଶୁଭ୍ରତଟିନିକୂଳ-ଶିକର-ସମୀରା
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ॥

GHANA BANABHUMI RAJITA ANGE
NILA BHUDHARAMALA SAJE TARANGE
KALA KALA MUKHARITA CHARU BIHANGE
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

ଘନ ବନଭୂମି ରାଜିତ ଅଙ୍ଗେ,
ନୀଳ ଭୂଧରମାଳା ସାଜେ ତରଙ୍ଗେ,
କଳ କଳ ମୁଖରିତ ଚାରୁ ବିହଙ୍ଗେ
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ॥

SUNDARASHALI-SUSOBHITA-KSHETRA
GYANA BIGYANA-PRADARSHITA-NETRA
JOGI RUSHIGANA - UTAJA-PAVITRA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

ସୁନ୍ଦରଶାଳି-ସୁଶୋଭିତ-କ୍ଷେତ୍ରା,
ଜ୍ଞାନବିଜ୍ଞାନ-ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ-ନେତ୍ରା,
ଯୋଗୀରୁଷିଗଣ-ଉତ୍ତମ-ପବିତ୍ରା
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ॥

SUNDARA MANDIRAMANDITA-DESHA
CHARU KALABALI-SHOBHITA-BESHA
PUNYA TIRTHACHAYA-PURNA PRADESHA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

ସୁନ୍ଦର ମନ୍ଦିର ମଣ୍ଡିତ-ଦେଶା,
ଚାରୁକଳାବଳି-ଶୋଭିତ-ବେଶା,
ପୁଣ୍ୟ ତୀର୍ଥଚୟ-ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ-ପ୍ରଦେଶା
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ॥

UTKALA SURABARA-DARPITA-GEHA
ARIKULA-SHONITA-CHARCHITA-DEHA
VISWA BHUMANDALA-KRUTAVAR-SNEHA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

ଉତ୍କଳ ସୁରବର-ଦର୍ପିତ-ଗେହା,
ଅରିକୂଳ-ଶୋଣିତ-ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚିତ-ଦେହା,
ବିଶ୍ୱଭୂମଣ୍ଡଳ-କୃତବର-ସ୍ନେହା
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ॥

KABIKULAMAULI SUNANDANA-BANDYA
BHUBANA BIGHOSHITA-KIRTI ANINDYA
DHANYE, PUNYE, CHIRA SHARANYE
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !

କବିକୂଳମୌଳି ସୁନନ୍ଦନ-ବନ୍ଦ୍ୟା,
ଭୁବନବିଘୋଷିତ-କୀର୍ତ୍ତିଅନନ୍ଦ୍ୟା,
ଧନ୍ୟେ, ପୁଣ୍ୟେ, ଚିରଶରଣ୍ୟେ
ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ, ଜନନୀ ॥

Source : Kanta Sahitya Mala



LAND & PEOPLE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



**"Of all countries India is the best
And of all states, Odisha"**

- Kapila Samhita

ODISHA, the most captivating region of India, is often referred as an attractive treasure house of cultures and customs, religions and traditions, languages and literature, art and architecture, scenic beauties and wildlife. Exquisite temples and historic monuments, abundant greenery, virgin beaches, serpentine rivers, mighty waterfalls, forest-clad blue hills of the Eastern Ghats with rich wild life, makes Odisha an unforgettable destination of India. Visitors to the state feel the bounty and strive always to return for more. The land, while retaining its pristine glory in all its hues, offers the most modern amenities in tune with its great tradition of hospitality.

A visual feast of colours, values and varieties, a cultural journey into one of the oldest civilizations in the world, Odisha promises wonderful experience.

PEOPLE OF ODISHA :

Odisha accounts for 3.47 per cent of the total population of country. The population density of the state is 269 as against the national average of 382 per sq.km. The sex ratio (Females per one thousand Males) of the state encouragingly stands at 978 against the national ratio of 940. However, urban sex ratio in Odisha remains lower at 934 as against the rural ratio of 988. The total decadal growth as per 2011 census is 13.97 per cent while 2001 census reflected it at 16.25 per cent.

LITERACY : Literacy in Odisha has increased from 63.08 in 2001 to 73.45 in 2011 census. The female literacy rate stands at 64.36 whereas the male literacy rate is 82.40.

LANGUAGE :

Proven facts of 2500 years testify the glory and opulence of Odia language. It is one of the oldest languages in the country having Sanskrit origin and is spoken by about 84% of the people of the state and its outlying tracts. Odia became the first language from Indo-Aryan linguistic group, the sixth classical language of India. Although Odia is the official language of the State, English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Telugu are widely understood and spoken as well. Odisha may be described as a polyglot state without any instance of linguistic intolerance.

FROM ORISSA TO ODISHA, ORIYA TO ODIA

According to the historians the name of Odisha has been derived from the word “Odra” or “Udra”. The then 'Udradesh' which was flourishing in every sphere, through the passing of time, it came under the colonial rule with its name changed to Orissa. It is needless to mention here that the people of Odisha are intimately and emotionally attached to the pattern of writing and utterance of the name of the State. Every name has a meaning and glorious history behind it. Only for the sake of uttering it to their convenience, the British India Government changed the name of the State and its language. At that point of time the Odisha province was scattered. Some illustrious sons of the soil tried to unite the dismembered tracts of the state and to form the State on the basis of language. With the consistent efforts and sacrifices of some towering personalities, at last, on 1st April of 1936, the dream of the people of the state became a reality and it was accorded the status of a State. It is the 1st State in the country to be formed on the basis of language. But since then the people of this province were unhappy with the pattern of writing and pronunciation of the name of the state and its language.

Time rolled on. Unfortunately this predicament continued despite emotional intimacy of the people to their state and their language. The Naveen Patnaik's Government pragmatically approached the issue and an all-party meeting was convened to discuss regarding the change of the name of the State. It was unanimously decided to change the name of the state from **Orissa to Odisha** and its language from **Oriya to Odia**. After a prolonged deliberation in the Orissa Legislative Assembly, a unanimous resolution to this effect was passed in the year 2008 which later received the nod of both the houses of the Parliament in 2010. On 24th March, 2011, Rajya Sabha passed the Bill to change the name of our State from Orissa to Odisha amending the Constitution to rename our language as Odia. On 1st of November, 2011, the Government of India came out with the Gazette Notification on the passing of the Orissa (Alteration of name) Bill, 2010 and the Constitution mentioned that the change of names came into effect from the *1st of November 2011*. Hon'ble Chief Minister expressed his gratitude to Hon'ble President of India for according assent and congratulated the people of Odisha for such an historic achievement. This is a milestone both in terms of enthusiasm and retaining the historic value of the State. The people of Odisha finally retained their true identity. This passage of time ushering such a change will perennially be inscribed in golden letters in the annals of the History of Odisha.

From Orissa to 'Odisha', and Oriya to 'Odia', it has been a memorable historic journey, taking the people of Odisha back to their basics, something which they all along emotionally and intimately cherished.

CENSUS -2011

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FIGURE AT A GLANCE,

ODISHA

		2001	2011	Increase			
No. of Districts		30	30	0			
No. of Sub-Districts		397	476	79			
No. of Towns		138	223	85			
No. of Statutory Towns		107	107	0			
No. of Census Towns		31	116	85			
No. of Villages		51,349	51,313	36			
Total population		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	41,974,218	34,970,562	7,003,656	100.0	83.3	16.7
	Males	21,712,136	17,586,203	4,125,933	100.0	82.9	17.1
	Females	20,262,082	17,384,359	2,877,723	100.0	83.7	16.3
Decadal change 2001-2011		Absolute			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	5,169,558	3,683,140	1,486,418	14.0	11.8	20.9
	Males	2,551,566	1,837,233	714,333	13.7	11.7	21.5
	Females	2,617,992	1,845,907	772,085	14.4	11.9	20.6
Sex Ratio		974	984	962			
Child Population in the age group 0-6 years		Absolute			Percentage to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	5,273,194	4,525,870	747,324	12.6	12.9	10.7
	Males	2,716,497	2,325,852	390,645	12.3	13.2	10.8
	Females	2,556,697	2,200,018	356,679	12.9	12.7	10.6
Child Sex Ratio		941	946	963			
Literates		Absolute			Literacy rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	26,742,595	21,377,215	5,364,680	72.9	70.2	85.7
	Males	15,089,681	12,154,552	2,935,129	81.6	79.6	90.7
	Females	11,652,914	9,222,663	2,430,251	64.0	60.7	80.4
Scheduled Caste population		Absolute			Percentage to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	7,188,464	6,218,647	969,817	17.1	17.8	13.8
	Males	3,517,808	3,127,719	390,089	17.1	17.8	13.5
	Females	3,570,655	3,090,928	479,727	17.2	17.8	14.2
Scheduled Tribe population		Absolute			Percentage to total population		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	9,320,756	8,094,967	1,225,789	22.8	25.7	8.5
	Males	4,727,732	4,428,522	299,210	22.3	25.2	8.3
	Females	4,593,024	3,666,445	926,579	23.4	26.3	8.8

Total Workers		Absolute			Work Participation Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	17,541,589	15,103,714	2,437,875	41.8	43.2	34.8
	Males	11,902,655	9,941,574	1,961,081	56.1	56.5	54.1
	Females	5,638,934	5,162,140	476,794	27.2	29.7	14.1
Main Workers		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	10,707,543	8,623,947	2,083,596	61.0	57.1	85.5
	Males	8,794,413	7,015,991	1,778,422	73.9	70.9	89.2
	Females	1,913,130	1,577,956	335,174	33.9	30.6	70.3
Marginal Workers		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	6,834,046	6,479,767	354,279	29.0	42.9	14.5
	Males	3,108,242	2,895,583	212,659	26.1	29.1	10.8
	Females	3,725,804	3,584,184	141,620	66.1	69.4	29.7
Marginal Workers (3-6 months)		Absolute			Percentage to total marginal workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	5,597,143	5,294,257	302,886	81.9	81.7	85.5
	Males	2,610,626	2,426,755	183,871	84.0	83.8	86.5
	Females	2,986,517	2,867,502	119,015	80.2	80.0	84.0
Marginal Workers (Less than 3 months)		Absolute			Percentage to total marginal workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	1,236,903	1,185,510	51,393	18.1	18.3	14.5
	Males	497,616	468,828	28,788	16.0	16.2	13.5
	Females	739,287	716,682	22,605	19.8	20.0	16.0
Total Cultivators		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	4,103,989	4,030,351	73,638	23.4	26.7	3.0
	Males	3,375,350	3,312,661	62,689	28.4	33.3	3.2
	Females	728,639	717,690	10,949	12.9	13.9	2.3
Total Agricultural Labourers		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	6,739,993	6,618,943	121,050	38.4	43.8	5.0
	Males	3,481,836	3,404,743	77,093	29.3	34.2	3.9
	Females	3,258,157	3,214,200	43,957	57.8	62.3	0.2
Total Household Industry Workers		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	783,080	659,291	123,789	4.5	4.4	5.1
	Males	439,215	347,907	91,308	3.7	3.5	4.7
	Females	343,865	311,384	32,481	6.1	6.0	6.8
Total Other Workers		Absolute			Percentage to total workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Persons	5,914,527	3,795,129	2,119,398	33.7	25.1	86.9
	Males	4,606,254	2,876,263	1,729,991	38.7	28.9	88.2
	Females	1,308,273	918,866	389,407	23.2	17.8	81.7

SEX RATIO

State/ District Code	State/ District	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	ODISHA	972	987	895	979	989	932
370	Bargarh	976	979	935	977	979	961
371	Bharsuguda	946	975	898	953	977	918
372	Sambalpur	909	987	923	976	988	948
373	Debagarh	980	986	911	975	978	936
374	Sundargarh	957	994	889	973	1,005	917
375	Kendujhar	977	988	909	988	999	920
376	Muyurbhanj	980	986	895	1,006	1,010	956
377	Balashwar	953	957	920	957	957	959
378	Rhudrak	974	979	934	981	985	956
379	Kendrapara	1,014	1,018	948	1,007	1,010	954
380	Jagatsinghpur	963	984	787	968	976	900
381	Cuttack	938	964	874	940	945	927
382	Jajapur	972	975	905	973	976	944
383	Dhenkanal	961	967	899	947	950	918
384	Anugul	941	958	845	943	953	889
385	Nayagarh	938	939	912	915	915	916
386	Khordha	902	972	817	929	959	898
387	Puri	968	976	921	963	969	931
388	Ganjam	998	1,011	939	983	995	941
389	Gajapati	1,031	1,036	991	1,043	1,048	1,006
390	Kandhamal	1,008	1,014	928	1,037	1,043	984
391	Boudh	984	987	937	991	993	947
392	Subarnapur	966	969	927	960	961	945
393	Balangir	984	991	934	987	992	948
394	Nuapada	1,007	1,009	970	1,021	1,024	983
395	Kalahandi	1,001	1,007	930	1,003	1,008	953
396	Rayagada	1,028	1,038	968	1,051	1,064	981
397	Nabarangapur	991	995	928	1,019	1,021	990
398	Koraput	999	1,009	950	1,032	1,046	966
399	Malkangiri	997	1,002	935	1,020	1,028	925

LITERACY RATE

State/ District Code	State/ District	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
		Total	Rural	Urban	2001			2011		
					Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	ODISHA	26,742,595	21,377,915	5,364,680	63.1	59.8	80.8	72.9	70.2	85.7
370	Kangra	983,783	859,172	114,611	64.0	62.7	70.2	74.6	73.4	85.8
371	Jharsuguda	405,879	234,962	170,917	70.6	66.6	77.5	78.9	75.5	83.9
372	Sambalpur	703,691	470,897	232,794	67.3	62.8	79.0	76.7	72.6	84.8
373	Debagarh	197,819	181,300	16,519	60.4	59.0	76.3	72.6	71.7	83.4
374	Sundargarh	1,342,322	782,147	560,175	64.9	55.3	82.5	73.3	66.0	85.3
375	Kendujhar	1,052,518	880,689	171,829	59.2	56.9	73.7	68.2	66.5	78.6
376	Mayurbhanj	1,369,397	1,270,428	148,969	51.9	49.5	82.6	63.2	61.2	85.9
377	Balashwar	1,621,232	1,430,341	190,891	70.6	69.5	78.8	79.8	79.2	84.7
378	Bhadrak	1,094,140	964,713	129,427	73.9	74.3	70.4	82.8	83.2	79.5
379	Kendrapara	1,089,265	1,023,485	65,780	76.8	76.5	82.6	85.2	85.0	88.3
380	Jagatsinghpur	889,027	798,202	90,825	79.1	78.7	82.2	86.6	86.5	87.3
381	Cuttack	2,011,469	1,407,978	603,491	76.7	73.6	84.7	85.5	83.5	90.6
382	Jajapur	1,290,455	1,188,183	102,272	71.8	71.0	81.7	80.1	79.7	86.0
383	Dhenkanal	829,910	735,523	94,387	69.4	68.0	84.1	78.8	77.6	89.3
384	Anugul	869,456	709,069	160,387	68.8	66.1	85.1	77.5	75.7	86.8
385	Nayagarh	688,362	625,345	63,017	70.5	69.8	85.6	80.4	79.8	87.8
386	Khurda	1,749,936	859,680	890,256	79.6	74.1	86.7	86.9	83.0	91.0
387	Puri	1,291,939	1,082,202	209,737	78.0	77.3	81.9	84.7	84.2	87.4
388	Ganjam	2,210,050	1,635,150	574,900	60.8	56.5	79.7	71.1	67.6	83.3
389	Gajapati	262,537	213,160	49,377	41.3	37.6	71.1	53.5	49.9	77.9
390	Kandhamal	399,786	340,893	58,893	52.7	50.1	85.4	64.1	61.5	86.8
391	Boudh	271,612	255,716	15,896	57.7	56.4	82.0	71.6	70.8	86.8
392	Subarnapur	348,421	361,488	36,923	62.8	61.7	77.3	74.4	73.6	83.0
393	Balangir	927,260	780,657	146,603	55.7	52.7	78.0	64.7	62.1	83.4
394	Nuapada	299,383	275,864	23,519	42.0	40.3	70.4	57.3	56.0	79.0
395	Kalahandi	802,036	713,762	88,274	45.9	43.5	74.4	59.2	57.3	81.6
396	Rayagada	407,735	305,758	101,977	36.1	29.9	72.2	49.8	44.4	78.0
397	Nabarangapur	470,379	410,535	59,844	33.9	31.3	73.7	46.4	43.9	77.9
398	Koraput	568,090	404,424	163,666	35.7	27.3	74.9	49.2	47.4	81.8
399	Malkangiri	244,706	212,881	31,825	30.5	27.9	65.3	48.5	46.1	74.5

MALE LITERACY RATE

State/ District Code	State/ District	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
					2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	ODISHA	15,089,681	12,154,552	2,935,129	75.3	72.9	87.9	81.6	79.6	90.7
370	Bargarh	557,217	494,987	62,230	77.4	76.5	87.7	83.7	82.8	91.5
371	Jharsuguda	228,092	132,448	95,644	82.1	79.4	86.6	86.6	84.3	90.1
372	Sambalpur	393,192	266,228	126,964	79.0	75.9	86.9	84.4	81.8	90.3
373	Debagarh	112,649	103,536	9,113	73.3	72.4	84.1	81.9	81.3	89.1
374	Sundargarh	750,147	441,493	308,654	75.3	67.4	89.0	81.0	75.6	90.2
375	Kendujhar	605,119	507,316	97,803	72.0	70.2	82.8	78.1	76.8	85.8
376	Mayurbhanj	794,171	713,913	80,258	65.8	63.8	89.1	73.8	72.2	90.8
377	Baleshwar	902,359	799,882	102,477	81.7	81.2	85.8	87.0	86.7	89.1
378	Bhadrak	596,269	525,719	70,550	84.7	85.4	78.9	89.6	90.3	84.9
379	Kendrapara	579,970	544,759	35,211	87.1	87.0	89.6	91.5	91.4	92.6
380	Jagatsinghpur	481,040	430,959	50,080	88.6	88.6	88.1	92.4	92.5	91.5
381	Cuttack	1,103,033	780,022	323,011	85.8	84.3	89.7	91.1	90.1	93.7
382	Eapapur	706,346	651,153	55,193	81.9	81.6	88.4	86.8	86.5	90.7
383	Dhenkanal	464,093	412,767	51,326	80.6	79.5	90.8	86.2	85.4	93.3
384	Anugul	494,425	404,772	89,653	81.4	79.7	91.4	86.0	84.8	92.0
385	Nayagarh	392,333	357,687	34,646	82.7	82.2	92.4	88.2	87.7	97.9
386	Khordha	957,515	471,689	485,826	87.9	85.0	91.4	91.8	89.4	94.2
387	Puri	704,857	591,850	113,007	88.1	88.2	87.5	90.8	90.8	91.0
388	Ganjam	1,262,652	945,712	316,940	75.2	72.2	88.2	81.0	78.5	89.3
389	Gajapati	153,663	126,934	26,729	54.7	51.4	81.2	64.4	61.2	85.1
390	Kandhamal	233,908	203,797	30,103	69.8	67.8	93.6	76.9	75.0	93.3
391	Boudh	158,648	149,864	8,784	76.2	75.3	92.9	83.3	82.8	93.3
392	Subarnapur	230,393	209,666	20,727	78.9	78.1	88.6	84.4	81.8	90.7
393	Balangir	545,672	464,882	80,790	71.7	69.5	87.1	75.8	73.8	89.8
394	Nuapada	180,903	167,937	12,966	58.5	57.0	81.6	70.3	69.3	86.6
395	Kalahandi	484,177	435,330	48,847	62.7	60.7	84.6	71.9	70.4	88.4
396	Ravagada	241,959	185,630	56,329	48.2	42.1	81.8	61.0	56.2	85.6
397	Nabarangapur	286,984	254,221	32,763	47.0	44.6	83.1	57.3	55.0	84.9
398	Koraput	340,843	250,926	89,917	47.2	39.2	83.4	60.3	54.1	88.5
399	Malkangiri	147,001	128,473	18,528	40.1	37.4	74.9	59.1	56.7	83.4

FEMALE LITERACY RATE

State/ District Code	State/ District	Literates 2011			Literacy Rate					
					2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	ODISHA	11,652,914	9,223,363	2,429,551	50.5	46.7	72.9	64.0	60.7	80.4
370	Bargarh	426,566	374,185	52,381	50.3	48.6	70.1	65.4	63.8	79.9
371	Jharsuguda	177,787	102,514	75,273	58.4	53.5	67.4	70.7	66.6	77.2
372	Sambalpur	310,499	204,669	105,830	55.2	40.6	70.6	67.0	63.4	79.0
373	Debagarh	85,170	77,764	7,406	47.7	45.6	67.7	63.0	62.0	77.3
374	Sundargarh	592,175	340,651	251,521	53.9	43.1	75.0	65.5	57.7	80.0
375	Kendujhar	447,399	373,373	74,026	46.2	43.6	63.6	58.3	56.3	70.8
376	Muyunkhanj	575,226	506,515	68,711	37.8	35.0	75.2	52.7	50.3	80.8
377	Baleshwar	718,873	630,459	88,414	58.9	57.4	71.2	72.3	71.3	80.1
378	Bhadrak	497,871	458,994	58,877	62.8	63.0	61.4	75.8	76.1	73.9
379	Kendrapara	509,295	478,726	30,569	66.8	66.3	75.3	79.0	78.7	83.7
380	Jagatsinghpur	407,978	367,243	40,735	69.3	68.8	74.5	80.6	80.4	82.7
381	Cuttack	908,436	627,956	280,480	66.0	62.5	78.9	79.6	76.5	87.4
382	Uttampur	584,054	537,330	46,729	60.8	60.1	74.3	73.3	72.7	81.1
383	Dhenkanal	365,817	322,756	43,061	57.9	56.1	76.7	71.0	69.5	84.9
384	Anugul	375,031	304,297	70,734	55.4	52.0	77.5	68.6	66.3	81.0
385	Nayagarh	296,029	267,658	28,371	57.6	56.7	78.2	72.0	71.1	82.2
386	Khordha	702,421	387,991	404,430	70.4	63.0	80.9	81.6	76.3	87.5
387	Puri	587,082	490,352	96,730	67.6	66.3	75.9	78.3	77.3	83.5
388	Ganjam	947,398	689,438	257,960	46.4	41.3	70.6	61.7	56.8	76.9
389	Gajapati	108,874	86,226	22,648	28.4	24.5	61.1	43.2	39.2	70.9
390	Kandhamal	165,886	140,096	25,790	35.9	32.8	76.6	51.9	48.8	80.3
391	Kandh	117,964	105,852	7,112	39.0	37.4	70.5	50.8	58.8	79.9
392	Subarnapur	168,028	151,842	16,186	46.2	44.7	65.0	64.0	63.1	74.9
393	Balangir	381,588	315,775	65,813	39.5	35.8	68.2	53.5	50.3	76.7
394	Nuapada	118,480	107,927	10,553	25.8	23.3	59.0	44.4	41.2	73.7
395	Kalahandi	317,859	278,432	39,427	29.3	26.5	63.4	46.7	44.3	74.5
396	Rayaguda	165,776	120,128	45,648	24.6	18.3	62.4	39.2	33.5	70.4
397	Nabarangapur	183,395	156,314	27,081	20.7	18.0	63.5	35.8	33.0	70.7
398	Koraput	227,217	153,199	73,748	24.3	15.6	65.9	38.6	31.3	74.9
399	Malkangiri	97,705	84,408	13,297	20.9	18.4	54.9	38.3	36.0	64.9

POPULATION AND DECADAL GROWTH RATE

State/ District Code	State/ District	Population 2011			Percentage decadal change 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	ODISHA	41,974,218	34,970,562	7,003,656	14.0	11.8	26.9
370	Bargarh	1,481,255	1,331,145	150,110	10.0	7.1	45.0
371	Jharsuguda	579,505	348,340	231,165	12.6	5.9	24.4
372	Sambalpur	1,041,099	733,006	308,093	11.4	8.4	21.4
373	Debagarh	312,520	290,130	22,390	14.0	14.2	11.4
374	Sundergarh	2,093,437	1,355,340	738,097	14.4	12.8	17.3
375	Kendujhar	1,801,733	1,548,674	253,059	15.3	14.8	18.8
376	Mayurbhanj	2,519,738	2,376,842	142,896	13.3	12.5	23.9
377	Baleshwar	2,320,429	2,067,236	253,293	14.6	14.6	14.9
378	Bhadrak	1,506,337	1,320,499	185,838	12.9	10.7	31.7
379	Kendrapara	1,440,361	1,356,827	83,534	10.6	10.5	12.7
380	Jagatsinghpur	1,136,971	1,020,991	115,980	7.5	7.1	11.0
381	Cuttack	2,624,470	1,888,423	736,047	12.1	11.1	14.8
382	Jajapur	1,827,192	1,692,095	135,097	12.5	9.1	65.1
383	Dhenkanal	1,192,811	1,075,305	117,506	11.8	10.4	26.5
384	Anugul	1,273,821	1,067,275	206,546	11.7	8.7	30.4
385	Nayagarh	962,789	883,051	79,738	11.4	6.7	115.1
386	Khordha	2,251,673	1,167,357	1,084,316	19.9	8.9	34.6
387	Puri	1,698,730	1,433,800	264,930	13.0	10.1	29.8
388	Ganjam	3,529,031	2,761,030	768,001	11.7	6.0	38.0
389	Gajapati	577,817	507,151	70,666	11.4	8.8	33.6
390	Kandhamal	733,110	660,831	72,279	13.1	9.4	63.9
391	Boudh	441,162	420,738	20,424	18.2	18.4	13.3
392	Subarnapur	610,183	560,242	49,941	12.6	11.7	24.6
393	Balangir	1,648,997	1,451,616	197,381	23.3	22.7	27.9
394	Nuapada	610,382	576,328	34,054	15.0	15.1	13.4
395	Kalahandi	1,576,869	1,454,882	121,987	18.1	17.8	21.7
396	Rayagada	967,911	820,945	146,966	16.5	14.7	27.3
397	Nabarangapur	1,220,946	1,133,321	87,625	19.0	17.3	47.8
398	Koraput	1,379,647	1,153,478	226,169	16.9	17.4	14.0
399	Malkangiri	613,192	563,664	49,528	21.6	20.0	43.1

GEOGRAPHY OF ODISHA

Odisha is a littoral state on the eastern coast of peninsular India located between the parallels of 17° 49' N to 22° 34' N latitude and the meridians of 81° 27' E and 87° 29' E longitudes. While the Bay of Bengal swirls along its eastern and south-eastern boundary, on the land front it is wedged between the neighbouring states of West Bengal on the North East, Jharkhand on the North and Chhatisgarh on the West, Andhra Pradesh on the South. The geographical area of the state of Odisha is 1,55,707 sq.km. It was finalised on 1st of January 1949 when Mayurbhanj, the last among the Princely States, merged in it.

The eye-catching beauty of this land is enhanced by the diversity of the natural regions. Morphologically Odisha is divided into five parts-the coastal plains, the middle mountainous country, the rolling upland, the river valleys & the subdued plateaus.

The coastal plains of Odisha stretch from the Subarnarekha in the North to the Rushikulya in the South. They are narrow in the North, widest in the middle, narrowest in the lake Chilka coast and broad in the South.

The coastal plains are the gift of six major rivers, which bring silt from their catchments, has reclaimed this area from the depths of the Bay of Bengal. The rivers from North to South are the Subarnarekha, the Budha Balanga, the Baitarani, the Brahmani, the Mahanadi and the Rushikulya. The coastal plains can be termed as a land of 'six deltas' of the Subarnarekha and the Budha Balanga, the middle coastal plains the combined deltas of the Baitarani, the Brahmani and the Mahanadi and the South coastal plains (The Rushikulya plains).

The mountainous region of Odisha covers about three-fourths of the area of the State. This region is a part of Indian peninsula. Here deep and broad valleys are cut by the Baitarani, the Brahmani, the Mahanadi, the Rushikulya, the Vansadhara and the Nagavali rivers. They are fertile, well-drained and thickly populated. Morphologically this region can be divided into the following units (a) the Simulia and the Meghasan mountains, (b) the Baitarani and the Brahmani interfluuous, (c) the watershed between the Brahmani and the Mahanadi, (d) the watershed of the Rushikulya and the Vansadhara. The elevation ranges from 610 to 1,068 meters.

The rolling uplands are lower in elevation than the plateaus. They vary from 153m. to 305m. They are the products of continued river action, are rich in soil nutrients, and are situated in the Koelsankh basin of the upper Brahmani in the IB, the Suktel and the Tel of the middle Mahanadi and the Sabari basins. The rolling uplands may be grouped as follows : the Rajgangpur uplands, the Jharsuguda uplands, the Bargarh uplands, the Bolangir-Titilagarh-Patnagarh uplands, the Bhawanipatna uplands, the Malkangiri uplands and the Rairangpur uplands.

River valleys are net product of the action of rivers. They are fertile and at times present an undulating topography. The major river valleys of Odisha are associated with the Brahmani, the Mahanadi and the Vansadhara rivers.

The subdued plateaus (305–610m.) reveal all the peculiarities of peninsular tablelands. They are almost flat and the monotony of orography is interrupted by the river valleys. These features are commonly met within the upper Baitarani and the Sabari basins of the Keonjhar and Koraput Districts, respectively. In these uplands sheet erosion is most common while gulying is confined to the river valleys. These plateaus can be divided into the Panposh-Keonjhar-Pallahara plateaus and the Nawrangpur-Jeypore plateaus.

FLORA AND FAUNA

FOREST

According to the 11th State of Forest Report, 2011 (Odisha Forest Status), the State has a recorded forest area measuring 58,136 sq.kms. This includes 26,329 sq.kms. (45.2 per cent) of reserve forests, 15,525 sq.kms. (26.70 per cent) of protected forests and 16,282 sq.kms. (28.01 per cent) of un-classed forests. The total recorded forest area of Odisha was 37.34 per cent of its total geographical area.

The actual forest cover of Odisha in 2009 was 48,903 sq.kms., which constitutes 31.41 per cent of the State's geographical area in terms of forest canopy density classes. The Corresponding Figure for 2007 was 48,855 sq.kms. Thus, the actual forest cover increased by 48 sq.kms. from 2007 to 2009. This increase in Forest Cover is due to conservation measures and improvement in scrub area.

The Forest Department has been constantly endeavouring to protect the forest areas and regenerate the degraded forests. This is attributed to both afforestation and protection of forest through the successful participatory Forest Management efforts. Based on the relief, rainfall and vegetation types, the forests of Odisha are divided into the following types:

(i) **Northern Tropical Semi-evergreen Forests :** These occur in the lower hills and valleys above 600 m elevation in the forest divisions of Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Athgarh, Puri, Nayagarh, Parlakhemidi, Koraput and Kalahandi. While the top storey trees are deciduous and remain leafless for a short time, the second storey is evergreen. The important tree species are: Arjun, Mango, Mankar Kendu (*Diospyros embryopteris*), Champak, Rai, Manda and Nageswar.

(ii) **Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests also known as Monsoon Forests :** These occur in the lower elevations in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts and the districts bordering on Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The top canopy is formed by Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and its allies Asan, Piasal, Kurum, Kangra and Dhawra and Daba bamboo (*Bamboosa arundinacea*).

(iii) **Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests :** They occur in the drier central and western areas in parts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Khariar, Deogarh and Gobindpur divisions. Teak instead of Sal, and Salia bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) instead of Daba bamboo predominate in these forests.

(iv) **Tidal Mangrove Forests:** These are limited in extent, scattered and confined to the sea-coast, especially in Bhitar Kanika (Balasore) and the Mahanadi delta. The characteristic tree species are Karika (*Bruquiera*), Sundari (*Heritiera*), Bani (*Avicennia*), Rai (*Rhizophora*), Guan (*Exocaria*), etc. As Hental (*Phoenix paludosa*) grows here abundantly in clusters, the mangrove forests are locally called 'Hental van' or Hental forests.

Forests are a major constituent of the state's natural resources in the form of timber, firewood and a large number of profitable forest products like sabai grass, lac, resin, catechu, tassar silk, honey,

natural dyes, etc. The valuable timber species are Teak, Seasmum or Rose wood, Piasal, Kassi, Kurum, Arjun, Gambhari, Giringa and such other varieties of polishable wood that are used for furniture, and Sal, Asan, Dhau, Bandhan, Kangra, etc. which are hard and utilised in various construction works. Kendu (*Diospyros xylocarpus*) leaves which are used for wrapping bidi constitute a profitable source of revenue as they are largely in demand all over the country. Bamboo is of extensive utility not only in the life of the common man but also as essential raw material for paper industry. It is used in the paper mills of the state and supplied outside, especially to West Bengal. Sabai grass is also used for making paper pulp, but mostly for rope making. Sericulture, undertaken in the forest areas, provides a good source of income to the people. Certain parts of the forest, for example the Gandhamardan hill in Balangir, abound in medicinal plants and herbs. *Nux vomica* which grows widely in most forests and *Rauwolfia serpentina*, which grows in the jungles of the south are common examples.

WILDLIFE

In 1967 a wild tigress of the jungle named Kanan managed to creep into the zoo at Nandankanan, climb up a concrete wall and leap into its tiger enclosure as if to opt for a membership by way of choosing a mate. In the seventies another female tiger named Khairi made history by leading a domestic life as a tiger-daughter in the home of a forest official in Similipal. Such romantic instances are there in wildlife. In fact, the wilds and forests of Odisha are vibrant with animals, the beauty and variety of which are amazing.

Animals

Living in the deep, dense forests are a few tigers confined to their natural habitats. However a natural habitat is improvised for the species in the Project Tiger, Similipal, which was launched as a part of the national programme in 1973 with only 17 inmates to start with; today their number stands at 101 wildlife census 2005. The Project Tiger covers an area of 850 sq. km in the heart of the 2750 sq. km wide Similipal Reserve Forest. The Odishan tiger belongs to the race of panther (*Panthera tigris* — Odia, Badabagha), the other reported species like leopard (last reported in 1960 from Dhenkanal) and cheetah are by now extinct. The Nandankanan Biological Park is famous for its white tigers.

A large number of carnivores inhabit the forests in almost all districts. They (with their local names given in brackets) are the common wolf (heta), sloth bear (bhalu), honey badger or ratel (gada bhalu), hyaena (gadhia or nekeda bagha), jackal, wild dog (balia kukura), leopard cat (baghata), jungle cat (bana bilei), civet cat (katasha), otter, teddy cat (saliapatini) and the common mongoose (hatia neula). The wolf of the species *Canis lupus pallipes* is occasionally seen in the jungles of Deogarh, Angul and Koraput.

Historically, the pride of place among the wild animals of Odisha goes to the elephant. In the past Odisha used to have an elephant wing in its army and the historic royal dynasties took pride in calling themselves 'Gajapati' or the lord of elephants. Odisha's famed elephants are found in the jungles of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Puri (near Balugan), Ganjam and Sambalpur districts. The Wild Life Sanctuary at Chandaka provides a natural forest abode to elephants. There are elephants in the Mahanadi Baisipali Sanctuary near Nayagarh and Ushakothi Sanctuary on the National Highway No.6 some 40 km from Sambalpur. The latter offers shelter to bisons (gayala) in particular and any visitor to the sanctuary is sure to meet a herd of them.

Other animals found widely in forest areas include: the wild bear (barha), spotted deer (chital), sambar, the barking deer (kutra), the black faced langur or Hanuman monkey, the pink-faced bandar (patimankada), several species of bats, the tailed hare and pangolin (bajra kapta), porcupine (jhinka), the giant squirrel and palm squirrel. Found in the restricted areas are the wild buffaloes (arana mainshi) traceable in Balimela and Sunabeda areas; four-horned antelope charisinga in the isolated corners of Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj districts and the black buck (krushnasara or baliharina) in Bhetanai near Aska in Ganjam district. The Irrawadi dolphin (bhuasuni machha) and the gangetic dolphin (sisumara) are found in the Chilika and the rivers respectively.

Birds

The bird kingdom of Odisha, vast, varied and colourful, offers a most attractive sight. Here is a list of some typical birds representing different orders of the bird families, with their local names given in brackets:

Grebe (hansarali), cormorant and darter (pani-kua and panikoili), grey heron and pond heron (badakanka and kantibaga), white-necked and black-necked stork (gendalia), flamingo (marala/era) and ibis (bajeni), brahminy duck (chakua-chakoi), bar-headed goose (kaja) and whistling teal (sarali); king vulture (phula shaguna), tawny eagle (chhanchana), kestrel (baja), brahminy kite (sankha chila) and pariah kite (matia chila), peacock (mayura), partridge (titir) and quail (punduki chadhei), crane (sarasa) and waterhen (dahuka), jacana (pani dahuka), plover (tentei), sandpiper (cha-chadhei), snipe (kadua-khurnpi) and tern (machhakhia); rock-pigeon (deuli para), green pigeon (harada chadhei), spotted and ring doves (kantikiri, kapta); parrot (sua) and parakeet (madana); cuckoo (koili) and crow pheasant (kumhatia); owl and barn owl (lakshmi pecha); nightjar (bhuin chhapuli); horn-bill (dhanesh); kingfisher (machharanka); copper barbet (tukura basanta) and woodpecker (kathahana); drongos (kajalapati) and oriole (haladibasanta); jungle and common myna (bani, ghukalika, sari), bulbul (gobara chadhei), weaver bird (baya chadhei) and babbler bird (satabhaya), etc. in addition to the types commonly observed like crows and sparrows. Odisha has an almost inexhaustible treasury of folk songs and folk lore poetising most of the birds listed above. Birds constitute a befitting accompaniment to the rhythm of rural life along with the soul stirring song birds that put up the daily rounds of morning and evening choirs.

Reptiles

Among the reptiles the most endangered species today is the crocodile on account of the high price offered for its skin. Odisha has all the three species of crocodile, namely the Gharial, the estuarine crocodile (Baula) and the marsh crocodile and sanctuaries have been set up for their preservation and growth. The Gharials which are found only in the Mahanadi and its tributaries are reared in the sanctuary at Satkoshia on the river Mahanadi covering an area of 795.5 sq km. The other two types have their resort in Bhitarkanika covering an area of 161.76 sq. km of water encompassed with mangrove forests. To each of these sanctuaries is attached a corresponding Crocodile Research and Conservation unit. There is also a small crocodile sanctuary at Ramirth inside the Similipal forest.

There are two important species of turtle commonly found in Odisha— the Green Turtle, a big marine species attaining a length of 1.2 metres and weighing between 135 to 180 kg each found in the Chilika and the Pacific or Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), a migratory species. The latter come in thousands from far off parts of the Pacific coasts during winter to lay their eggs at Gahiramatha and Satabhaya in Bhitarkanika. The place where these turtles lay eggs has come to be known as 'Arribada' (a Spanish word meaning breeding ground).

As usual there are the snakes and frogs of different species as in any other part of the country.

WILDLIFE OF ODISHA

The State of Odisha has a geographical area of 155,707 sq km. The recorded forest area is 52,472 sq.km. but the actual forest cover is 47,033 sq.km. as per the State of Forest Report (SFR 1999) of Forest Survey of India. In order to provide proper protection to the wildlife and their habitat, a total of 18 sanctuaries (Protected Areas) including Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary, one National Park (Bhitarkanika), one proposed National Park have been notified under the provisions of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. These Protected Areas constitute 10.37% of the total forest area and 4.1% of the total geographical area of the state. Besides, one Tiger Reserve (Similipal), one Biosphere Reserve (Similipal), one closed area (Chilika), one Game/Wildlife Reserve (Balipadar - Bhetnoi), one Zoological Park and 8 Deer Parks (mini zoos) have been notified for both in-situ and ex-situ conservation and management of wildlife. The state has the singular distinction of having 3 mass nesting beaches of endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles including world's largest nesting ground of olive ridley sea turtle, *Lepidochelys olivacea*. It has many natural wetlands including largest wetland of Asia (Chilika) now designated as a Ramsar site. A total of 19 species of amphibians, 110 species of reptiles including three crocodilian species, 473 species of birds and 86 species of mammals have so far been recorded in the state which include 54 species of threatened animals (17 species of reptiles, 15 species of birds and 22 species of mammals) as per the definition of IUCN Red Data Book. The state is implementing several research and conservation projects viz; the Project Tiger (1972-73), Integrated Crocodile and Sea Turtle Project (1975-76), Project Elephant (1991-92), Aquatic Bird Project (1992-93) and Blackbuck Project (1994-95).

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES OF ODISHA

Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Mayurbhanj district Similipal with its dense green forests, hilly terrain, broad open valleys, plateaus, grass lands and rich bio-diversity has the unique distinction of being a Tiger Reserve, a National Park (proposed), a Wildlife Sanctuary, an Elephant Reserve and a Biosphere Reserve. Semi-evergreen to dry deciduous forest types (1076 species of plants including 94 varieties of orchids) provide suitable home for a variety of fauna (42 species of mammals, 231 species of birds and 29 species of reptiles). Important and rare wildlife include tigers (98 nos.) against the total nos. of 194 tigers in the entire state as per 1998 census), elephants (565 as per 1999 census), leopard, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, mouse deer, gaur, hill myna, hornbills, peacock, python, cobra, lizards etc. Similipal is the richest watershed in Odisha feeding several perennial rivers such as Budhabalanga, Khadkei, Khairi-Bhandan, Westdeo, Salandi etc. Gorgeous Barheipani (400 mt.) and Joranda (150 mt.) waterfalls are of great attractions. The rich bio-diversity, the physical and topographical features of Similipal constitute a unique and delightful destination for scientists, nature lovers, students and tourists.

Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the district of Kendrapada, Bhitarkanika harbours rich and unique bio-diversity which has been declared as a wildlife sanctuary and also a National Park. The area is surrounded by rivers such as Brahmani, Baitarani and Dhamara and is criss-crossed by several creeks and creeklets. The area supports rich bio-diversity including dense mangroves (63 species), largest population of estuarine crocodiles (1098 as per 2000 census), the rare white crocodile (sankhua), largest Indian lizards (water monitor), poisonous and non-poisonous snakes like king cobra and python, varieties of resident and

migratory birds (217 species) and a number of mammalian species (spotted deer, sambar, wildboar, fishing cat, jungle cat, otter etc). The sea beach, bordering the sanctuary attracts thousands of olive ridley sea turtles for mass nesting/egg laying during the winter months (January to April). Bhitarkanika mangrove ecosystem is unique of its kind and it is a best reptile refuge in the entire country.

Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary

Satkosia gorge is a unique feature in geomorphology in India. Here Mahanadi has cut right across the Eastern Ghats and has formed a magnificent gorge. Located in the districts of Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh and Boudh, Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary (795.52 sq. km.) with sylvan beauty and excellent natural features is an attractive destination for scientist and nature lovers. The major attraction of the area is 22 km. long gorge (known as Satkosia Gorge) of the river Mahanadi which divides the area into a two distinct parts accessible respectively from Angul and Nayagarh or Boudh. The area supports moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forests and moist peninsular sal forests and is stronghold of tiger, leopard, elephant, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, mouse deer, nilgai, choushingha, sloth bear, wild dog etc., varieties of resident and migratory birds and reptilian species (gharial, mugger crocodile, fresh water turtle, poisonous and non-poisonous snakes etc.). Major attraction of the sanctuary is the gorge, river Mahanadi, the Gharial Research and Conservation Unit at Tikrapada, hill slopes, various tracking routes and boating.

Hadagarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Hadagarh sanctuary in the district of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj is close to Hadagarh reservoir of Salandi dam. The area is rich in mixed deciduous forests and wildlife which includes tiger, leopard, fishing cat, jungle cat, hyena, elephant, langur, pangolin, a variety of birds and reptiles. The Baula hill range lying on the east and west of Salandi river, the valley occupied by the reservoir and its catchment are the main features.

Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary

Amidst lush green forest along the banks of Kanjia lake, lies Nandankanan Zoological Park which together with lake and Botanical garden is declared as sanctuary (4.4 sq. km.). The park is set in a beautiful natural setting and is one of the finest parks in the country with natural enclosures unlike other conventional zoos. It has an open Lion Safari and first zoo in the world, where gharials have bred in captivity, it boasts of a beautiful botanical garden too. Other items of tourists attractions, nocturnal animal house, reptile toy train ride, rope-way ride across a natural lake and facilities for boating in the lake. As it is located in just 15 km. away from Bhubaneswar, it remains crowded throughout the year.

Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary

Adjacent to Satkosia gorge and located in the Nayagarh district, the Baisipalli wildlife sanctuary is having similar and contiguous habitat features as the Satkosia gorge sanctuary. The panoramic view of the Satkosia gorge along with the forests is most scenic.

Kotagarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Kotagarh wildlife sanctuary located in the Baliguda subdivision of Kandhamal district is rich in bio-diversity. Major wildlife species are tiger, elephant, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, peafowl, red jungle fowl and a variety of reptiles. The dense lush green forests with sylvan and serene picturesque beauty is the major attraction. A wooden bungalow at Belghar attracts many nature loving visitors.

Chandka-Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary

Twenty kilometers from the centre of temple city of Bhubaneswar lies Chandka-Dampara Sanctuary (175,79 sq.km.). This small and attractive sanctuary with undulating topography presents a fascinating rejuvenated forest and rich bio-diversity. The mixed tropical dry deciduous and moist deciduous forests with miscellaneous species, bamboo and planted teak provide ideal habitat for elephant (83 nos.), leopard, hyena, spotted deer, wild dog, wild boar, ratel, pangolin, pea fowl, red jungle fowl, white ibis, dab chicks, open bill stork, egret, python, monitor lizard etc. The natural water body and forests provide suitable nesting ground for 82 species of migratory and resident birds.

Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary

Khalasuni's undulating topography ranging from 223 mt. to 750 mt. offers a wide ranging scenic beauty of wild virgin forests. There are a variety of wildlife like tiger, leopard, elephant, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, pea fowl, horn bill and a number of reptilian species. It is an ideal place for nature lovers and tourists.

Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is situated at convenient location along sea coast between Puri and Konark. The flora of the area includes casuarina, anacardium, neem, tamarind, karanja, etc. The prominent fauna includes blackbuck, spotted deer, monkey, squirrel, jungle cat, hyena, jackal, mongoose and variety of birds and reptiles. Puri is located just 3 km. from entry point of the sanctuary and the Puri-Konark marine drive passes through it.

Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is located in the district of Balasore and is blessed with a charming forest and a variety of wildlife such as tiger, leopard, elephant, gaur, sambar, giant squirrel, a number of bird species like hill myna, peafowl, hornbills and various reptiles. The sanctuary is linked with Similipal through Sukhupada hills and Nato hill ranges. A trek from Nilgiri amidst Kuldiha forests is worth enjoying. Two rest houses at Kuldiha and Jadachuan and the perennial streams are treat for the visitors.

Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary

The combination of dry deciduous mixed forests with rich wildlife, Hirakud reservoir, attractive topographical features are the important features of Debrigarh wildlife sanctuary. The Hirakud reservoir attracts large number of migratory birds during winter. The forest area is ideal habitat for Chousingha. Other prominent fauna includes tiger, leopard, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, sloth bear, resident and migratory birds, monitor lizards, chameleon etc. The sanctuary entry point at Dhodrokusum adjoining Hirakud reservoir is 40 km. from Sambalpur and 60 km. from Baragarh.

Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary, located in the district of Gajapati is rich with tropical mixed deciduous forest, hills, perennial water sources and a variety of wildlife such as tiger, hyena, elephant, deer, sambar and a variety of birds and reptiles. This sanctuary can be approached from Berhampur, Taptapani (famous for its hot water spring) and Chandragiri.

Chilika (Nalaban) Wildlife Sanctuary

Chilika, the largest brackish water wetland (1000 sq. km approx.) in the country is situated in the east coast of the state in the district of Puri, Ganjam and Khurda. A vast and picturesque lagoon/lake is famous for rich bio-diversity including the migratory birds and has been acknowledged as a "Ramsar site". This vast lagoon studded with small fascinating islands and sandy beaches interspersed with casuarina grooves along the Bay of Bengal. Over 167 species of resident and migratory (94 species) birds including flamingo, white bellied sea eagle, brahminy kite, spotbilled pelican, barheaded goose, openbilled stork, spoonbill, brahminy duck, wigeon, pintail, shoveller, ibis, stilt, heron, egret, avocet, gull, tern, kingfisher etc. find their winter abode in this wetland. Besides this wetland provides home for endangered Irrawaddy Dolphin but their population is under much pressure. The sunrise and sunset in Chilika are unforgettable scenes.

Badarama Wildlife Sanctuary

Badarama sanctuary also popularly known as Usakothi, located in the district of Sambalpur, 48 km. from Sambalpur on the NH-6 under Bamra Forest Division. Its prominent and attractive location in western Odisha with hilly undulating areas and rich dry deciduous mixed forests and wide variety of fauna including tiger, leopard, elephant, hyena, wildboar, spotted deer, sambar, bear, porcupine and a number of birds, reptiles etc. make it very beautiful.

Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary

Located close to the boundary of Chhatisgarh state on the western fringe of Odisha in the newly created Nuapada district, this sanctuary covers 600 sq. km. of dry deciduous forests. The plateau on the hill top holds a slightly undulating flat land with good edible grass. Eleven beautiful waterfalls and seasonal streams which dry out during summer leaving few deep pools of water. These are very fascinating attractions. Major wildlife species are : tiger, leopard, hyena, barking deer, chital, gaur, sambar, sloth bear, varieties of birds such as hill myna, pea fowl, partridge and a number of reptilian species. This sanctuary is considered as an ideal habitat for Barasingha (locally extinct).

Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary

This small but beautiful sanctuary is located close to and about 12 km. from the district town of Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district covering a dense patch of lush green dry deciduous forest. A beautiful waterfall near this river on the outskirts of this sanctuary called Phulljharan has been developed as a picnic spot for the local visitors and draws large number of visitors from far off places. The undulated topography of the sanctuary, with hills, valley, perennial streams and deep water pools give it an unique charm. This sanctuary is rich in wildlife such as tiger, leopard, gaur, sambar, nilgai, barking deer, mouse deer, a wide variety of birds and reptiles.

Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary

Gahirmatha is the only marine sanctuary of Odisha adjoining Mahanadi delta which extends from Ekakula Nasi Islands in the N.E. to Telanga Muhan in the SW. The sanctuary limits extend 20 km. into the sea. It has been created to protect the endangered olive ridley sea turtles, dolphins and other marine fauna. Gahirmatha is known in the world oven as a unique mass-nesting site (rookery) of the olive ridley on the calm sandy shores of the Bay of Bengal.



White Tigers

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN ODISHA

Sl. No.	Name of N.P & W.L.S.	District	Area (km. sq)	Ideal Season For visit	Contact Officer
NATIONAL PARK					
1.	Similipal	Mayurbhanj	845.70	14th Nov. to 15th June	Baripada : Field Director Similipal Tiger Reserve, Phone - 52593 (O) 60773 (R) Fax - (06792) 56705 DFO-51613(O), 52532(R) Jashipur : A.C.F.(wildlife) Phone-52240
2.	Bhitarkanika	Kendrapara	145.00	Round the year movement inside the sanctuary through water routes	Rajnagar : DFO : Mangrove Forest Division (W.L) Rajnagar Fax/ph-(06729)72460(O) 72464 (R) Chandbali: A.C.F.(wildlife) Ph. (06786) 20072
SANCTUARY					
1.	Bhitarkanika	Kendrapara	672.00	Same as N.P	Same as National Park
2.	Similipal	Mayurbhanj	2200.00 Core:845.70 Buffer :1924.30	Same as N.P.	Same as National Park
3.	Satkosia Gorge	Angul/Baudh/ Cuttack / Nayagarh	795.52	Round the year	Angul, DFO (WL) Satkosia Ph.-06762-30218 (O) 30219 (R)
4.	Hadgarh	Keonjhar	191.06	October-March	Keonjhar, DFO (T) Ph.06766-54315 (O) 55315 (R)
5.	Nandankanan	Khurda	4.40	Round the year	Director, Nandankanan Zoological Park, Ph. 515840(O) 436573 (R)
6.	Baisipalli	Nayagarh	168.35	October-March	Nayagarh, DFO (T) Ph. 06753-52226 (O) 52227 (R)
7.	Kotagarh	Kondhmal	399.05	October-March	Phulbani,DFO, Baliguda Ph. 06846-43249 (O) 43239 (R)

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8.	Chandaka-Dampara	Khurda/ Cuttack	175.79	Round the year	Bhubaneswar, DFO Chandaka (WL) Ph.472040 (O) 440168 (R)
9.	Khalasuni	Sambalpur	116.00	October-March	Redhakhol, DFO (T) Ph.06644-53004(O) 53005 (R)
10.	Balukhand-Konark	Puri	71.72	October-March	Khurda, DFO, Puri (T) Ph.06755-20539 (O) Fax/Ph. 20540 (R)
11.	Kuldiha	Balasore	272.75	October-March	Baripada, DFO (T) Ph.52613 (O) 52532 (R)
12.	Debrigarh	Bargarh	346.91	October-March	Sambalpur, DFO Badrama (WL) Ph.0663-402741(O) 402729 (R)
13.	Lakhari Valley	Gajapati	185.78	October-March	Paralakhemundi,DFO(T) Ph.06824-22214 (O) 22204(R)
14.	Chilika (Nalaban)	Puri	15.53	October-May movement inside sanctuary through water route	Bhubaneswar,DFO. Chilika (WL) Ph.0674-470149 (O) or Balugaon (R.O)
15.	Badrama	Sambalpur	304.03	October-March	Bamara, DFO (T) Ph.06642-79211(O) 79204 (R)
16.	Sunabeda	Nuapada	500.00	October-Feb.	Nuapada, DFO (WL) Ph.06678-23372(O) 23401 (R)
17.	Karlapat	Kalahandi	147.66	October-Feb.	Bhawanipatna, DFO (T) Fax/Ph.06670-30526 (O) 32626 (R)
18.	Gahiramatha (Marine)	Kendrapara	1435.00	October-Feb.	Same as Bhitarkanika.

N.B. : DFO : Divisional Forest Officer

C.F. : Conservator of Forests

WL : Wildlife (T) : Territorial

R.O. : Range Officer

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF ODISHA

Odisha, situated on the eastern seaboard of India is one of the gifted parts of the world, where a gamut of mineral resources exist in bounty. The state is endowed with large reserves of bauxite, chinaclay, chromite, coal, dolomite, fireclay, graphite, gemstones, iron ore, limestone, manganese ore, mineral sand, nickel ore, pyrophyllite and quartz. Recent discovery of diamond in the Dharambandha area of Nuapada district by the State Directorate of Geology has added a coloured feather in the cap of the state. Other minerals of the state include copper ore, lead ore, titanium bearing vanadiferous magnetite, talc/soap stone and high magnesia igneous rocks. Recent boom of the mineral industry has turned the state into a hotspot, with entrepreneurs from all over the world crowding for their share of fortune.

The rich mineral wealth of the state is attributed to its favourable geological set-up. Situated on the eastern fringe of the peninsular India, Odisha has about 72.5% of the area occupied by Precambrian metamorphic rocks (of Archaean and Proterozoic age) which host the majority of the minerals. The Gondwanas hosting the coal resources occur over about 8% of the land mass. The Tertiary and Quaternary formations, occupying rest of the area, provide avenues for aluminous/nickeliferous laterite and heavy minerals (in beach sand).

The Archaean rocks in northern Odisha include the Supracrustal belts of metasedimentary rocks including Iron Ore Super Group having deposits of iron, manganese, gold and basemetals. These are also represented by the gneisses, granite, migmatite (Singhbhum, Bonai and Mayurbhanj Plutons) and mafic/ultramafic intrusives. These intrusives are associated with the chromite, titaniferous vanadiferous magnetite and PGM. The Bastar cratonic complex of Archaean age in the Western Odisha includes gneisses, granite, migmatite and Strontium-Tantalum-Niobium bearing pegmatites.

Proterozoic rocks in the Western Odisha exhibit platformal sedimentary formations and associated limestone deposits. In north-western Odisha they contain metasediments of low to medium metamorphic grade classified as the Gangpur Group, which host manganese, limestone and Lead-Zinc deposits. In central and southern Odisha, the Proterozoics are represented by the Eastern Ghats granulite belt comprising of khondalite, charnockite, migmatite, anorthosite and alkaline rocks accounting for the mineralisation of bauxite, manganese, graphite and gemstones.

The Mesozoic rocks of Gondwana Super Group host the major coal resources of the state.

Formations of Cenozoic age occupy the eastern coastal plains in form of alluvial sediments, ash beds and low level laterite, providing avenues for occurrence of beach sand minerals and building materials. The deltaic fans extending into offshore regions play hosts for oil and gas.

Odisha has a lion's share of the Country's mineral reserves. The chromite, nickel, bauxite, iron ore and coal resources of the state respectively stand at a staggering 83, 92, 55, 38 and 26 percent of India's total reserves. Some of these minerals also account for a visible spot in the world's mineral map. The state's mining revenue during 2009-10 amounted to Rs.2020.71 crore.

Several mineral based industries have already come up in the State. The major ones include Rourkela Steel Plant, Alumina Refinery and Smelter of Nalco at Damanjodi and Angul, Charge Chrome plants at Baminipal, Bhadrak, Choudwar and Theruvali by OMC, FACOR, ICCL and IMFA respectively, Mineral

sand separation unit at Chatrapur by IRE. Many cement and sponge iron plants have been set up. Coal based thermal power plants have been set up at Talcher, Kanihan and Banaharpali. Captive thermal power plants have also been set up by NALCO, RSP, ICCL, INDAL etc. and many more are in the pipeline.

The dynamic State Government of Odisha has left no stone unturned in cashing in on the attention it has been getting from different business houses in recent times. The visionary Chief Minister with his view on the future development of the state has signed 79 MoUs with various Companies to set up mineral-based industries with a total proposed investment of Rs.3,65,327.20 crores, which is supposed to provide value addition to the mineral wealth thereby augmenting employment and enhancing the economic standard of the public. The huge mineral resources of the state, 480 km long coastal stretch, the liberalised economic policy of Govt. of India, Industrial Policy 2007 and availability of infrastructural support makes the state an investors' paradise.

Mineral Reserves in Odisha (By the end of 2012-13)

(in million tonne)

Minerals / Ores	Total Reserve	% of Total State Reserve of All Minerals
Bauxite	1811.223	2.17
China clay	313.931	0.38
Chromite	159.408	0.19
Coal	73710.01	88.51
Dolomite	325.994	0.39
Fire clay	175.462	0.21
Graphite	4.324	0.01
Iron ore	4958.258	5.95
Lead & Zinc ore (Base metal)	4.98	0.01
Limestone	993.718	1.19
Manganese ore	120.114	0.14
Heavy Mineral	226.00	0.27
Nickel ore	174.00	0.21
Pyrophy lite	8.308	0.01
Mineral Sand	221.846	0.27
Vanadium ore	2.500	Neg.
Quartz & quartzite	70.084	0.08
Tin ore (tons)	0.000347	Neg.
Total	83280.16	1000.00

Source : Odisha Economic Survey 2013-14



HISTORY



BRIEF HISTORY OF ODISHA

The history of Odisha dates back to antiquity, its most famous old names being Kalinga, Utkal and Odra, when its boundary extended far beyond the present one. By the time of the Mahabharata Kalinga, Utkal and Odra had entered into Aryan polity as powerful kingdoms. Frequent reference is made to Kalinga in the Mahabharata and infrequent references to Odra and Utkal. By the time of Mahavir and Buddha, the Kalinga-Utkal region on the entire east coast of India acquired recognition and fame.

The political history of Odisha opens with the rule of Nanda, Emperor of Magadha. The Hathigumpha inscription of Emperor Kharavela at Udaygiri refers to a Nanda king twice. When Chandragupta Maurya succeeded to the throne of Nanda, Kalinga did not form part of his empire. Asoka's invasion of Kalinga was an epoch-making event of ancient times of far-reaching consequences. The battle was described by Asoka himself in his thirteenth Rock Edict which records : "One hundred and fifty thousand men were carried away captive from that country, as many as one hundred thousand were killed there in action and many times that number perished." Kalinga was conquered but the conquest changed the heart of the conqueror. This change in Asoka changed the course of religion and cultural history not only of India but also of the whole of Asia.

The next great epoch of Odishan history was the time of Kharavela who ruled in the first half of the second century B.C. He defeated the Satakarni in the west, the Musikas on the bank of the Krishna as also the Rashtrikas and the Bhojakas, the rulers of Rajagriha and King Brihaspati Mitra of Magadha. In the thirteenth year of his rule he retired to Khandagiri near Bhubaneswar. He was a Jain.

The history of Odisha for several centuries after Kharavela is dark. From Hiuen Tsang's account it is evident that Harsha Siladitya's political sway extended to Odisha. Ptolemy, the famous Greek Geographer of the 2nd century A. D., testified to the existence of flourishing trade marts on the Odisha coast. In the 8th century A. D. Odisha's overseas activities were at their peak when the Sailendra Empire in present day Malayasia was established. According to Arab sources, the empire extended its power even into Cambodia and Assam. The prosperity of the Sailendra Empire continued through the 10th century A. D.

From the 8th to the 10th centuries A. D. the Bhauma-Kara dynasty ruled over Utkal. Odia language was just beginning to take shape during this age. This Bhaumakaras were followed by the Somas and the Kesharis. The famous Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar was built by Yajati Keshari and completed by his successors.

By the end of the 12th Century A. D. Anantavarma Chodagangadeva (1078-1191) of the Ganga dynasty is credited with having ruled over the region extending from the Ganges to the Godavari. He shifted his capital from Kalinganagar in Parlakhemundi to Cuttack. Vaishnavism received royal patronage and Vaishnavite temples were built at Mukhlingam, Shrikurmam, Simachalam and Puri. The temple at Puri was completed by Anangabhimadeva. In the 13th century the Ganga empire had the power to thwart a Muslim invasion.

In the 13th century when Hindu architecture in the north faced its worst days of ravage and destruction, Odishan architecture reached its zenith with the construction of the famous Sun Temple of Konark by Narasimhadeva I (A. D. 1238-1264). It is recognised as the crowning glory of Hindu architecture. Then came the Surya dynasty. The first Surya King, Gajapati Kapilendradeva (1435-1466), defeated the Muslim ruler of Bengal, the Hindu ruler of Vijayanagar and Kanchi, and the Bahamani Sultan. Kapilendra in fact himself advanced to Bidar, the capital of the Bahamani Empire. His empire extended from the Ganga in the north to the Kaveri in the South. His grandson, Prataparudradeva, became a devout disciple and with his death Surya rule declined. Mukundadeva the last independent king of Odisha, was killed in 1568 while fighting Afghans of Bengal. With his death Odisha lost its independence and thus became almost the last Hindu Kingdom of India to fall to the Muslims.

The Moghuls ruled Odisha for a little over a century. During Aurangzeb's rule, however, a revolt was started under the leadership of Raja Krishna Chandra Bhanj of Mayurbhanj, but it was suppressed, though with great difficulty. After Aurangzeb's death, when the Moghul Empire declined, Odisha passed under the rule of the independent Nawabs of Bengal.

In 1741 the Bhonsala Raja of Nagpur invaded Odisha under the leadership of Bhaskar Ram (Bhaskar Pandit). Alivardi Khan, the Nawab of Bengal, was compelled to cede Odisha to the Marathas whose rule lasted until the British conquered it in 1803.

Within two decades of Vasco-da-Gama's discovery of the sea-route to India the Portuguese had established a flourishing trade mart at Pipli, at the mouth of the Subarnarekha. The English had established trade settlements at Hariharpur and Balasore by 1633. In subsequent years, the Dutch, the Danes and the French appeared at Balasore and established their respective footholds. In 1757 when the Battle of Plassey was fought and won, the legal title of Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha passed on to the English. In 1765, Shah Alam granted the East India Company the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. But this Odisha was only a small territory to the north of the Subarnarekha. Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) asked the Bhonsala Raja of Nagpur to enter into a "Subsidiary Alliance", but the Raja refused. The Anglo-Maratha war resulted in the British conquest of Odisha in 1803. Owing to misrule of the British, the Paika Rebellion was started under the leadership of Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar, the military chief of the Raja of Khurda. In April 1817 Puri fell to him and the British retreated to Cuttack. In the end, however, the rebellion was crushed. In 1857 Sambalpur played a leading role in the great Indian revolt. The worst evil of the British administration was witnessed in 1865-66 during the Na'Anka famine in which more than ten lakhs of people, comprising about a quarter of Odisha's population, died of starvation.

The social reformers of Odisha like Fakir Mohan Senapati, Bhagban Chandra Das, Radhanath Ray, Madhusudan Rao and Madhusudan Das, shaped the destiny of Odisha in various significant ways. During the First World War a forceful movement was organised and led by Pandit Gopabandhu Das. As a result, Odisha was separated from Bengal, Madras and Central Provinces. It came into existence on 1st April, 1936. Soon after this, the Gadajati Revolt of the princes of the States was suppressed in 1938. Odisha took full part in the 1942 movement when more than 3,000 persons were thrown behind the bars and about 100 persons were killed as a result of machine-gun firing. After the attainment of Independence the princely States merged with the major unit in 1948 and the new State of Odisha was formed.

An administrative reorganisation of the State was taken in hand and thirteen districts were formed. Out of the former princely States the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi were carved out. Later during the tenure of Chief Minister Biju Pattanaik the number of districts in Odisha was increased from 13 to 30 districts for effective administration.

As a result of the work of the States Reorganisation Commission, the princely States of Saraikela and Kharasuan were merged with Bihar. Earlier, they were parts of the Mayurbhanj district.

BUDDHIST TRAIL IN ODISHA

Buddhism in Odisha is as old as the religion itself. Pali texts refer to Buddha's association with Tapasu and Bhallika, two businessmen from Odisha. Besides, the literary reference, legends, historical facts testify the advent of the religion in most popular form after the Kalinga War in 261 B.C. It was Ashoka who sent missionaries to those countries for propagation of the religion. Hiuen Tsang's account of Buddhism in Orissa, the existence of Ashokan and Post Ashokan Stupas, bell capitals, copper plates, discovery of Buddhist figures and images speak about the state of Buddhism in Odisha.

It was during the reign of Bhaumakara dynasty in Orissa during 8th to 10th century, A.D. Buddhism reached its zenith.

Though important Buddhist sites lay scattered all over the state, yet the most important among those constitute the Buddhist Circuit of Orissa. The rich treasure of Buddhist sculptures, monuments excavated from Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri, Udayagiri and nearby Langudi hills give a clear picture of the Buddhist traditions in Orissa.

There is not a single district in the state where a Buddhist image or remains of Buddhism have not been found. Of all the places, Kuruma and Chaurasi in Prachi Valley, Banpur in Khurda district, Biswanath hills in Puri district, Choudwar in Cuttack district, Tarapur, Vajragiri, Kayama in Jajpur district and Ayodhya and Balasore in Balasore district, Jaugarh and Buddhakhola in Ganjam district, Khichhing and Baripada in Mayurbhanj district, Ganiapalli and Melchhamunda in Sambalpur district, Boudh in Boudha district etc. have remained great centres of Buddhism.

By the river Birupa, about 100 km. away from Bhubaneswar, Ratnagiri has a rich concentration of Buddhist antiquities. A large scale excavation has unearthed Buddhist shrine, large monasteries, big *stupa* and a number of votive stupas about 8 km from Bhubaneswar carry the message to the masses. Close to the diamond triangle of Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri-Udayagiri, Langudi is another important Buddhist heritage site.



CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNTS OF ODISHAN HISTORY

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 261 B.C. | - The Great Kalinga War took place |
| 177 B.C. | - Coronation of King Kharavela |
| 600 A.D. | - Sasanka, King of Gauda Desa conquered Utkal |
| 639 | - Hiuen-Tsang visited Kalinga, Kangoda, Kosala and Odra |
| 736 | - Kshemankara Deva established the kingdom of Tosali in Udra country with capital at Guhesvara Pataka (Jajpur) |
| 885 | - Mahabhavagupta Janmejaya-I established the Somavamsi rule in Western Orissa with the capital at Suvarnapura (Sonepur) |
| 1078 | - Choda Ganga Dev, the Founder of Ganga Dynasty in Kalinga, became the king of Utkala by defeating the last Somavamsi king Karnadeva. |
| 1115 | - Construction of Sri Jagannath Temple began at Puri |
| 1147-1156 | - Kamarnava - VII ruled Kalinga |
| 1156 – 1170 | - Raghav Dev ruled Kalinga |
| 1170 – 1194 | - Raj Raj Dev-II ruled Kalinga |
| 1190 – 1198 | - Ananga Bhima Dev-II ruled Kalinga |
| 1198 – 1211 | - Raj Raj Dev-III ruled Kalinga |
| 1211-1238 | - Ananga Bhima Dev-III ruled Kalinga |
| 1234 – 1245 | - Langula Narasingh Dev built Sun Temple at Konark |
| 1264 – 1278 | - Bhanu Dev-I ruled Kalinga |
| 1278 | - Chandrika Devi, daughter of Ananga Bhima Dev-III built Ananta Basudev Temple at Bhubaneswar. |
| 1278 – 1305 | - Narasingh Dev-II ruled Kalinga |
| 1306 – 1328 | - Bhanu Dev-II ruled Kalinga |
| 1328 – 1352 | - Narasingh Dev-III ruled Kalinga |
| 1352 – 1378 | - Bhanu Dev-III ruled Kalinga |
| 1378 – 1414 | - Narasingh Dev-IV ruled Kalinga |
| 1414 – 1434 | - Bhanu Dev-IV ruled Kalinga |
| 1435 – 1467 | - Kapilendra Dev, Founder of Orissan Empire |
| | - The era “Kapilabda” started from the day of his coronation |
| | - Founder of Suryavamsi Dynasty |
| | - Sarala Das wrote Oriya Mahabharat during this period |
| 1464 | - Kapilendra Dev conquered from Ganges in North to Trichinapalli in South and hold the title Gajapati Gaudeshwar Nabakoti Karnat Kalabargeshwar. |
| 1467 – 1497 | - Purushottam Dev ruled Kalinga |

- 1497 – 1540 - Prataprudra Dev ruled Kalinga
- Sri Chaitanya Dev came to Kalinga
- 1542 – 1549 - Govinda Bidyadhar ruled Kalinga
- Founded the Bhoi Dynasty in Kalinga
- 1560 – 1568 - Mukunda Dev established Chalukya dynasty
- Kalapahad, the terror destroyed temples of Kalinga
- 1568 - Suleiman Karrani conquered Orissa
- End of Independence of Orissa
- 1590 - Mughals started conquering Orissa
- 1592 - First battle between Mughals and Afghans near Subarnarekha
- Fall of Sarangagarh Fort
- 1593 - King of Khurda surrendered before Mansingh
- 1611 – 1617 - Raja Todarmal divided Orissa as Moghulbandi and Garhjat
- 1617 - Subedar Mukarram Khan invaded Khurda
- 1625 - Dutch founded their first settlement at Pipli of Balasore District
- 1633 - East India Company established their first factory at Haripur in Bay of Bengal Coast.
- 1660 – 1667 - Khan-i-Dauran took over Subahdarship of Orissa
- 1671 - East India Company granted free trade in Orissa during the reign of Aurangzeb.
- 1751 - Maratha Rule began in Orissa
- 1766 - East India Company occupied Ganjam
- 1803 - Barabati Fort occupied by East India Company from Marathas
- Northern Orissa conquered by East India Company
- 1817 - Paika rebellion in Khurda
- 1835 - Ghumusar rebellion
- 1862 - Surendra Sai surrendered before Major Imphey
- 1866 - Orissa famine called 'Naonka Durvikshya' occurred and took away major lives
- 1882 - Utkal Sabha formed as Gourishankar Ray its Secretary
- 1895 - Meeting held at Cuttack under Chairmanship of Madhubabu and resolution passed for amalgamation of Oriya speaking tracts.
- 1898 - Madhubabu elected to Bengal Legislative Assembly
- 1903 - Union Conference began
- 1907 - Representation made to Royal Commission for a Union of Oriya speaking tracts.
- 1909 - Satyabadi Bana Bidyalaya established (12th August)
- 1911 - Bihar-Orissa separated from Bengal province
- 1912 - Sitting of Jatiya Sammelan was held at Balasore for discussion about creation of a separate province.
- 1913 - Orissa Tenancy Act passed

- 1914 - Monthly magazine Satyabadi was published from Satyabadi, Sakhigopal being edited by Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das, and printed in Asha Press, Berhampur.
- 1915 - Bagha Jatin died
- 1916 - Bamanda Suratarangini Saraswata Samiti conferred "Saraswati" title on Fakir Mohan Senapati on 7th February.
- 1917 - Newspaper "The Oriya" started under editorship of Madhubabu for unification of Oriya speaking tracts.
- 1918 - Satyabadi Press established at Sakhigopal
- 1919 - Weekly Samaj appeared from Satyabadi, Sakhigopal on 4th October.
- 1920 - Baripada-Bangiriposi railway line covering 37.20 kms was opened to traffic.
- 1921 - (24th March) Mahatma Gandhi came to Orissa
- 1922 - H.K. Mahatab was sentenced to one year Rigorous Imprisonment on 18th July on the charges of instigating the Kanika Rebellion.
- 1923 - Madhubabu resigned from the Ministership of Bihar Orissa Government on 9th March.
- 1924 - Oriya Women's Association was formed at Berhampur along with the First All Orissa Women's Conference at Cuttack.
- 1925 - (9th August) Gandhi came to Orissa
- 1926 - Gopabandhu Das opened an Widow's Home called Jagannath Widow's Home at Puri to provide education to the helpless widows and train them to earn their livelihood. Acharya Harihar Das remained in charge of the Ashram
- 1927 - Gandhi came to Orissa
 - Devastating flood in Balasore District
 - Kalicharan Patnaik was conferred with "Kavichandra" title by Gajapati Ramachandra Dev, IV, Raja of Puri.
- 1928 - Gandhi came to Sambalpur
 - Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das passed away
- 1929 - Meeting of Utkal Provincial Congress Committee held at Cuttack
- 1930 - Volunteers prepared salt in connection with Salt Satyagraha at Inchudi in Balasore district.
 - (20th June) Meeting of Utkal Provincial Congress Committee held at Balasore
- 1931 - Krushna Chandra Narayan Gajapati attended the First Round Table Conference in London on 16th January and demanded for the formation of a separate province of Orissa.
- 1932 - In the Second Round Table Conference on 7th September it was decided that Orissa would be a separate province.
- 1933 - The first English Daily "New Orissa" was published by Sashibhusan Rath from Asha Press, Berhampur by the help of Lingaraj Panigrahi.
- 1934 - (5th May) Gandhi came to Orissa
- 1935 - The Sikh Gurudwara at Kaliaboda in Cuttack town was constructed by the active interest of Sardar Kartar Singh, a Professor in Chemistry, Ravenshaw College. It is believed the Guru Nanak halted here while on his way to Puri.

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|------|---|
| 1936 | - (1st April) Orissa became a separate province |
| 1937 | - First Orissan Ministry formed |
| 1938 | - (25th March) Gandhi came to Orissa |
| | - Gandhi attended Gandhi Sevasangh Annual Session at Berboi, Delang in Puri district. |
| | - Baji Rout died in police firing |
| 1939 | - (5th August) Subhash Chandra Bose visited Cuttack |
| | - Jaiprakash Narayan visited Cuttack |
| | - (4th November) Congress Ministry in Orissa resigned |
| | - Major General Bezelgate attacked and killed at Ranpur of the then Puri district |
| | - Netaji visited Orissa |
| | - Endowment Commission started functioning |
| | - Rabindranath Tagore visited Puri |
| 1940 | - Orissa Theatre founded by Kali Charan Patnaik at Cuttack |
| | - Madala Panji edited by Prof. Artaballav Mohanty |
| 1941 | - Raghu Dibakar hanged in connection with Bezelgate murder |
| 1942 | - Lunia killing, nine people died in police firing |
| | - 29 people died at Eram in police firing |
| 1943 | - Oriya songs transmitted for the first time from Calcutta Radio Station |
| | - Eminent Communist leader Bhagabati Charan Panigrahi died |
| | - Utkal University started functioning at Cuttack |
| 1944 | - K.C.Narayan Gajapati, the Prime Minister of Orissa resigned on 30 th June. |
| 1945 | - 50 British Air Force aeroplanes bombed over village Mayagaon near Rengoon on 12 th February on Azad Hind Fauz Camp, killing Oriya soldiers, mostly hailing from Ganjam area. |
| | - From July new colleges at Balasore, Sambalpur and Puri were started. Rajendra College, Bolangir was started by R.N. Singhdeo, the Maharaja of Bolangir with Intermediate Arts Classes. |
| 1946 | - (29th January) Gandhi came to Orissa |
| | - Foundation stone of Hirakud Dam laid by Sir Hawthorne Lewis, Governor of Orissa. |
| | - Central Rice Research Institute established at Cuttack |
| 1947 | - Biju Patnaik made a daring flight to Indonesia to bring Indonesian Leaders |
| | - Princely States merged with Orissa |
| 1948 | - Foundation stone for New Capital of Orissa laid at Bhubaneswar |
| | - All India Radio, Cuttack founded |
| | - High Court at Cuttack founded |
| 1949 | - Capital of Orissa shifted from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar |
| | - Bolangir district formed |
| 1950 | - Orissa Territorial map with 13 districts published |
| 1951 | - Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India reached Jharsuguda on 13 th December on visit to Orissa. |
| 1952 | - Biju Patnaik donated an amount of 1,000 pound to UNESCO to institute |

- the Kalinga Prize.
- Both Oriya and English language introduced in Orissa Government transactions
 - 1953 - Rourkela Steel Plant founded
 - 1954 - Agriculture College established at Bhubaneswar
 - Official Language Act passed in Orissa Assembly to introduce Oriya in official work.
 - 1955 - Bhoodan lands distributed among the landless people of Orissa
 - 1956 - Burla Engineering College established
 - Prajamandal leader Sarangadhar Das died
 - Construction of Rourkela Steel Plant began
 - 1957 - Hirakud Dam inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Orissa Sahitya Academy established
 - Similipal Forest declared as National Park
 - President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad laid the foundation stone of Museum building at Bhubaneswar.
 - 1958 - Mihir Sen of Cuttack crossed the English Channel
 - Dandakaranya Development Project constituted
 - 1959 - Orissa State Government established Lalitkala Academy
 - Veer Surendra Sai Medical College at Burla started
 - 1960 - Orissa State Archives at Bhubaneswar
 - Nandankanan Zoological Park established
 - Blind school established at Bhubaneswar
 - First volume of Gyanamandal under the editorship of Shri Binode Kanungo published.
 - 1961 - Orissa State Legislative Assembly building inaugurated
 - Rourkela Engineering College started
 - 1962 - Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of Paradeep Port
 - Sainik School at Bhubaneswar established
 - Construction of Express Highway connecting from Daitari to Paradeep began
 - Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology established
 - 1963 - Russian Cosmonauts Valentina Terescova visited Orissa
 - Utkal University building inaugurated
 - 1964 - Jawaharlal Nehru laid foundation stone of Thermal Power Station at Talcher
 - 1965 - Village Chaukidari System abolished.
 - 1966 - Biswanath Das became President of Bharat Loksevak Mandal after the death of Lal Bahadur Sastry, the Prime Minister of India.
 - 1967 - Berhampur & Sambalpur University established
 - Pandit Nilakantha Das died
 - 1968 - Sambalpur University was inaugurated by the President of India on 5th January. Freedom Fighter and Litterateur Radhanath Rath was honoured with the Padmabhusan title.

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|------|---|
| 1969 | - V.V.Giri became President of India on 24 th August. |
| 1970 | - A regional party named Utkal Congress was formed by Biju Patnaik. |
| 1971 | - Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University established at Puri |
| | - Acharya Harihar Das passed away |
| | - Lance Naik Albert Ekka posthumously awarded highest Gallantry Award Param Veer Chakra for his heroic deeds in Bangladesh War. |
| 1972 | - Severe cyclonic storm hit Orissa Coast |
| 1973 | - Cuttack-Paradeep Railway line opened for Traffic |
| | - Foundation stone laid for Naval Training Centre at Chilika |
| 1974 | - Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Dev passed away |
| 1975 | - Dr. J. V. Bolton felicitated by Orissa Sahitya Academy for his thesis on 'Vyas Kabi Fakir Mohan Senapati'. |
| | - Salt Water Crocodile Research Centre established at Dangamal of Bhitarkanika |
| 1976 | - The State Government made an Act called "The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act-1976" to free bonded labourers. |
| 1977 | - Foundation stone laid for Fishery Research Centre at Kausalyaganga |
| 1978 | - Terrible Tornado hit Bandhagoda village of Keonjhar district |
| | - Foundation stone laid for Upper Indravati Project |
| 1979 | - Sarala Puraskar founded by IMFA Public Charitable Trust |
| 1980 | - Prince Charles of England visited Orissa |
| | - Biju Patnaik conferred as 'Bhoomi Putra' title by Indonesian Government |
| 1981 | - NALCO established at Angul |
| 1982 | - Annual Conference of the Indian Road Congress was held at Bhubaneswar on 23rd December. |
| 1983 | - Dr. H.K.Mahatab received the Kendriya Sahitya Academy Award for his essay collection "Gaon Mazlis". |
| 1984 | - Foundation stone laid by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for Ordnance Factory at Saintala in Balangir district. |
| | - OREDA set up at Bhubaneswar |
| | - Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa Shri Nabakrushna Choudhury died |
| | - Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa Shri Biswanath Das died |
| | - Foundation stone laid for Talcher-Sambalpur Railway line |
| | - Ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed her last public meeting at Bhubaneswar. |
| | - Orissa Science Academy established |
| 1985 | - Eminent Sarvodaya leader & Bhoodan leader Rama Devi passed away |
| | - First State level Lok Adalat held at Cuttack |
| 1986 | - Noted Editor of 'Gyanamandal' Binode Kanungo received Padmashree Award |
| | - Foundation stone laid for Pathani Samant Planetarium at Bhubaneswar |
| 1987 | - Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab passed away |
| | - Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium at Cuttack inaugurated |
| 1987 | - Harekrushna Mahatab State Library at Bhubaneswar inaugurated |

- 1988
 - Sachidananda Routray received Gyanapitha Award
 - His Holiness Dalailama visited Orissa
- 1989
 - Cuttack Door Darshan Kendra started newscast in Oriya
 - Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange started functioning
 - Foundation stone laid for IB-Thermal Electrical Project
 - Millennium Ceremony of Cuttack City inaugurated
 - Rabi Ray elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - First test of Ballistic Missile Agni test-fired from Chandipur
- 1990
 - Justice Ranganath Mishra sworn in as Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India
- 1991
 - Eminent litterateur Kalindi Charan Panigrahi passed away
 - Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam constituted by Government of Orissa
- 1992
 - Freedom Fighter Rajkrishna Bose passed away
- 1993
 - Eminent Singer Balkrishna Das passed away
 - Thirteen districts of Orissa re-organised and number increased to thirty
- 1994
 - Similipal Reserve Forest declared Biosphere by Government of India
 - Justice G.T. Nanavati sworn in as Chief Justice of Orissa High Court
- 1995
 - Indonesia awarded their highest National title "BINTANG JASUTTAM" to Biju Patnaik.
- 1996
 - Navakalevara Festival of Lord Jagannath was celebrated at Puri.
- 1997
 - Ex-Chief Minister Biju Patnaik passed away
 - Eminent Archaeologist Dr. Satya Narayan Rajguru died
 - Eminent Oddissi Dancer Sanjukta Panigrahi died
- 1998
 - Radhanath Rath, Editor of 'Samaj' passed away
 - Social worker Malati Choudhury passed away
 - Kalinga Stadium at Bhubaneswar inaugurated
 - Talcher-Sambalpur Railway opened for Traffic
 - 3rd SAARC Jamboree held at Khurda
- 1999
 - Ballistic Missile Agni-II test-fired from Chandipur
 - Fakir Mohan University at Balasore and Uttar Orissa University at Baripada started functioning.
 - Severe super cyclone devastated the Orissa Coast in the month of October
 - Kujanga Gandhi Narayan Birabar Samanta died
 - M. M. Rajendran sworn in as Governor of Orissa
- 2000
 - Naveen Patnaik sworn in as the Chief Minister of Orissa on 5th March
 - Utkal University of Culture inaugurated
 - Freedom Fighter Chintamani Panigrahi passed away
 - Foundation stone laid for Oil Refinery at Paradeep
 - Government of Orissa introduced Professional Tax
 - Second World Oriya Conference held at Rourkela
 - Severe drought in Orissa
- 2001
 - Severe flood in Orissa

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|------|---|
| 2002 | - Acute drought in Orissa |
| 2003 | - Justice Sujit Burman Roy became the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court |
| | - Severe flood in Orissa. |
| | - Renowned poet Binod Nayak passed away on 15.11.2003 |
| 2004 | - Padmashree award to Indian hockey defender Dilip Tirkey, Nrutya Guru Maguni Charan Das & Dramatist Manoranjan Das. |
| | - Dr. Prafulla Mohanty nominated for Kendra Sahitya Academy Award. |
| | - Doyen of Odissi Dance Kelucharan Mahapatra passed away on 7.4.2004. |
| | - Rupa Mishra an Oriya lady became the I.A.S. topper on 7.5.2004. |
| | - Naveen Patnaik sworn in as the Chief Minister of Orissa for the second term on 16.5.2004. |
| | - Pioneer of Modern Oriya literature Padmashree Sachi Routray passed away on 21.8.2004. |
| | - Poet Guru Prasad Mohanty passed away on 26.8.2004. |
| | - Eminent poet Purnananda Dani passed away. |
| | - Short-story writer, novelist and essayist Kishori Charan Das passed away. |
| | - Dr. Subas Pani joined as Chief Secretary of Orissa on 1.9.2004. |
| | - Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa Sri Nilamani Routray passed away on 4.10.2004. |
| | - Shri Rameshwar Thakur sworn in as the new Governor of Orissa on 17.11.2004. |
| 2005 | - BJD MLA & Dy. Chief Whip Shri Sankarsan Naik passed away in a road accident. |
| | - Mining Cess Policy introduced. |
| | - Renowned litterateur, essayist and critic of Oriya literature Chintamani Behera passed away on 7.3.2005. |
| | - Retired Judge and well cultured personality Justice Naba Kumar Das passed away on 11.3.2005. |
| | - Financial Accountability Bill passed by Orissa Legislative Assembly. |
| | - Introduction of VAT. |
| | - Right to Information Act implemented in the State alongwith constitution of State Information Commission on 20.10.2005 |
| | - Edu-Sat project inaugurated. |
| | - Hon'ble President of India's two day visit to Orissa (26th & 27th December). |
| 2006 | - Government of Orissa enters into an MoU with Creative Ports Pvt. Ltd. for setting up a port at Kirtania in Balasore district |
| | - Vedanta Foundation signs agreement to set up Vedanta University in Puri district. |
| | - Foundation stone of Sports Academy laid by Chief Minister, Naveen Patnaik. |
| | - Portrait of legendary leader Biju Patnaik unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament. |
| | - President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam laid foundation stone of International Institute of Information Technology at Gothapatna near Bhubaneswar. |
| | - Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana implemented. |
| | - Biju KBK Yojana initiated |

- Former Chief Minister Smt. Nandini Satpathy passed away.
- Three-tier Panchayat Elections held.
- Mittal-Arcelor signs MoU to set up a steel plant in Orissa.
- 2007 - The Orissa Tableau exhibited at the Republic Day - 2007 at New Delhi adjudged as the best in the whole country.
- Ashok Ganguly became Hon'ble Chief Justice of Orissa High Court.
- Prabodh Trikey selected as the Captain of Indian Hockey Team.
- Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare sworn in as Governor of Orissa.
- Commemoration of 150th year anniversary of 1st war of Indian Independence at Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel Hall, Old Assembly.
- 2008 - Police Commissionerate in twin city of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack commenced.
- Kalpana Das brought glory to the State by climbing Everest mountain.
- Saheed Pramod Satapathy posthumously conferred with country's prestigious gallantry award 'Ashok Chakra'
- New Agriculture Policy - 2008 introduced in the State.
- 2009 - Naveen Patnaik took over charge as Chief Minister of Orissa for the 3rd consecutive term.
- Ms. Padmini Rout (Chess Player) selected for Ekalavya Award.
- Eminent Historian Dr. M.N. Das passed away.
- Janaki Ballav Pattnaik received 'Atibadi Jagannath' award.
- Ignace Tirkey conferred with prestigious Arjun award.
- 'Prince Dance Group' from Ganjam adjudged best in India's Got Talent.
- 2010 - 15th National Youth Festival organised at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar.
- Eminent Singer Dr. Raghunath Panigrahi, Hockey Player Ignace Tirkey, Guru Mayadhar Raut selected for Padmashree Award. Renowned Heart Surgeon Dr. Ramakanta Panda conferred with Padma Bhusan Award.
- K. Ravi Kumar won the Gold Medal in the Weightlifting Event at the Commonwealth Games.
- Noted devotional Singer Bhikari Bal, popularly known as "Bhajan Samrat" passed away.
- Bill passed in Lok Sabha changing the name Orissa to Odisha and Oriya to Odia.
- Orissa Rowers Pratima Puhana and Pramila Prava Minz made the State proud by bagging the Bronze Medal in ASIAD GAMES.
- Chief Minister confers Biju Patnaik Award to eminent Scientists Dr. Kulamani Parida and Dr. Rajanikant Chowdhury.
- 2011 - On November 1, 2011 the Govt. of India came out with the Gazette Notification on the passing of the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 and the Constitution (113th Amendment) Bill by the Parliament. The Gazette Notification mentioned that the change of names came into effect from the 1st of November 2011. Orissa is 'Odisha' now and its language Oriya is 'Odia'.
- Ganjam district adjudged as best in India in empowering physically challenged and awarded by the President of India.
- Jaydev Award conferred on noted film personality Apurba Kishore Bir.

- Atibadi Award conferred on eminent litterateur Shri Janaki Ballav Patanaik.
 - K. Ravi Kumar of Odisha won Gold Medal in Weightlifting event of 19th Common Wealth Games and was conferred Arjun Award.
 - Three Odia mountaineers Ganesh Ch. Jena, Yogabyasa Bhoi and Debidutt Panda reached the summit of Mt. Everest.
 - BJD candidate Subash Gonda won the Umerkote by-election after the sad demise of BJD MLA Jagabandhu Majhi.
 - Litterateur Sitakanta Mohapatra received prestigious Padmabhusan Award for excellence in the field of literature.
 - Reservation for women increased from 33% to 50% with amendment to Orissa Gram Panchayat Rules, 1964.
 - Sudarshan Patnaik, Artist on Sand Art acclaimed in the international arena.
 - Eminent educationist & litterateur Narayan Pruseth passed away on 25th November 2011.
 - Hon'ble Saha Commission toured Odisha on 9th & 10th December 2011 to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the mining sector.
- 2012
- On April 18, 2012 Veteran litterateur, freedom fighter and former Minister Nityananda Mohapatra died.
 - On April 22, 2012 Rajasmita Kar won Dance India Dance season 3.
 - On April 25, 2012 Odissi Guru Mayadhar Rout, Gopal Chandra Panda and eminent musicologist Nilamadhab Punigrahi receive prestigious Tagore Akademi Ratna award.
 - On June 19, 2012, Odia surgeon Dr. Ramakanta Panda wins Medscape India Awards.
 - On June 24, 2012 Legendary Odissi Guru Harekrishna Behera passed away in New Delhi.
 - On August 15, 2012 noted literary critic Jatindra Mohanty passes away.
 - On September 13, 2012 former Chief Justice of India Ranganath Mishra passes away.
 - On October 10, 2012 painter Ajit Keshari Ray passes away.
- 2013
- Hon'ble Justice Shri Adarsha Kumar Goel sworn in as the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on 12th October, 2013.
 - Cyclone Phailin devastated Odisha State on 12th October, 2013.
 - Sabyasachi Mohapatra's Sambalpur Feature Film "Sala Budha" selected for International Festival of Indian Panorama Section.
 - Dr. S.C. Jamir sworn in as Hon'ble Governor of Odisha on 21st March, 2013.
 - To bridge the gap between the Police and common people, Community Policing System introduced in the State on 1st April, 2013.
 - Maritime Museum inaugurated at Jobra, the first of its kind in the State and the biggest in the country in terms of area on 1st April, 2013.
 - Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee conferred the 47th Jnanapith Award, the country's highest literary award, for the year 2011 on noted writer Pratibha Ray on 22nd May, 2013 at Balyogi Auditorium in New Delhi.
 - Odisha Govt. presented a separate agricultural budget on the floor of the August House on 19th February, 2013 for the development of agriculture

and allied sector as well as of the farming community. Odisha is the 2nd State to present a special budget for farmers after Karnatak.

- Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik flagged off the "Nidhi Mause Rath" to create awareness about the vector-borne diseases on 1st August, 2013.
- State Agriculture Policy-2013 implemented on 1st April, 2013 for the welfare of agriculture and farmers.
- The Odisha State Youth Policy 2013 announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 7th April, 2013.
- "Veggie Kart" system introduced in the State for supplying vegetables at doorstep through on-line booking on 25th November, 2013.
- 'Sarala Samman' conferred on eminent litterateur Manorama Mohapatra on 26th November, 2013.
- The State Government banned the manufacture, sale and supply of Gutkha and chewing Tobacco on 1st January, 2013.
- Right to Public Services Act came into force on 2nd January, 2013.
- Former Speaker of Odisha Legislative Assembly Yudhisthir Dash passed away
- Odisha State received Krishi Karmana Award for significant contribution to Agricultural Sector.
- Odia language accorded the Classical Status as 6th language of the Country.
- General Elections to 15th Odisha Legislative Assembly held.
- Shri Naveen Patnaik sworn in as Chief Minister of Odisha for the 4th consecutive term.
- Odisha Government enhanced the retirement age of Govt. employees from 58 to 60 year.
- Odisha State Girls and Women Policy-2014 formulated.
- Shri Sanjeev Marik became the D.G. of Police, Odisha on 7th July 2014.
- Sand Artist Shri Sudarsana Patnaik received People's choice category Medal at USA on 09th July 2014.
- Shri Gokul Chandra Pati assumed the charge of Chief Secretary of Odisha on 1st August 2014.

2014

ODISHA AT A GLANCE

1.	Total area (Sq. Kms.)	1,55,707
2.	Total Population, 2011 census	4,19,74,218
	(a) Total male	2,12,12,136
	(b) Total female	2,07,62,082
3.	Decadal growth rate, 2001-2011 (in percentage)	14%
4.	Density of population per Sq. Km. (2011)	270
5.	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males), 2011	979
6.	Total Urban Population, 2011	70,03,656
	(a) Total Males	36,25,933
	(b) Total Females	33,77,723
7.	Total Rural Population, 2011	3,49,70,562
	(a) Total Males	1,75,86,203
	(b) Total Females	1,73,84,359
8.	Total literates	2,67,42,595
	(a) Total male literates	1,50,89,681
	(b) Total female literates	1,16,52,914
9.	Total Scheduled Castes Population (2011) and percentage to total population	71,88,463 17.1 %
10.	Total Scheduled Tribes Population (2011) and percentage to total population	95,90,756 22.08 %
11.	Number of Districts	30
12.	Number of Sub-divisions	58
13.	Number of Tehasils	317
14.	Number of Grama Panchayats	6,227
15.	Number of Blocks	314
16.	Total Number of Villages, 2011	51,313
17.	Number of Towns including Census Towns	223
18.	Number of Municipal Corporations	04
19.	Number of Municipalities	37
20.	Number of Notified Area Councils	67
21.	Number of Police-Stations (General-534 + Women-6 + Energy-34 +Vigilance-7 + Cyber crime - 1 + CID -1+ Marine-5 + EOW-1 + STF-1)	590
22.	Number of Fire Stations	(i) Sanctioned 296 (ii) Functioning 208
23.	Number of Assembly Constituencies	147
24.	Number of Lok Sabha Constituencies	21
25.	Number of Rajya Sabha Seats	10
26.	Coastline of Odisha	480 kms.

Source : Census of India-2011, Odisha Series 22

DISTRICTS AT A GLANCE

ANGUL

1. Name of the District : **Angul**
2. Geographical Area : 6375 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1272000
 - Male : 655000
 - Female : 617000
4. No. of Sub-division : 04
5. No. of Tehasils : 08
6. No. of Blocks : 08
7. No. of G.Ps : 209
8. No. of Villages : 1871
9. No. of Police Stations : 23
10. No. of Municipality : 1
 - NAC : 2
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency: 59- Pallahara
60-Talcher
61- Angul
62-Chendipada-SC
63 - Athamallik
12. Literacy Rate : 78.96 %
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1401.9

BALASORE

1. Name of the District : **Balasore**
2. Geographical Area : 3806 Sqkm
3. Population – Total : 2317000
 - Male : 1184000
 - Female : 1133000
4. No. of Sub-division : 02
5. No. of Tehasils : 12
6. No. of Blocks : 12
7. No. of G.Ps : 289

8. No. of Villages : 2932
9. No. of Police Stations : 23
10. No. of Municipality : 1
 - NAC : 3
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency: 35. Jaleswar
36. Bhograi
37. Basta
38. Balasore
39. Remuna-SC
40. Nilgiri
41. Soro-SC
42. Simulia
12. Literacy Rate : 80.66%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1592.0

BARGARH

1. Name of the District : **Bargarh**
2. Geographical Area : 5837 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1479000
 - Male : 748000
 - Female : 731000
4. No. of Sub-division : 02
5. No. of Tehasils : 12
6. No. of Blocks : 12
7. No. of G.Ps : 248
8. No. of Villages : 1206
9. No. of Police Stations : 16
10. No. of Municipality : 1
 - NAC : 2
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency: 1. Padampur
2. Bijepur
3. Bargarh

4. Atabira- SC
5. Bhatli
12. Literacy Rate : 63.99%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1527.0

BHADRAK

1. Name of the District : **Bhadrak**
2. Geographical Area : 2505 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1507000
Male : 761000
Female : 746000
4. No. of Sub-division : 01
5. No. of Tehasils : 07
6. No. of Blocks : 07
7. No. of G.Ps : 193
8. No. of Villages : 1312
9. No. of Police Stations : 15
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 1
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 43. Bhandaripokhari
44. Bhadrak
45. Basudevpur
46. Dhamnagar(SC)
47. Chandabali
12. Literacy Rate : 83.25%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1427.9

BOLANGIR

1. Name of the District : **Bolangir**
2. Geographical Area : 6575 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1648000
Male : 831000
Female : 817000
4. No. of Sub-division : 03
5. No. of Tehasils : 14
6. No. of Blocks : 14
7. No. of G.Ps : 285
8. No. of Villages : 1783
9. No. of Police Stations : 14

10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 3
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency : 66. Loisingha (SC)
67. Patnagarh
68. Bolangir
69. Titlagarh
70. Kantabanjhi

12. Literacy Rate : 65.50%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1289.8

BOUDH

1. Name of the District : **Boudh**
2. Geographical Area : 3098 sqkm.
3. Population – Total : 440000
Male : 221000
Female : 219000
4. No. of Sub-division : 01
5. No. of Tehasils : 03
6. No. of Blocks : 03
7. No. of G.Ps : 63
8. No. of Villages : 1187
9. No. of Police Stations : 07
10. No. of Municipality : -
NAC : 1
11. Name & No. of
Assembly Constituency: 85. Kantamal
86. Boudh
12. Literacy Rate : 72.37%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1623.1

CUTTACK

1. Name of the District : **Cuttack**
2. Geographical Area : 3932 sqkm.
3. Population – Total : 2619000
Male : 1339000
Female : 1280000
4. No. of Sub-division : 03
5. No. of Tehasils : 15
6. No. of Blocks : 14
7. No. of G.Ps : 342
8. No. of Villages : 1952
9. No. of Police Stations : 48

10. No. of Municipality : 1
Municipal Corporation : 1
NAC : 2
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 87. Baramba
88. Banki
89. Athagarh
90. Barbati-
Cuttack
91. Choudwar-
Cuttack
92. Niali - (SC)
93. Cuttack
Sadar - (SC)
94. Salipur
95. Mahanga
12. Literacy Rate : 84.20%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1424.3

DEOGARH

1. Name of the District : **Deogarh**
2. Geographical Area : 2940 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 312000
Male : 158000
Female : 154000
4. No. of Sub-division : 01
5. No. of Tehasils : 03
6. No. of Blocks : 03
7. No. of G.Ps : 60
8. No. of Villages : 878
9. No. of Police Stations : 05
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : -
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 19. Deogarh
12. Literacy Rate : 73.07%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1582.5

DHENKANAL

1. Name of the District : **Dhenkanal**
2. Geographical Area : 4452 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1193000
Male : 613000
Female : 580000
4. No. of Sub-division : 03

5. No. of Tehasils : 08
6. No. of Blocks : 08
7. No. of G.Ps : 199
8. No. of Villages : 1208
9. No. of Police Stations : 15
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 2
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 55. Dhenkanal
56. Hindol(SC)
57. Kamakhyanagar
58. Parjanga
12. Literacy Rate : 79.41%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1428.8

GAJAPATI

1. Name of the District : **Gajapati**
2. Geographical Area : 4325 sqkm.
3. Population – Total : 576000
Male : 282000
Female : 294000
4. No. of Sub-division : 01
5. No. of Tehasils : 07
6. No. of Blocks : 07
7. No. of G.Ps : 129
8. No. of Villages : 1612
9. No. of Police Stations : 11
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 1
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 136. Mohana-(ST)
137. Paralakhemundi
12. Literacy Rate : 54.29%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1403.3

GANJAM

1. Name of the District : **Ganjam**
2. Geographical Area : 8206 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 3520000
Male : 1777000
Female : 1743000
4. No. of Sub-division : 03
5. No. of Tehasils : 22

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6. No. of Blocks	: 22
7. No. of G.Ps	: 475
8. No. of Villages	: 3195
9. No. of Police Stations	: 37
10. No. of Municipality	: 1
NAC	: 17
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency:	123. Bhanjanagar 124. Polasara 125. Kavisuryanagar 126. Khalikote-(SC) 127. Chhatrapur-(SC) 128. Aska 129. Surada 130. Sanakhemundi 131. Hinjili 132. Gopalpur 133. Berhampur 134. Digapahandi 135. Chikiti
12. Literacy Rate	: 71.88%
13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1276.2

JAGATSINGHPUR

1. Name of the District	: Jagatsinghpur
2. Geographical Area	: 1668 sqkm
3. Population – Total	: 1137000
Male	: 578000
Female	: 559000
4. No. of Sub-division	: 01
5. No. of Tehasils	: 08
6. No. of Blocks	: 08
7. No. of G.Ps	: 194
8. No. of Villages	: 1292
9. No. of Police Stations	: 13
10. No. of Municipality	: 2
N.A.C.	: -
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency:	101. Paradeep 102. Tirtol - (SC) 103. Balikuda- Ersama 104. Jagatsinghpur
12. Literacy Rate	: 87.13%

13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1514.6
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JAJPUR

1. Name of the District	: Jajpur
2. Geographical Area	: 2899 sqkm.
3. Population – Total	: 1826000
Male	: 926000
Female	: 900000
4. No. of Sub-division	: 01
5. No. of Tehasils	: 10
6. No. of Blocks	: 10
7. No. of G.Ps	: 280
8. No. of Villages	: 1783
9. No. of Police Stations	: 19
10. No. of Municipalities	: 2
NAC	: -
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency:	48. Binjharpur - (SC) 49. Bari 50. Barachana 51. Dharmasala 52. Jajpur 53. Korei 54. Sukinda

12. Literacy Rate	: 80.44%
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13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1559.9
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JHARSUGUDA

1. Name of the District	: Jharsuguda
2. Geographical Area	: 2081 sqkm.
3. Population – Total	: 579000
Male	: 297000
Female	: 282000
4. No. of Sub-division	: 01
5. No. of Tehasils	: 05
6. No. of Blocks	: 05
7. No. of G.Ps	: 78
8. No. of Villages	: 351
9. No. of Police Stations	: 11
10. No. of Municipalities	: 2
NAC	: 1

11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 6. Brajarajnagar
7. Jharsuguda

12. Literacy Rate : 78.36%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1362.8

KALAHANDI

1. Name of the District : **Kalahandi**

2. Geographical Area : 7920 sqkm.

3. Population – Total : 1573000
Male : 785000
Female : 788000

4. No. of Sub-division : 02

5. No. of Tehasils : 13

6. No. of Blocks : 13

7. No. of G.Ps : 273

8. No. of Villages : 2253

9. No. of Police Stations : 15

10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 2

11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 77. Lanjigarh -(ST)
78. Junagarh
79. Dharmagarh
80. Bhawanipatna-(SC)
81. Narla

12. Literacy Rate : 60.22%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1330.5

KANDHAMAL

1. Name of the District : **Kandhamal**

2. Geographical Area : 8021 sqkm

3. Population – Total : 732000
Male : 359000
Female : 373000

4. No. of Sub-division : 02

5. No. of Tehasils : 12

6. No. of Blocks : 12

7. No. of G.Ps : 153

8. No. of Villages : 2587

9. No. of Police Stations : 18

10. No. of Municipality : -
NAC : 2

11. Name & No. of
Assembly Constituency: 82. Baliguda (ST)
83. G.Udayagiri(ST)
84. Phulabani(ST)

12. Literacy Rate : 65.12%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1427.9

KENDRAPARA

1. Name of the District : **Kendrapara**

2. Geographical Area : 2644 sqkm.

3. Population – Total : 1440000
Male : 718000
Female : 722000

4. No. of Sub-division : 01

5. No. of Tehasils : 09

6. No. of Blocks : 09

7. No. of G.Ps : 230

8. No. of Villages : 1547

9. No. of Police Stations : 13

10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 1

11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 96. Patkura
97. Kendrapara-
(SC)
98. Aul
99. Rajnagar
100. Mahakalpada

12. Literacy Rate : 85.93%

13. Normal rain fall (mm) : 1556.0

KEONJHAR

1. Name of the District : **Keonjhar**

2. Geographical Area : 8303 sqkm

3. Population – Total : 1803000
Male : 907000
Female : 896000

4. No. of Sub-division : 03

5. No. of Tehasils : 13

6. No. of Blocks : 13

7. No. of G.Ps : 286

8. No. of Villages : 2123
9. No. of Police Stations : 25
10. No. of Municipality : 3
NAC : 1
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 20. Telkoi- (ST)
21. Ghasipura
22. Anandpur-(SC)
23. Patna -(ST)
24. Keonjhar - (ST)
25. Champua
12. Literacy Rate : 69.00%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1487.7

KHURDA

1. Name of the District : **Khurda**
2. Geographical Area : 2813 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 2246000
Male : 1167000
Female : 1079000
4. No. of Sub-division : 02
5. No. of Tehasils : 10
6. No. of Blocks : 10
7. No. of G.Ps : 168
8. No. of Villages : 1534
9. No. of Police Stations : 32
10. No. of Municipalities : 2
Corporation : 1
NACs : 2
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 111. Jaydev (SC)
112. Bhubaneswar
Central (Madhya)
113. Bhubaneswar
North (Uttar)
114. Ekamra -
Bhubaneswar
115. Jatani
116. Begunia
117. Khurda
118. Chilika
12. Literacy Rate : 87.51%
13. Normal Rainfall (mm) : 1408.4

KORAPUT

1. Name of the District : **Koraput**
2. Geographical Area : 8807 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1377000
Male : 678000
Female : 699000
4. No. of Sub-division : 02
5. No. of Tehasils : 14
6. No. of Blocks : 14
7. No. of G.Ps : 226
8. No. of Villages : 2042
9. No. of Police Stations : 24
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NACs : 3
11. Name & No. of
Assembly Constituency: 141. Lakshmipur
- (ST)
142. Kotpad (ST)
143. Jeypore
144. Koraput(SC)
145. Patangi(ST)
12. Literacy Rate : 49.87%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1567.2

MALKANGIRI

1. Name of the District : **Malkangiri**
2. Geographical Area : 5791 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 613000
Male : 304000
Female : 309000
4. No. of Sub-division : 01
5. No. of Tehasils : 07
6. No. of Blocks : 07
7. No. of G.Ps : 108
8. No. of Villages : 1055
9. No. of Police Stations : 12
10. No. of Municipality : -
NACs : 2
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency : 146. Malkangiri(ST)
147. Chitrokonada(ST)
12. Literacy Rate : 49.49%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1667.6

MAYURBHANJ

1. Name of the District : **Mayurbhanj**

2. Geographical Area : 10418 sqkm.

3. Population – Total : 2514000

Male : 1254000

Female : 1260000

4. No. of Sub-division : 04

5. No. of Tehasils : 26

6. No. of Blocks : 26

7. No. of G.Ps : 382

8. No. of Villages : 3950

9. No. of Police Stations : 32

10. No. of Municipality : 1

NACs : 3

11. No. & Name of

Assembly Constituency : 26. Jashipur (ST)
27. Saraskana (ST)
28. Rairangpur(ST)
29. Bangiriposhi(ST)
30. Karanjia (ST)
31. Udala (ST)
32. Badasahi-(SC)
33. Baripada (ST)
34. Morada

12. Literacy Rate : 63.98%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1600.6

NAWARANGPUR

1. Name of the District : **Nawarangpur**

2. Geographical Area : 5291 sqkm.

3. Population – Total : 1219000

Male : 604000

Female : 615000

4. No. of Sub-division : 01

5. No. of Tehasils : 10

6. No. of Blocks : 10

7. No. of G.Ps : 169

8. No. of Villages : 891

9. No. of Police Stations : 13

10. No. of Municipality : 1

NAC : 1

11. No. & Name of

Assembly Constituency: 73. Umarkote (ST)
74. Jharigam (ST)
75. Nabarangapur
(ST)
76. Dabugam (ST)

12. Literacy Rate : 48.20%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1569.5

NAYAGARH

1. Name of the District : **Nayagarh**

2. Geographical Area : 3890 sqkm

3. Population – Total : 962000

Male : 502000

Female : 460000

4. No. of Sub-division : 01

5. No. of Tehasils : 08

6. No. of Blocks : 08

7. No. of G.Ps : 179

8. No. of Villages : 1692

9. No. of Police Stations : 13

10. No. of Municipality : -
NACs : 2

11. No. & Name of

Assembly Constituency : 119. Ranpur
120. Khandapada
121. Daspalla(SC)
122. Nayagarh

12. Literacy Rate : 79.17%

13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1354.3

NUAPADA

1. Name of the District : **Nuapada**

2. Geographical Area : 3852 sqkm

3. Population – Total : 606000

Male : 300000

Female : 306000

4. No. of Sub-division : 01

5. No. of Tehasils : 05

6. No. of Blocks : 05

7. No. of G.Ps : 109

8. No. of Villages : 668

9. No. of Police Stations : 07

10. No. of Municipality : -
NACs : 2
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency : 71. Nuapada
72. Khariar
12. Literacy Rate : 58.20%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1286.4

PURI

1. Name of the District : **Puri**
2. Geographical Area : 3479 sqkm.
3. Population – Total : 1698000
Male : 865000
Female : 833000
4. No. of Sub-division : 01
5. No. of Tehasils : 11
6. No. of Blocks : 11
7. No. of G.Ps : 230
8. No. of Villages : 1707
9. No. of Police Stations : 23
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NACs : 3
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency : 105. Kakatpur(SC)
106. Nimapara
107. Puri
108. Brahmagiri
109. Satyabadi
110. Pipili
12. Literacy Rate : 85.37%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1408.08

RAYAGADA

1. Name of the District : **Rayagada**
2. Geographical Area : 7073 sqkm.
3. Population – Total : 962000
Male : 470000
Female : 492000
4. No. of Sub-division : 02
5. No. of Tehasils : 11
6. No. of Blocks : 11
7. No. of G.Ps : 171
8. No. of Villages : 2665

9. No. of Police Stations : 17
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NACs : 2
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 138. Gunupur (ST)
139. Bissam
Cuttack (ST)
140. Rayagada (ST)

12. Literacy Rate : 50.88%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1285.9

SAMBALPUR

1. Name of the District : **Sambalpur**
2. Geographical Area : 6657 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 1044000
Male : 529000
Female : 515000
4. No. of Sub-division : 03
5. No. of Tehasils : 09
6. No. of Blocks : 09
7. No. of G.Ps : 148
8. No. of Villages : 1313
9. No. of Police Stations : 23
10. No. of Municipality : 1
NAC : 4
11. No. & Name of
Assembly Constituency: 15. Kuchinda(ST)
16. Rengali (SC)
17. Sambalpur
18. Rairakhol
12. Literacy Rate : 76.91%
13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1495.7

SUBARNAPUR

1. Name of the District : **Subarnapur**
2. Geographical Area : 2337 sqkm
3. Population – Total : 652000
Male : 333000
Female : 319000
4. No. of Sub-division : 02
5. No. of Tehasils : 06
6. No. of Blocks : 06
7. No. of G.Ps : 96

8. No. of Villages	: 962	5. No. of Tehasils	: 18
9. No. of Police Stations	: 09	6. No. of Blocks	: 17
10. No. of Municipality	: 1	7. No. of G.Ps	: 262
NACs	: 2	8. No. of Villages	: 1762
11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency:	64. Birmaharajpur (SC) 65. Sonapur	9. No. of Police Stations	: 47
12. Literacy Rate	: 74.42%	10. No. of Municipalities	: 4
13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1418.5	NAC	: -
SUNDARGARH		11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency:	8. Talsara (ST) 9. Sundargarh(ST) 10. 11. Raghunathpali (SC) 12. Rourkela 13. Rajgangpur(ST) 14. Bonai (ST)
1. Name of the District	: Sundargarh	Biramitrapur(ST)	
2. Geographical Area	: 9712 sqkm		
3. Population – Total	: 2081000		
Male	: 1056000		
Female	: 1025000		
4. No. of Sub-division	: 03	12. Literacy Rate	: 74.13%
		13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1422.4

POSTAGE STAMPS ON ODISHA



BIJU PATNAIK (1916-1997)



BIRSA MUNDA (1875-1900)



BAGHA JATIN (1879-1915)



SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE (1897-1997)



MADHUSUDAN DAS
(1848-1934)



HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB
(1899-1987)



FAKIR MOHAN SENAPATI
(1843-1918)



KRUSHNA CHANDRA
GAJAPATI (1892-1974)



UTKALMANI GOPABANDHU
DAS (1877-1928)



VEER SURENDRA SAI
(1809-1884)



V.V. GIRI (1894-1980)



SAMANTA CHANDRA SEKHAR
(1835-1904)



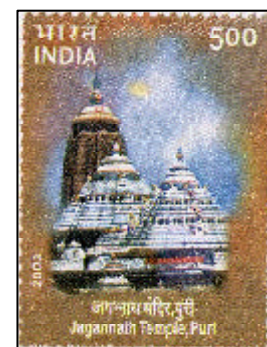
LAXMAN NAYAK (1899-1943)



POET JAYADEV



KONARK TEMPLE



JAGANNATH TEMPLE



KONARK WHEEL



KONARK HORSE



KONARK ELEPHANT



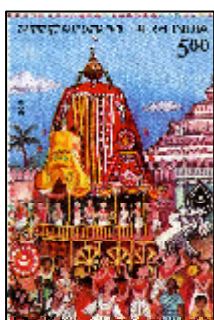
LINGARAJ TEMPLE



S.K.C.G. COLLEGE



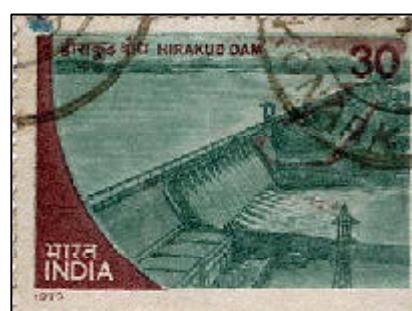
ROURKELA STEEL PLANT



RATH YATRA



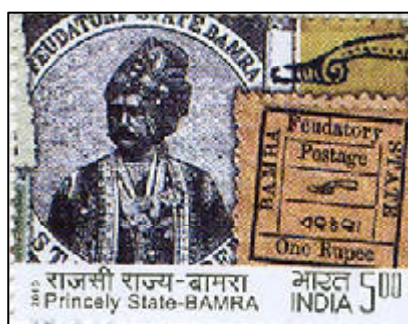
RAVENSHAW COLLEGE



HIRAKUD DAM



GOPALPUR ON SEA



PRINCELY STATE - BAMRA



ODISSI



CITIES OF INDIA - CUTTACK



BHARAT PARYATAN DIWAS



DHOKRA



MASK FOR CHHAU DANCE



SAHITYA AKADEMI



WHITE TIGER



OLIVE RIDLEY TURTLE



BLACKBUCK



JAYADEV & GEETA GOVINDA



JAYADEV & GEETA GOVINDA

Courtesy : Shri Nrusingha Dash, Sakhigopal & <http://orissapost.gov.in>

PANCHASAKHA

CHAITANYA'S PANCHASAKHA

In the holy land of Kalinga (Odisha) many saints, mystics, and devotional souls have taken birth, from time to time, and have fortified the culture and the spiritualism. Among the various great souls, the most prominent (in the domain of the known History) are the **Panchasakha** (Five friends) who have deeply influenced both the Oriya Spiritualism and the Literature. These five friends lived between 1450 to 1550 AD and enriched the spiritualism in a way that normal man can also understand and benefit out of that. These great souls are: **Achyutânanda Das**, **Ananta Das**, **Jasovanta Das**, **Jagannâtha Das**, and **Balarâma Das**. They are popularly known as Panchasakha (Five friends).

Pancha means five and Sakha means friends -The great spiritual leader and Naamayogi Avataar **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** has referred to these five of his disciples as Panchasakha and stated that the Panchasakha are like his Pancha Atma, i.e., five souls (Atma-Tattva) and are in no way lesser than some of the Avatars of Vishnu. Shri Chaitanya was the first to establish the Bhava-Mishrita Naama Marga (the path of chanting the holy name with proper feeling and faith); before him this method was not so popular or well-known even if the path is partly described in the ancient Vedas. He first introduced this method for all the simple-minded people and made many realize that God-realization can also be achieved by simpler method of pure devotion without undergoing difficult method of austerities. It is he who first disclosed the importance of the HareKrusna MahaMantra.

The Panchasakha converted ancient Hindu texts into prose (of simple language) easily understood by the people of Udra Desha (Odisha). Shri Achyutananda Das was the most prolific writer of the Panchasakhas and has written numerous books (called as Pothi's), believed not in one life but in many successive lives. He is known as the Mahapurusha, which means - *a great man*. Mahapurusha Achyutânanda was a shunya sadhak and had acquired immense knowledge about almost every aspect, i.e. spiritualism, Ayurveda (Indian healing medical science that uses only natural resources and herbs), various other sciences, and social regulations.

There is an interesting belief about the origin of Panchasakhâ which relates them to the Mahabhârat era (*Dwapara-Yuga*), and is also stated in Shunya Samhitâ written by Mahapurusha Achyutânanda. Here, Mahapurusha describes, Panchasakhâ literally means "five mates or friends". Towards the end of Mahabhârat era when Lord Krusna was leaving the mortal body, Nilakantheswara Mahadeva (another name of Lord Shiva, residing in Puri, with a blue-coloured neck caused by intake of poison to save the world) appeared and had a conversation with Lord Krusna. He revealed that the Lord's companions Dâmâ, Sudâmâ, Srivatsa, Subala, and Subâhu would reincarnate in the Kali-Yuga and will be known as Ananta, Acyutânanda, Jagannâtha, Balarâma, and Yasovanta, respectively. Thus, the believers of the Panchasakhâ consider that these five saints were the most intimate friends of Lord Krusna in Dwapara-Yuga, who came again in Kali-Yuga to serve Him. They are also instrumental to perform the crucial and much-awaited Yuga-Karma of destroying the sinners and saving the saints, according to the Sanatana-Hindu beliefs.

To describe briefly the individual ways and specialities of the Panchasakha, it is told that :

Agamyā bhāba jānee Yasovanta
Gāra katā Yantra jānee Ananta
Āgata Nāgata Achyuta bhane
Balarāma Dāsa tatwa bakhāne
Bhaktira bhāba jāne Jagannātha
Panchasakha e mora pancha mahanta.

[in Odia]

Yasovanta knows the things beyond the reach
Yantras using lines and figures are known to Ananta
Achyuta speaks the past, present, and future
Balarāma Dasa is fluent in tatwa (ultimate gist of anything)
Ultimate feelings of devotion are known to Jagannātha
These five friends are my five mahantas.

[English Version]

The birth/origin of the Achyutānanda is described as:

!! Shunyarū khasilāa Pavane misilāa, anaakare helāa thula !!
!! Thula bhangigale athule misiba, rahijiba anaahata !!

“Mahapurusha Achyutānanda”, is belived to have been born with special mercy or divine intervention from “ॐ” which is symbolic for Lord Jagannāth Himself (“*Vibhuti Yoga, Shrimad Bhagavat Geeta*”). Hence the name of Mahapurusha is Achyuta (“A + chyuta”: A= Shri Visnu; Chyuta = created from). Occasionally, “Mahapurusha Achyutānanda” is also referred to as “Achyuti”, which literally means “who has no fall (“chyuti nahin jāhāra” in Oriya language)”. Sri Achyuta Das was born to Dinabandhu Khuntia and Padma Devi in a village called Tilakona in Odisha in about 1510 AD on a “Magha Sukla Ekadasi” (a specific time described in Oriya calendar). His parents were childless for a long time and were praying to Lord Jagannāth for a child. One night his father had a vision that Garuda (the bird of Vishnu, an Eagle) gave him a child. Next morning he rushed to the temple and prayed at the “Garuda Khamba” (a pillar in front of the Jagannāth temple) thanking the Lord for his mercy. At this point there are two different beliefs: some are of the opinion that he (Dinabandhu Khuntia) found a newborn divine child there and he is Achyuta. Some others believe that, soon after this incident (vision), Padma Devi was booned with a divine child.

Mahapurusha Achyutānanda had established various spiritual energetic centres called ‘Gādis distributed throughout east India (former states known as Anga, Banga, Kalinga, Magadha) and some in Nepal. These ‘Gādis were host to most of the spiritual actions, discourses, penance, and provided various services to the seekers. Examples are, Nema, Kakatpur, Garoi, Jobra Ghāt (a river bank in Cuttack) etc. During this brilliant era of Panchasakhā, another seer His Holiness Arakshita Das (the presiding seer of Olasuni near Paradeep) who was not among the Panchasakha but was a revered saint, once found a divine child and handed over the newborn child to Mahapurusha Achyutananda. This child was known as Ram Das who is the disciple of Mahapurusha Achyutananda, Panchasakha, and Arakshita Das together. The Pancha Sakha were called as Pancha Guru (five Gurus) and together with Shri Arakshita Das they were known as Sada-Goswami (six Lords). Shriguru Arakshita Das, a great Shunya Sadhak, is the patron saint and seer in the Olasuni hills.

Olasuni hill is located near the border of Cuttack and Jajpur district, adjacent to the Daitari- Paradeep Express Highway near the Ratnagiri and Laitgiri hills. The Gobari river also flows nearby. Olasuni hill was the place of Sadhana where Shri Arakshita Das performed austerities in a cave (Olasuni Gumpa)

before attaining salvation. The annual nine day Gumpha festival of Olasuni is very famous. There is also the temple of Goddess Olasuni, near the tomb of Saint Arakshita Das. Baba Buddhanath Das sings in a song that Goddess Olasuni is the mother of Shri Arakshita Das, one of the greatest ShunyaVaadi Sadhakas. He is extremely merciful and accepts every offer, irrespective of any other factor, when they are offered with feelings.

Subsequently the Pancha Sakha and Arakshita Das, in Samaadhi, could know that in the 13th birth (also the last birth) of this child (Ram Das), all their souls (Atma-Tattva) will remain in Ram Das and he will perform Yuga Karma on behalf of his Gurus during the transition from Kaliyuga to Satyayuga. The devotees and followers believe that His holiness Baba Shri Buddhanâth Das is the last incarnation of Yogi Ram Das and is enlightened by the conscious of his six Gurus.

SATYABADI PANCHASAKHA

A band of selfless youngmen namely Pandit Gopabandhu Das, Acharya Harihar Das, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Krupasindhu Mishra and Godavarish Mishra who distinguished themselves in later life as scholars and national leaders are popularly known as Satyabadi's Panchasakha. The Panchasakha or five comrades contributed their best for the cause of national aspirations. They were equally dedicated to the blend of educational as well as political uplift of Odisha.

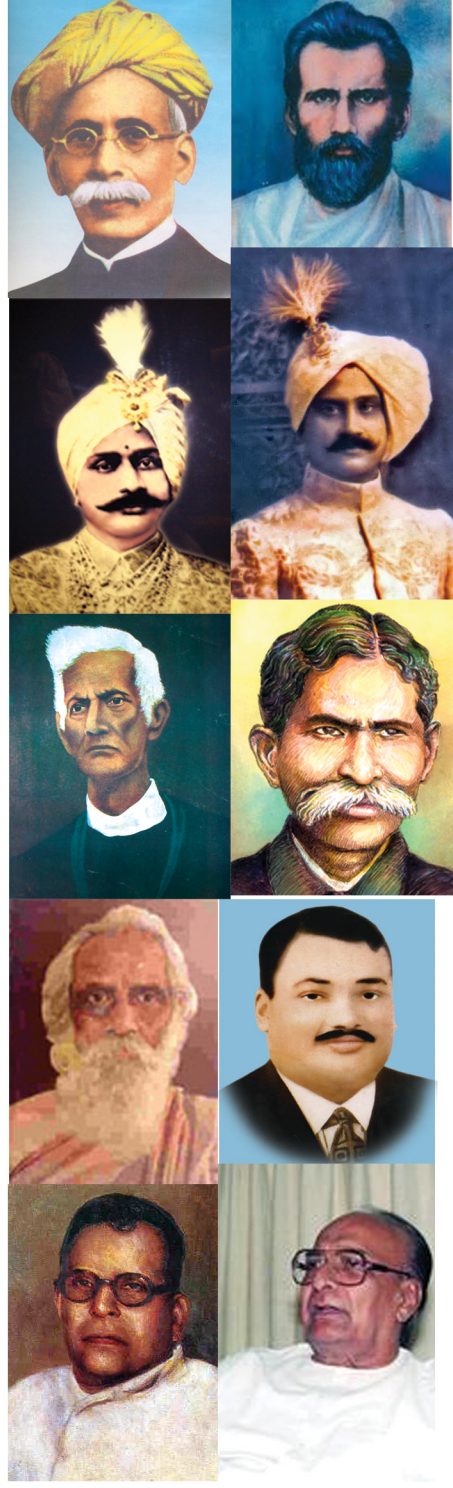




KONARK
The Black Pagoda



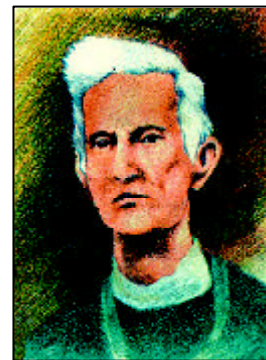
MAKERS OF MODERN ODISHA



MAKERS OF MODERN ORISSA (ODISHA)

FAKIR MOHAN SENAPATI

Born on January 14, 1843, at Mallikashpur in Balasore. Father, Laxman Charan Senapati and mother Tulsi Devi. He played a leading role in establishing the distinct identity of Oriya language and literature. Fakirmohan Senapati is regarded as the father of Oriya nationalism and the modern Oriya literature. He dedicated his life for the progress of Oriya language in the later 19th and early 20th century. The story of Fakirmohan is indeed the story of the "Renaissance" of Oriya literature. Besides he was a social reformer and educator who used his pen to criticize and correct the aberrations prevalent in the society. He is called the father of Oriya fiction.



He is aptly called as Thomas Hardy of Orissa. The four novels of Fakirmohan, written between 1897 and 1915, reflect the socio-cultural conditions of Orissa during the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. While the three novels, *Chhamana Atha Guntha*, *Mamun* and *Prayaschita* explore the realities of social life in its multiple dimensions. *Lachhma* is a historical romance dealing with the anarchical conditions of Orissa in the wake of Maratha invasions during the eighteenth century. He has written quite a few memorable short stories, such as 'Rebati', 'Patent Medicine' and 'Randipua Ananta'. Fakir Mohan is also the writer of the first autobiography in Oriya, 'Atma Jeevan Charita'.

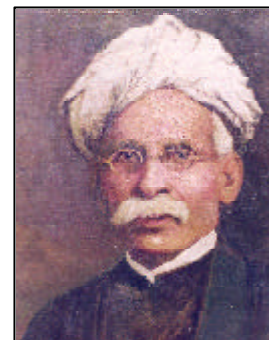
Fakir Mohan's first original poem 'Utkala Bhramanam' (Tours of Orissa) appeared in 1892. It is not really a travel book but rather an unusual and humorous survey of the contemporary personalities prominent in the then public life of Orissa. His other original poems published are *Puspamala* (The Garland), *Upahar* (Gift), *Puja Phula* (Flowers of Worship), *Prarthana* (Prayer) and *Dhuli* (Dust-grains). Fakir Mohan Senapati translated single-handedly the whole of the 'Ramayana' and the 'Mahabharat'. For having translated both the 'Ramayan' and the 'Mahabharat' single-handed and his wide versatility in the word of letters, he is popularly known as 'Vyasakabi' in Orissa. He was also conferred the title 'Saraswati' by the king of Bamra, the then feudal state. A great lover and a creator of new era in Oriya literature he was the founder of an organization called 'Utkala Bhasa Unnati Bidhani Sabha', which was started in 1867 to create a new awareness among the people of Orissa and to propagate Oriya language. Died on June 14, 1918.

UTKAL GOURAB MADHUSUDAN DAS

Born on 1848, April 28 at Satyabhamapur of Cuttack District. Father Choudhuri Raghunath Das, Mother-Parvati Devi. Madhusudan Das was the first Oriya to fetch the degree of M.A.B.L., from Calcutta University. He was popularly known as Madhu Barrister, respectfully regarded and addressed as "Utkal Gourav". He was deeply moved and shocked to see the discrimination, made against the Oriyas by administrative authority. He was convinced that the miserable plight of the Oriyas was only due to the apathetic and indifferent attitude of authorities towards the interest of the Oriya people. The Oriyas could not stand united only because of their vivisection and annexation with three different provinces. So, he

took a solid stand for the unification of the scattered Oriyas by organising and mobilising strong public opinion among the Oriyas and pressurised the British rulers for the unification of the scattered Oriya-speaking tracts for the socio-economic and cultural growth of the Oriyas at large.

Madhusudan organised Utkal Union Conference to form the channel for discussion and negotiations with the authorities to solve the problems and open avenues for a new era of unification and integration and played a piloting role in engineering the plans and programmes, pioneering the aims and objectives and championing the cause of the Oriya movement. "Utkal Sammilani" came into existence in the year 1903 with the extinction of "Utkal Sabha", it spearheaded the movement of the unification of Oriya-speaking units under one administration with right earnestness, disciplined plans and programmes.



Due to the ability and inspiration of Mr. Das, people of all categories and sections conglomerated under one political banner. It inspired people with a surging up feeling of oneness of culture, tradition and language and a rare sense of nationality. This impact thundered the sky of Orissa. It went up to such an extent that "freedom movement" and the Oriya movement got inter-linked under the stable leadership of Mr. Das and Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das. Sometimes the two movements were lacking harmony on the issue of priority. This situation impelled people to join hands with Mr. Das in the forum of Oriya movement, then the Congress. Utkal Sammilani or the Utkal Union Conference maintained its separate identity from the Congress.

As a legislator, Madhusudan Das acclaimed a commendable height of wide appreciation and position. It was mostly due to his sharp wit and inspiring speech of effective magnitude. He was selected as the Minister of local self-Government of Bihar-Orissa.

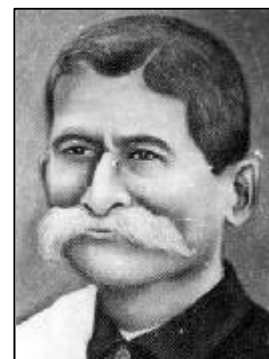
He was a leader of versatile performance and could arrest appreciation and love of the people and the Government during the tenure of his ministry. In spite of his popularity, he resigned in 1923 on a matter of principle. It speaks of his integrity.

His journalistic approach was reflected in his weekly paper 'The Oriya' started in 1917. It was his intense desire to highlight the interest of Oriyas, criticising the Government's policy through this channel of weekly paper. He was very genuine and emphatic in his voice and action.

He was a national pioneer and a staunch patron of Orissan development. He breathed his last on the 4th February 1934. He was a bonafide benefactor, a nationalist in true sense, acquiring the first Master Degree and first B.L. Degree as the first Oriya. He was the first Oriya to be the member of Legislative Council, the first Oriya to sail abroad, to visit England twice and to have the membership of Central Legislative Assembly as the first Oriya and the first Indian Minister.

GANGADHAR MEHER

Born on August 9, 1862 on the day of Sravana Purnima at Barapalli, Sambalpur in a weaver family. Educated up to 5th class. Dr. Mayadhar Mansingh has high esteem for Gangadhar Meher and in his History of Oriya literature he has opined "All told, Gangadhar Meher is one of the rarest personalities and poets in the whole range of Oriya Literature". His poetic creation includes 'PRANAYA-BALLARI', 'KICHAKA BADHA', 'INDUMATI', 'UTKAL LAXMI', 'AYODHYA DRUSYA', 'KABITA KALLOLA', 'ARGHYA THALI', 'AHALYA STABA', 'MAHIMA BHARATI BHABANA', 'KUMARA JANMOTSAV', 'BHAKTI UPAHAR', 'PADMINI', 'KABITA MALA & KRUSHAKA SANGITA'. His prose creation include 'ATMA JEEVANI', 'SHRI NRUPARAJ SINGH', 'PURANA KABI FAKIR MOHAN', 'SWARGIYA KASHINATH PANDA', 'EHAKE PRUTHIBIRA SABDA?', 'SIKSHIT', 'ASIKHSIT & SIKSHYABHIMANINI'.



The popularity of his literary creation is due to narration of the beauty of the nature just like Kabibara Radhanath Ray. It is unique. Gangadhar is widely known as poet of nature, can be compared with poet Shelly, Byron and Keats. He was the messenger of Upendra Bhanja's style and ideals. His popularity is not accidental. There are many reasons behind this. Just like Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja, his poetries are replete with high ornamental words, unique composition style, using in befitting cases, simile and metaphor and appropriate words. His poetries are sonorous of rhythm of words and languages. He is rated as a great poet in Indian Literature. Died on April 4, 1924. His poetries can be divided into lyrics, devotional, patriotic, reformatory, ethical, agricultural, elegy, and narration of nature.

SRIRAM CHANDRA BHANJA DEO

Born on 17th December 1871 in a royal family of princely state of Mayurbhanj, Sri Ram Chandra ascended the throne on 15th August 1892. He worked for the all-round development of Mayurbhanj state and implemented various benevolent measures for the welfare of the people. Pandit Utkalmani Gopabandhu became the friend, philosopher and guide of this ruler. Sri Ram Chandra brought about significant changes in the spheres of language, health and administration. A narrow gauge railway was commissioned between Rupsa - Baripada during his reign. He constructed two major reservoirs at Haldiha and Haladia with an expenditure of Rs.6 lakh from royal treasury. Similarly in the educational sector he raised the number of primary schools from 44 to 400 in his royal jurisdiction.



Although he was the king of Mayurbhanj, he had great love for the entire Orissa. Under the able leadership of Madhusudan he gave momentum to the cause of making Orissa a separate Province. In 1903 Sri Ram Chandra presided over the 1st session of Utkal Sammilani. Afterwards owing to the concerted efforts of this Sammilani the dream of Orissa for becoming a separate State came to reality on 1st April 1936. This illustrious son of Orissa passed away on 22nd February 1912.

UTKALAMANI PANDIT GOPABANDHU DAS

Born-9th October 1877

The then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has aptly written, "The second half of the 19th century gave birth to outstanding men and women in various parts of the country. The brilliance, social reforms, education, law and literature are astonishing. Shri Gopabandhu Das was one such nation builder".

The age long hopes, yearning and prayers of the people of Orissa were fulfilled with the advent of Utkalamani Gopabandhu. He was the builder of modern Orissa and was the source of inspiration and ideals for her people. He dedicated himself completely for the country to that extent that he had to lose his only son in his bid to redress the suffering of others. He wanted a society - free from poverty and ignorance where man could live with self-respect and would be able to develop his own consciousness. He vowed and worked throughout his life to achieve the objective.



Recognising the noble standings of Gopabandhu, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray on 28.6.1924, the veteran scientist and patriot of Bengal assigned the title of Utkalamani, (Jewel of Utkal) to his name. In 1909 he had started Satyavadi (M.E. National) school with Pandit Nilakantha Das and others in which Pandit Godavarish and Acharya Harihar also joined little later. The school soon became popular, for its qualitative and character building values. Along with Madhusudan Das he continued his struggle to arouse the people of Orissa to press their demands for the separate

Orissa province through Utkal Union Conference. He gave it a new image by his practical works to keep up the cultural, literary and linguistic affinity and independent identity of Oriyas then living in Bihar, Bengal and other Provinces. At Bahadaguda of Dhalbhum he also started an Oriya M.E. School. Then in order to spread the Oriya language and literature he started weekly 'Samaja' on the 4th October 1919.

His immortal words still inspire the younger generation.

"Let my body mingle with the dust of this Land,
And let my countrymen walk along my back.

Let all the holes in the road of freedom be filled with my blood and bone,
And let my life be sacrificed when my people awake into freedom."

He was a poet par excellence. The idea of nationalism and love for Lord Jagannath and Puri has been emotionally described in his poem.

" The Indian-lotus blooms in the world- pond
And the Holy Nilachal is like pollens in one lotus,
And whenever I am in India I am always in my room,
In my eyes the Indian stone is a holy stone,
And every place is as beloved as my Puri,
And all water is as holy as the water of fine holy rivers,
And every holy place is my Nilachal".

Bandira Atmakatha & Abakasha Chinta are his unique creations. He was versatile, genius, a freedom fighter, maker of modern Orissa, saviour of Oriya language, a social worker, and ideal teacher, philanthropist, journalist, poet, philosopher and a preacher of Jagannath cult. Died on 17th June 1928.

PANDIT NILAKANTHA DAS

In the early part of the twentieth century, those highly qualified youths who wanted to bring renaissance in the field of education and culture on Orissan soil, Pandit Nilakantha Das is one of them. The others were Pandit Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das, Acharya Harihar Das, Pandit Godabarisha Mishra and Pandit Krupasindhu Mishra. These five comrades are popularly known as "PANCHAKSA OF SATYABADI ERA". At the prime of their youth these five comrades had taken a vow not to enter into Government Service and serve the country and ensure its prosperity.

This illustrious son of Orissa was born on 5th August, 1884 in the family of Ananda Das at Sri Ramachandrapur village in the district of Puri. He had his early education at the village school. In 1899 he was admitted to Puri Zilla School. In 1909 he passed his B.A. and had been to Calcutta to continue his M.A. and B.L. studies. In 1911 after returning from Calcutta Pandit Nilakantha joined as a teacher in Satyabadi School. He then continued as a Headmaster of the school for a large period. Later he joined as a Professor in Oriya and Philosophy but relinquished his service in order to join non-co-operation movement. He was elected as a working member of Utkala Pradesh Congress Committee and also a member to All India Congress Committee. He edited a newspaper titled 'Seba' from Sambalpur. After staying nine months at Sambalpur he returned to Sri Ramachandrapur. He was arrested in 1922 for anti-British activities and put to Hajaribag Jail for six months. In consultation with Pandit Gopabandhu Das he decided to contest for General Assembly. In 1923 he was elected as a member of Central Assembly. He participated in Simla Conference in 1926. In 1928, after the death of Pandit Gopabandhu he took up the leadership of Congress in Orissa. As per Lahore Congress decision he resigned from Central Assembly and joined 'Salt-Satyagraha' movement and was imprisoned for 6 months. He started untouchable movement and served for the depressed class.



For the second time he was also elected as a member to Central Assembly. In 1933 he edited a monthly Oriya Journal titled 'Naba Bharat'. In 1934 after the death of Madhusudan the entire burden fell on his head and the first phase of Mahatma Gandhi's tour to Orissa was arranged by him.

In 1936, Orissa became a separate province, Pandit Nilakantha joined as the President, P.C.C. For his able leadership, out of 60 seats, the congress got 36 seats.

Under his chairmanship for the spread of higher education in Orissa, he decided to establish an university for which a committee was constituted and later on as per recommendation of the committee, Utkal University was established. In 1951 he was elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly from 'Swadhin Jana Sangha' a new party. In 1955 as per request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru he joined Congress. In the said year he was appointed as Pro-Chancellor of Utkal University. He was re-elected in 1957. He remained as Speaker of Orissa Legislative Assembly from 1957 May to 1961 July.

Death laid its icy finger on him on 6th November 1967. With his death, Orissa lost a patriot, freedom fighter, able legislator, reformer and a poet and one of the architects of modern Orissa.

MAHARAJA SHRI KRUSHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYAN DEO

Maharaja Shri Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo of Paralakhemundi, the son of Late Goura Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo was born on 26th April 1892, educated in Madras, assumed rulership in 1913, an enlightened and benevolent ruler; a patron of education and culture organised the annual session of the Utkal Union Conference at Paralakhemundi in 1914. In 1916, he was nominated by the Government to hold the post of Honorary Commissioner of the Land-Force of the Defence of India, laid a light railway through his Estate connecting Naupada with Paralakhemundi; set up a big library in his palace for research scholars, an important member of the justice party of Madras, member of the Royal Agricultural Commission in 1927, member of the Madras Legislative Council, represented the case of Orissa at the Round Table Conference, London, 1930-31, deposed before the joint Parliamentary Committee for the union of Paralakhemundi with Orissa in 1934, placed the printed Memorandum before the authorities and strongly advocated for inclusion of the Oriya portions of Paralakhemundi in Orissa and Orissa for a separate province; formed the non-Congress Ministry in Orissa in 1937, the Government conferred on him the title of Maharaja in 1936 in recognition of his honour and merit. In 1941 November the Maharaja was invited to form the Ministry and assumed the Chief Ministership. Member of the Constituent Assembly of India 1947-50, life member of the Royal Society of Arts and Royal Asiatic Society, London; Life Member of Utkal University, Utkal University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. This worthy illustrious son of Orissa passed on 25th May 1974.



DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab was the son of Krushna Charan Das and Tohapha Debi. He was born on 21st November 1899 at Agarpada in undivided Balasore district. After matriculation from Bhadrak High School, he joined Ravenshaw College, Cuttack for his higher studies, which were left incomplete as he was irresistibly drawn to the National Liberation Movement in 1921. Thereafter his life was a saga of struggle and dedication to the cause of country's freedom. He started weekly Prajatantra in 1923 at Balasore. First imprisonment on charge of sedition in the year 1922. He was the member of Bihar and Orissa Council in 1924. He joined Salt Movement and imprisoned in 1930. He participated in Harijan Movement in 1934 and opened his ancestral temple to Harijans for the first time in Orissa. He was the President of State People's Enquiry Committee in 1938 and recommended cancellation of Sananda of Rulers and merger of Ex-State with Orissa Province. He



participated in Non-Co-operation Movement and courted imprisonment in 1941 and “Quit India Movement” in 1942. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab was the Chief Minister of Orissa from 1946 to 1950, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry from 1950–52, Secretary General, Congress Party in Parliament 1952, Governor of Bombay from 1955-56, resigned from Governorship in 1956 and again became the Chief Minister of Orissa from 1956 to 1960. Dr. Mahatab has been rightly recognised as the architect of modern Orissa for his pivotal role in the merger and integration of former princely States, founding the State’s Capital at Bhubaneswar and the sanction and construction of the multi-purpose Hirakud Dam Project.

He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1962. He was also elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1967, 1971 and 1974.

He was the founder of the Prajatantra Prachar Samiti which till today publishes Daily ‘Prajatantra’ and ‘Jhankar’ a monthly journal. He was Chief Editor of the publications since inception. He was the President of Orissa Sahitya Academy and Sangit Natak Academy for a couple of terms. Permanent member of the Utkal University Senate. He was a distinguished historian and writer in English and Oriya. He was conferred Honorary Degree of Doctor by Andhra University, Degree of Doctor of Literature by Utkal University and Doctor of Laws by Sagar University.

True to his multifaceted personality, Dr. Mahatab earned distinction as an accomplished writer “History of Orissa”, “Beginning of the End”. Apart from this, he had authored several novels, plays and poems which are acclaimed for their literary value. The compilation of his popular column “Gaon Mazlis” published in Daily Prajatantra received the Central Sahitya Academy Award in 1983.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab was a political leader par excellence. He towered over the time and events to lead the people of the State through years of transition during independence and thereafter. This illustrious son of this soil passed away on 2nd January, 1987.

RAJA BAHADUR RAMACHANDRA MARDARAJ DEO

The significant contribution of many a great leaders during 1920s and 30s resulted in the formation of a separate Orissa Province. Raja Bahadur Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo of Khallikote was one of them. He was born to Raja Harihar Mardaraj and Rani Kanak Manjari Devi on 13th January 1900. In the days to come, he was destined to shape the future of Orissa.

As a child, he was nicknamed Eric. He was brought up under the guidance of Governess Mrs. F. Harvey Dunn. He lost his father Raja Harihar Mardaraj Deo on 20th July 1909. Then he was sent to Madras for schooling at Newington. He studied at Christian College upto the age of his eligibility to take charge of his own estate. He came to the throne of Khallikote on 14th January 1921.

As first step in his pioneering efforts towards the formation of Orissa Province, he impressed upon the Philip-Duff Committee set up in 1924 in favour of this cause. Mr. C.L. Philip and Mr. A.C. Duff came to Rambha, stayed in the palace of Raja Sahib as his guests from 17th to 21st December 1924. A well attended public meeting was organised at Khallikotegarh and the impressed Committee gave a report in favour of the amalgamation.



However, the O'donnel Commission which was constituted later on gave a very discouraging report. But, Ramachandra Mardaraj debated against it in Madras Legislative Council. Inaugurating a special meeting of Utkal Union Conference on 21st August 1932, he emphasised on the merger of Oriya tracts as per Philip-Duff Committee recommendations.

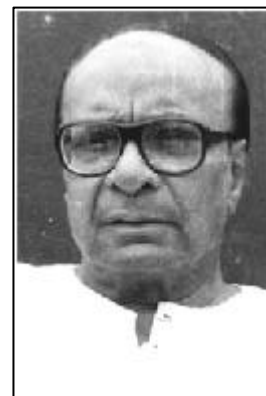
Raja Sahib attended the 3rd Round Table Conference in London where he forcefully made arguments for the cause. To augment his approach, he hosted the famous 'Orissa Banquet' on 12th January 1933 and there he impressed upon Sri Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India and finally managed to get the approval of Sir Samuel in favour of a separate Orissa Province.

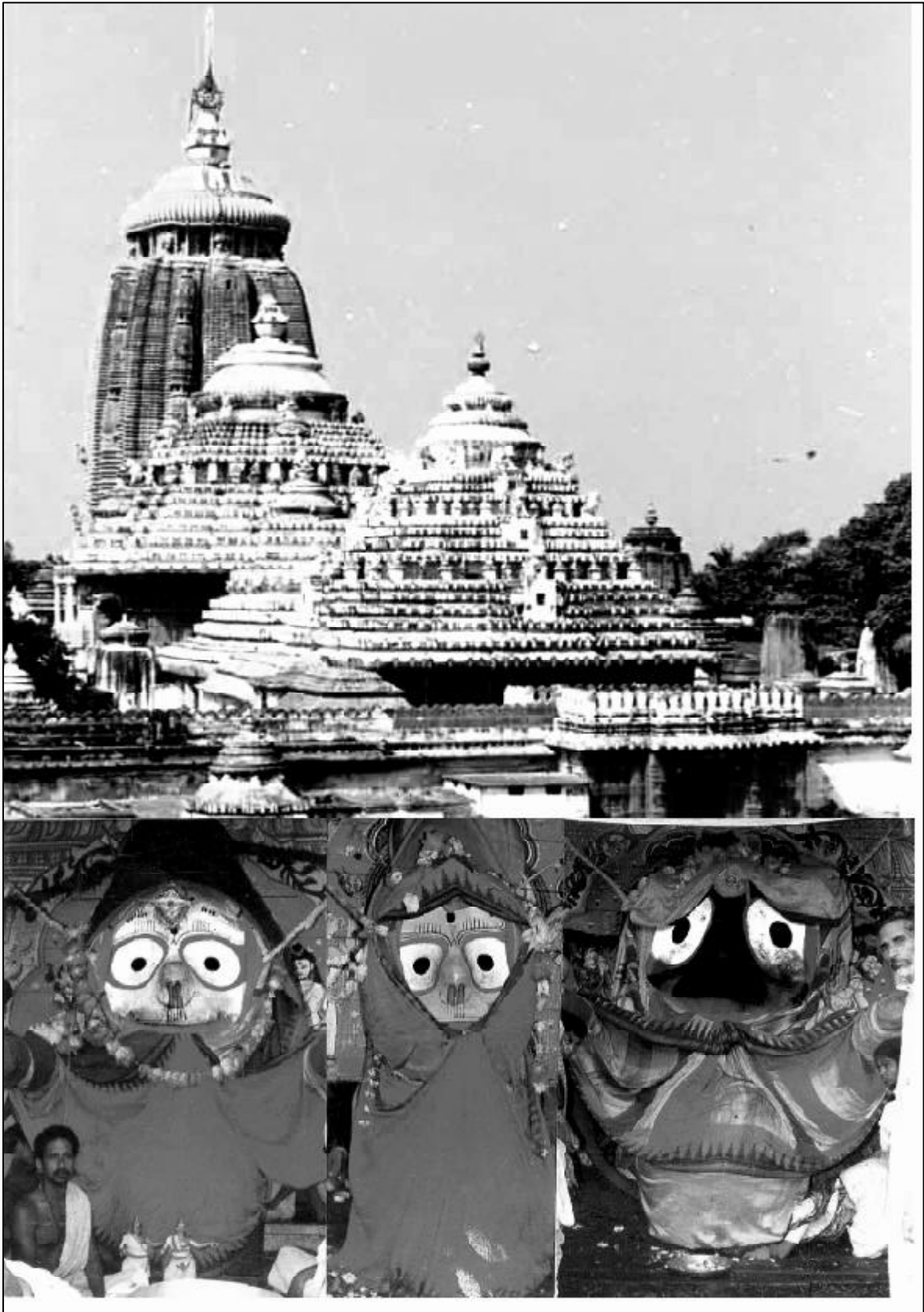
As per the deliberations of 3rd Round Table Conference, a Joint Parliamentary Committee was constituted to look into this matter. Finally, the Government of India Act, 1935 was adopted and the clause 289 of this Act provided for the formation of a Separate Orissa Province.

Raja Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo was a dynamic leader with full creative energy. His wide administrative and political experience and competence was a source of strength and inspiration for people who worked with him. He dedicated his life completely for the people of Orissa and worked for their welfare. The great Raja Sahib breathed his last on 23rd January 1963.

BIJAYANANDA PATNAIK

Bijayananda Patnaik popularly known as Biju Patnaik—Born on 5th March, 1916—Son of Late Laxminarayan Patnaik—Education : B. Sc. standard; Married : Shrimati Gyan Patnaik, two sons and one daughter ; Prior occupation : Business; Hobbies : Aeronautics and Industry; Travel Abroad : U. K., U. S. A., U. S. S. R., Paris, Indonesia and several other countries; Political activities. Since boyhood fond of adventurous life; During student life set out on cycle from Cuttack to Peshawar ; joined Indian National Airways and became its ace pilot, During “Quit India” Movement collaborated with underground leaders; Imprisoned for thirty months ; At the risk of his life he brought the Indonesian Premier Mr. Sultan Siharir to New Delhi by plane at the time of Indonesian Freedom Struggle. First Indian plane was landed by him in Kashmir in 1947, when Pakistan attacked India ; on returning to Orissa took interest in Industries and established many; President, U.P.C.C. for one term; Member, A.I.C.C., In 1961 Mid-term election under his leadership brought unprecedented absolute majority for Congress Party; Became Chief Minister 1961–63 and resigned under “Kamraj” Plan; Kalinga Airways is one of his creations. Donor of 1,000 pound prize to UNESCO as Science Award; Elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly 1952, 1957, 1961 from Jagannathprasad, Surada (Ganjam) and Choudwar (Cuttack) respectively; again elected in 1971 and 1974 from Rajnagar (Cuttack); Chairman, Planning Board, Government of Orissa from 1971 to 1972 June. Took active part and rendered valuable service to the people of Rajnagar area in particular who suffered from the havoc caused by the cyclone in October, 1971. Elected to Parliament in 1977 and Cabinet Minister of the Central Ministry 1977 to 1979. Elected to Lok Sabha from Kendrapara Constituency in 1980. Again Shri Patnaik was elected to Lok Sabha from Kendrapara Parliamentary Constituency in 1984 Lok Sabha election. He was also elected from Bhubaneswar Assembly Constituency to Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1985 General Election. He resigned from Kendrapara Parliamentary Constituency and became the Opposition Leader in Orissa Legislative Assembly. Again he was elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly in 10th Orissa Legislative Assembly Election from Bhubaneswar Assembly Constituency. In 1990 under his dynamic leadership the Janata Dal secured more than three fourth majority of the Orissa Legislative Assembly which is quite unprecedented. He was unanimously elected as the Leader of the Janata Dal in Orissa Legislative Assembly and on his birth day he was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Orissa on 5th March, 1990. Again he was elected from Bhubaneswar Assembly Constituency in March, 1995 and became Leader of Opposition. Later he contested for Lok Sabha Election held in June, 1996 from Aska and Cuttack Constituency. He was elected from both the Constituencies. He resigned from O. L. A. and joined as Parliament Member from Aska Lok Sabha Constituency. This veteran leader passed away on 17th April, 1997 at Escort Hospital, New Delhi.





JAGANNATH CULT



LORD JAGANNATH : THE LORD OF THE UNIVERSE

The Indians, particularly the people of Odisha, owe a lot to Lord Jagannath. He is the Lord of the Universe, about whom the Vedas are silent. Sometimes people are puzzled about the mystery that surrounds the Lord. He is a great 0. You add 0, with 0, the result is 0. You deduct 0 from 0, the result is 0. You multiply 0 with 0, the result is also 0. Zero is nothingness. It is also the fullness; it represents the completion of a process. The Lord is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient. He is all pervading and is the Lord of the Universe. The Holy Trinity, Lord Jagannatha, Lord Balabhadra and Goddess Subhadra represent three races; black, white and yellow being the colour of the races. They are of three qualities (*Gunas*) : *Sattwa*, *Tamas* and *Raja*. Jagannath Cult transcends all barriers of caste, community and religion. It preaches the cult of equality, fraternity and brotherhood. Therefore, the annual Car Festival of Lord Jagannath is gaining popularity in the country and abroad.



People of almost all religious faiths find their own ideas and concepts in the Jagannatha Cult.

Lord Jagannatha has drawn devotees from all faiths and creeds. Saints and prophets have bowed to Lord Jagannatha. Nanaka, Adiguru Sankaracharya and Shri Chaitanya have visited Puri to get the mercy of Lord Jagannatha. Puri has also been visited by Ganapati Bhatta of Maharashtra, a devotee of Lord Ganesha, who wanted to see Ganesha in Lord Jagannatha. The Lord fulfilled the desire of the saint, and on Devashana Purnima every year, He appears in 'Ganapati Vesh'.

Lord Jagannatha is the Lord of the Universe. Salabega, a Mohammedan, was very dear to the Lord and has written a number of *bhajan*s and *janan*s expressing his deep devotion to Lord Jagannatha. Dasia Bauri was born to a lowly family. The Lord had extended His great arm, 'Baliar Bhuja' to take a coconut offered by a low-born man. Hadi Dasa, a blacksmith was a great believer. It is heard that the Lord would go to Chhatisabata (In Badachana Police-Station of Jajpur district) to dwell there for a few days as He was highly pleased with the devotion of Hadi Dasa.

There are many such stories. It is believed that Lord Jagannatha goes to Badrika (Jammu and Kashmir) early in the morning to take his bath. He then proceeds to Dwaraka (Gujarat) for His early *vesha* or morning adornment ; at noon He proceeds to Puri for His lunch and in the night, after witnessing

Devadasi dance and hearing *Gita Govinda*, which is dearest to Him, goes to sleep at Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu). Saints and devotees of all faiths including Nanak Panthis, Ramananda Panthis, Shri Rama Krushna Mission and a host of others have established their Ashramas at Puri. Adiguru Sankaracharya has established four *dhamas* in different parts of the country. One at Badrika (Jammu and Kashmir) another at Dwaraka (Gujarat) a third at Sringeri (Kerala) and of course one at Puri. During the Car Festival, the Gajapati Raja does *Chhera Pahnra*, (Cleaning the chariots with a golden handle broom). Except him, Shankaracharya of Puri alone is permitted to visit the holy Trinity in their respective chariots.

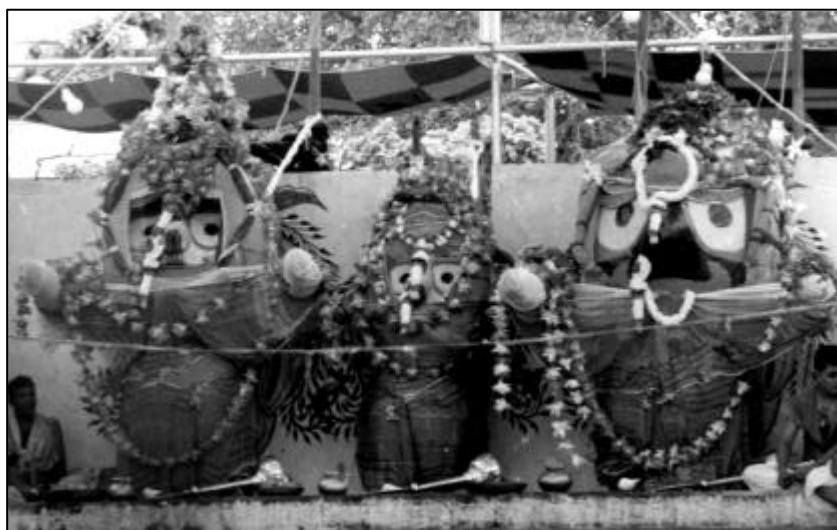
What about Lord Jagannatha, Who is a mysterious God ? Why is He black ? Some people believe that Lord Jagannatha is a great void. In their opinion, as the colour of the sky is black and as Lord Jagannatha is a great void, He dwells in 'Mahasunya'. Therefore the colour of Lord Jagannatha is black. Another question comes to the mind that why Lord Jagannatha is immovable (*Madala*) ? The answer is that the *Jiva* performs *karmas* but Param Brahma does not. As Lord Jagannatha is Param Brahma, He has neither hands nor legs and He does not perform any *karma*. Therefore He is static. Why are the eyes of Lord Jagannatha round shaped ? As He is Mahasunyabasi and looks to the entire world through this 'O', His eyes are round - shaped.

What has He not done to keep the prestige of the Odias during the Kanchi war ? The two brothers, Lord Balabhadra and Lord Jagannatha, had to perform the role of ordinary soldiers. They had to mortgage a gold ring with Manika Gauduni, from whom they had to drink curd on their way to Kanchi. At last Gajapati Purusottama Deva won the battle.

It is said :

Dolescha Dolagovinda Chapescha Madhusudana, Rathetu Bamanam Drustwa Punarjanmam Na Bidyate.

If you behold Lord (Dolagovinda) in the wooden palanquin during Dola festival, in boat in the Narendra pond during Chandana Yatra (Madhusudana) and Lord Jagannatha (Bamanam) in the chariot, there will be no rebirth and you will be free from the cycle of birth and death.



Lord Balabhadra, Devi Subhadra and Lord Jagannath at Snana Vedi

JAGANNATH CULT

Centuries of myths, legends and history have all blended into a grand composite culture centred round Jagannath, the Lord of the Universe, one of the most revered and ancient of the deities of the Hindu's pantheon. The earliest references of Lord Jagannath are found in the Puranas and ancient literature, though details of His origin and evolution are still shrouded in mystery. Legendary sources suggest that Jagannath was originally worshipped by the tribals, the Sabaras. The most important evidence of this belief is the existence of a class of Sevakas called the Daitas who are considered to be of tribal lineage and who still play a major role in the various services to Lord Jagannatha in the temple.

In course of time, the cult of Jagannath took an Aryanised form. Various major faiths like Saivism, Saktism, Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism were assimilated into the concept of Jagannath as an all-pervasive and all-inclusive philosophy, symbolizing unity in diversity.

Some scholars think that the three main images of Lord Jagannatha, Lord Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra represent the Jaina Trinity of Samyak Jnana, Samyak Charitra and Samyak Drusti. Many others say that the three images represent the Buddhist triad of the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. It is widely believed that the soul of Jagannath most secretly ensconced within the image of Lord Jagannath is no other than the tooth Relic of Lord Goutam Buddha. The philosophy of Tantra, which in course of time became an integral part of Buddhism, too has significantly influenced the rites and rituals of the Jagannatha temple.

The philosophy of Lord Jagannath thus defies all definitions and is yet comprehensive enough to perceive unity among beliefs of all sects and castes.

Puri

Puri, the abode of Lord Jagannath, is one of India's four Dharmas, the holiest of the holy places. Situated on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, about 59 kilometers from Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Odisha, for centuries Puri has been an important centre of Hindu worship and is counted among the best holiday resorts of the country.

The Puranas and other ancient Sanskrit texts refer to the holy city as Nilachala, Nilagiri, Niladri Purusottam Kshetra, Srikshetra and Sankha Kshetra.

In Puri, not only is the temple holy, but the whole of its surroundings is treated as grand and splendid. The sea is Mahodadhi (The great ocean). The main road of the city is Bada Danda (The grand road). The offering to the Lord Jagannath is Mahaprasad (The holy food). The cremation ground is Swargadwara (Gateway to Heaven).

At the centre of the Puri town is the temple of Lord Jagannath and all around it are a number of streets, Sahis, spread out somewhat in the shape of a fan with Bada Danda as its handle : Harachandi Sahi on the West, Bali Sahi on the South. Dolamandap Sahi and Chudanga Sahi on the North and so on. Besides the main temple. Puri has a large number of smaller temples—dedicated mostly to Siva, Kali and Hanuman and numerous religious institutions, *mathas*.

Puri has a salubrious climate and attracts tourists from all over the world round the year and particularly during the summer. It has one of the finest beaches of the world and is the home of numerous artisans and craftsmen who produce rare exquisite handicrafts of a large variety.

THE NAVAKALEBARA OF LORD JAGANNATH

The term Navakalebara is derived from the Sanskrit words Naba or new and Kalevara or body, literally meaning new body. It is an ancient ritual associated with most of the Jagannath temples. When the idols of Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra, Devi Subhadra and Lord Sudarshan are replaced by a new set of idols the change of Vighrahas is known as 'Navakalebara'. In the temples of India where idol worship is performed there exist such a system of renewal of the images.

The ceremony depends upon the occurrence of second Ashadha month. A year which has two months of Ashadha as per the Hindu Calendar is auspicious for conducting the ceremony. This usually occurs in every twelve to nineteen years. The festival has become the part and parcel of Jagannath cult since 1500 A.D.

The deities are made from a special type of Neem wood known as Daru Brahma. Preparations for the ceremony start in the month of Chaitra. Last ceremony of Nava Kalebar was performed in the year 1996. Next Navakalebara will be held in the year 2015.

We find four distinct stages of rituals from the beginning of the ceremony till new images are made ready for Ratha Yatra. They are (1) searching out the Daru (2) carrying out wooden structure (3) consecration of the images and insertion of life substance in them (4) giving the images final shape.

The countdown to the Nabakalebara of Lord Jagannath starts with the formation of the search party that would go out to locate the 'Holy Tree'. The search party consists of one member of the Pati Mohapatra family, 20 Daitapatis, one Lenka, 9 Maharanas, 16 Brahmans, 3 Deulakaranas, 30 Police Officers and 2 Inspectors of Police.

The characteristics of the Daru

Deities	Colour	Branches	Mark
Jagannath	Dark	four	Sankha Chakra
Balabhadra	White	seven	Plough and Pestle
Subhadra	Yellow	five	Lotus flower with Five petals
Sudarshana	Red	three	Chakra

Once the tree is located that fulfills all the required conditions, a Yagna is performed in front of it. The cutting of the tree would commence at an auspicious time and with prescribed rituals. The Pati Mahapatra first touches the tree with golden axe followed by the Daitapati who touches it with the silver axe. Lastly, the head wood-carver of the Maharana family would touch it with iron axe. During tree cutting 108 names of God are chanted. The logs are kept inside the temple 'Koili Vaikuntha'. It is the place where the old deities are buried and the new ones made.

When the new deities are made they are carried inside the temple. Daitapatis are the first worshipper of Lord Jagannath, This ceremony takes place three days before the great chariot festival. Once the transformation is complete, the 'Brahman' or the Life Force (also referred to as Pinda) is transformed from the old deities to the new. There are different rules attached to this act. During the mid-night the old deities are carried on the shoulders of the Daitapatis and buried in the Koili Baikuntha before dawn. On the morning of the second day the new deities are seated on the altar, "the Ratna-Singhasana" and the daily routine of the temple finally begins after a lapse of 58 days. And on the third day the new deities emerge from the temple for the biggest chariot festival. Millions of people all over the world gather at Puri to see Nava Kalebara.



CAR FESTIVAL

'RATHA JATRA' or the 'Car Festival' is the most important festival of Lord Jagannath. This colourful festival, which draws millions of devotees from various parts of the country as well as from abroad to Puri, is held in June-July every year. Lord Jagannath, which literally means the Lord of the Universe, comes out of His sanctum sanctorum to give audience or Darshan to all devotees belonging to all sects and communities among the Hindus. Those who take part in the Car Festival earn their passage to the Heaven.

'Snana Purnima' marks the beginning of this festival. On this day the three deities—Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra take prolonged bath on an open platform known as 'Snana Bedi'. Then they retire for 15 days popularly called the period of 'Anabasara' and remain in isolation ; the Gods come out of the temple in a colourful procession to board their respective Chariots and thereafter begin the Journey known as 'Ratha Jatra'.

Reference to Car Festival is available in various scriptures like those of Buddhists, Jains and Hindus. However, the present concept of Lord Jagannath is most popular. According to the prevailing concept, Lord Jagannath was originally worshipped by *savaras*, a Scheduled Tribe of Orissa. Car Festival symbolizes the Lord's desire to come out of the temple for a brief period to give audience to the 'Patitas' (i.e., the lowest of the low) and redeem them. The chariots of Lord Jagannath and His brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra are drawn by thousands of devotees in three gorgeously decorated chariots from the main gate of the temple to Gundicha Mandir near about 3 Kms. away. At Gundicha Mandir the Lord along with His entourage remains for 7 days.

When the chariots move on the main thoroughfare of Puri known as Bada Danda (Grand Road) through a vast concourse of humanity that usually throng to have His Darshan, the atmosphere is charged with sanctity. It is delightful to witness the foreigners in saffron robes dancing and reciting musical compositions in honour of Lord Jagannath and Krishna to the accompaniment of cymbals and Mridangas.

The Gods perform their return journey on the 9th day and this is known as 'Bahuda Jatra.'

The deities, after a seven-day stay at 'Gundicha Mandir' commence their return journey or the Bahuda Jatra, on the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Asadha. The return journey of the chariots takes place in the same order as in the Ratha Jatra. Balabhadra's chariot moves first, followed by those of Subhadra and Jagannath. On His way back, Jagannath stops for a while at Ardhasani temple popularly called Mausi Maa temple or the Temple of Aunt. He accepts his favourite rice-cake, *poda pitha* from the Aunt.

The three chariots, pulled by thousands of devotees, reach back the Singhdwara in the late afternoon of the Bahuda Day. On the next day the Bada Ekadasi, the three deities are attired in costumes of glittering gold ornaments and are worshipped by thousands of devotees. This form of the deities is known as the 'Suna Vesha'. On the Dwadasi day the three deities go back to their original place of the temple, the Ratna Singhasana, in the Pahandi style. Their arrival into the sanctum sanctorum marks the end of the Ratha Jatra, the grand festival of chariots.

CHARIOTS

The three chariots are built anew annually excluding the Kalasa. 14 subsidiary deities, charioteers and horses, 1072 pieces of logs (i.e., Phasi, Dhaura, Mai, Simili) are brought from Daspalla and Ranapur forests. Nearly 125 temple carpenters (including helping assistants) work for 58 days at the Mahakhala (in front of the Palace) and chisel out 2,188 pieces of wood for the construction of the three chariots. The construction work commences on the AKSHAYA TRUTIYA. Each chariot is covered with new cloths of radiant colour. Nearly 1,090 meters of cloth are used for this purpose. The chariots are fastened with four long sturdy ropes (Each 240-250 'with 8" diameters) each so as to facilitate the devotees to pull them. The Kerala Coir Corporation provides these specially manufactured coconut fibre ropes, iron nails, brackets, clamps, etc., used for this purpose are indigenously prepared by the native smiths near the Dolavedi and it takes them more than a month. The techno-engineering details of the chariots are indeed a technical marvel by any standard for their static and dynamic stability. The superstructure (Above the wheels) contains eighteen pillars and roofs at various stages, which are known as Bhuin, Potala, Parabhadi, etc. Each chariot contains nine Parswa devatas, (Subsidiary deities), two Dwarapalas (Door keepers), one Sarathi (Charioteer) and presiding deities of the crest banner (Dhwaja Devata), all made of wood.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARIOTS

Chariot of Jagannath –

NANDIGHOSHA/GARUDADHWAJA/KAPIDHWAJA

Number of wheels	:	16
Total Number of wooden pieces used	:	832
Height	:	13'.5m
Length and breadth	:	34'6" x 34'.6"
Wrappings	:	Red, Yellow colour cloths
Guarded by	:	Garuda
Name of the charioteer	:	Dahuka
The flag	:	Trailokyamohini
The horses	:	Shankha, Balahaka, Suweta, Haridashwa
The rope	:	Sankhachuda
Presiding Nine Deities	:	(i) Varaha (ii) Gobardhan (iii) Krushna, Gopi Krushna (iv) Nrusingha (v) Rama (vi) Narayan (vii) Trivikrama (viii) Hanuman (ix) Rudra

Chariot of Balabhadra – TALADHWAJA

Number of wheels	:	14
Total Number of wooden pieces used	:	763

Height	:	13'.2m
Length and breadth	:	33' x 33'
Wrappings	:	Red, Bluish green colour cloths
Guarded by	:	Basudev
Name of the charioteer	:	Matali
The flag	:	Unnani
The horses	:	Tibra, Ghora, Dirghasharma, Swornanava
The rope	:	Basuki
Presiding Nine Deities	:	(i) Ganesh (ii) Kartikeya (iii) Sarvamangala (iv) Pralambari (v) Hatayudha (vi) Mrutyunjaya (vii) Natamvara (viii) Mukteswar (ix) Sheshadeva

Chariot of Subhadra – DARPADALANA/PADMADHWAJA

Number of wheels	:	12
Total Number of wooden pieces used	:	593
Height	:	12'.9m
Length and breadth	:	31'.6" x 31'.6"
Wrappings	:	Red, Black colour cloths
Guarded by	:	Jayadurga
Name of the charioteer	:	Arjuna
The flag	:	Nadambika
The horses	:	Rochika, Mochika, Jita, Aparajita
The rope	:	Swarnachuda
Presiding Nine Deities	:	(i) Chandi (ii) Chamunda (iii) Ugratara (iv) Vanadurga (v) Shulidurga (vi) Varahi (vii) Shyamakali (viii) Mangala (ix) Vimala



SHREE MANDIR (THE TEMPLE OF LORD JAGANNATH)

The Temple and the Icon-The temple of Jagannath built on elevated ground about twenty feet above the level of the surrounding area, presents an imposing sight and can be seen from miles away. The height of the main temple or Vimana above the road level is 214.8". It is a fine specimen of the 'Pancharatha' style of Orissan temple architecture. The construction of the present edifice is credited to Anantavarma Chodaganga Dev (1078-1147 A.D.) of the illustrious Ganga dynasty. The main shrine consists of four-distinct buildings viz., the Vimana or the Great Temple, 'Jagamohan' or the Hall of Audience, 'Natamandapa' the Dancing Hall and 'Bhogamandapa' or the refractory. The Natamandapa is approachable by two entrances on the north and south. The main entrance from Natamandapa to Jagamohan is called Jaya Bijaya Dwar and there is another door to Jagamohan on the south side. The only entrance door to Bimana is known as Kalahata Dwara, which is considered very sacred.

The images of Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra, Devi Subhadra and Chakraraj Sudarshana are installed in the inner sanctuary of the temple on a raised platform called the 'ratnavedi' or the jewelled platform. The miniature images of Laxmi, Saraswati and Madhab are also placed on the Ratnavedi along with the main deities and worshipped. The platform made of stone is 16 ft. long, 13 ft. wide and 4 ft. high. There is a circumambulating path around the platform.

The temple has two massive enclosures. The two concentric stone walls known as KURMA PRACHIRA (Or inner wall measuring 400' x 278') and MEGHANADA PRACHIRA (Or outer wall measuring 665' x 644' with height varying from 20' to 24') were constructed in the reign of Purusottama Deva (1467-1497) and Kapilendra Deva (1435-1467) respectively. The whole temple complex comprises an area of 10.7 acres. The space between the temple complex and the inner enclosure goes by name of KURMA BEDHA owing to its shape resembling a tortoise.

The temple has four gates at the eastern, southern, western and northern mid-points of the outer wall, known as 'SIMHADWARA (Lions Gate), ASHWA DWARA (Horse Gate) VYAGHRA DWARA (Tigers Gate) and HASTI DWARA (Elephants Gate). They are said to represent Dharma, Mana, Vairagya and Aishwarya. In front of the Singhadwara is installed the ARUN STAMBHA made of a single solid chlorite stone and upon it beautiful Arun squatting in obeisance.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS OF LORDS

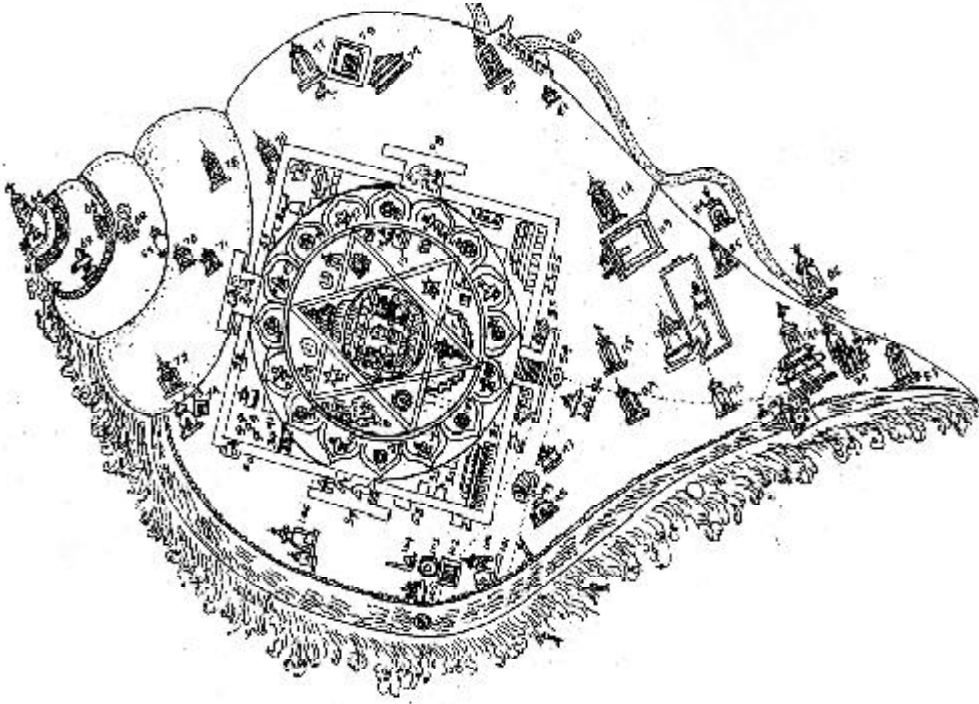
- (i) December-January (Pausa)-Navanna and Dhanu Sankranti
- (ii) January-February (Magha)-Makara Sankranti and Sripanchami
- (iii) February-March (Phalgun)-Dola Purnima
- (iv) April-May (Baisakha)-Chandan Jatra
- (v) May-June (Jyestha)-Nrusingha Janma & Snana Jatra
- (vi) June-July (Asadha)-Ratha Jatra and Bahuda Jatra
- (vii) July-August (Sravana)-Jhulana Jatra

- (viii) August-September (Bhadra)-Krushna Janmastami and Kaliya Dalana
- (ix) September-October (Aswina)- Durga Puja and Dussehra
- (x) October-November (Kartika)-Rasa Purnima, Kartika Purnima, Panchuka
- (xi) November-December (Margasira)-Prathamastami

THE VESHAS (COSTUMES) OF LORD JAGANNATH

- (i) Suna Vesha-The 11th day of the bright fortnight of Asadha
- (ii) Banabhojee Vesha-The 10th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba
- (iii) Kaliya Dalana Vesha-The 11th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba
- (iv) Pralambasura Badha Vesha-The 12th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba
- (v) Krushna Balaram Vesha-The 13th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadraba
- (vi) Bali Vamana Vesha-The 12th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadraba
- (vii) Raja Vesha-The 10th day of the bright fortnight of Aswina, the full moon of Pausa and the full moon of Phalguna.
- (viii) Radha Damodar Vesha-The 10th day of the bright fortnight of Aswina, the full moon of Pausa and the full moon of Phalguna.
- (ix) Thia Khia Vesha-The 11th day of bright fortnight of Kartika
- (x) Bankachuda Vesha-The 12th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika
- (xi) Nagarjuna Vesha-During Panchuka in the month of Kartika
- (xii) Adakia Vesha-The 13th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika
- (xiii) Dalikia Vesha-The 14th day of the bright fortnight of Kartika
- (xiv) Raja Rajeswari Vesha-The full moon of Kartika
- (xv) Padma Vesha-The 2nd day of the bright fortnight of Magha
- (xvi) Sradha Vesha-From the 1st to 3rd day of the dark fortnight of Magha
- (xvii) Gaja Uddharana Vesha-The full moon of Magha
- (xviii) Chacheri Vesha-From the 9th day of the bright fortnight to the full moon of Phalguna
- (xix) Chandana Lagi Vesha-From the 19th day of dark fortnight to the full moon of Jyestha
- (xx) Gajanana Vesha (Ganesh Vesha)-Devasnana Purnima.

SANKHA KSHETRA



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|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Balabhadra, Jagannatha, | 29. Vaikuntheswara | 58. Prahari Hanuman | 87. Vilweswara |
| Subhadra & Sudarsan | 30. Yagnyaswari | 59. Dakshinadwar (S. gate) | 88. Siddha Hanuman |
| 2. Khetreswari Vimala | 31. Isaneswar | 60. Durgamadhava | 89. Indradyumna Teertha |
| 3. Mahalaxmi | 32. Sitaia Devi | 61. Mangaleswari | 90. Nilakantheswara |
| 4. Uttar Durga | 33. Pakasala | 62. Paschimadwar (W. gate) | 91. Adinrusingha |
| 5. Bata Mangala | 34. Dakhineswara | 63. Uttardwar (N. gate) | 92. Gundicha Mandapa |
| 6. Garuda Stamva | 35. Kundaleswara | 64. Sri Lokanath | 93. Mausima |
| 7. Bhoga Mandap | 36. Ram Chaitanya Temple | 65. Rameswara | 94. Marchika Devi |
| 8. Kalpabruksha | 37. Baravai Hanuman | 66. Kandunursingha | 95. Charchika Devi |
| 9. Rohini Kunda | 38. Nirmalya Hanuman | 67. Kandu Asrama | 96. Sodasha Putri |
| 10. Bata Ganesh | 39. Alaka Batika | 68. Nikumvilabata | 97. Narayani |
| 11. Uchsta Ganapati | 40. Chakra Narayan | 69. Harachandi | 98. Angirasrama |
| 12. Sri Saraswati Devi | 41. Rameswar | 70. Chamundeswari | 99. Angirabata |
| 13. Nabagraha | 42. Chaturdhama | 71. Banadurga | 100. Dakshina Kali |
| 14. Konark Suryadev | 43. Kanapata Hanuman | 72. Basheli | 101. Ugreswarashrama |
| 15. Padapadma | 44. Niladri Vihari | 73. Kapalmochana | 102. Swetaganga |
| 16. Yagnyabata | 45. Bavabyeswara | 74. Manikarnika Teertha | 103. Muktisila |
| 17. Angeswar | 46. Sialilata | 75. Ghatamangala | 104. Adisankara Pitha |
| 18. Indranidevi | 47. Koili Vaikuntha | 76. Vagabati | 105. Swargadwara |
| 19. Khetrapala | 48. Tapaswi Hanuman | 77. Markandeswara | 106. Varahi Devi |
| 20. Swana Vairabi | 49. Survarnakupa | 78. Markandeya Teertha | 107. Shyama Kali |
| 21. Mukteswari | 50. Ananda Bazar | 79. Saptamatruka | 108. Bedi Hanuman |
| 22. Chitrakali | 51. Devasnana Mandapa | 80. Alamba Devi | 109. Chakra Teertha |
| 23. Batamarkandeya | 52. Meghanada Prachira | 81. Atharnala | 110. Chakra Narayan |
| 24. Katyayani | 53. Singhadwara (E. gate) | 82. Makardhwaj Hanuman | 111. Mahodadhi Tirtha |
| 25. Gopeewara | 54. Aruna Sthamva | 83. Vargavi River | 112. Jagannatha Ballava |
| 26. Beda Kali | 55. Badachhata Math | 84. Mukteswara | 113. Kashi Biswanatha |
| 27. Pataleswara | 56. Chhauni Math | 85. Bata Mangala | 114. Visweswari |
| 28. Bhubaneswari | 57. Pejanala | 86. Kapoteswara | 115. Narendra Sarovar |

ART & CULTURE



ETERNAL BEAUTY WANDERING ON ITS WAY

An unbroken history of the unusual people of this land, has continued since several centuries before Christ. It has left its imprint in the shape of numerous monuments and every passing day, excavation brings to light more and more of such sites from almost all parts of the state. They reveal the existence of a flourishing civilization, striking by any standard. Few other cultures in all the senses of the term are as rich and as varied. In the sphere of religion and philosophy, tribal and Aryan religions, Buddhism and Jainism, Islam and Christianity — all have existed in history and they continue side by side even now as a testimony to the religious tolerance of the people of this land. In art and architecture, centuries of history survive in the shape of temples and even today they survive in replicas which provide livelihood to the descendants of the ancient practitioners of these arts.

Through centuries Odisha has retained its cultural identity within the mainstream of pan-Indian culture. Its social customs and mores are expressed in the long list of festivals connected with an agrarian calendar. Its gods are human and whether they reside in big temples like Jagannath or Lingaraj or small village shrines, they come out to visit their votaries on festival days. Its unusually large number of temples reflect the religious attitude of the people who even today never tire of building tiny temples through spontaneous popular efforts in every new locality. Artisans are engaged in making articles of decoration required for festival days in temples and households, which has not only provided them their living but also opportunities for artistic expression. Whether the articles be tie-and-dye textile or applique work, terracotta, lacquer or brassware, filigree ornaments or Patta painting of gods, all these have made the daily life of Odishan people artistic and offer them avenues for trade and commerce in other parts of the country and even abroad. The once-flourishing state of maritime trade and commerce of this land bears testimony to this fact.

Varieties of entertainment in the shape of music, dance, drama and literature recorded in palm-leaf manuscripts and in stone carvings in temples, reflects a high degree of excellence. Initially there was folk art in songs, music, dance and drama but these were later refined into classical music, dance, drama and literature and these too have survived the onslaughts of time and have been resuscitated and promoted since our Independence. It is no exaggeration to say that no aspect of the life of this people was untouched by its very exceptionally high degree of artistic sensibility.

A land of rich and diverse artistic achievements, Odisha's art and culture are the products of a long historical process in which the spiritual, philosophical and the humane dimensions have merged to yield the finest effects of cultured and civilised life. The cultural heritage of Odisha is reflected in its vibrant art forms. Culture imparts flavour and life to the social and religious activities of the people. It flows as an under-current of inspiration below the surface of daily life and acts as a powerful link in the chain of human fellowship and universal concord.

Odisha has a distinct tradition of painting, architecture, sculpture, handicrafts, music and dance.

The Odishan school of painting has three streams which in their totality project its distinguishing aspects. These are the tribal, the folk and the classical. There is a constant interchange of ideas and motifs among the three streams, and these interchanges have helped to enrich the repertoire of Odishan Art.

JHOTI, CHITA, MURUJA

The folk art of Odisha is bound up with the social and religious activities. In the month of Margasira, women folk worship the goddess Lakshmi. It is the harvest season when grain is thrashed and stored. During this auspicious occasion, the mud walls and floors are decorated with murals in white rice paste or *pithau*. They are called *jhoti* or *chita* and are drawn not merely with the intention of decorating the house, but to establish a relationship, between the mystical and the material, thus being highly symbolical and meaningful. Folk painting in this tradition survives till today in all its pristine freshness. Throughout the year, the village women perform several rituals for the fulfillment of their desires. For each occasion a specific motif is drawn on the floor or on the wall. For instance, in Lakshmipuja a stack of paddy or rice sheaves is drawn on the walls structured like a pyramid. During Durga Puja, white dots superimposed with red are painted on the walls. This combination of red and white signifies the worship of Shiva and Shakti. To draw a *jhoti* or *chita*, the fingers are dipped into the rice paste and made to trace out intricate patterns on the floor or walls. Sometimes a kind of brush is prepared from a twig to one end of which a small piece of cloth is attached. This is dipped into the white rice paste to draw patterns on the wall. At times, the paste is sprinkled on the walls with delicate swishes of the wrist, and a pattern resembling bunches of paddy emerges on the wall. The *chitas* are also drawn on grain bins, on small pavilions for household deities, on the threshold of homes and on earthen pots used during marriage and on other auspicious occasions.

Muruja is drawn on the floor with powders of different hues. White powder is obtained from the grinding of stones, green powder is obtained from dry leaves, black from burnt coconut shells, yellow from the petals of marigold flowers or turmeric, and red from red clay or bricks. Muruja is generally drawn during rituals in the form of *mandalas*. In the holy month of Kartik (November) women observe penance and draw *muruja* designs near the Tulsi plant. Drawing of *muruja* designs needs a lot of skill and practice. The powder is held between the tips of the thumb and the forefinger, and allowed to fall delicately through them to form lines and patterns which are a delight to the eye testifying to the innate skill of the practitioners who are generally women.

The rustic people of Odisha used to cover their bodies with tattoo marks. Tattooing is also referred to as Kutei Chita and carried out by pricking the skin and applying black soot. A tattoo mark on a woman is believed to symbolise chastity. Some believe that it is a shield against the torture of Yama, the God of Death, or a means whereby one's soul attains salvation.

Tribal Paintings

Odisha has a rich tribal culture. The Sauras, the Kondhs and the Santals decorate their houses with motifs of flowers, birds and geometrical designs. The Saura paintings are intimately related to religious beliefs and drawn in order to appease demigods and spirits. On the occasion of animal sacrifices, the Sauras draw *ittals* on their walls. The themes of these paintings are usually dream sequences. A medley of objects such as a comb or even a bicycle may figure in modern Saura paintings. The Kondh wall paintings are generally in the form of geometrical designs. The Santals also paint their houses with figurative patterns.

Rock Paintings

Painted rock shelters are situated in the densely wooded tracts of western Odisha. The rock shelters at Ulapgarh and Vikram-Khol in Sambalpur district, Manikmada and Ushakothi in Sundargarh district, Gudahandi and Yogimatha in Kalahandi district, offer the joy of discovering a primitive culture, rare in the whole of Eastern India. There are natural rocks in these areas covered with prehistoric paintings. The Ravana Chhata Rock in Sitabinjhee of Keonjhar district contains a painting of a very high order. It depicts the procession scene of a King riding a caparisoned elephant. There are horse-riders and soldiers on the march holding shafts and banners, followed by a female attendant. This painting carries reminiscence of Ajanta murals. The rock paintings in these natural caves are coloured

with the help of a twig of a palm tree, turned, into a brush by hammering its fibrous end. The paintings differ from place to place. For example, in most rock shelters the paintings are mostly linear. But in Manikamada, the paintings have a more pictorial quality and are of a greater variety and range in their depiction of figures and nature. Here the paintings have received several coats of paint and are thick in texture, while there are some others which have been very roughly sketched. In Yogimath the paintings are clear and rendered in red-ochre lines. Usually the rear walls and ceilings are covered with paintings. While the painting on the walls follow a sequential, horizontal pattern, those on the ceilings have no definite scheme of composition. It is interesting to note that the paintings range from small geometrical and floral patterns to big animal motifs like deer, cattle, stag and sambar. Where human figures are present, they are shown as hunting, domesticating animals, fighting and dancing.

The pigments used by the rock painters are oxides of iron which give the colours red and brown; white is derived from lime and green from copper compounds. These colours are mostly available near the rock shelters. Obviously these paintings have been done by primitive men, the ancestors of the tribals of Central India and Western Odisha. This rock tradition of pictorial painting is carried unto the present day in the mural paintings of tribals. The paintings of the Saura tribals in Koraput and Ganjam districts still retain the freshness and vigour of rock paintings.

Temple Paintings

The most important Odishan style of painting is to be found in the temples. They mostly depict religious subjects. Allegorical, mythological and historical subjects also form part of the themes of these paintings. These paintings are used for recording historical events, for narrating mythological stories and to spread religious ideas. The paintings inside the Jagannath Temple, Puri, follow the mural tradition. The two most important paintings are the 'Kanchivijaya' painting in the Jagamohana of the Jagannath Temple and the 'Buddha Vijaya' painting in the Jagamohana of the Lakshmi Temple inside the same temple complex. The pillared hall of the Jagannath Temple has mural paintings on the walls and ceiling. The ten incarnations of Vishnu cited in Jayadeva's 'Dashavatara' form another mural. The activities of Krishna are also depicted on these walls. The creation of the world where Vishnu is shown lying on the snake Ananta in the Khirodasagara, and Brahma sitting on a lotus emanating from Vishnu's navel is also a famous painting and is to be seen in the premises of the Jagannath Temple. Another popular painting is Vishnu in the form of a child, resting on a floating banyan leaf and sucking his toe. 'Kanchi Vijaya' is also a famous painting in the Jagannath Temple and it shows Lord Jagannath and Balabhadra on horse back, stopping on their way to the battlefield, to take curd from the milkmaid, Manika.

Besides, there are two other painting traditions of Odisha, the Ganjam or Dakshini School, and the Champamala school. The Puri style is found in Puri and the adjacent areas like Pratappur, Balapur and Raghurajpur. The Champamala school prevails in Sonepur and Sambalpur. The Dakshini tradition prevails in places like Ghumusar, Khalikot, Dharkote, Khemundi, Parala, Icchapur, Trikkali and Manjusa. The physiognomy in Puri and Ganjam schools is similar, whereas that in the Champamala school is different. It bears the characteristics of Indonesian paintings.

The paintings on the temple walls of Vasudeva at Jayantagada and Viranchinarayana at Buguda in Ganjam district belong to the eighteenth century. The paintings of Viranchinarayana Temple are a landmark in the history of mural paintings. These are mostly depictions of stories from the Ramayana; scenes from the Krishna Leela and Dashavatara are also to be found. But the most important are the Ramayana motifs depicting Lakshmana and Jambavana, Ravana, Rama and Sita in Chitrakuta, and Rama-Ravana Yuddha. In these paintings the dramatic element is more obvious and the human figures are painted in a more elegant style. For example, Rama in the Chitrakuta painting is shown as putting a vermilion-mark on the forehead of Sita and his delicate hand gestures are artistically rendered. There is also a painting of the Puri Temple of Jagannath in the Viranchinarayana Temple.

The Jagannath Temple of Buguda contains Krishnalila paintings. There are only a few which have come down to us and these can be compared with the Viranchinarayana Temple paintings. They belong to the nineteenth century as is evident from their colour scheme.

The interior walls of the Jagannath Temple at Dharakote are also full of paintings. The gateway of Vrindavana Chandra Temple and the palace shrine of Goddess Khambeswari also contain very interesting paintings. The themes of the paintings are Ramayana, Dashavatara and Dashamahavidya. The colour schemes show a marked preference for ultra-marine blue and bright chrome yellow; and hence they appear to have been executed during the latter part of the nineteenth century or the earlier part of the twentieth.

Most of the paintings in the temples and maths of Odisha can be placed in the nineteenth century. There are the murals of Emar Math, Bada Odia Math at Puri and Raghunath Temple at Odagaon. The paintings on the walls of Gangamata Math and Gundicha Mandir at Puri, Chaitanya Math at Chikitagada, Srikalika Mandir at Jeypur, Lakshmi Nrushima Temple at Belaguntha, Hatakeswara Shiva Temple at Baghamari, Radhakanta Math at Digapahandi, and Radha Krishna Math at Parlakhemidi— all belong to the twentieth century and assiduously carry on the mural tradition of the past.

Besides these temple paintings, there are other old paintings preserved in museums. The Ashutosh Museum in Calcutta University has a painting depicting an Odishan King receiving a Muslim ambassador. This painting bears resemblance to the Buguda school in the way the figures are depicted. There is another painting in this museum illustrating the Gitagovinda of Jayadava. The Gopins are shown standing on the moonlit bank of the Yamuna, engaged in conversation. Its poetic effect is heightened by the presence of trees, deer and peacocks. The lines are fluid and graceful and the animals and birds in the painting are more natural and forceful than in the mural paintings.

Seen as a whole, the composition of Odishan paintings is very simple. It follows one-plane composition, i.e. the figures are arranged on one plane like all old schools of painting in India. The paintings are flat and bereft of the light and shade effects that create the illusion of the third dimension. They are for the most part a very stylised form of art. Fidelity to nature is not the prime concern of old Odishan paintings, it is the expression of the simple feelings and emotions of the artist that is caught in them.

ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Odisha is full of archaeological treasures dating from the pre-historic times upto the end of the Muslim rule in the middle of the sixteenth century. The excavations at Sisupalgarh and Jaugada testify to the presence of a highly developed pre-historic civilisation in Odisha.

The caves of Khandagiri and Udayagiri represent Odishan cave architecture dating back to the first century BC. The caves were cut out in the solid rock on the orders of King Kharavela for the use of Jaina ascetics. There are altogether eighteen caves in Udayagiri and fifteen caves in Khandagiri. The caves are decorated with sculptural motifs. The Ranigumpha cave in Udayagiri is a two-storeyed structure and bears highly artistic sculpture. The caves consist of one or more cells and a few of them are fronted by pillared verandahs. The sculptures of Khandagiri and Udayagiri form a landmark in the history of Indian art. They present a vivid picture of the contemporary society and occupy an important place in the rock-cut architecture of India.

Like Jainism, Buddhism also provided inspiration for the development of art and architecture. It was Emperor Asoka who directed the entire state machinery for the dissemination of Buddhism. We find two versions of his major rock edicts in Odisha, one at Dhauli and the other at Jaugada. The archaeological excavations at Ratnagiri have brought to light the remains of a main stupa, two viharas and eight temples containing Buddhist images. A large number of images of the Buddha and

Bodhisattvas of great artistic merit have been collected from the hills of Lalitgiri, Olashuni, Landa and Parabhadi hills. A colossal image of Bodhisattva Padmapani has been found at Jajpur. It measures 15'8". Buddhist remains have also been discovered in Boudh, Khiching and Solampur. It is seen that the Lalitgiri sculptures contain the living influence of Gupta art tradition.

The Temple Architecture

Architecture in Odisha found its supreme expression in the form of temples, some of which are among the finest in the country. Of these, three are most famous: the Lingaraja temple at Bhubaneswar (11th century), the Jagannath Temple at Puri (12th century), and the great Sun Temple at Konark (13th century). These mark the culmination of a distinct style of architecture called the Kalinga style, remarkable in its plan, elevation and details of decoration. In the simplest form, a temple of this style consists of a structural duo, the main temple or shrine and the frontal porch. While the main temple, called Vimana or Deul is the sanctum enshrining the deity, the porch or assembly hall called Jagamohana is the place for the congregation of devotees. The former, constructed on a square base, has a soaring curvilinear tower (sikhara) and is known as rekha deul. The latter built on a rectangular base is a pidha temple, i.e. its roof consists of pidhas which are horizontal platforms arranged successively in a receding formation so as to constitute a pyramidal superstructure. Although the two temples are architecturally different, they are constructed in axial alignment and interconnected so as to form an integral pattern.

This two-part structure in the earliest form of temple construction is noticeable in the Parsurameswar temple of Bhubaneswar (7th century). A modest specimen of the Bharateswar-Lakshmaneswar group of early temples, it has a squattish type of curvilinear sikhara and an oblong pillared jagamohana. The sculptures on the temple walls are also notable for their simplicity and beauty. The Kalinga style reached its perfection during the Ganga period when two more structures were added to the front of the two-part temple in order to meet the needs of the elaborate rituals; these are the natamandira (dancing hall) and the bhogamandapa (hall of offerings). The four halls of structure, as at Lingaraja and Jagannatha, stand in one line with emphasis on the towering sikhara of the main shrine. However, the devotees have to enter through the side doors of the jagamohana leaving the natamandira and bhogamandapa behind.

Temple building activities in Odisha continued uninterrupted between the 7th and 16th centuries. As different religious sects had their successive sway over the land during this period, they provided the necessary fillip for modifications in the architectural designs and sculptural details. The Vaital temple at Bhubaneswar and the Varahi temple at Chaurasi in the Prachi Valley with their semicylindrical roofs are examples of a different order of temples described as Khakhara type in the shilpasastras. The former with its tower resembling a topsy-turved boat and the latter with its barrel-vaulted top are dedicated to the goddesses Chamunda and Varahi respectively. The silhouetted interior of the sanctum and the sculptural motifs in the niches of the temples bear the influence of Shakti cult.

There is yet another class of temples which are almost unique in their conception and execution in the whole country; these are the circular shaped, hypaethral or roofless structures dedicated to the sixty-four yoginis belonging to the Tantric order. Out of all the five shrines of yogini worship existing in the whole country, two are situated in Odisha, the Chausathi Yogini Temples one at Hirapur near Bhubaneswar and the other at Ranipur-Jharial in Titlagarh subdivision of Balangir district. At the centre of these temples is pedestalled the image of Bhairava around which are located the Yoginis, each in a niche. The artistic figures of the yoginis, their hair style varying totally in case of each at Hirapur, are superb in execution.

However, the Kalinga style of architecture which was the most common order throughout progressed well under the patronage of the Somavamsi Kings of Odisha during the 10th and 11th centuries. The Mukteswar temple (10th century) of Bhubaneswar is considered a "gem of Odishan architecture" and is accepted as one of the most beautiful temples of India. Elegantly decorated from

top to bottom, it stands within a gracefully laid out compound with an exquisite Makara Torana in front. The rekha sikhara, light and rhythmic in treatment, is unrivalled in beauty. The jagamohana is a harmonious pidha deul crowned with a kalasa at the top. The Rajarani temple (11th century) owing its name to a type of stone known as 'rajarania' is an architectural specimen of the later Somavamsi period. Picturesquely set amidst a wide expanse of green fields, this temple in its execution combines grace and elegance, beauty of form and sculptural embellishments. The deul, adorned with a cluster of miniature temples is reminiscent of Khajuraho. The Brahmeswar temple (11th century) is a characteristic continuation of the Odishan style. The great temple of Lingaraja (11th century) at Bhubaneswar is the quintessence of Odishan architecture. With all the features of temple architecture fully developed and perfectly executed, it is undoubtedly one of the most finished temples in India. The elaborate temple complex consisting of the towering sikhara (45m. in height), jagamohana, natamandira and bhogamandapa, all in perfect harmony along with the lesser shrines around has a unique grandeur and majesty. There are a very large number of temples of different order in Bhubaneswar which may be called a veritable museum of temples.

The temple of Jagannatha at Puri is the earliest Ganga monument of Odisha. The massive edifice standing on a high platform connected with the ground level by a flight of 22 steps is the product of accumulated experience of the past in temple architecture. The whole of the main temple was covered by a thick coat of plaster which earned for it the name 'White Pagoda'. The plaster has since been removed by the Archaeological Survey of India to reveal the stone carvings.

The finest specimen of Ganga art and the greatest monument of Hindu architecture in India is the famous Sun Temple of Konark which is conceived as a chariot driven by horses. The chariot had twenty-four wheels and seven horses. The wheels of the chariot are masterpieces of art. The temple is perfectly proportioned in spite of its stupendous size. It is one of the wonders of workmanship in the world. In the words of Rabindranath Tagore, "Here the language of man is defeated by the language of stone".

Temple Sculptures

The temple sculptures are of two broad categories, namely the cult images and the decorative motifs. The first category includes such images as Ganesha, Kartikeya and Durga on the external walls of a Siva temple; Varaha, Trivikrama, Nrusimha and the ten avatars on the outer walls on a Vishnu temple; the ten dikpalas, each in its specified corner, the digacharinis and vetalas in the prescribed places, the eight or nine planets (astagrahas or navagrahas) in a panel on the front lintel with gajalakshmi above the panel in case of all temples. There are also the gods and goddesses, and depiction of religious episodes to create a religious atmosphere. Although the cult images in a temple are the largest in number, they need not all be confined to the cult alone. Religious synthesis is reflected through the images of Ardhanarisvara, and Hari-Hara (as at Gandharadi). The sculptors were highly imaginative for instance, all forms of Bhairavas and Durga images of all conceivable types are to be seen in the temples.

The decorative motifs consist of the male and female figures, erotic sculptures, semi-divine beings as Gandharvas, Nagas, Yakshas, Kinnaras, griffins, enigmatic figures, scenes from military and courtly life, secular pictures, fables and stories, scrolls and arabesques, chaitya arches and lotus medallions, flora and fauna and decorative designs.

Some of the finest temple sculptures of Odisha are found at Muktesvara, Rajarani and Lingaraja temples. The temple walls adorned with youthful figures, delicately modelled. Their chiselled smiles defy the passage of time and the onslaughts of decay. A significant feature of temple art is the presence of erotic sculpture on the outer walls to signify the fact that religion cannot be separated from real life. It also means that life is full of illusions and that desires bind us to the wheel of life and death. There are also figures of female musicians and dancers and their sculptural qualities are superb. Massive elephants, horses and lions dominate the Konark temple premises.

Other Sculptures

Besides, there are numerous sculptural treasures strewn all over Odisha. There is a sculpture of an elephant, half hewn from a huge stone near which Asoka wrote his edicts. The nine-feet colossal figure of Lord Nrusimha in black granite is enshrined in the Jagannath Temple premises at Puri. It is really an imposing figure depicting the fearful mood of the god with great artistic skill. The lion-gates are an important feature of Odishan art and architecture. Lions are installed at the entrance of temples. That is why the temple door is called Simhadwara. The lions are not sculpted naturalistically. They have big sharp noses and thick moustaches. Elsewhere the lion is shown atop an elephant and this is symbolic of the triumph of the spirit over matter. Thus, it is evident that the main temples of Odisha possess a soaring grandeur unequalled by any other temple in India. Odishan sculpture too has majesty, grace and beauty rarely to be found elsewhere.

HANDICRAFTS

Odisha is famous for her handicrafts which exhibit the skill and creativity of her artisans. Her brass work, silverwork, terracota art objects, and applique work are unique examples of artistic excellence.

Brass and Bell Metal Ware

The fine engravings on brass and bellmetal utensils, bronze bangles and pots are important aspects of Odishan art. Artefacts made of metal, particularly brass, find pride of place in the homes of Odisha. Beautiful lamps and lamp-stands are used during the worship of deities. Rice-measuring bowls made of brass are used in many homes. The artisans also make elephants and horses from brass and decorate them with intricate designs. Containers of brass for betel-chewers are designed both to be useful and ornamental. There are household articles and utensils made out of brass and bell metal and they are of different shapes and sizes. The brassware of Odisha reveals the high workmanship of the artisans and their flair for innovation.

Silverware and Filigree Works

Silverware of Odisha is very widely known. Her filigree works particularly are unique examples of artistic excellence rarely to be seen in any other part of India. Silver wire, extremely delicate, are shaped into intricate designs. Forms of animals and birds, articles of daily use like vermilion receptacles are also made out of silver wires. Filigree ornaments, especially brooches and ear-rings are very popular among Indian women. Cuttack is famous for filigree work. Scenes from the Mahabharat are sometimes depicted in silver. Of particular interest is the chariot of Arjuna driven by Lord Krishna done in silver. One feels amazed to see the skill with which minute details of the chariot wheels have been worked. The beauty of the chariot, the proud stance of the horses and the true-to-life figures, all contribute to the over-all majesty of the silver artefact.

Terracotta and Pottery

Potters of Odisha still make earthen pots to be used in various religious and social functions. They are made in various shapes and sizes and are adorned with fish and flower motifs and geometrical designs. Horses and elephants in terracotta are made to meet local demands during religious occasions. These are offered to the village-goddess (grama devati) to ward off disease and danger. In size they range from six inches to three feet. The potter also makes clay toys and simple and appealing figures of human beings. They catch the essential characteristics of real-life creatures. Terracotta toys are made in every part of Odisha. The toys are simple in design and bear the traits of the locality in which they are produced.

Golden Grass and Cane Work

Baskets, handfans and tablemats are woven from golden grass by the female folk. Floormats are also woven out of golden grass which is a local product. Today the demand for these goods has increased and this testifies to their beauty, utility and lasting quality. Cane is used for weaving baskets and several items of furniture.

Applique Works

Tailors in Pipli execute applique works which are in great demand. Giant-sized umbrellas of applique work are produced for use on festive occasions. Also used as garden umbrellas in sprawling lawns, they lend grace and colour to any gathering. Heart-shaped fans, big and small canopies and wallhangings are also prepared out of applique work. The tailors cut out figures of animals, birds, flowers as well as geometrical shapes out of richly coloured cloth and these are arranged symmetrically on another piece of cloth and sewn in place to produce an eye-catching design. The rich splashes of yellow, white, green, blue, red and black colours dazzle the eyes of the onlookers and set the festive mood. Bags of various shapes and sizes are also made with applique motifs. Applique Chhatis (umbrellas) and "tarasas" (heart-shaped wooden structures covered with applique work and supported on pikes) are used to lend colour to religious processions. Large applique canopies are an integral part of marriage celebrations. In temples, canopies are hung over the deities to protect them from falling dirt.

Horn Works

There are artisans in Odisha who are dexterous in providing articles of daily use like combs, flower vases and pen-stands out of the horn of cattle. The horn is polished smooth, and then shaped into various forms. Cranes, lobsters, scorpions and birds made of horn are finished to a nicety. Their surface throws off a dark sombre sheen and they catch the attention of all art-lovers.

Saris and Other Fabrics

Perhaps the most popular item in Odishan handicrafts is the handloom sari. The saris come in a variety of designs and colours to suit every taste and pocket. Generally the villagers in Sambalpur district weave the saris on looms in the private or corporate sectors. Sambalpuri cotton saris have a smooth finish and have a distinctly original border and pallau. Fish, conch shell and flower motifs are woven into the fabric. Sometimes animal motifs are also used to decorate the borders and pallau. Silk saris are also produced by village craftsmen from local raw materials. Khandua Pata saris have elaborate designs and a gloss which is attractive. Bapta saris have cotton and silk threads in warp and woof, Berhampur Pata saris are worn by orthodox and modern women alike. The saris are named after the places where they are produced, the quality of skeins used and the nature of the designs woven into them. Hand woven bed sheets, bed covers, table cloths, curtains and dress materials of Odisha are equally popular throughout the country.

Pattachitra

The folk painting pattachitra (canvas-picture) is practised by skilled traditional Chitrakars of Puri, Raghurajpur and Dandasahi region of Odisha. The word Pattachitra is derived from the Sanskrit word Patta, which means a painted piece of cloth, or a plate. Chitra means painting or picture. The Chitrakars or folk painters of Puri, Raghurajpur and Dandasahi in Puri district belong to an indigenous school of painting, which had started long ago. The age-old tradition is still practised by the Chitrakars and their women folk. Elements of folk and sophisticated art and craft characterize each finely executed Pattachitra.

Pattachitra owes its origin to the annual festival of Rath Yatra. It is one of the most colourful festivals of Odisha. Anyone, irrespective of caste, creed and religion, can pay obeisance to Lord Jagannath during the festival, as the Lord steps out of the temple, alongwith brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra, to meet and mingle with the masses. But before the festival, the Divine Trinity remain under cover, from the time of Snana Purnima. During this Anavasar i.e. retirement in seclusion, three paintings on specially treated cloths (Pattas) are prepared by the temple artists and hung inside the sanctum sanctorum, for the Darshan of devotees. Originating from this ritual, pattachitra has developed over the years as a distinct school of painting. Due to constant efforts of artists like Late Jagannath Mohapatra, Shri Ananta Moharana and others, this art form has gained immense popularity.

Sand Art

Sand art is a temporary form of art using only sands with a view to creating awareness and enthusiasm among of the people. Sand art is a very popular form of professional art in several countries. Various occasions / human interest stories, natural calamities etc. are depicted through the form of sand art to create public awareness. Now a days various sand art competition and festivals are being held in domestic and international levels. Sri Sudarsan Pattnaik of Puri is one of the eminent sand artists of our state. He has been recognised by several national as well as international bodies.

Stone and Wood Carving

Stone carving is an age-old craft of Odisha. The descendants of the artisans who once scaled the dizzy heights of excellence in temple building have kept the sculptural tradition alive through their hereditary craft of stone carving. The carved products include replicas of temples, images of gods and goddesses, the Konark wheel and horse, and decorative figurines like alasa kanya (the indolent damsel), salabhanjika (lady leaning against a sal branch), surasundari (heavenly beauty), alekhika (lady writing a letter), etc. which are popular items of household decoration. Wood carvings of Odisha are almost equally popular. They differ from the artefacts of other states in so far as they are plain and shining with smooth polish and without any paint or coating of lacquer work on them.

Apart from these, Odisha has many other hems of handicraft such as papier mache, shola pith work, lacquer work, zari work, glass beads, cloth garlands, camphor garlands, jute carpets, rush mats, and above all the sea shell works undertaken in Puri and Gopalpur.

ODISSI MUSIC

Odisha has a glorious tradition of music. The figures of dancers and musicians carved on ancient temple walls speak of Odisha's rich musical heritage. There were saint-poets of Odisha who composed lyrical poems to be sung. Bards usually went from place to place singing these songs which were meant to propagate religious ideas in various regions. Instructions were usually given by the poet himself as to how the lyric was to be sung, i.e. the ragas or tune to be employed and the tala or beat scheme to be followed.

By the 11th century AD folk music of Odisha existing in the form of Triswari, Chatuhswari, and Panchaswari was modified into the classical style.

Odissi Music is a classical form consisting of all the necessary ingredients common to Hindustani and Karnatic Music, such as raga and tala. Jayadeva was the first Odia poet who composed lyrics meant to be sung and thus the words of those lyrics were musical to start with. In addition he indicated the classical ragas prevailing at the time in which these were to be sung. Prior to this there was the tradition of chhandas which were simple in musical outline. From the 16th century onwards treatises on music were written or compiled in Odisha. They were Sangitarnava Chandrika, Gita Prakasha, Sangita Kalpalata and Natya Manorama. Two treatises namely, Sangita Sarani and Sangita Narayana were also written in early 19th century.

Odissi Sangita is a synthesis of four classes of music, i.e. dhruvapada, chitrapada, chitrakala and panchal, described in the above-mentioned texts. The dhruvapada is the first line or lines to be sung repeatedly. The use of art in music is called chitrakala. Kavisurya Baladeva Rath, the renowned Odia poet wrote lyrics which are the best examples of chitrakala. Chitrapada means the arrangement of words in an alliterative style. All these were combined to form the style peculiar to Odissi music. Chhanda (rhetoric section) contains the essence of Odissi music. The chhandas were composed combining bhava (theme), kala (time), and swara (tune.) The chautisha represents the originality of Odissi style. All the thirty-four letters of the Odia alphabet from 'Ka' to 'Ksha' are used chronologically at the beginning of each line. A special feature of Odissi music is the padi which consists of words to be sung in druta tala (fast beat). Odissi music can be sung to different talas: navatala (nine beats), dashatala (ten beats) or egar tala (eleven beats).

Odissi Ragas are different from the ragas of Hindustani and Karnataki music. The chief Odissi Ragas are Kalyana, Nata, Shree Gowda, Baradi, Panchama, Dhanashri, Karnata, Bhairavee and Shokabaradi.

Thus we see, that classical Odissi music lacks nothing in grammar, rhetoric or composition to compare with Hindustani or Karnataki styles. It owes much to Jayadeva, the saint-poet, the great composer and illustrious master of classical music.

The greatest exponents of Odissi music in modern times are the late Singhari Shyamasundar Kar, Markandeya Mahapatra, Kashinath Pujapanda and Balakrushna Das. Those who have achieved eminence in classical music include among others Sunanda Patnaik.

ODISHAN DANCES

Odisha has contributed two distinct schools of classical dance-the Chhau and the Odissi to the rich and colourful dance forms of India.

Chhau Dance

Chhau is an ancient dance form. It originated in the mock fights of the Odia paikas (warriors) who fought rhythmically to the accompaniment of indigenous musical instruments. The highly stylised Chhau dance of today follows the basic principles of the Natya Shastra of Bharat Muni and the Abhinaya Darpana of Nandikeswara. This dance form became closely associated with religion. The Chhau dancers worship Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, the two presiding deities of the Tandava and the Lasya styles respectively. The typical Chhau dance pose when the dancer is at rest is the bent knee so that the legs form a square, the raising of the right hand upward with the left hand hanging downward both forming right angles at the elbow. The Chhau dancers have to practise difficult modes of walking, striking difficult postures and moving in a way peculiar to this style. It is a virile dance form and was in the past undertaken by male dancers who performed in female roles, as and when required. Today there are also female dancers who have mastered this art. The face is generally covered with the mask of the character who is being depicted by the dancer in the Saraikala school of Chhau dance, But in the Mayurbhanj school, the face is left uncovered. Emotions and passions are not



depicted by facial expression but by intricate footwork, whirls and jumps. Hence, the waist, the feet and the legs are used to depict bhavas.

The dance is usually performed in the open air on a raised platform. The musicians stand on one side of the platform and play on big kettle drums and other musical instruments. In villages, Chhau dance is usually performed during the Chaitra parva festival in the days concluding the month of Chaitra. Popular stories from the Ramayana and Mahabharata are staged. The costumes, the headgear and other ornamental requisites are carefully selected. The dance programme consists of solo, duet or group performances. Today, the subject matter of Chhau dance is borrowed from the whole gamut of animate and inanimate nature. The famous peacock, swan and deer dances depict the wild beauty and grace of the forest and are excellently choreographed. The hilly region of north-eastern Odisha with a rich folk and tribal culture has influenced Chhau dance.

Paika Nrutya

The Paika Dance is a martial art form of ancient Orissa. The dance form practised among the Paikas, the main warrior class of the old Odia army showcases fiery battle spirit of the army. Interestingly the word owes its origin to the Sanskrit word Padatika meaning 'the infantry'.

This folk dance of Odisha is performed in many Paika villages of Khurda and Puri. People gather at a common pulpit after a hard day's work. The Paika Akhada is a place where they practice physical exercises along with other activities like fighting with sword and shields. They dance a fiery battle dance while the drums play on. It is more like a clarion call urging the dancers to get ready for a fiery battle ahead. The vigour and physical excitement of the dancers are worthy of notice. Paika Nrutya is practised with great enthusiasm by different groups in the villages of Odisha during Dussehra.

Martial Dance

Dance and music in the age old Odia tradition have been accepted as a medium for not only search for absolute happiness but also elimination of vices as well as acquisition of virtues. In the typical folk tradition, be it success in a war or hunting, invocation to nature deities, production and protection of crops or marriage and other social festivities and rituals, nothing is complete without music and dance. In fact, folk culture in way represents the surrender of man before God Almighty, the creator. Odisha has a vast repository of war dances. The dances have distinctive character and range of movements are wide and impressive. The dances have unique features of masculine vitality of masculine vitality. Martial dances of Odisha have imbibed freely from tribal and folk dances creating a harmonious blending.

Odissi Dance

Odissi dance is a unique classical dance form of Odisha and has its origin in the temples. The rhythm, the *bhangis* and *mudras* used in Odissi dance have a distinctive quality of their own. Odissi dance deals largely with the love theme of Radha and Krishna.

This dance tradition was kept alive by the *Devadasis*. Before the introduction of the Gitagovinda in temples, the *Devadasi* used to dance to the recitation of hymns and *bols* of *talas*. But after Gitagovinda became part and parcel of the rituals, the *Devadasis* performed *abhinaya* with different *bhavas* and *rasas*.

The different items of the Odissi dance style are 'Mangalacharana', 'Batu Nrutya' or 'Sthayi Nata', 'Pallavi', Abhinaya and Moksha. In mangalacharana the dancer dedicates herself to the Lord and begs forgiveness of the Mother Earth for stamping her feet upon



her; she apologises to her audience for any shortcomings and offers salutations to the Guru. Batu Nrutya is pure dance. It begins with a series of sculptural poses symbolising the playing of the Veena, drum, flute or cymbals. Pallavi is extremely graceful and lyrical. The tune is in some 'raga' and is sung to the accompaniment of Sargam and Bols. Through facial expressions abhinaya depicts 'rasa' and 'bhava' to bring out the meaning and mood of songs. Generally, the songs written by poets, Banamali, Upendra Bhanja, Baladeva Rath, Gopala Krushna and Jayadeva are sung. Moksha Nrutya is the last item, performed to the accompaniment of rhythmic syllables. It has a fast tempo. The soul of the dancer is supposed to merge with the Divine as the dancer becomes ecstatic. Odissi dance is thus an effort to come near God and experience true happiness.

Commendable efforts were made in recent times by many enthusiasts to promote Odissi, among whom stands out the name of late Kavichandra Kalicharan Patnaik. The gurus who raised the dance form to the level of international eminence are Padmabhusan Kelu Charan Mahapatra, winner of Kalidas Samman, Padmashree Pankaj Charan Das and Deba Prasad Das. Renowned veterans of Odissi Dance include Priyambada Hejmadi, Padmashree Sanjukta Panigrahi, Minati Mishra, Kumkum Mohanty, Oopalie Oparajita, Sangeeta Das, etc.

Chaiti Ghoda Dance

Chaiti-Ghoda is one of the many colourful folk dances of Odisha which is performed especially by the fisherman community during the full moon day of Chaitra month (March-April). It is said that Lord Rama rewarded the boatman with a horse who had helped him to cross the river Saraju during his Vanavasa. Since then the fisherman community worship the horse.

The dance is usually performed by three types of characters – the Horseman, the Rauta and the Female character – Rautani, besides the musical accompanist of Dhol (Drum) and Mohuri (Trumpet).

A hollow frame of a horse is improvised out of bamboo frame dressed with colourful cloth complete with a head, body and tail but without legs. The horse dancer enters in to the cockpit of the hollow horse body and hangs it at his waistline which gives an illusion of a man riding the horse.



The Rauta who is the main singer-commentator, delivers discourses mainly from mythology while the Rautani in the role of his wife plays the role of co-singer and dancer. The dance is made lively with improvised dialogues and humorous episodes. The tempo of the dance of the Rautani and the horse-dancer increases to the tune of the Dhol and Mohuri.

Ghumura Dance

Ghumura is a traditional folk dance of Kalahandi district and has become popular in western parts of Odisha. It is primarily a male dance performed predominantly by the tribals. It was a war dance to provoke the warriors during the War. The thundering effect of the music and the conquering spirit of the players while in action, make others believe it to be a war dance. About 15 to 20 male members take part in this dance and instruments like Ghumura, Nishan, Taal, Turi and Madal etc. are used for this purpose. The content of Ghumura



is based on religious texts and medieval Odia literature. This dance unites the village youths to reaffirm the group identity of the village and is performed in many social and religious functions.

Gotipua Dance

Gotipua is a traditional dance form of Odisha embodying Odisha's rich cultural heritage. The classical and most famous dance of Odissi owes its origin to Gotipua dance. In Odia language 'Goti' means single and 'Pua' means boy. The Gotipuas are young boys who dress as females, required by the ballet, perform the dance with high degree of sophistication and at ease like female dancers. The Gotipua dance is in Odissi style but its technique, costumes and presentation differ from Odissi. The singing is done by the dancers themselves. Around the 16th century, with the decline of Mahari dancers, the class of these boy dancers came into existence, to carry out the tradition; during the time of the Bhoi King Ramachandra Dev. The most intricate part of Gotipua is BandhaNrutya, a dance with acrobatic figures, poses and movements which enthrall the audience.



Gotipua dance is being performed by Dasa Bhuja Gotipua Odissi Nrutya Parisad – the cultural Gurukul founded by renowned Guru Padmashree Late Maguni Das in heritage village Raghurajpur in Puri district.

Sambalpuri Folk Dance

Sambalpuridance, a typical dance form of Western Odisha continues to cast a perennial effect in the minds of the beholders. The songs and dances have typical tribal and rural touch with enchanting music and rhythm.

Melodious songs and lilting music characterize the 'Dalkhai' dance. The songs describe the everyday life of the villagers and celebrate the beauty of the young girls. It is known as 'Dalkhai' because in the beginning and end of every stanza the word is used as an address to a girl friend. Young girls sing the Dalkhai song in the DalkhaiKuthi, the abode of Goddess Dalkhai and later perform the dance outside. The traditional costumes and ornaments worn by the dancers add aesthetic appeal to the dance. The DalkhaiGeet (song), Nacha (dance) and Baja (music) create an atmosphere of gaiety and merrymaking. The accompanying musical instruments include the Dhol, Nishan, Tasha, Mahuri and Jhanj. "Dalkhai-re" is the often repeated word in the song.

Dalkhai is being presented by 'Lahari' and Padmini Dora & Group along with a Sambalpuri duet dance based on world famous song ' Rangabati' tuned to the rhythmic pattern of Rasarkeli.

Sambalpuri (Bajasal) Dance

Internationally acclaimed Sambalpuri dance has many dance forms like Dalkhai, Rasarkeli, Maelajada, Chutkuchuta and Bajasal. Especially this Bajasal Dance form of Sambalpuri has been popularized by the artists of the different organisations of Kalahandi district.

Bajasal is the open space outside a house, having wooden poles, rafters and a roof covered by small tree branches and leaves, where the youngsters play traditional drums (Dhol) and a musical instruments called “Singhabadya” and Mahuri etc. throughout the night during any marriage ceremony or festive gatherings in the rural area of Kalahandi district.

The young maidens sing songs and dance to the tune of the drummers while exchanging words of love and humour with young boys who gather there to enjoy the dance.

This dance programme is generally arranged because, in the rural area the villagers can not provide space for the accommodation of their relatives, who gather in large number during the marriage ceremonies. Therefore, they spend their time during the night hours by singing, dancing and merry-making in the Bajasal.

Danda Nrutya

Danda Nrutya is an acrobatic dance form of Odisha which is performed throughout the day during festive time. The participants of the dance are devotees of God Hara and Goddess Parvati. The performance begins in the month of Chaitra and Vaishakha. This dance consists of a series of dances which are performed one after another by the male members belonging to backward castes. Most of the dancers in Danda Nrutya appear in pairs and indulge in song dialogues. Though deeply religious in intent, the dance accompanied with characteristic folk songs presents a vivid picture of the rural society. Throughout all the rites of Danda Nrutya the rhythm is provided by Dhol and music by Mahuri. The songs are mainly devotional and mostly based on the stories from the epics. Danda Nrutya is still prevalent in Dhenkanal, Angul, Nayagarh, Ganjam districts and some interior pockets of the State.

Jodi Sankha and Ranapa Dance

Jodi Sankha (Double Conch) is a unique presentation of rural music having Badya and Nrutya in a combined form. While blowing the conch the artists display, the harmony between the modulation of the conch and the physical movements. The art is martial, spirit is rustic and costumes are colourful. Other accompanying instruments are “Changu-Baja” and “Mahuri”, combined together which produces melodious rhythm of various emotions.

Ranapa, literally means a stilt. So the dance on the stilts is known as ‘RanapaNrutya’. This dance was prevalent among cowherd communities of Ganjam, a southern district of Odisha. Young boys used to perform this dance during festivals of Dola Yatra and Giri Gobardhan Pooja. There was no percussion or any other accompanying instrument. They simply sing songs relating to Krishna Leela and dance to the rhythm of ‘Bajeni’, an ankle made of iron which produces a jingling sound. It has been revived and reoriented. The dance has many acrobatic feats which earn immediate applause from the audience.

Jodi Sankha and Ranapa dance are being performed by Gangeswar Jugal Sankha Badya Lokanrutya Kala Anusthan, Narendrapur, Ganjam- a renowned institute of the State.



The Gadabas and Their Dances (Folk Dance)

The Gadabas are a primitive tribe classified as Mundari or Kolarian on linguistic ground. They are primarily a tribe of agriculturists, labourers and hunters. It is said that the tribe owes its origin to Godavari basin who settled down in Koraput.

The dress of the Gadaba women is marked by the picturesque 'Kerang' sarees with broad stripes of red, green and yellow. A 'Kerang' saree lasts almost a lifetime.

DANCE

One of the most important dances of the Gadabas is known as Dhemsa. This is a ritual dance and is generally performed during communal festival like Dussehra, Pausa Purnima and Chaitra Parba. Both men and women participate in dancing.

The Gadaba women stand in a semi-circle first holding each other with arms at each others waist on the back side. They put the left leg forward and the right leg backward and begin their dancing with simple steppings of one and two. They sometimes divide themselves into two groups and dance and then join together, when again the dancers move faster and run moving backward and forward bending at the knees with steppings of eight and four.

The Gadaba men and women like other tribes dance throughout the year for self-amusement. The dances are also performed on the occasion of social functions.

The Gadaba dances make most charming and enjoyable spectacle. The orchestra of the Gadaba comprise Dhol (Two sided drum), Tamak (One sided deep drum, played on with two sticks in both the hands) and Mahuri (wind instrument). The music is of pristine form and simple in style. The songs are in three to four notes with simple *ta/s*.

Kharia Dance (Mayurbhanj)

The Kharia youths of both the sex dance together. Sometimes they separate and dance in different rows and in some cases old men and women take part in dance. There is also accompaniment of musical instruments and songs. Broadly, the Kharia dances are divided into five classes, namely, (a) Hariaro, (b) Kinbhar, (c) Halka, (d) Kudbing and (e) Jadura. Rhythmic movement and swaying of the body are attractive features in the Kharia dance. They dance with alternate forward and backward movements, soft and heavy steps and sometimes in marking or wheeling columns.

Koya Dance (Koraput)

The Koyas have an interesting dance in which the men tie buffalo or bison horns to their heads and engage in mimic fight. Their women also dance prettily in a ring with their hands on each others' shoulders.

Paraja Dance (Koraput)

At a Paraja dance all girls and the younger married women of the village form themselves into a chain, each maiden passing her right hand behind the next girl's back and grasping the left elbow of the third. The girls arrange themselves carefully according to size, the youngest, who are generally nine and ten years old, at one end and at other the leader of the corps de ballet who carries a baton of peacock feathers in her right hand to mark the time. Three or four youngmen take their stand in the middle of the dancing floor and strike up song which they accompany on their mandolins while the long chain of girls linked together and moving in perfect time follow the leader with her, swaying baton,

through an intricate series of sensuous lines curvest spirals, figures of eight and then unravel themselves back into line again. They wind in and out like some brightly coloured snakes, never halting for a moment, now backwards, now forwards first slowly and decorously then faster and with more and more abandon until suddenly someone gets out of step and the chain snaps amid peals of breath-less laughter. All the while the young men in the centre continue to sing improvising the words as they go along and frequently sending the dancers in to bursts of merriment by their personal allusions, subtle and poetic. The leader of the troupe varies the steps in half a dozen different ways and the dancers now sway to the music with their bodies now clink their heavy German silver bangles together in time. The chain of combs young maiden dressed in their neatly oiled and decked with flowers and all in the height of good humour is a picturesque and pleasing sight.

Oraon Dance (Sundargarh)

The dance always takes place in open air in front of the Mandapa (a village club home) which is in close proximity to the village headman's house. Whenever the young men go to the mandapa (literally means pinda) and beat drums the girls come out of their houses to join them. They have the characteristic round dance. The youngmen begin the dance by holding each other's hand and make several rounds being headed by an expert dancer. Then the rhythm of the drum changes giving an indication to the beginning of the real dance. Then the girls who so long waited patiently for the dance to begin go and join. They make circles bending forward and backward placing left leg in the front and the right leg at the back. The hands are placed on the neighbour's waist band and are crossed. The steps of the dance vary with the change in the rhythm of the drum beats.

Waving of the body from the waist and up, bending of the knees, slapping of the right foot backward and lifting the left foot forward and hip movements are some of the peculiar characteristics of the dance.

The dance continues to the late hours of the night to the accompaniment of songs and music. Sometimes fun-makers appear in the scene. They are usually elderly persons in funny dresses and drunk. They provide much amusement to women and children.

Kisan Dance (Sundargarh)

The Kisans perform Phaguna, Jadur, Karama, Jhumar and Bina dance on different occasions. Each dance has its own peculiar steps and movements. Their dance is also of round type in which both men and women take part. In Biha or marriage dance they sing marriage songs in their own dialect. Madal is the only musical instrument used in all their dances.

Changu Dance (Sundargarh)

The Changu dance is still prevalent among the hill Bhuiyans living in the wild highlands of the inaccessible hill ranges of Bonai. The Bhuiyan boys and girls of the same village or of the neighbouring villages are free to dance together at their sweet will and during the dance a youngman is at liberty to seize the hand of a girl he intends to marry and escape with her to the jungle. Such marriages are not infrequent and have customary social sanction.

The Changu dance of the Bhuiyans possesses some peculiar characteristics though it is not as lively as the dances of some other tribes. The men having a Changu (a crude kind of taur bourine nearly two feet in diameter) each march round hopping in a circle, beating these. They sing Chhandas, Chaupadi and other amorous songs mostly composed by the village composers. The girls while dancing are usually veiled and dance opposite to the boys. When they move forward the boys move backward and vice versa. Hip movements predominate in the dance.

Jhoomar Dance (Sundargarh)

Jhoomar dance is prevalent among the Mundas of Bonai area. As it is danced in accompaniment to the Jhoomar songs, it has been so named. It is a group dance and even men and women both participate in it. Mahantos also do the Jhoomar dance but only men take part. Chaitra Parva, Kumara and Kali Puja are some of the festivals on the occasion of which this dance takes place. Movements of hips, wristy and wavy movements of the body are some of the peculiar characteristics of this dance. The dance looks very beautiful for its symmetrical movements and is marked for its harmonious blending of rhythm and movement.

Bandi Butal (Sundargarh)

Bandi Butal means a broken bottle. It is not known why it has been named so. This dance is performed in fairs, festivals and on some auspicious occasions. Two or three boys dress themselves as girls and dance with amorous movements. Another person dances with them with loose movements not pertaining to any style. All of them sing and dance, love songs being common. The songs are repeated by a band of chorus singers. Sometimes story songs from the mythologies are also sung. Dholak and brass cymbals are played in accompaniment to the dance. Sometimes the movements and the songs are vulgar. It provides light type of entertainment.

Karama Dance (Sambalpur)

Karama is the most colourful dance of the Binjhal, Kharia, Oraon, Kisan and Kol tribes of Sambalpur. It is a ritual dance performed in honour of 'Karamsane' or 'Karamarani' the deity who grants children and is responsible for good and bad fortune. On the 11th day of the full-moon of Bhadra, young boys and girls go to the jungle singing and beating drums. A branch of "Karam" or sal tree is brought to the village. The village priest worships the branch by pouring liquor over it and making offerings of rice and sweets. A fowl is also sacrificed and the blood is offered to the branch.

In the beginning of the performance, the dancers enter dancing arena in two rows. The drummers, cymbal players and singers accompany them with rhythmic steps. This dance of Binjhal dancers is one of light hearted freshness combined with a youthful energy which makes it very charming and enjoyable. In course of dancing, the dancers only shout "Hai" according to rhythm of the drums. Each member of the party wears a red turban. Peacock feathers are used as head dresses and everybody holds a mirror either in right or left hands while dancing. Young maidens watch the dance with interest while they appreciate the performance of individual dancers in order to select their life partners from amongst them. The girls start dancing after the dance of the males have stopped and they dance in various postures. They bend their bodies forward and backward, right and left, bend their knees, crossing the hands of each other and clap hands. While dancing the girls sing in different tunes a long song praying for rain. After the dance of girls is over both boys and girls dance in separate lines till the next morning. Early in morning the branch is taken in procession and thrown either in a tank or stream.

Dalkhai Dance (Sambalpur)

The young girls of Binjhal Soura, Kunda and Mirdha tribes perform the dance during "Dashara" "Bhai Jiuntia", "Phagun Punai" and other festive days. In the beginning of the dance the young girls

stand in a line or in a semi-circular pattern and sing songs which are popularly known as "Dalkhai songs".

Various types of drums like Dhol, Nisan and Tamki and wind instruments are played during the course of the dance. The Dhol player dances with the party whereas other musicians sit in their respective places and play their instruments.

Koisabadi Dance (Sambalpur)

This dance is prevalent among the Gond and Bhuiyan tribes and the Ganda caste. Only the male dancers take part holding a two feet long stick each. They dance in various poses and postures striking the sticks according to the rhythm of the songs they sing. Local musical instruments are also played. The songs are mainly on immortal love story of Radha and Krishna in local dialect.

Humo and Bauli Dance (Sambalpur)

These are two playful dances performed by young and unmarried girls on auspicious occasions. They sing and dance in groups. No musical instrument is played during the performance and the steppings and movements of the dance are very slow.

Jatra

Jatra corresponds to folk theatre. It is the enactment of a play with a full cast and comprises music, dance, acting, singing and dramatic conflict. Earlier, religious values were communicated to the masses through the powerful medium of Jatra. Today, the style of writing plays for Jatras has undergone changes. Jatra plays are now no longer limited to the mythological, historical or fantastical subjects; they include social themes to suit modern taste.

Jatra is performed on a simple stage with the spectators surrounding it. The chorus and the musicians take their position off stage. There is a single seat meant to serve various functions, such as a throne, a bed or a way-side bench on the stage.



The actors move in a very theatrical manner. They deliver the speeches in high-sounding words and have to be loud enough to catch the attention of the spectators seated on all sides. Their costumes glitter, then swords flash and their words thunder to the accompaniment of the crashing cymbals. Sometimes the actors are able to depict subtle emotional moods like, love, sorrow, pathos, but the element of exaggeration is always present as they have to project themselves as larger than life figures. Jatra becomes a great source of entertainment because of its tuneful traditional music with simple melodic lines, dance sequences, songs, drama and humour. Taken as a whole, the Jatra of Odisha has always remained essentially an institution of learning for the people in general.

Pala

The Pala is a long musical narrative punctuated with explanations, rendered by a singer (gayaka) accompanied by a band of four to five persons, one of them plays on a drum (mridanga) and

the others playing musical instruments like cymbals. The pala singer describes episodes from the Mahabharata, Ramayana or other Puranic texts. The musicians who accompany him join at appropriate moments in a chorus or semblance of rudimentary dialogue. The tale is interspersed with loud music of drums and cymbals. The singer and his accompanists dance using very simple rhythmic steppings as they sing.



The Pala singer begins by invoking the blessings of a deity, usually Sarala, 'Maa', and briefly states the theme of his song. As he continues his performance another singer asks him questions or requests him to elucidate a point. Generally, the pala songs are taken from the rich repertoire of Odia poetry and literature with appropriate references to relevant Sanskrit poetry. The pala singer not only sings out the narrative song but has to be highly innovative to establish rapport with his listeners. He is dressed in glittering robes and wears an ornate headgear. He holds a '*chamara*' in his hand, which he wields with extreme flourish, now as a weapon, now as a fan, and now as a pen according to the needs of his song and waves it as a symbol of divine blessing. Thus he has, to combine drama, song and dance and also act as a narrator, detached from the main events of his dramatic song.

The Pala resembles a Jatra but is not as elaborate. For instance, the Pala does not have a full-fledged cast nor does it have scene-wise divisions. The Pala is interspersed with lines, repeated again and again, propitiating a deity and giving the performance an air of sanctity. The singer also uses prose now and then to elucidate lines of verse in order to make the narrative simpler. It is generally a one-man show.

Daskathia

The Daskathia is also a very interesting folk art form in Odisha. It is performed usually by two men, the singer and his assistant and is simpler than a Pala. The Daskathia singer gives an exposition of a lyric poem of mythological or religious intent. The performance owes its name to Daskathia (a musical instrument which is made of two small pieces of thick wood). The singers hold these instruments in their left hand with the index finger in between the pieces of wood. With his right hand he plays upon the two ends of this instrument to produce a rhythmic sound. Like the Pala singer he begins with an introduction in which he seeks the blessings of a deity. The entire narrative is interspersed with lines dedicated to the deity. The Daskathia performance is of a shorter duration than the Pala. The singers are dressed simply and appear as ascetics.



Thus the Jatra, Pala and Daskathia represent important aspects of Odishan folk culture. They form an integral part of the lives of the rural folk. Today television also broadcasts these programmes, thus making the city people conversant with these folk art forms.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Ratha Yatra

The most famous festival of the state is Ratha yatra or Car Festival which attracts pilgrims and tourists from all over the world. Three large size chariots having huge wheels with Lord Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra sitting there, are drawn from the temple gate by thousands of people. The deities go to Gundichaghar and stay there for eight days at the end of which the return Car Festival (Bahuda Yatra) takes place. One has only to see the vast sea of humanity on these occasions to convince oneself about the influence of religion on the people of Odisha for whom Jagannath is no other than Supreme Brahman, without beginning and without end and the saviour of mankind.

Snana Yatra

Observed on the full moon day of the month of Jyestha; it is popularly known as Deba Snana Purnima. This is the first occasion in the course of a year when the deities Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra alongwith Sudarsan and Madanmohan are brought out from the temple and taken in a procession to Snana Bedi located in the North East corner of the outer compound of Shri Mandir. The deities are bathed there with 108 pitchers of water drawn from a well (Suna Kua) near the Northern Gate. Here Jagannath and Balabhadra are dressed like Lord Ganesh of the Purans with the head of an elephant.

Chandan Yatra

This festival takes place in the month of Baisakha and continues for long 42 days. But, generally speaking it is a festival of first 21 days only. The first part of 21 days is known as 'Bahar Chandan' or outer Chandan. During this period, the representative images of Rama, Krushna, Madanmohan, Sridevi and Bhudevi are taken in a procession to Narendra Tank. The images of Siva from 5 Siva temples known as 'Pancha Pandavas' also accompany them to the Narendra tank. There the images play in well decorated boats and worshipped.

Dola Purnima / Holi

Dola Purnima and Holi, the most famous colourful spring festival, is celebrated in Odisha with some special features. It is a five day affair, especially in the rural areas. The idols of Krishna are worshipped from Dasami (10th day of the bright fortnight) to the full moon day. The idols are taken in decorated Vimans, small wooden temples, carried on the shoulders of bearers from house to house where offering are made to them. The Vimans of several villages are taken in procession to assemble at a particular place. People play with coloured powder called Abira. The festival is specially important for cattle owing to their association with the cowherd boy, Krishna. They are bathed, anointed with vermillion, garlanded and fed sumptuously.

Makar Mela

Makar Mela is held on the day of Makar Sankranti, usually on 14th January every year in many parts of Odisha. The day is celebrated all over India in various names. But in Odisha it is celebrated with typical Odia fervour distinguishable from other States.

Dhanu Yatra

Dhanu Yatra of Bargarh is famous for various reasons. It is one of the biggest street theatres of the world. The city for a month becomes Mathura and the nearby river Jira becomes Jamuna. The village Amapalli turns into Gopa. During this period demon king Kamsa rules the place symbolically. The role is enacted by a person. People enjoy the whole drama and at last the demon king Kamsa is killed by Lord Krishna.

Magha Saptami

Magha Saptami is a popular religious festival held at Chandrabhaga (Konark beach). Thousands of pilgrims come to Chandrabhaga for a holy dip. A dip at Chandrabhaga is compared to seven dips in Ganga, it is believed.

Khandagiri Mela

Khandagiri Mela is one of the oldest Melas of Odisha held on the foothills of Khandagiri and Udayagiri. Many religious Sadhus congregate here on the occasion. Market of household articles is an additional attraction for general public.

Joranda Mela

It is the biggest congregation of believers of Mahima Dharma, held at Joranda in the district of Dhenkanal. Generally the Mela is held in the month of February-March.

Mahasivaratri

Mahasivaratri is observed all over Odisha in Shiva temples. Devotees observe fast throughout the day on Mahashivaratri. Mahadeepa (the great lamp) is lit and placed atop the Shiva temple at the dead end of the night. People congregate in thousand at Lokanath Temple, Puri, Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar, Akhandalamani temple, Aradi, Bhadrak, Chandrasekhar temple, Kapilas, Dhenkanal, Ladubaba temple, Sarankul, Nayagarh, Gupteswar temple, Koraput, Harishankar temple, Bolangir, Dhabaleswar temple, Athagarh, Cuttack and other important Saivite shrines.

Bali Yatra

To commemorate the glorious maritime trade of Odisha, a big fair called 'Bali Yatra' is held on the bank of river Mahanadi at Cuttack from the full moon day of Kartik for a period of 6-8 days. People float paper boats or banana barks with lighted clay lamps on it in the river, sea, ponds as a remembrance of Odisha's maritime trade.

Raja

Raja is a typical Odia festival observed mostly in the coastal districts of Odisha. It is observed three day. It is a festival of fertility. In these three days farmers do not go to plough and girls not required to do domestic work. It is believed that mother earth has menstruation during these days. Special cake named as Podapitha is made. People mostly girls and women enjoy the time by playing and swinging.

Shital Sasthi

Shital Sasthi is celebrated all over Odisha particularly in western Odisha. Shital Sasthi of Sambalpur is famous of all. The idols of Siva and Parvati are given in marriage with grand celebration. Then they are taken in a colourful procession. The Puja culminates with the installation of the Divine Couple at the Siva temples.

Jhoolan Yatra

Jhoolan Yatra is celebrated mostly in Puri in temples and Maths. It is popular among Vaisnavas. Devottes swing childhood idols of Lord Srikrishna in Jhoolas.

Nuakhai

Nuakhai is an agrarian festival celebrated mostly in western Odisha. On this occasion, people eat the produce of their fields with their friends and relatives and respect the elders.

Ashokastami

Wooden chariot of 34' height takes Lord Lingaraj from His abode to the Rameswar temple. After a four-day sojourn, He is to his original home with great religious fervour. Ashokastami and this chariot festival is a colourful annual celebration, popular at Bhubaneswar.

Chadak Mela

Chadak Mela is held in the month of April preceding Maha Vishuva Sankranti at Chandaneswar with great festivity. The Mela gets lively at the backdrop of beautiful beach and thronged by thousands of people.

Jhamu Yatra

Jhamu Yatra is held usually in the month of April (Chaitra) mostly in coastal districts of Odisha. Mother Goddess is worshipped with religious fervour. Some devotees walk on the red hot charcoal and nails. The sight of people piercing their tongues, back, lips is seen.

Nrusinghanath Mela

Nrusinghnath and Harishankar are beautiful spots with rich flora and fauna. The place becomes lively with festivities during Mela which is held generally in the month of May. Rural market on the occasion attracts many people from nearby areas.

AWARDS & HONOUR



PADMA AWARD

Padma Vibhushan

Kelucharan Mohapatra	-	2000
Sitakant Mahapatra	-	2010
Raghunath Mohapatra	-	2013

Padma Bhushan

Mahadeva Iyer Ganapati	-	1954
Prana Krushna Parija	-	1955
Nilakantha Das	-	1960
Radhanath Rath	-	1968
Kalindi Charan Panigrahi	-	1971
Gopinath Mohanty	-	1981
Kelucharan Mohapatra	-	1988
Trilochan Pradhan	-	1990
Raghunath Mohapatra	-	2001
Sitakant Mahapatra	-	2003
Jogesh Pati	-	2013

Padma Shri

Laxminarayan Sahu	-	1955
Shaila Bala Das	-	1959
Lakshman Singh Jangpangi	-	1959
Artabalabha Mohanti	-	1960
Parasuram Misra	-	1961
Shanti Kumar Tribhuvandas Raja	-	1962
Sachidananda Routray	-	1962
Pramananda Acharya	-	1964
Krutharthan Ascharya	-	1965
Swami Bichitranada Das	-	1966
Mayadhar Mansingh	-	1967
Abhin Chandra Rao	-	1968
Sadashiv Rath Sharma	-	1969
Mohan Nayak	-	1970
Sadasiv Misra	-	1971
G. Subbukrishna Melkote	-	1972
Kelucharan Mohapatra	-	1974
Satya Narayan Rajguru	-	1974
Sanjukta Panigrahi	-	1975

Nimai Charan Harichandan	-	1976
Raghunath Mohapatra	-	1976
Krushna Chandra Panigrahi	-	1976
Prafulla Kumar Jena	-	1977
Basantibala Jena	-	1984
Binode Kanungo	-	1986
Sudarshan Sahoo	-	1988
Radha Mohan Gadanayak	-	1990
Surendra Mohanty	-	1991
Pankaj Charan Das	-	1992
Bhagaban Sahu	-	1992
Priyambada Hejmadi Mohanty	-	1998
Kunja Bihari Meher	-	1998
Manoj Das	-	2001
Tulasi Munda	-	2001
Gopal Chandra Mitra	-	2003
Maguni Charan Das	-	2004
Manoranjan Das	-	2004
Dilip Tirkey	-	2004
Chaturbhuj Meher	-	2005
Kumkum Mohanty	-	2005
Madhu Sudan Kanungo	-	2005
Ileana Citaristi	-	2006
Ghanashyam Mishra	-	2006
Pratibha Ray	-	2007
Rabi Narayan Bastia	-	2007
Gangadhar Pradhan	-	2008
Srinibash Udgata	-	2008
Jayanta Mahapatra	-	2009
Raghunath Panigrahi	-	2010
Ignace Tirkey	-	2010
Apurba Kishore Bir	-	2013
Kailash Chandra Meher	-	2013
Taraprasad Das	-	2013
Sudarshan Patnaik	-	2014
Geeta Mahallik	-	2014
Dr. Subrat Acharya	-	2014
Ajay Parida	-	2014

JNANAPITHA AWARD

GOPINATH MOHANTY (1914-1991)

Gopinath Mohanty is reputed as a versatile writer in Oriya Literature. He was born on April 20, 1914 in Nagbali village of Cuttack district. Besides being a dynamic administrator, he has left his marks in a variety of literary activities including Novels, Stories and Essays. In 1955, he received the Kendra Sahitya Akademi Award for his novel 'Amrutara Santan'. He was conferred with 'Jnanapitha Award' for the novel 'Matimatala' and got 'Padma Bhusan' in 1981.

NOVELS

Managahirara Chasa	1940
Dadibudha	1944
Paraja	1945
Amrutara Santan	1947
Harijan	1948
Saratbabunka Galpa	1950
Rahura Chhaya	1952
Dui Patra	1954
Sapana Mati	1954
Dana Pani	1955
Sibu Bhai	1955
Apahancha	1961
Layabilaya	1961
Tantrikar	1963
Matimatala	1964
Pahanta	1970
Akash Sundari	1972
Anala Nala	1973
Manara Nian O' Chilapuri	1979
Digadihudi	1979
Bundae Pani	1988
Kichhi Kahibaku Chanhe	1989
Janaki Maa	1989
Meria	1989

STORY COLLECTION

Ghasha Phula	1951
Podakapal	1951
Nababadhu	1952
Chhai Alua	1959
Ranadhandola	1963
Gupta Ganga	1967
Naa Mane Nahin	1968
Udanta Khai	1971
Baghei –Sarasajya-Tinikala	

BIOGRAPHY

Dipamyoti	1965
Utkalamani	1967
Dhulimati Santha	
(Gopabandhu Choudhury)	1985

PLAY

Mukti Pathe	1937
Dinadipahare	1937
Mahapurusha	1985

ESSAY

Premara Niyati	1947
Kalashakti	1973

AUTOBIOGRAPHYSrota Swati (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th part)**LANGUAGE & CULTURE**

Gadaba Bhasa Parichaya	1959
Kubhi Kandha Bhasatatawa	1956
Kubhile Kutinehi Panatu	1956
Kandha Paraja Stotra O'Sangeet	1957
Saura Bhasa	1978

TRANSLATION

Bharat Aji O' Kali
(India Today & Tomorrow)
Bujha Mana
(Eight Stories from European Literature)
Jogajog
(A novel of Rabindranath Thakur)
Mo Viswavidyalaya (Garkee's University)
Katha Bharati (Bankim Chandra Chatterjee)
Yudha O' Shanti-1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd (War and Peace)

SACHIDANANDA ROUTRAY (1916-2004)

Poet Sachidananda Routray was born in Gurujanga village near Khurda on 13th May 1916. He is recognized as a pioneer in introducing socialist and leftist philosophy in modern Oriya poetry. As an eminent poet, novelist, short-story writer, critic and editor, he received Kendra Sahitya Akademi award for poem '1962' in 1963, Sahitya Bharati, Padmashree, Utkal Ratna and honorary Doctorate award in 1998. He was also adorned with 'Jnanapitha' award in the year 1965.

COLLECTION OF POEMS

Patheya	1931
Abhijan	1938
Pallishree	1941
Baji Rout	1941
Pandulipi	1947
Hasanta	1948
Rakta Shikha,	
Bhanumatira Desh	1949
Swagat	1958
Kavita	1962
Kavita	1969
Kavita	1971
Kavita	1974
Kavita	1983
Kavita	1985, 1987
	& 1990

NOVEL

Chitragriha	1935
Tale Mati Upare Akash	
Sagaratalara Dheu	

COLLECTION OF STORIES

Masanira Phula
Chhai
Matira Taja
Malakain
Hatara Kahani
Mankad O' Anyana Galpa
Anguthi
Rajapua

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Sahitya Bichar O' Mulyabodha
Sahityare Mulyabodha

EDITING

Diganta Patrika

SITAKANTA MOHAPATRA

Sitakanta Mohapatra was born in Korua village of Kendrapara district on 17th September, 1937. He is recognized as a reputed poet in modern Oriya Poetry. He is highly committed to Oriya tradition & culture. His spiritual renderings in poems gives a unique taste to the readers.

He was conferred Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award for his collection of poems 'Astapadi' in 1967, Kendra Sahitya Akademi Award for his collection of poems 'Sabdara Akash' in 1974, Sarala Award for his collection of poems 'Aradrushya' in 1985 and received the most coveted 'Jnanapitha Award' in 1995 for his life-time contribution to the field of Oriya literature.

POETRY COLLECTION

Dipti O' Dyuti	1963
Astapadi	1967
Sabdara Akash	1971
Samudra	1977
Chitranadi	1979
Aradrushya	1981
Samayara Shesana	1984
Kahaku Puchhiba Kuha	1987
Chadheire Tu Ki Janu	1990
Pheriasibar Bela	1991
Shrestha Kabita	1992
Barsha Sakala	1993
Pada Chihna	1996
Mrutyura Asim Dhairya	1997
Nirbachita Kabita	1998
Kapat Pasa	2000
Asaranti Piladina, Magadha O' Anyana Kabita (Translation)	
Surya Trushna (Translation)	
Pradakshina	2002

ESSAY

Bhirna Akash Bhirna Dipti	1978
Nisanga Manisha	1980
Sabda Swapna O' Nirvikata	1990
Andharara Jhoti Chitra	1990
Samayara Arapari	1998

TRAVEL LITERATURE

Aneka Sarat

ENGLISH ESSAY

The curve of meaning	1974
Bare foot in two reality	1975
Gestures of intimacy	1976
Bhima Bhoi	1983
Modernisation & Ritual	1986
Tradition & Modern Artist	1987
Mahabharat & Modern Indian Literature	1988
Jagannath Dash	1990
Tribal Wall Paintings of Orissa	1991
Tribal Life and Culture of Orissa	1992

PRATIVA RAY

Prativa Ray was born in Alabola village of Jagatsinghpur district on 21st January, 1943. She is versatile writer in Odia literature and all her literary works have got huge readership and appreciation.

She was conferred Odisha Sahitya Academy Award for her novel 'Shilapadma' in 1985, Kendra Sahitya Academy Award for story collection 'Ullanghana', in 2000, Sharala Award for novel 'Jajnaseni' in 1990, Moortidevi Award in 1991 and the prestigious 'Jnanapitha Award' in 2011.

STORY COLLECTION

Samanya Kathana	1975
Gangasiuli	1979
Asamapta	1980
Aikatana	1981
Anabana	1983
Hata Baksha	1983
Ghasa O Akasha	1984
Chandrabhaga O Chandrakala	1984
Shresthagalpa	1984
Abyakta	1986
Itibrutak	1987
Haritpatra	1987
Pruthak Iswar	1991
Bhagabanara Desha	1991
Swanirbachita Shresthagalpa	1994
Satasati	1996
Moksha	1998
Ullanghana	1998
Nibedanamidam	2000
Jhotipaka Kantha	2006

NOVELS

Barsha Basanta Baisakha	1974
Ananya	1977
Nissidha Pruthibi	1975
Parichaya	1979
Punyatoya	1979
Aparichita	1979
Meghamedura	1980
Ashabani	1980
Ayamarambha	1981
Nilatrusna	1981
Samudrara Swara	1982
Shilapadma	1983
Jajnaseni	1984
Dehatita	1986
Uttaramarga	1988
Adibhumi	1988
Mahamoha	1998
Magnamati	2004

TRAVELOGUE

Maitri Padapara Shakha Prashakha	1990
Duradwibidha	1990
Aparadhira Sweda	2000

RECIPIENTS OF KENDRA SAHITYA ACADEMY AWARD FOR ODIA LITERATURE

Awardee	Year	Category	Name of the Book
Dr. Gopinath Mohanty	1955	Novel	Amrut Santan
Kanhu Charan Mohanty	1958	Novel	Kaa
Shri Godabarish Mishra	1961	Biography	Ardhashatabdeera Odisha O Tahinre Mora Sthana
Dr. Sachi Routray	1963	Poetry	Kabita-1962
Pandit Nilakantha Das	1964	Autobiography	Atmajibani
Sri Baikuntha Nath Patnaik	1965	Poetry	Uttarayan
Godabarish Mohapatra	1966	Poetry	Banka O Sidha
Pandit Suryanarayan Das	1967	Criticism	Odiya Sahityara Itihas
Surendra Mohanty	1969	Novel	Neelashaila
Dr Binod Chandra Nayak	1970	Poetry	Sareesrupa
Shri Manoranjan Das	1971	Drama	Aranya Phasal
Shri Manoj Das	1972	Short Story	Manoj Dasanka Katha O' Kahani
Shri Guru Prasad Mohanty	1973	Poetry	Samudra Snan
Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatra	1974	Poetry	Shabdara Akash
Radhamohan Gadnayak	1975	Poetry	Surjya O Andhakar'
Shri Kishori Charan Das	1976	Short story	Thakur Ghara
Dr. Kali Charan Patnaik	1977	Biography	Kumbhar Chaka
Shri Ramakanta Rath	1978	Poetry	Saptam Rutu
Dr. Kunjabihari Das	1979	Biography	Mo Kahani
Ananta Patnaik	1980	Poetry	Abantar
Akhil Mohan Patnaik	1981	Short Story	O Andhagali
Gopal Chhotray	1982	Play	Hasyarasara Natak
Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab	1983	Essay	Gaon Majlis, Part-III
Shri Mohapatra Nilamani Sahoo	1984	Short Story	Abhisapta Gandharva
Rajendra Kishore Panda	1985	Poetry	Shaila Kalpa

Awardee	Year	Category	Name of the Book
Dr. Soubhagya Kumar Mishra	1986	Poetry	Dwasaparna
Shri Nityananda Mohapatra	1987	Novel	Gharadiha
Shri Soureendra Barik	1988	Poetry	Akashapari Nibida
Bhanuji Rao	1989	Poetry	Nai Arapari
Binapani Mohanty	1990	Story	Pata Dei
Dr. Jagannatha Prasad Das	1991	Poetry	Aanhik
Shri Rabi Patnaik	1992	Story	Bichitrabarna
Shri Shantanu Kumar Acharya	1993	Story	Chalanti Thakur
Shri Guru Charan Patnaik	1994	Essay	Jagat Darshanare Jagannatha
Shri Gobinda Chandra Udgata	1995	Criticism	Kabya Shilpee Gangadhar
Dr. Satyanarayan Rajguru	1996	Auto Biography	Mo Jeeban Sangram
Shri Chandra Sekhar Rath	1997	Story	Sabutharu Deerga Rati
Shri Chittaranjan Das	1998	Essay	Biswaku Gabaksha
Shri Haraprasad Das	1999	Poetry	Garbhagruha
Srimati Pratibha Roy	2000	Story	Ullanghan
Smt. Pratibha Satpathy	2001	Poetry	Tanmay Dhooli
Shri Sarat Kumar Mohanty	2002	Essay	Gandhi Manisha
Dr. Jatindra Mohan Mohanty	2003	Essay	Surjyasnata
Dr. Prafulla Kumar Mohanty	2004	Essay	Bharatiya Sanskruti O' Shrimad Bhagabat Gita
Shri Ramachandra Behera	2005	Story	Gopapura
Shri Bansidhar Sarangi	2006	Poetry	Swara Laya
Shri Deepak Mishra	2007	Poetry	Sukha Samhita
Shri Pramod Kumar Mohanty	2008	Poetry	Asaranti Anasara
Shri Phani Mohanty	2009	Poetry	Mrugaya
Shri Pathani Pattnaik	2010	Auto Biography	Jibanara Chalapathe
Smt. Kalpana Kumari Devi	2011	Novel	Achinha Basabhum
Dr. Gaurahari Das	2012	Story	Kanta O Anyanya Galpa
Shri Bijoya Mishra	2013	Play	Banaprastha

ODISHA SAHITYA ACADEMY AWARDED BOOKS AND WRITERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
2005			
264.	Bibarna Pruthibi	Novel	Er. Surendra Nayak
265.	Sahayatri	Short Story	Debabrata Madanroy
266.	Akashi Manisa	Poetry	Amaresh Pattnaik
267.	Pakhi	Drama	Bhaskar Chandra Mohapatra
268.	Ekabinsa Satabdira Sahitya	Essay & Criticism	Raicharan Das
269.	Jibanara Pathaprante	Biography & Travel Literature	Sarat Chandra Mishra
270.	Samadhi Hebani Aau	Translation	Smt. Soudamini Udgata
271.	Kichiri Michiri Chin	Child Literature	Sunamani Rout
272.	Badua Nai	Geeti Kabita	Subash Kar
2006			
273.	Soka Divas	Novel	Paresh Ku. Patnaik
274.	Birala Rupaka	Short Story	Smt. Paramita Satpathy
275.	Bharat Barsha	Poetry	Girija Kumar Baliarsingh
276.	Kallole Kallola	Drama	Dr. Saileswar Nanda
	Sambhabami Yuge Yuge	Drama	Sudhakar Nanda
277.	Nirbachita Prabandha Sankatana	Essay & Criticism	Dr. Gaganendranath Dash
278.	Amerikare Kichidina	Biography & Travel Literature	Dr. Basudev Sahoo
279.	Kurttul-Ain-Haidarnka Nirbachita Kahani	Translation	Kumar Hassan
280.	Manika	Child Literature	Malakara
281.	Krupajal	Geetikabita	Prafulla Kar
2007			
282.	Nirvana	Novel	Manoj Kumar Mahapatra
283.	Gotie Gaonra Chitrapata	Short story	Bisnu Sahoo
284.	Jhia Pain Jharkatie	Poetry	Aparna Mohanty
285.	Ekanta Nijaswa	Drama & One Act Play	Ramachandra Mishra
286.	Madhyabitara Atmabichara	Essay & Criticism	Rabindra Prasad Panda
287.	Kadambini Amari Gaon Jhia	Biography & Travel Literature	Rabi Tripathy
288.	Astaraga	Translation	Monalisa Jena
289.	Chikun O Chadhei	Child Literature	Ramesh Patri
290.	Giti Barnali	Geetikabita	Alekha Chandra Padhiary
2008			
291.	Samudra Manisha	Novel	Bhima Prusty
292.	Kita O Anyana Galpa	Short Story	Prakash Mohapatra


Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
293.	Tanulatara Kabita	Poetry	Sunil Kumar Prusty
294.	Kimbadanti	Drama & One Act Play	Prasanna Das
295.	Samskruti, Jagatikarana O Mancha Rajaniti	Essay & Criticism	Gauranga Charan Dash
296.	Godabarisha Mishra	Biography & Travel Literature	Manoranjan Pradhan
297.	Bapu Mo Maa	Translation	Asit Mohanty
298.	Manachhuan Geeta	Child Literature	Manas Ranjan Samal
299.	Preeti Smruti Hoi Pheriase Jebe	Geeti Kabita	Brundaban Jena
2009			
300.	Shesha Sharata	Novel	Krupasagar Sahoo
301.	Bholu	Story	Debaprasad Dash
302.	Dhadie Shimiliphula O Anyanya Kabita	Poetry	Prabasini Mahakud Tiwary
303.	Basudhara Pratibada O Anyanya Nataka	Drama & One Act Play	Sanghamitra Mishra
304.	Asare Ame Banaku Jiba	-do-	Simanta Mohanty
305.	Ajaati	-do-	Bijay Mohanty
306.	Manaswi Sadhak : Pandit Binayak Mishra	Biography & Travel Literature	Premananda Mohapatra
307.	Aranya Yatri	-do-	Bijay Ketan Patnaik
308.	Puni Se Pherini	Translation	Sakuntala Baliyarsingh
309.	Akala Makala Takala Tian	Child Literature	Manaswini Dash
310.	Aparahnara Chhai	Geeti Kabita	Sachi Mohanty
2010			
311.	Baisrabani	Novel	Mamatamayi Choudhury
312.	Bata Basaghara	Story	Arabinda Ray
313.	Matiparba	Poetry	Saubhagyabant Moharana
314.	Pathasala	Drama & One Act Play	Kruttibas Nayak
315.	Sanskruti O Sarvodaya	Essay & Criticism	Dhaneswar Sahoo
316.	Je Desha Jai Se Phala Khai	Biography & Travel Literature	Basant Das
317.	Nirbachita Shresthagalpa	Translation	Khirod Parida
318.	Tiki Pari	Child Literature	Suvendra Mohan
			Srichandan Singh
319.	Pada Padma	Geeti Kabita	Gaurahari Dalai

ATIBADI JAGANNATH DAS AWARDS


1.	Late Padmasri Radhamohan Gadanayak	1993
2.	Late Krushna Chandra Tripathy	1994
3.	Late Dr. Natabar Samantaray	1995
4.	Late Sri Rajkishore Pattnaik	1996
5.	Late Sri Laxmidhar Nayak	1997
6.	Prof. Gouri Kumar Brahma	1998
7.	Sri Nityananda Mohapatra	1999
8.	Late Dr. Binod Chandra Nayak	2000
9.	Late Basanta Kumari Pattnaik	2001
10.	Sri Achyutananda Pati	2002
11.	Late Chintamani Behera	2003
12.	Sri Manoranjan Das	2004
13.	Sri Umasankar Panda	2005
14.	Dr. Sudarsan Acharya	2006
15.	Sri Manoj Das	2007
16.	Mahapatra Nilamani Sahoo	2008
17.	Sri Dasarathi Das	2009
18.	Chandrasekhar Rath	2010
19.	Gaganendranath Dash	2011
20.	Brajanath Rath	2012
21.	Dr. Dhaneswar Mohapatra	2013
22.	Santanu Kumar Acharya	2014

BIO-DATA OF ODIA EVEREST MOUNTAINEERS

Kalpana Dash

Name	:	Kalpana Dash	
Father	:	Late Gunanidhi Dash	
Mother	:	Sailabala Dash	
Address	:	Kumbhar Sahi, Kanchan Bazar Dhenkanal	
Birth Place	:	Sariapada	
Date of Birth	:	07.07.1966	
Qualification	:	Matriculation - 1983, Balarampur High School Graduation - 1988, Dhenkanal Women's College Law Degree - 1991, Dhenkanal Law College	
2004	:	Initial attempt to climb the Mt. Everest * Climbed upto 7,300 mt. * Came down due to problem in the shoes	
2006	:	Second attempt to climb the Mt. Everest * Became unsuccessful due to unfavourable weather condition	
2008	:	Succeeded in reaching the world's highest mountain peak, Everest at 11.45 AM of 21st May, 2008	

Ganesh Chandra Jena

Name	:	Ganesh Chandra Jena	
Father	:	Late Shri Kantaru Jena	
Present Address	:	Plot No.217/927, Satyanagar Near Forest Office, Bhubaneswar, Mob - 9437279791	
Permanent Address	:	At/Po - B. Sitapur Via - Parlakhemundi, Dist.- Gajapati (Odisha)	
Date of Birth	:	05.05.1972	

Experience in Adventure:

1996		Successfully scaled Mt. Bandarpuch Peak (21673 ft.)
1998 & 2005	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Stok Kangri Peak (two occasions)
1998	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Ladaki Peak (5662 mtrs)
1998	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Shetidhar Peak (5293 mtrs)
1999	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Mamostong Kangri (24,400 ft.) Peak
1999	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Khardungla and Mt. Stok - Kangri Peak
2000	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Gulap Kangri Peak
2007	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Friendship Peak (5340 mtrs)
2002	:	Successfully scaled Mt. Saser Kangri Peak (7672 Mtrs) organised by Y.A.M.A, Chandigarh.
18th May 2011	:	Successfully scaled World's Highest Peak, Mt. Everest (8848 mtrs.)

Adventure Course

1998	:	Preliminary Water Sports Course at Pong Dam organised by Government of Himachal Pradesh.
1999	:	Special Forces Training Wing at Nahan (Himachal Pradesh) Basic Mountaineering course at Manali organised by DAMAS

Participation in Allied Adventure Programmes

2005	:	Motor Cycle Expedition (Chandigarh to Khardungla - World's highest Motorable Pass via Kargil, Srinagar and back)
2002-2009	:	Guest Instructor for National Adventure Festival. 200k river rafting at Ganga Alakananda to Laxman Jhula.
1999	:	7th kms. Adventure Canal Swimming Competition.
1999	:	500 kms Adventure Cycle Expedition from Bhubaneswar to Chandigarh and back.
1995 & 1996	:	160 kms adventure Coastal Trekking from Konark to Gopalpur organised by Department of Sports & Youth Services
1995-2009	:	Participating in National Adventure Festival at Chandigarh continuously (till date as participant and as Associate instructor)

Jogabyasa Bhoi

Name	:	Jogabyasa Bhoi
Present Address	:	At/Po- Rupra, Rupra Road Dist.- Kalahandi (M) - 9938881754

Experience in Adventure:

2007	:	Renok Mountain at Sikkim
2009	:	Everest Kalapathar & Everest Base Glacier Mt. Stok Kangri in Leh.



2011 : Mountain Kili Manjaro in Tanzania (Africa) (19,340 ft.)
 2011 : Mount Everest dt.19.5.2011 at 9.25 A.M.

Sqn. Ldr. Devidutta Panda

Name	:	Devidutta Panda
Father's Name	:	P.C. Panda
Mother's Name	:	Kalyani Panda
Present Address	:	At/Po- Susua Dist.- Bhadrak, Odisha
Place of Posting	:	Air Force Station Tezpur, Assam
Experience in Adventure:		Mountaineering
Sept. 2002	:	Basic Mountaineering Course, 'A' grade
Aug. 2003	:	Mt. Hanuman Tibba (5892 M), Himachal Pradesh, Member, Summitter
Feb. 2004	:	Winter Camp to Auli, Participant
March 2004	:	Mt. Kamet (7757 M), Member, Climbed till summit camp
May 2005	:	Mt. Everest (8850 M), China, Member, Climbed till camp-II (7700 M), had to return due to death of a colleague
May 2006	:	Mt. Satopanth (7075 M), Leader, Summitter
May 2007	:	Mt. Lhotse (8511 M), Nepal, Member, Climbed till camp-III
May 2007	:	Mt Island Peak (6172M), Nepal, Member Summitter
May 2008	:	Mt Hanuman Tibba (5892M), Himachal Pradesh, Member Climbed till Adv. Base Camp
Sept. 2008	:	Mt Chong Kumdan-II (7005 M), Liaison Officer, Climbed till Camp-IV (6600 M)
May 2010	:	Mt Denali (6194 M), Alaska, Member, Summitter
Sept. 2010	:	Mt Elbrus (5642 M), Russia, Member, Summitter
Sept. 2010	:	Mt Kilimanjoro (5895 M), Tanzania, Member, Summitter.
May 2011	:	Mt. Everest (8850 M), Dy Ldr. (climb), Summitter
May 2011	:	Everest Expedition, Deputy Leader of the expedition and team leader of the first group



ODISHA SANGEET NATAKA ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS

FOR THE YEAR 2004 – 2005

1. SRI MAYADHAR ROUT	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. SRI AKRURA MOHARANA	ODISSI VOCAL
3. SRI HARIHAR MISHRA	PLAY WRIGHT
4. SMT. SANGEETA DAS	ACTOR/DIRECTOR
5. SRI MOHAN PATTNAIK	INSTRUMENT
6. SRI NABAGHANA PARIDA	FOLK DANCE (BHARAT LILA)
7. SRI ARJUNA DAS	FOLK SONG (PALLA)
8. SRI NABAKISHORE MISHRA	SONG
9. SRI DEBENDRA PRASAD DAS	LYRICIST
10. SRI DHANESWAR DAS	HINDUSTANI VOCAL

FOR THE YEAR 2005-2006

1. SRI KASINATH SAHU	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. SRI GHANASHYAM PANDA	ODISSI VOCAL
3. SMT. ALOK KANUNGO	DANCE
4. SRI UMAKANTA SAHA	ACTOR/DIRECTOR
5. SRI PRAFULLA RAY	INSTRUMENT (BEHELA)
6. SRI RAMANI RANJAN MAHANTA	FOLK DANCE (CHHAU)
7. SRI RAMAHARI PADHI	FOLK SONG/ INSTRUMENT DASKATHIA
8. SMT. BHUBANESWARI MISHRA	SONG
9. SRI BRUNDABAN JENA	LYRICIST
10. SRI CHITTA RANJAN PANI	HINDUSTANI VOCAL

FOR THE YEAR 2006-2007

1. DR. MINATI MISHRA	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. SRI RABI N. MOHAPATRA	ODISSI VOCAL
3. SRI UMAKANTA BEHERA	PLAY WRIGHT
4. SRI RABINDRA ATIBUDDHI	DANCE

5. SMT. SUNDARMANI DEVI	ACTING/DIRECTION THEATRE
6. K.RAMARAO PATRA	INSTRUMENT (KARNATAKI VEENA)
7. SRI GOURANGA CHARAN ROUL	FOLK DANCE (GHATA PATUA)
8. SRI NAROTTAM SAHU	FOLK MUSIC (SAMBALPURI)
9. SRI ARJUNA CHARAN SAMAL	SONG
10. SRI NANDA KISHORE SINGH	LYRICS
11. SRI KAMALA CHARAN CHELA	HINDUSTANI VOCAL

FOR THE YEAR 2007-2008

1. SRI NIRANJANA SATPATHY	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. SRI ARJUNA PANIGRAHI	FOLK PLAY
3. SRI JAGANNATH BEHERA	PALA
4. SRI RAMAHARI MAHANTY	INSTRUMENT
5. SARASWATI DEVI	STAGE ACTING
6. SUMITRA DEVI	FOLK DANCE
7. SRI GOURAHARI DALAI	LYRICIST
8. SRI SAILESWARA NANDA	PLAY WRIGHT
9. SRI SEKHAR GHOSH	SONG
10. SRI AKHILA KUMAR LENKA	ODISSI VOCAL
11. SNEHAPRABHA SAMANTRAY	ODISSI DANCE
12. SRI D.N. SATPATHY	CLASSICAL SONG

FOR THE YEAR 2008-2009

1. MANIMALA DEVI	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. BADAL SIKDAR	FOLK DANCE
3. GOBIND CHANDRA PAL	ODISSI
4. RAJENDRA KUMAR PANDA	ACTING/ DIRECTION
5. RAMHARI DAS	ODISSI VOCAL
6. DHANESWAR SWAIN	INSTRUMENTAL
7. MANORANJAN PRUSTY	LIGHT VOCAL

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8. ANTARYAMI MISHRA	LYRICIST
9. SUNIL SATPATHY	HINDUSTANI MUSIC
10. KUNJA RAI	PLAY WRIGHT
11. GUNANIDHI DAS	FOLK MUSIC (SAMBALPURI)

FOR THE YEAR 2009-2010

1. PRAFULLA KAR	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. RAGHUNATH PRADHAN	PUPPETRY FOLK DANCE
3. BIJAYLAXMI MOHANTY	ODISSI
4. DHIRENDRANATH MALLICK	ACTING/ DIRECTION
5. BANKIM SETHY	ODISSI VOCAL
6. PRAFULLA BAL	INSTRUMENTAL
7. CHITTARANJAN JENA	LIGHT VOCAL
8. LALRATNAKAR SINGH	LYRICIST
9. INDRANI MISHRA	HINDUSTANI MUSIC
10. GOPAL CHANDRA PATTNAIK	PLAY WRIGHT
11. UPENDRA PANIGRAHI	FOLK MUSIC (DASKATHIA)

FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011

1. PRIYAMBADA MOHANTY HEJMADI	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. LADUKISHORE PANI	FOLK DANCE
3. NIRANJAN ROUT	ODISSI
4. AJIT NARAYAN DASH	ACTING/ DIRECTION
5. INDIRA PRATIHARI	ODISSI VOCAL
6. NAVEEN CHANDRA BOSE	INSTRUMENTAL
7. DIBAKAR MOHANTY	LIGHT VOCAL
8. NIMAI CHARAN MOHANTY	LYRICIST
9. RAJANIKANTA PADHI	HINDUSTANI MUSIC
10. DR. PANCHANAN MISHRA	PLAY WRIGHT
11. GOPABANDHU NATH	FOLK MUSIC (PALA)

FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012

1. NARAYAN PRASAD SINGH	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. SIMANCHAL MANDAL	FOLK DANCE
3. GEETA MAHALIK	ODISSI
4. KEDAR APATA	ACTING/ DIRECTION
5. BINAPANI NAYAK	ODISSI VOCAL

6. DAYANIDHI BEHERA	INSTRUMENTAL
7. TRUPTI DAS	LIGHT VOCAL
8. SNEHALATA MOHANTY	LYRICIST
9. SADHU UMA CHARAN DAS	HINDUSTANI MUSIC
10. MANMATH SATPATHY	PLAY WRIGHT
11. BAISAKHA RANA	FOLK MUSIC (SANCHAR)

FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

1. MAGUNI CHARAN KANHAR	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. CHINTAMANI JENA	PLAY WRIGHT
3. RAMA CHANDRA MOHANTY	INSTRUMENTAL
4. BIDHUBHUSHAN NANDA	PLAY DIRECTION
5. LAXMIDHAR ROUT	FOLK MUSIC(PALA)
6. RAMA CHANDRA SAHOO	ODISSI VOCAL
7. GHASIRAM MISHRA	FOLK MUSIC
8. MAHESWAR RANA	FOLK DANCE (PRAHALAD NATAK)
9. SACHI MOHANTY	LYRICIST
10. SMT.MANJULATA PRADHAN	ACTING
11. DHANURDHAR REDY	INSTRUMENTAL
12. SUSHREE MINAKSHREE BEHERA	ODISSI DANCE
13. SMT. GEETA PATTNAIK	LIGHT MUSIC
14. BIMBADHAR DAS	STAGE ACTING
15. A. MAHEMAR RAO	HINDUSTANI VOCAL
16. RANJAN KUMAR SAHOO	FOLK DANCE SAMBALPURI

FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

1. PT. DR. DAMODAR HOTA	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
2. BADRINARAYAN MOHAPATRA	ACTING
3. YUDHISTHIRA PUTEI	FOLK DANCE
4. BANCHHANIDHI PATTNAIK	STAGE ACTING
5. NABA KISHORE MISHRA	LIGHT MUSIC
6. DHANU BISOI	FOLK INSTRUMENT
7. NIRANJAN PATRA	INSTRUMENTAL
8. SMT. ASHALATA SARANGI	ODISSI VOCAL
9. RANKANIDHI BEHERA	FOLK PLAY
10. MANOJ PATTNAIK	PLAY DIRECTION
11. BIJAYANANDA NAYAK	HINDUSTANI VOCAL
12. RANJIT PATTNAIK	PLAY WRITING
13. MANOJ MOHANTY	LYRICIST
14. SUSHREE KRISHNA PATEL	FOLK MUSIC SAMBALPURI
15. SMT. KABITA DWIBEDI	ODISSI DANCE

ODISHA LALITA KALA ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS

Thirtieth (2006)

Gajendra Kumar Padhy
Nikunja Behari Das
Chandrajit Mitra
Deepak Kumar Biswal
Rashmi Ranjan Jena
Murchhana Jena
Subas Chandra Sutar
Durjaya Ketan Behera

Thirtyfirst (2007)

Abhas Kumar Garnaik
Subas Pujahari
Debabrata Patra
Chandan Kumar Samal
Srikanta Das
Trinath Mohanty
Rabindra Behera
Monalisha Rana

Thirtysecond (2008)

Animesh Mohapatra
Chandan Rout
Keshab Chandra Nath
Managobinda Puhan
Patitapaban Ojha
Sasmita Moharana
Shashikant Rout
Soumya Ranjan Nayak

Thirtythird (2009-10)

Ratikanta Sahoo
Chandra Kishore
Ranga Ransingh
Shiva Prasad Patri
Pradip Sendha
Debendra Kumar Khatua
Prasanta Kumar Das
Jitendra Kumar Bhanj

Thirtyfourth (2011)

Abdul Salam Khan
Biswaranjan Kar
Manoj Kumar Rout
Pramod Kumar Mallick
Rashmikanta Pattnayak
Rita Behera
Ranjit Sahoo
Suryakanta Swain

Thirtyfifth (2012)

Kanta Kishore Moharana
Majoj Kumar Mohanty
Monalisha Biswal
Saroj Kumar Rout
Satyabhama Majhi
Sashikant Sahu
Sudhansu Sutar
Tanuprakash Khandual

DHARMAPADA AWARD

AWARDEES

1.	Late Dr. Jagannath Mohapatra	-	1987
2.	Late Dr. Muralidhar Tali	-	1992
3.	Sj. Bipra Charan Mohanty	-	1994
4.	Late Nityananda Mohapatra	-	1997
5.	Late Rabinarayan Nayak	-	1998
6.	Sj. Ajit Keshari Ray	-	1999
7.	Sj. Ananta Kumar Panda	-	2002
8.	Late Asit Mukharjee	-	2006

KAVISAMRAT UPENDRABHANJ AWARD

AWARDEES

1.	Samuel Sahoo (Babi)	-	1990-91
2.	Sunanda Patnaik	-	1991-92
3.	Pankaj Charan Das	-	1992-93
4.	Kartik Kumar Ghosh	-	1993-94
5.	Bhagaban Sahoo	-	1994-95
6.	Dullav Chandra Singh	-	1995-96
7.	Prafulla Kumar Rath	-	1996-97
8.	T. Laxminarayan Patra	-	1997-98
9.	Kashinath Pujapanda	-	1998-99
10.	Raghunath Panigrahy	-	1999-2000
11.	Kelucharan Mohapatra	-	2000-2001
12.	Gopal Chhotray	-	2001-2002
13.	Dhirendranath Pattnaik	-	2002-2003
14.	Nilamadhab Panigrahi	-	2003-2004
15.	Mayadhar Rout	-	2004-2005
16.	Kashinath Sahoo	-	2005-2006
17.	Minati Mishra	-	2006-2007
18.	Niranjan Satapathy	-	2007-2008
19.	Manimala Debi	-	2008-2009
20.	Prafulla Kar	-	2009-2010
21.	Priyambada Mohanty Hejmadi	-	2010-2011
22.	Rasaraj Narayan Prasad Singh	-	2011-2012
23.	Maguni Ch. Kuanar	-	2012-2013
24.	Pandit Damodar Hota	-	2013-2014

JAYADEV AWARD

(For outstanding contributions to the Odia Film Industry)

AWARDEES

**	Dheera Biswal (Spl. Award)	-	1980
1.	Kabiraj Krushna C. Tripathy Sharma	-	1981
2.	Sri Nitai Palit	-	1982
3.	Sri Samuel Sahoo	-	1984
4.	Sri Sarat Pujari	-	1985
5.	Sri Gobind Tej	-	1986
6.	Smt. Parbati Ghosh	-	1987
7.	Sri Balakrushna Das	-	1988
8.	Sri Bhubaneswar Mishra	-	1989
9.	Sri Priyanath Mishra	-	1990
10.	Hemanta Das	-	1991
11.	Smt. Gloria Rout	-	1992
12.	Byomkesh Tripathy (Posthumously)	-	1993
13.	Dukhiram Swain (Posthumously)	-	1994
14.	Sujata Anand (Posthumously)	-	1995
15.	Sri Akshya Mohanty	-	1996
16.	Smt. Jharana Das	-	1997
17.	Sri Prasanta Nanda	-	1998
18.	Sri Uttam Mohanty	-	1999
19.	Manimala Devi	-	2000
20.	Sri Manmohan Mohapatra	-	2001
21.	Sri Basanta Nayak	-	2002
22.	Smt. Bhanumati Devi	-	2003
23.	Sri Prafulla Kar	-	2004
24.	Sri Sisira Mishra	-	2005
25.	Sri Surendra Sahoo	-	2006
26.	Sri Ramachandra Pratihari	-	2007
27.	Sri Sadhu Meher	-	2008
28.	Smt. Mahasweta Ray	-	2009
29.	Apurb Kishore Bir	-	2010
30.	Sriram Panda	-	2011
31.	Raj Gopal Mishra	-	2012

MOHAN SUNDAR DEV GOSWAMI AWARD

	Name of the Film		Year
1.	Kichhi Smurti Kichhi Anubhuti	-	1988
2.	Andha Diganta	-	1989
3.	Agni Bina	-	1990
4.	Adi Mimansa	-	1991
5.	Agni Sanketa	-	1992
6.	Asha	-	1993
7.	Lubai Daka	-	1994
8.	Mokshya	-	1995
9.	Sunya Swarupa	-	1996
10.	Ahalya	-	1997
11.	Bou	-	1998
12.	Maa O Mamata	-	1999
13.	Gare Sindura Dhare Luha	-	2000
14.	Laxmira Abhisara	-	2001
15.	Muhurtta	-	2002
16.	Aa Aakare Aaa	-	2003
17.	Om Shanti Om	-	2004
18.	Kathantara	-	2005
19.	Puja Paain Phulatie	-	2006
20.	Dhauri Express	-	2007
21.	Jeeanta Bhoota	-	2008
22.	Sata Sure Bandha A Jeeban	-	2009
23.	Swayam Sidha	-	2010
24.	Ekaa Ekaa	-	2011

BIJU PATNAIK AWARD FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

2013

Dr. Lala Aswini Ku. Singh and Swaraj Ku. Kanhar for their lifetime contribution to Wildlife Conservation and Protection in Odisha.

2012

Sri Shyama Om Prasad Mishra - for sustained contribution in conservation of House Sparrows with own initiative at local level to build up its population.

2011

Sri Prasanna Kumar Behera - for his contribution as an campaigner for cause of conservation of wildlife and bio-diversity in and around Satakosia Tiger Reserve.

Dr. Lakshmi Narayan Acharjyo - for his lifetime contribution to the cause of wildlife care, captive breeding and zoo animal management.

2010

Sri Amarendra Lal Bose – for lifetime contribution towards conservation of wildlife.

Sri Saroj Kumar Patnaik – for lifetime contribution towards conservation of wildlife, management of zoos and wildlife care.

2009

Dr. Udaya Narayan Dev – sustained lifetime contributions for wildlife conservation, particularly the birds of Odisha.

Dr. Sundara Narayan Patro – sustained life-time contributions and campaigner for the cause of conservation of wildlife and biodiversity of Odisha.

2008

Prof. Basanta Kumar Behura – sustained work for over sixty years on all faculties of wildlife science, that is, education, research and conservation.

2007

Sri Sri Mahabir Pakshi Suraksha Samiti of Mangalajodi – Role in bird conservation in and around Chilika Lake.

2006

The Peacock Protection Committee, Ganjam – collective effort of villagers that have made the peafowl a very visible and local entity in the Pakidi hill area.

2005

Blackbuck Management Committee, Ganjam – outstanding contribution to the cause of protection of blackbuck, and to the larger cause of spreading the wildlife conservation ethos.

BIJU PATNAIK AWARD

Life Time Achievement in Promotion of Sports	Outstanding performance in Sports & Games	Outstanding Coach Award	Outstanding Sports Journalist Award	Bravery Award
2001 Golak Samal	Sahebani Oram	Kamal Ganguly	-	Arijun Patel
2002 Arupa Nanda Routray	Anuradha Biswal	Sylvester Toppo	Sanatan Pani	Bhagaban Ch. Panda
2003 Late Nanda Krushna Das (Posthumous) Received by Smt. Yosodhara Das (wife)	Dilip Tirkey	Subash Ch. Das Mohapatra & Kishore Mania	Sambit Mohapatra & Samikshya Patnaik	Binodini Padhiary Prahallad Gadaba
2004 Sanat Ku. Misra	Ignace Tirkey	Panchanan Gantayat	Himanshu Pati Mishra	Santosh Das
2005 Minati Mohapatra	Sradhanjali Samantray	Arun Kumar Das	Susanta Ku. Mohanty	Pravati Behera
2006 Debendra Pr. Singh	Jyoti Sunita Kullu	Bijaya Ku. Kanungo Amulya N. Bihari	Suresh Swain	Jagannath Behera
2007 Usharani Mishra	Padmini Rout	Chittaranjan Mohapatra	Sanjib Biswal	-
2008 Hemanta Ku. Patel	Srabani Nanda	Nilamadhab Deo	Debi Prasanna Mohanty	
2009 Dr. Bibekananda Tripathy	Prabodh Tirkey	Kalu Ch. Choudhury	D. Niranjana Reddy & Gyana R. Mishra	Keshab Ch. Swain (2008-09)
2010 Rachita Homay Mistry	Pratima Puhan	Ashok Kumar Mishra	Tapan Kumar Swain	
2011 None-	K. Ravi Kumar	Gangadhar Behera	Debasis Sundaray	
2012 None-	Minati Sethi	None	Sarbeswar Mohanty	
2013 Smt. Anuradha Biswal	Sri Debasis Das	Jose Jacob	Sri Umakanta Mishra	Linkon Subudhi

UNESCO KALINGA PRIZE

YEAR	NAME OF THE AWARDEE	COUNTRY
1952	Louis de Broglie	France
1953	Julian Huxley	United Kingdom
1954	Waldemar Kaempffert	USA
1955	Augusto Pi Suner	Venezuela
1956	George Gamow	USA
1957	Bertrand Russel	United Kingdom
1958	Karl von Frisch	F.R. Germany
1959	Jean Rostand	France
1960	Ritchi Calder	United Kingdom
1961	Arthur C. Clarke	United Kingdom
1962	Gerald Piel	USA
1963	Jagjit Singh	India
1964	Warren Weave	USA
1965	Eugene Rabinovitch	USA
1966	Paul Coudero	France
1967	Fred Hoyle	United Kingdom
1968	Gavin de Beer	United Kingdom
1969	Konrad Lorenz	Austria
1970	Margaret Mead	USA
1971	Pierre Augier	France
1972	Philip H. Abelson	USA
	Nigel Calder	United Kingdom
1973	Nil	-
1974	Jose Reis	Brazil
	Louis Estrada	Mexico
1975	Nil	-
1976	George Porter	United Kingdom
	Alexander Oparin	Erstwhile USSR
1977	Fernand Seguin	Canada

YEAR	NAME OF THE AWARDEE	COUNTRY
1978	Hoimar Von Ditzfurth	F.R.Germany
1979	Sergei Kapitza	USSR
1980	Aristide Bastidas	Venezuela
1981	David F. Attenborough Dennis Flanagan	United Kingdom USA
1982	Oswaldo Prota-Pessoa	Brazil
1983	Abdullah Ai Muti Sharafuddin	Bangladesh
1984	Yves Coppens Igor Petryanov	France USSR
1985	Sir Peter Medawar	United Kingdom
1986	Nicolai G. Rasov David Suzuki	USSR Canada
1987	Marcel Roche	Venezuela
1988	Bjorn Kurten	Finland
1989	Saad Ahmed Shabaan	A.R.of Egypt
1990	Misbah-Ud-Din Shami	Pakistan
1991	Radu Ittimovici Narender K. Sehgal	Romania India
1992	Jorge Flores Valdes	Mexico
1993	Piero Angela	Italy
1994	Nikolai N.Drozdo	Russia
1995	Julietta Fierro Gossman	Mexico
1996	Jiri Grygar Jayant V. Niarlikar	Czech Rep India
1997	Dorairajan Balasubramanian	India
1998	Ennio Candotti Ms. Regina Paz Lopez	Brazil Philippines
1999	Prof. Marian Ewurama Addy Prof. Emil Gebrielian	Ghana Armenia
2000	Prof. Ernst W. Hamburger	Brazil
2001	Prof. Stefano Fontani	Italy
2002	Mrs. Marisela Salvatierre	Venezuela
2003	Prof. P.A. Hoodbhoy	Pakistan
2004	Prof. M. Odere	France
2005	Prof. Jeter Jorge Bertolotti	Brazil
2009	Prof. Yash Pal Trinh Xuan Thuan	India Vietnam
2011	Dr. Rene Raul Drucker Colin	Mexico

THE POLITY



EXECUTIVE

GOVERNOR

Dr. Senayangba Chubatoshi Jamir

ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

Shri Niranjan Pujari

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Sananda Marndi

CHIEF MINISTER

Shri Naveen Patnaik

Home, General Administration,
Water Resources, Works & any other
Departments specifically not assigned.

CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Pradip Kumar Amat	...	Finance, Public Enterprises
Dr. Damodara Rout	...	Co-operation, Excise
Shri Debi Prasad Mishra	...	Industries, School & Mass Education
Shri Pradeep Maharathy	...	Agriculture, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development
Shri Bijayshree Routray	...	Revenue & Disaster Management
Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha	...	Forest & Environment, Parliamentary Affairs
Smt. Usha Devi	...	Women & Child Development, Planning & Co-ordination
Shri Lalbihari Himirika	...	S.T. & S.C. Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
Shri Jogendra Behera	...	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Public Grievances and Pension Administration
Shri Badri Narayan Patra	...	Rural Development
Shri Pushpendra Singh Deo	...	Housing & Urban Development

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Prafulla Kumar Mallik	...	Steel & Mines, Labour & Employees' State Insurance
Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	...	Commerce & Transport
Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	...	Health & Family Welfare, Information & Public Relations
Shri Arun Kumar Sahoo	...	Panchayati Raj, Law
Shri Sanjay Kumar Das Burma	...	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, Employment and Technical Education & Training

Shri Sudam Marndi	...	Sports & Youth Services,
Shri Ashok Chandra Panda	...	Tourism & Culture
Shri Pranab Prakash Das	...	Energy, Information Technology
Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	...	Higher Education, Science & Technology
Smt. Snehangini Chhuria	...	Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Sudam Marndi	...	S.T. & S.C. Development (Tribal Welfare)
Smt. Snehangini Chhuria	...	S.T. & S.C. Development (Scheduled Caste Welfare), W & C.D. (Mission Shakti)
Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	...	Rural Development (Rural Water Supply)
Shri Pranab Prakash Das	...	W & C.D. (Disability Welfare)

JUDICIARY

Chief Justice

Hon'ble Shri Justice Amitava Roy

Puisne Judges

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pradip Kumar Mohanty

Hon'ble Shri Justice Vinod Prasad

Hon'ble Shri Justice Indrajit Mahanty

Hon'ble Kumari Justice Sanju Panda

Hon'ble Shri Justice Biswanath Mahapatra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhabani Prasad Ray

Hon'ble Shri Justice Subash Chandra Parija

Hon'ble Shri Justice Bijaya Krishna Patel

Hon'ble Shri Justice Bijaya Kumar Nayak

Hon'ble Shri Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Chitta Ranjan Dash

Hon'ble Shri Justice Raghubir Dash

Hon'ble Shri Justice Akshaya Kumar Rath

Hon'ble Shri Justice Biswajit Mohanty

Hon'ble Shri Justice B.R. Sarangi

Hon'ble Shri Justice D. Dash

Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Pujahari

Hon'ble Shri Justice Biswanath Rath

Hon'ble Shri Justice S.K. Sahoo

LEGISLATIVE

Members of Odisha Legislative Assembly

Sl.No.	Name of the Constituencies	Name of the M.L.As.	Party Affiliation
1	001-PADAMPUR	Shri Pradip Purohit	BJP
2	002-BIJEPUK	Shri Subal Sahu	INC
3	003-BARGARH	Shri Debesh Acharya	BJD
4	004-ATTABIRA(SC)	Ms. Snehangini Chhuria	BJD
5	005-BHATLI	Shri Susanta Singh	BJD
6	006-BRAJARAJNAGAR	Ms. Radharani Panda	BJP
7	007-JHARSUGUDA	Shri Naba Kishore Das	INC
8	008-TALSARA(ST)	Dr. Prafulla Majhi	INC
9	009-SUNDARGARH(ST)	Shri Jogesh Kumar Singh	INC
10	010-BIRAMITRAPUR(ST)	Shri George Tirkey	Samata Kranti Dal
11	011-RAGHUNATHPALI(SC)	Shri Subrat Tarai	BJD
12	012-ROURKELA	Shri Dilip Kumar Ray	BJP
13	013-RAJGANGPUR(ST)	Shri Mangala Kisan	BJD
14	014-BONAI(ST)	Shri Laxman Munda	CPI(Marxist)
15	015-KUCHINDA(ST)	Shri Rabinarayan Naik	BJP
16	016-RENGALI(SC)	Shri Ramesh Patua	BJD
17	017-SAMBALPUR	Raseswari Panigrahi	BJD
18	018-RAIRAKHOL	Shri Rohit Pujari	BJD
19	019-DEOGARH	Shri Nitesh Ganga Deb	BJP
20	020-TELKOI(ST)	Shri Bedabyasa Nayak	BJD
21	021-GHASIPURA	Shri Badrinarayan Patra	BJD
22	022-ANANDAPUR(SC)	Shri Mayadhar Jena	BJD
23	023-PATNA(ST)	Shri Hrusikesh Naik	BJD
24	024-KEONJHAR(ST)	Shri Abhiram Naik	BJD
25	025-CHAMPUA	Shri Sanatan Mahakud	Independent
26	026-JASHIPUR(ST)	Shri Mangal Singh Mudi	BJD
27	027-SARASKANA(ST)	Shri Bhadav Hansdah	BJD

28	028-RAIRANGPUR(ST)	Shri Saiba Sushil Kumar Hansdah	BJD
29	029-BANGIRIPOS(I)(ST)	Shri Sudam Marndi	BJD
30	030-KARANJIA(ST)	Shri Bijay Kumar Nayak	BJD
31	031-UDALA(ST)	Shri Golak Bihari Naik	BJD
32	032-BADASAH(I)(SC)	Shri Ganeswar Patra	BJD
33	033-BARIPADA(ST)	Shri Sananda Marndi	BJD
34	034-MORADA	Shri Praveen Chandra Bhanj Deo	BJD
35	035-JALESWAR	Shri Aswini Kumar Patra	BJD
36	036-BHOGRAI	Shri Ananta Das	BJD
37	037-BASTA	Shri Nityananda Sahoo	BJD
38	038-BALASORE	Shri Jiban Pradip Dash	BJD
39	039-REMUNA(SC)	Shri Gobinda Chandra Das	BJP
40	040-NILGIRI	Shri Sukanta Kumar Nayak	BJD
41	041-SORO(SC)	Shri Parsuram Dhada	BJD
42	042-SIMULIA	Shri Jyoti Prakash Panigrahi	BJD
43	043-BHANDARIPOKHARI	Shri Prafulla Samal	BJD
44	044-BHADRAK	Shri Jugal Kishore Pattnaik	BJD
45	045-BASUDEVPUR	Shri Bijayshree Routray	BJD
46	046-DHAMNAGAR(SC)	Shri Mukhtikanta Mandal	BJD
47	047-CHANDABALI	Shri Byomakesh Ray	BJD
48	048-BINJHARPUR(SC)	Smt. Pramila Mallik	BJD
49	049-BARI	Shri Debasis Nayak	BJD
50	050-BARACHANA	Shri Amar Prasad Satpathy	BJD
51	051-DHARMASALA	Shri Pranab Kumar Balabantaray	BJD
52	052-JAJPUR	Shri Pranab Prakash Das	BJD
53	053-KOREI	Shri Akash Dasnayak	BJD
54	054-SUKINDA	Shri Pritiranjana Ghadai	BJD
55	055-DHENKANAL	Shri Saroj Kumar Samal	BJD
56	056-HINDOL(SC)	Ms. Simarani Nayak	BJD
57	057-KAMAKHYANAGAR	Shri Prafulla Kumar Mallik	BJD
58	058-PARJANGA	Dr. Nrusingha Sahu	BJD
59	059-PALLAHARA	Shri Mahesh Sahoo	BJD
60	060-TALCHER	Shri Braja Kishore Pradhan	BJD
61	061-ANGUL	Shri Rajani Kant Singh	BJD
62	062-CHHENDIPADA(SC)	Shri Sushant Kumar Behera	BJD
63	063-ATHAMALLIK	Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	BJD

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64	064-BIRMAHARAJPUR(SC)	Shri Padmanabh Behera	BJD
65	065-SONEPUR	Shri Niranjan Pujari	BJD
66	066-LOISINGHA(SC)	Shri Jogendra Behera	BJD
67	067-PATNAGARH	Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo	BJP
68	068-BOLANGIR	Shri Narasingha Mishra	INC
69	069-TITLAGARH	Ms. Tukuni Sahu	BJD
70	070-KANTABANJI	Haji. Md. Ayub Khan	BJD
71	071-NUAPADA	Shri Basanta Kumar Panda	BJP
72	072-KHARIAR	Shri Duryodhan Majhi	BJP
73	073-UMERKOTE(ST)	Shri Subash Gond	BJD
74	074-JHARIGAM(ST)	Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	BJD
75	075-NABARANGPUR(ST)	Shri Manohar Randhari	BJD
76	076-DABUGAM(ST)	Shri Bhujabal Majhi	INC
77	077-LANJIGARH(ST)	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	BJD
78	078-JUNAGARH	Shri Dibya Sankar Mishra	BJD
79	079-DHARMAGARH	Shri Puspendra Singh Deo	BJD
80	080-BHAWANIPATNA(SC)	Shri Anam Naik	BJD
81	081-NARLA	Shri Dhaneswar Majhi	BJD
82	082-BALIGUDA(ST)	Shri Rajib Patra	BJD
83	083-G.UDAYAGIRI(ST)	Shri Jacob Pradhan	INC
84	084-PHULBANI(ST)	Shri Duguni Kanhar	BJD
85	085-KANTAMAL	Shri Mahidhar Rana	BJD
86	086-BOUDH	Shri Pradip Kumar Amat	BJD
87	087-BARAMBA	Shri Debiprasad Mishra	BJD
88	088-BANKI	Shri Pravata Kumar Tripathy	BJD
89	089-ATHAGARH	Shri Ranendra Pratap Swain	BJD
90	090-BARABATI-CUTTACK	Shri Debashish Samantaray	BJD
91	091-CHOUDWAR-CUTTACK	Shri Pravat Ranjan Biswal	BJD
92	092-NIALI(SC)	Shri Pramod Kumar Mallick	BJD
93	093-CUTTACK SADAR(SC)	Shri Chandra Sarathi Behera	BJD
94	094-SALIPUR	Shri Prakash Chandra Behera	INC
95	095-MAHANGA	Shri Pratap Jena	BJD
96	096-PATKURA	Shri Bed Prakash Agarawalla	BJD
97	097-KENDRAPARA(SC)	Shri Kishore Chandra Tarai	BJD
98	098-AUL	Shri Devendra Sharma	INC
99	099-RAJANAGAR	Shri Anshuman Mohanty	INC

100	100-MAHAKALAPADA	Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	BJD
101	101-PARADEEP	Dr. Damodara Rout	BJD
102	102-TIRTOL(SC)	Ms. Rajashree Mallick	BJD
103	103-BALIKUDA-ERASAMA	Shri Prasanta Kumar Muduli	BJD
104	104-JAGATSINGHPUR	Shri Chiranjib Biswal	INC
105	105-KAKATPUR(SC)	Shri Surendra Sethi	BJD
106	106-NIMAPARA	Shri Samir Ranjan Dash	BJD
107	107-PURI	Shri Maheswar Mohanty	BJD
108	108-BRAHMAGIRI	Shri Sanjay Kumar Das Burma	BJD
109	109-SATYABADI	Shri Umakanta Samantray	IND
110	110-PIPILI	Shri Pradeep Maharathy	BJD
111	111-JAYADEV(SC)	Shri Sashibhusan Behera	BJD
112	112-BHUBANESWAR CENTRAL (MADHYA)	Shri Bijaya Kumar Mohanty	BJD
113	113-BHUBANESWAR NORTH (UTTAR)	Shri Priyadarshi Mishra	BJD
114	114-EKAMRA-BHUBANESWAR	Shri Ashok Chandra Panda	BJD
115	115-JATANI	Shri Bhagirathi Badajena	BJD
116	116-BEGUNIA	Shri Prasanta Kumar Jagadev	BJD
117	117-KHURDA	Shri Rajendra Kumar Sahoo	BJD
118	118-CHILIKA	Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Harichandan	BJP
119	119-RANPUR	Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra	BJD
120	120-KHANDAPADA	Shri Anubhav Patnaik	BJD
121	121-DASPALLA(SC)	Shri Purna Chandra Nayak	BJD
122	122-NAYAGARH	Shri Arun Kumar Sahu	BJD
123	123-BHANJANAGAR	Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha	BJD
124	124-POLASARA	Shri Srikanta Sahu	BJD
125	125-KABISURYANAGAR	Smt. V. Sugnana Kumari Deo	BJD
126	126-KHALIKOTE(SC)	Shri Purna Chandra Sathy	BJD
127	127-CHHATRAPUR(SC)	Shri Priyanshu Pradhan	BJD
128	128-ASKA	Shri Debaraj Mohanty	BJD
129	129-SURADA	Shri Purna Chandra Swain	BJD
130	130-SANAKHEMUNDI	Ms. Nandini Devi	BJD
131	131-HINJILI	Shri Naveen Patnaik	BJD
132	132-GOPALPUR	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	BJD
133	133-BERHAMPUR	Dr. Ramesh Chandra Chyau Patnaik	BJD
134	134-DIGAPAHANDI	Shri Surjya Narayana Patro	BJD

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135	135-CHIKITI	Smt. Usha Devi	BJD
136	136-MOHANA(ST)	Ms. Basanti Mallick	BJD
137	137-PARALAKHEMUNDI	Shri Kengam Surya Rao	INC
138	138-GUNUPUR(ST)	Shri Trinath Gomango	BJD
139	139-BISSAM CUTTACK(ST)	Shri Jagannath Saraka	BJD
140	140-RAYAGADA(ST)	Shri Lal Bihari Himirika	BJD
141	141-LAXMIPUR(ST)	Shri Kailash Chandra Kulesika	INC
142	142-KOTPAD(ST)	Shri Chandra Sekhar Majhi	INC
143	143-JEYPORE	Shri Tara Prasad Bahinipati	INC
144	144-KORAPUT(SC)	Shri Krishna Chandra Sagaria	INC
145	145-POTTANGI(ST)	Shri Prafulla Kumar Pangi	BJD
146	146-MALKANGIRI(ST)	Shri Manas Madkami	BJD
147	147-CHITRAKONDA(ST)	Shri Dambaru Sisa	BJD

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

16TH LOK SABHA - 2014

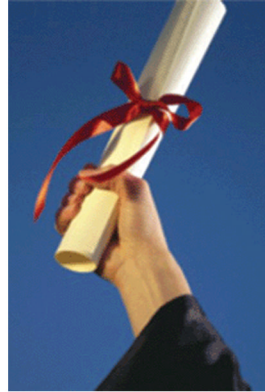
No. of Constituencies - 21

S.No.	Constituency	Name of Members	Party
1	Aska	Shri Ladu Kishore Swain	BJD
2	Balasore	Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena	BJD
3	Bargarh	Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh	BJD
4	Berhampur	Shri Sidhant Mohapatra	BJD
5	Bhadrak(SC)	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	BJD
6	Bhubaneswar	Shri Prasanna Kumar Patasani	BJD
7	Bolangir	Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	BJD
8	Cuttack	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	BJD
9	Dhenkanal	Shri Tathagata Satpathy	BJD
10	Jagatsinghpur(SC)	Dr. Kulamani Samal	BJD
11	Jajpur(SC)	Smt. Rita Tarai	BJD
12	Kalahandi	Shri Arka Keshari Deo	BJD
13	Kandhamal	Shri Hemendra Chandra Singh(passed away)	BJD
14	Kendrapara	Shri Baijayant Panda	BJD
15	Keonjhar(ST)	Smt. Sakuntala Laguri	BJD
16	Koraput(ST)	Shri Jhina Hikaka	BJD
17	Mayurbhanj(ST)	Shri Rama Chandra Hansdah	BJD
18	Nabarangpur(ST)	Shri Balabhadra Majhi	BJD
19	Puri	Shri Pinaki Mishra	BJD
20	Sambalpur	Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan	BJD
21	Sundargarh(ST)	Shri Jual Oram	BJP

MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

1	Shri Ranjib Biswal,	INC
2	Shri Kalpataru Das,	BJD
3	Shri A.U. Singh Deo,	BJD
4	Smt. Sarojini Hembram,	BJD
5	Shri Anubhav Mohanty,	BJD
6	Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra,	IND.
7	Shri Baishnab Parida,	BJD
8	Shri Bhupinder Singh,	BJD
9	Shri A.V. Swamy,	IND.
10	Shri Dilip Tirkey,	BJD

ACT & RULES



ODISHA RIGHT TO PUBLIC SERVICES ACT, 2012

Executive Summary

The citizens of Odisha have been seeking getting of hassle free Public Services within specified time period. Rampant corruption, harassment and lack of transparency in delivery of Government services had made citizens sceptical and distancing them from Government. The development of such an attitude among citizens is undemocratic. Delivery of important services in a time bound manner is the hallmark of Good Governance. With the change in Government in the State in the year 2000 shifting the focus on citizen-centric Good Governance and Government's proactive critical role in empowering citizen to assert their legitimate rights in service delivery process. Odisha is now leading the way in innovative solutions to citizens' problems.

Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 (ORTPSA) is an Act which will improve Transparency, Accountability and Timeliness in public Service delivery. The Odisha Right to Public Services Act, 2012 in Odisha is an exemplary initiative by the State Government to check corruption in public service delivery. The law enables the citizens to demand public services as a right and also includes a provision for penal action against officials failing to provide the services within the stipulated time.

State Cabinet place the Odisha Right to Public Services Bill 2012 on 16th June 2012. The Odisha Right to Public Services Act 2012 bill placed in the monsoon session of the 14th Odisha Legislative Assembly and the bill passed by the OLA on 6th September, 2012. The Bill has been assented by Hon'ble Governor. The Act Published in the Odisha Gazette on 1st November, 2012 and the Rules published in the Odisha Gazette on 7th December, 2012. The ORTPS Rules has been sent to Odisha Legislative Assembly to lay before the OLA on 21st December, 2012. The Act implemented on 2nd January 2013.

Initially there were 34 services introduced to this Act with 7 Departments. Notification of these 34 services was done in the month of January 2013. Another 22 services with addition of Home Department added to this Act in the month of March 2013. The 1st 34 services have been implemented on 01.01.2013 and 2nd 22 services have been implemented on 30.03.2013. Now 10 Administrative Department providing 63 services.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools have been utilised to make the process of implementation and monitoring streamlined, corruption-free, centralized and less labour intensive. Primary components of this ICT system are - service delivery and monitoring software; mechanisms for tracking applications.

Many parts of the programme are still in the development stage and some enhancements are in planning. The ORTPSA has cut down the need to make multiple rounds to Government offices, bribe officials, or face harassment in terms of loss of their files and such like.

An Exclusive Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) having Techno managerial skills has been created to provide continuous support to the beneficiaries.

The PMU is having one Project Coordinator (having technical and managerial qualification and experience), one Dy.Project Coordinator, two asst. Project Coordinators, one Senior Program Officer(capacity building), two Software Engineers.

METHODOLOGY

The introduction of the Odisha Right to Public Services Act needs to be seen in conjunction with a move in many states — Punjab, Jharkhand, Kerala, UP—to ensure better governance and public service delivery mechanisms. The ORTPSA was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister at State Secretariat on 2.1.2013. Various capacity building programmes are being organized in State level/ District level/Sub Divisional level/PRI level across Odisha.

Workshop and Training programmes

A Capacity building Workshop on knowledge sharing on implementation of Odisha Right to Public Services Act and its challenges was organised on 23rd November, 2012 with the support of UNDP & World Bank at Hotel Mayfair, Bhubaneswar. Capacity building Training programmes at State level/ District level/Sub Divisional level/PRI level is being conducted by PAN Odisha. Well experienced and highly qualified Master Trainers are appointed to impart training in all levels.

Followings are the Training details under ORTPSA;

For advertisement, sunboards/hoardings/newsletter are being displayed and distributed across Odisha. Apart from this, visit to different tahsils/blocks are also being made and a detail report pertaining to major findings is submitted in this regard.

Information Education Communication(IEC)

Sunboard

To spread Awareness, display of sunboards of size 7'x4' of 1000 quantity both in English and Odia have been designed and are being distributed to different Districts in Collectorates/ Sub-collectorates/ Blocks/ Tahsils /Municipalities / Municipal Corporations/ NACs/CDMOs/DWO offices. As of now 14 sunboards have been displayed in Bhubaneswar. Distribution to other Districts are in progress and is about to get completed by 10th July 2013.

Hoarding

Different sizes of hoardings (10'x10', 20'x10', 20'x15', 20'x20', 30'x30', 30'x20', 40'x20' etc.) of 56 numbers both in English and Odia are being installed in different areas of the State/District. In Bhubaneswar-12 numbers, Cuttack – 15 numbers and in other 29 Districts-29 number of hoardings are being installed.

Newsletter “SUniti”

Monthly Newsletter of A4 size of 2000 quantity are under process to be published which shall cover all relevant issues, activities, views of officials, success stories, service related story, media coverage, training / workshop details, best performing Districts ranking etc.

As of now out of 63000 Odia and English handbooks, 57000 books have been dispatched to different Districts for training purpose.

PROGRAMME DESIGN

The unique aspect of the ORTPS is the extensive employment of ICT tools to assist and monitor the implementation of the programme. Various provisions of the Act have been effectively woven with technological innovations with the aim to (a) modernise administrative processes, (b) reduce manual work, and (c) ensuring transparency and accuracy in public service delivery by giving citizens the means to track their application at every stage.

The ORTPS currently covers services provided by 9 Departments, which include Commerce & Transport, Finance, Health & Family Welfare, Home, Housing & Urban Development, Revenue & Disaster Management, Rural Development, ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare, Women & Child Development.

It covers provision of 56 services like issue of Driving License, Disposal of application for 'C' forms, 'F' forms, 'H' forms & Waybills, Birth/Death Certificate, NOC for Passport Verification, Building Plan Approval, Issue of Certified copy of RoR, Repair of Hand pump/Tubewell, Sanction and Disbursement of Post Matric scholarship to eligible ST & SC Students, Assistance under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

The major components of the ICT-facilitated ORTPS are:

- i. Service delivery and monitoring software
- ii. Use of print and electronic media for generating awareness regarding ORTPS among people.

The software has been designed by CMGI technical team. The URL to access the ORTPSA software is www.ortpsa.in

The key features of the software include ;

- Training data feed
- Data feed of Application received, disposed and pending
- Report generation district-wise
- Import Application pertaining to applicant details

Following features are under process;

- Consumer data can directly be entered on the application form.
- Generation of an acknowledgement receipt along with a Unique ID (UID)- The UID is coded in a manner that it facilitates instant recognition of the district, block, department, office and the service for which the application has been filed.
- Generation of monitoring reports for services at the block, sub-divisional, district and state level
- Every DO has access only to the data related to the level of jurisdiction (s) he is responsible for. For instance, a Block Development Officer (BDO) has access to data related to his/her block only. A district Collector (DC) can see data concerning all the blocks within that particular district.

PROCESS FLOW

Application for services under ORTPS;

- For delivery of each service notified, there shall be a Designated Officer to whom the citizen can make an application. The Designated Officer will provide the said service in a time bound manner.
- In case a citizen is unable to get the said services within the prescribed time limit, he/she may file an appeal before an Appellate Authority. The Appellate Authority will consider the case and pass necessary order.
- Any citizen aggrieved with the order of the Appellate Authority or in case of delay in providing the service within the prescribed time limit, may file a revision petition before the Revisional Authority.
- If the Revisional Authority found that the Designated Officer has failed to provide the service without sufficient and reasonable cause, he may impose a penalty against the Designated Officer not exceeding Rs.5000/-.

- If the Revisional Authority observed that there is delay in providing the service, beyond the stipulated time, he may also impose a penalty not exceeding Rs.250/- per each day of delay.
- The penalty shall be charged from the Designated Officer, Appellate Authority and the concerned subordinate staff, as the case may be and shall be in the proportion, to be decided by the Revisional Authority.
- However, the Designated Officer, Appellate Authority and subordinate staff, will be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before any penalty is imposed on him/her.
- Non-compliance of the order of the Revisional Authority shall amount to misconduct and make such Government servant liable for disciplinary action.

The time limit for provision of service differs from service to service, ranging from 7 to 45 days. The applicant can file the First Appeal with the Appellate Authority in case of refusal, delay and failure on part of the DO to deliver service. If the Appellate Authority finds the DO in question guilty, the latter can be penalized and deducted from his/her remuneration. The particular DO can apply to the Review Authority for revocation of the penalty. On part of the applicant, if his/her First Appeal is rejected, a Second Appeal can be filed with the Review Authority. In case the Second Appeal is also rejected, a new application will need to be filed.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

Since the programme has only been in operation for 6 months, it is difficult to ascertain definite challenges to it. Since the primary objective of the Act is to provide the most remote and poor section of the population a mechanism for accessing public services, the restricted reach of the programme as it stands today would defeat the purpose.

THE WAY FORWARD

The Government of Odisha has recognised the need to make changes in the existing administrative system with regard to new systems and processes. ORTPS will subsequently be up-scaled to include more services and departments.

PROPOSALS AHEAD FOR PUBLIC AWARENESS

Awareness proposals are to be organised in near future in form of;

- ROAD SHOWS/STREET PLAY/PALA ACTIVITY
- FM RADIO/TELEVISION
- SOCIAL WEBSITES
- SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN
- DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS/BROCHURES/POSTERS
- EXHIBITION/STALL
- CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLS/COLLEGES
- ADVERTISEMENT IN TRANSPORT/LOCAL AUTO etc.

To study the impact of ORTPSA, set of questionnaire is to be prepared and distributed among the public.

CONCLUSION

The ORTPSA is an exemplary initiative by the state government to check corruption in public service delivery. The law enables the citizens to demand public services as a right and also includes a provision for penal action against officials failing to provide the services within the stipulated time. The idea is to generate a demand for services and to provide citizens with a platform for getting their grievances redressed. Employment of technology in implementation of the programme will work to ensure that manual paper work is kept to the minimum, applicants are given instant receipts for their applications, a consolidated report as well as daily reports are maintained, there are multiple levels of checks on the data fed. With the enhancements planned and some currently under limited operation, the reach of ORTPS has tremendous potential to expand and include use by an even larger number of people.

The Government of Odisha under the leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik has imbibed processes which take care of Citizens' right on top priority. Now the people of Odisha have been vested with the invaluable right to get notified services within a specified time limit. The time-bound services to be provided as per the Odisha Right To Public Services Act, 2012 as declared by the Government has been enumerated below:-

Commerce & Transport (Transport) Department

Temporary Registration	3 days
Registration of Vehicles	7 days
Tax Clearance Certificate (TCC) in Form-D	4 days
NOC in Form-28	4 days (after receipt of Police Clearance Report)
Addition/Deletion of Hire Purchase/Mortgage entry	4 days (after receipt of confirmation from Financer)
Transfer of ownership of vehicle	4 days (after appearance of both seller and purchaser)
Issue of Learner's License for Driving License	3 days from the date of appearance for test
Issue of Driving License	5 days (after passing in the test)
Renewal of Driving License	5 days
Issue of Duplicate Driving License	5 days
Issue of Trade Certificate	30 days
Issue of Transporting Agent's License	30 days after receipt of clearance from Mining Department wherever necessary
Issue of Fitness Certificate for Transport Vehicle	3 days (after production of vehicle for inspection & compliance to rules)

Revenue & Disaster Management Department

Disposal of misc. certificate cases for SC, ST, OBC, SEBC and Legal Heir Certificates	30 days (excluding the period taken for disposal of objections, if any)
	N.B. -For these certificates citizens should apply in their native Tahasils.
Disposal of misc. certificate cases for Residence and Income Certificates	15 days (excluding the period taken for disposal of objections, if any)
Issue of certified copy of RoR	3 days
Disposal of uncontested mutation cases	3 months for disposal and 45 days for correction of RoR
Disposal of cases u/s 8 (A) of OLR Act	2 months for disposal (excluding the time taken for payment of premium)
Partition of land on mutual agreement of all co-sharers u/s 19(1)(C) of OLR Act	6 months
Registration of documents	3 days
Issue of Encumbrance Certificate	7 days
Issue of certified copy of previously registered Documents	7 days

Registration along with issue of Marriage Certificate under Special Marriage Act	40 days (where no objection received) 70 days (where objection received)
Registration of Societies	30 months where more than one district is involved (State Level Society) One month (where one district is involved)
Disbursement of ex-gratia by Tahsildars from the Date of receipt of funds and approval	3 months
Finance Department	
Disposal of application for registration under VAT/CST Act	30 days
Disposal of application for amendment of registration Certificates	15 days
Disposal of application for 'C' forms, 'F' forms, 'H' forms & Waybills	7 days
Home Department	
NOC For Passport Verification	30 Days
Character / Antecedent verification	30 Days
Disposal of application for registration of foreigners	7 Days
Disposal of application for extension of residential permit of foreigners	15 Days
Supply of copy of FIR to the complainant	1 Day
Disposal of application for use of loudspeakers (for Commissionrate Police area of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack)	10 Days
Disposal of application for NOC for fairs/ mela/ exhibition, etc. (for Commissionrate Police area of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack)	10 Days
Disposal of application for final form for road accident/ stolen vehicles/ theft cases	5 days
Supply of copy of fire report	3 Days
Supply of copy of Fire certificate for Fire incident without Insurance	7 Days
Supply of copy of Fire certificate for Fire incident in insured premises (below 10 lakhs)	30 days
Supply of copy of Fire certificate for Fire incident with damage of property worth more than 10 lakhs (irrespective of insurance)	30 Days
Disposal of application for fire safety NOC for factories/ industries/ storage godowns/ explosive premises	45 Days
Disposal of application for fire safety NOC for non-high rise building (below 15 Mtrs of height)	45 Days
Disposal of application for fire safety NOC for high rise building (above 15 Mtrs of height)	60 Days
Health & Family Welfare Department	
Registration of Birth/Death	30 days
For getting Birth/Death Certificate	7 days

Rural Development Department

Repair of Hand pump/Tube well	7 days (minor repair) 14 days (major repair except replacement) 28 days for replacement
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Women & Child Development Department

Assistance under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	30 days
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Housing & Urban Development Department

Building Plan Approval	60 Days
Issue of Occupancy Certificate	30 Days
Marriage Certificate	7 Days
Trade License	15 Days
Pipe Water Connection	45 Days
Correction of Water Bill	30 Days
Repair of Tube Wells	7 days for minor repair; 14 days for major repair

SC & ST Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department

Sanction and Disbursement of Post Matric scholarship to eligible ST & SC Students	30 Days
Disposal of Grievance Petitions received from ST & SC students in relating to Post Matric Scholarship	30 Days

School & Mass Education Department

Issues of Original High School Certificate-cum-Mark Sheet	7 Days(from the date of publication of results by the BSE, Odisha)
Issue of duplicate copy of High School Mark sheet	15 Days
Issue of duplicate copy of High School Certificate	15 Days
Issue of Transfer Certificate for Elementary Schools	3 Days
Issue of Conduct Certificate for Elementary Schools	3 Days
Issue of Transfer Certificate for Secondary Schools	3 Days
Issue of Conduct Certificate for Secondary Schools	3 Days

N:B :- Total Administrative Department 10, providing 63 services.

ORISSA RIGHT TO INFORMATION RULES, 2005

ORISSA RIGHT TO INFORMATION RULES, 2005
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 1st October, 2005

No.27163/I&PR. In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27 of the Right to Information Act (No.22 of 2005), the State Government do hereby make the following rules, namely: -

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Orissa Right to Information Rules, 2005. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Orissa Gazette.

2. Definitions. - (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context -

- (a) 'Act' means the Right to Information Act, 2005 (No. 22 of 2005);
- (b) 'BPL Card' means a card issued to any citizen who is below the poverty line;
- (c) 'fee' means amount payable by the applicant for obtaining any information under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6 and sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 7 excluding the cost of providing information;
- (d) 'form' means a form appended to these rules;
- (e) 'identity' means an evidence to show the citizenship like an electoral photo identity card, a passport or any other document which can satisfy the authority about the citizenship of the person;
- (f) 'Nodal Officer' means the Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government, Information & Public Relations Department;
- (g) 'Public Information Officer' means the State Public Information Officer designated under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act and includes an Assistant Public Information Officer designated as such under sub-section (2) thereof;
- (h) 'Schedule' means a Schedule appended to these rules; and
- (i) 'State Government' means the Government of Orissa

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the meaning as assigned to them in the Act.

3. Appointment & Obligations of Public Information Officers.-

(1) A public authority, if it is a department of State Government, shall designate as many officers as it deem proper, not below the rank of Under Secretary as Public Information Officers.

(2) In each sub-ordinate office of the Department of Government including the Heads of Department and offices in the district and Sub-divisional level the head of such offices shall designate

as many officers as they deem proper as Public Information Officers and Assistant Public Information Officers.

(3) Every public authority other than those mentioned in sub-rules (1) and (2) of the said rule 3 shall designate one or more Public Information Officers in all administrative units and offices under such authority:

Provided that every such public authority shall, while designating such officers as Public Information Officers so designated, ensure that an officer higher in rank to Public Information Officer, is available to be specified as Appellate Authority.

(4) If, for any reason beyond the control of Public Information Officer furnishing of information is delayed, he shall record reasons with justification thereof and shall communicate the Head of the office about such delay.

4. Procedure to obtain information. - (1) A citizen desirous of any information may apply for information in form A to the Public Information Officer, with the required fee in shape of Treasury Challan or cash as specified in the Schedule under the appropriate head of Account:

Provided that application fee shall not be payable in case of a person whose name appears in the latest list of persons below poverty line for which he has to produce BPL Card.

Provided that a citizen seeking information through electronic means has to submit evidence regarding deposit of prescribed application fee.

(2) The Public Information Officer or any other officer authorized by him shall furnish the acknowledgement and after being satisfied with the identity of the applicant shall also intimate in form B as soon as possible the amount of cost for providing information required to be paid by the applicant in cash, as mentioned in the Schedule.

(3) The applicant may deposit the said amount within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of such information, failing which the application shall stand rejected.

5. Information regarding rejection. - (1) Where a request has been rejected under sub-section (1) of section 7, the Public Information Officer shall intimate the applicant, the reasons for such rejection in form C.

(2) Wherever information applied for is available in electronic means, the Public Information Officer may advise in form C to the applicant to obtain the information from the appropriate website to be specified by the Public Information Officer.

6. Meeting of the recommending Committee. - For the purpose of appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioner under sub-section (3) of section 15, the Nodal Officer shall, in consultation with the State Government, convene the meeting of the Committee for their recommendation.

7. Memorandum of appeal. - (1) An appeal under sub-section

(1) of section 19 shall be filed in form D to the officer as designated by the Public Authority to hear such appeal.

(2) The Memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied with such fee as specified in the Schedule which shall be paid in the shape of court fee stamp.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision under sub-section (1) of section 19, may prefer a second appeal before the State Information Commission under sub-section (3) thereof in form E which shall be accompanied with such fee in the shape of court fee stamp as specified in the Schedule.

(4) The appeal preferred under sub-rules (1) and (3), if not accompanied with the required fee, shall be rejected by the concerned Appellate Authority, but no fee is payable by the applicant holding a BPL Card.

(5) Every order of the Appellate Authority shall be communicated to the appellant concerned and to the Public Information Officer where such appeal is from the order of the Public Information Officer and to the first Appellate Authority in case it is a second appeal.

8. Guidelines by the State Government. - The State Government shall have the power to issue guidelines not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and these rules for smooth implementation of the provisions of the Act and the rules.

9. Penalties. - In the event of imposition of penalty under section 20 on the Public Information Officer concerned, such penalty may be deposited by the said officer by Treasury Challan under the appropriate receipt Head of the State Budget within a period of thirty days, failing which the amount shall be recovered from the salary of the officer concerned.

10. Calculation of cost of damage. - If any damage is caused to the public property in the course of giving any information in the form of samples of materials, the damage caused to such property shall be included while calculating further fees representing the cost of providing the information.

11. Maintenance of Register. - (1) The Public Information Officer shall maintain a register in form F for recording the details of the applications received and the information supplied by him and keep the Head of Office informed after furnishing any information and it shall be the duty of the Head of Office to ensure required assistance if any, as would be sought for by the Public Information Officer to facilitate providing information.

(2) The Public Information Officer shall maintain a cash register in form G for recording the details of money received by him relating to providing information and deposit the money in such head of account or in any Scheduled Bank in the name of such officer as the concerned Head of Office decides.

12. Deposit of expenditure. - The expenditure to be incurred for production of witness or documents before the State Information Commission shall be deposited before the Commission by the party at whose instance the witnesses or the documents are to be produced.

13. Realisation of penalties or damages. - Any penalty or damage or any other sum payable under the Act, if not paid within thirty days of the date of receipt of the order for realization of the same or cannot be recovered, can be realized from such person as arrears of land revenue.

By Order of Governor

Sd/-

(Digambar Mohanty)

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt.

ORISSA RIGHT TO INFORMATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 2006

NOTIFICATION

The 29th May 2006

S. R. O. No.251/2006 - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (Act No.22 of 2005), the State Government do hereby make the following rules, to amend the Orissa Right to Information Rules, 2005, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement -

- (1) These rules may be called the Orissa Right to Information (Amendment) Rules, 2006.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Orissa Gazette.

2. In the Orissa Right to Information Rules, 2005 for rule 11, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“11. Maintenance of Register-

(1) The Public Information Officer shall maintain a register in Form F for recording the details of the applications received and the information supplied by him and keep the Head of Officer informed after furnishing any information and it shall be the duty of the Head of Office to ensure required assistance if any, as would be sought for by the Public Information Officer to facilitate providing information and the said Register shall remain always open to inspection by the members of public as required in respect of the proactive disclosures under Section 4 (1b) of the Act.

(2) Each public authority shall maintain a Register for day-to-day record of the members of public who visit its office in connection with accessing or inspecting suo motto information proactively disclosed by the said authority under Section 4 of the Act.

(3) The Public Information Officer shall maintain a cash register in Form G for recording the details of money received by him relating to providing information and deposit the money in such Head of Account or in any Scheduled Bank in the name of such officer as the concerned Head of Office decides.”

3. In the said rules, in Form - A,

- (i) for the entries appearing against item 5, the following shall be substituted namely:-

“(d) Whether information is required by post/in person/E-Mail

(The actual postal charges shall be included in providing information)”;

- (ii) for item 6, alongwith the entries made, thereof the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“6 Address/E-mail ID to which information will be sent & in which form”.

4. In the said rules, the existing Schedule shall be substituted by the following, namely:-

Schedule

(See Rules 4 and 7)

Fees / Amount to be charged for providing information

PART - I

(A) Application fee		Rate to be charged (1)	Mode of deposit (2)
(i)	Application fee seeking information	Rupees ten per Application	Treasury Challan/ cash
(ii)	Application fee for 1st Appeal	Rupees twenty	Court fee stamp
(iii)	Application fee for 2nd Appeal	Rupees twenty-five	Court fee stamp

PART - II

(B) Amount to be charged for Providing information :			
(i)	A4 or A3 size paper created or copied	Rupees two per each folio	By cash
(ii)	Paper size larger than A4 or A3	Actual charge or cost price of a copy	By cash
(iii)	Inspection of records	No fee for the first hour & Rs.5.00 for each 15 minutes (or fraction thereof) thereafter.	By cash
(iv)	CD with cover	Rupees 50/- per CD	By cash
(v)	Floppy Diskette (1.44MB)	Rupees 50/- per Floppy	By cash
(vi)	Maps & Plans	Reasonable cost to be fixed by P.I.O. depending upon the cost of labour and material and equipment and other ancillary expenses	By cash
(vii)	Video Cassette/Microfilm/Microfiche	Reasonable cost to be fixed by P.I.O. depending upon the cost of labour and material and equipment and other ancillary expenses	By cash
(viii)	Certified sample or model of material	Actual cost or price for sample or models	By cash
(ix)	Information in printed form	Price fixed for such publication	By cash

N.B:- Proper and authenticated money receipt to be issued for all cash payment. The office is to state the cash receipt No. on the application Form 'A'. "

Note - The Principal rules were published in the Gazette of Orissa vide I & P.R. Department Notification No.27163, dated the 1st October 2005 [S.R.O. No.477/2005, dated the 1st October 2005].

[No.16076]

By order of the Governor

(D.MOHANTY)

Commissioner -cum-Secretary to Government

ORISSA INFORMATION COMMISSION (APPEAL PROCEDURE) RULES, 2006

INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

The 6th March 2006

S.R.O. No. 91/2006—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (2) of Section 27 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005), the State Government do hereby make the following rules, namely :-

1. Short title and commencement

- (1) These rules may be called the Orissa Information Commission (Appeal Procedure) Rules, 2006.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Orissa Gazette.

2. Definitions

- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -
 - (a) "Act" means the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005);
 - (b) "Calendar year" means the year commencing on the 1st day of January;
 - (c) "Commission" means the Orissa Information Commission, Orissa;
 - (d) "Form" means the Form annexed to these rules;
 - (e) "Registrar" means Registrar of the Commission and any other officer duly authorised by the State Chief Information Commissioner; and
 - (f) "Section" means section of the Act.
- (2) The words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Procedure for presentation and scrutiny of appeal

- (1) The memorandum of appeal shall be presented, in Form E of the Orissa Right to Information Rules, 2005, by the appellant in person or by his authorised representative to the Registrar to receive memorandum of appeal or sent by registered post, with acknowledgement due, addressed to the Registrar.

(2) On presentation of every memorandum of appeal, the same shall be registered in the register maintained for the purpose and shall be assigned consecutive serial number of the register during every calendar year.

(3) If the memorandum of appeal, on scrutiny, is found to be defective and the defect noticed is formal in nature, the Registrar may allow the party to rectify the same in his presence and if the said defect is not formal in nature, the Registrar may allow the applicant such time to rectify the defect as he may deem fit.

(4) If the appellant fails to rectify the defect within the time allowed under sub-rule (3), the Registrar shall, immediately place the matter before the Commission for orders.

4. Contents of appeal

An appeal to the Commission shall contain the following informations, namely : -

- (i) name and address of the appellant;
- (ii) particulars of the Public Information Officer;
- (iii) date of receipt of the order appealed against;
- (iv) last date for filing the appeal;
- (v) particulars of information -
 - (a) nature and subject matter of the information required,
 - (b) name of the officer or department to which the information relates;
- (vi) the grounds of appeal (details, if any, to be enclosed in separate sheet); and
- (vii) verification by the appellant.

5. Documents to accompany appeal

Every memorandum of appeal made to the Commission shall be accompanied by the following documents, namely

- (a) self-attested copies of the orders or documents against which the appeal is preferred;
- (b) copies of documents relied upon by the appellant and referred to in the appeal;
- (c) an index of the documents referred to in the appeal; and
- (d) self-addressed duly stamped envelope for intimation of defects in case the memorandum of appeal is sent by registered post.

6. Procedure for presentation, and other matters relating to complaint

(1) Every complaint made under sub-section (1) of section 18 containing following particulars shall be presented by the complainant in person or by his authorized representative to the Registrar to receive the complaint or sent by registered post, with acknowledgement due, addressed to the Registrar :-

- (a) the name and address of the complainant;

- (b) the name and address of the officer or officers against whom complaint is made;
 - (c) the facts relating to complaint and when and where it arose;
 - (d) document, if any, as are necessary to prove the allegation made in the complaint petition;
- and
- (e) the relief sought for.

(2) On presentation of every complaint the same shall be registered in the register separately maintained for the purpose and shall be assigned consecutive serial numbers of the register during every calendar year.

(3) After the complaint is being duly registered, the Registrar shall immediately place the matter before the Commission for orders.

(4) After the Commission is *prima facie* satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to enquire into the matters, it may admit the complaint and direct for initiation of an enquiry in respect of such complaint:

Provided that the Commission shall not reject the complaint unless a reasonable opportunity of being heard is given to the complainant.

7. Procedure in deciding appeal or complaint

- (1) In deciding the appeal or complaint, as the case may be, the Commission may -
- (a) take oral or written evidence on oath or affidavit from concerned or interested person;
 - (b) peruse or inspect documents, public records or copies thereof;
 - (c) inquire through authorised officer further details of facts;
 - (d) hear State Public Information Officer who decided the first appeal, or such person against whom the complaint is made, as the case may be;
 - (e) hear third party; and
 - (f) receive evidence on affidavits from State Public information Officer, State Assistant Public Information Officer, such Senior Officer who decided the first appeal, such person against whom the complaint lies or the third party.
- (2) The officer appointed under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) (hereinafter referred to as authorised officer) shall be deemed to be a Commission within the meaning of Order XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and subject to such directions and instructions as may be imposed by the Commission in the order of appointment shall have all such powers, as are exercisable by a Commission appointed under the said Code of Civil Procedure, for the purpose of inquiry.
- (3) The order of appointment of authorised officer shall be issued in Form A and shall contain the nature and subject of inquiry as may be specified therein.
- (4) The authorised officer shall complete the inquiry as expeditiously as possible and submit his report to the Commission within such period as specified in the order of the Commission appointing the authorised officer:

Provided that the Commission shall having regard to the provisions contained in subsection (6) of Section 19 specify the period for submission of such report by the authorised officer.

8. Service of notice by Commission

Notice to be issued by the Commission may be served in any of the following modes, namely:-

- (a) service by the party itself;
- (b) by hand delivery (dasti) through Process Server; or person or otherwise through concerned Tahasildar;
- (c) by registered post with acknowledgement due;
- (d) by Speed Post;
- (e) by such courier services as are approved by the Commission; or
- (f) through Head of Office or Department.

9. Personal presence of the appellant or complainant

(1) The appellant or the complainant, as the case may be, shall in every case be informed of the date of hearing in Form B at least seven clear days before that date.

(2) The appellant or the complainant, as the case may be, may at his discretion at the time of hearing of the appeal or complaint by the Commission be present in person or through his duly authorised representative or may opt not to be present.

(3) Where the Commission is satisfied that the circumstances exist due to which the appellant or complainant is being prevented from attending the hearing of the Commission, then the Commission may afford the appellant or the complainant as the case may be, another opportunity of being heard before a final decision is taken or take any other action as it may deem fit.

(4) The appellant or the complainant, as the case may be, may seek the assistance of any person in the process of appeal or complaint while presenting his points and the person representing him may not be a legal practitioner.

(5) The State Chief Information Commissioner may decide which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by him, or by the State Information Commissioner alone or by both jointly.

10. Decision of the Commission

The Commission shall pronounce its decision in open proceedings and the certified copy of such decision or any order shall be authenticated by Registrar.

11. Communication of the decision

Every decision or order of the Commission, as the case may be, on an appeal or complaint shall be communicated to the appellant or to the complainant and to the State Public Information Officer and such Senior Officer to whom the decision or order relates, either through person concerned or by registered post free of cost or through electronic mail.

ODISHA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Odisha Human Rights Commission is situated at Toshali Bhawan (2nd Floor), Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar. It inquires into complaints of violations of human rights. Its focus is to strengthen the extension of human rights to all sections of society, in particular, the vulnerable groups.

In terms of Section 2 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (hereafter referred to as Act), “human rights” means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed under the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants enforced by courts in India.

Under the Act the Commission perform the following functions.

- (a) Inquire, on its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complain of-
 - (i) Violation of human rights or abetment thereof; or
 - (ii) Negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant;
- (b) Intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human right pending before a court with the approval of such court;
- (c) Visit, under intimation to the State Government, any jail or any other institution of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection for the study of the living condition of the inmates and make recommendation thereon to Government.
- (d) Review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation.
- (e) Review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (f) Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;
- (g) Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;
- (h) Encourage the efforts of non-Governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights;
- (i) Such function as it may consider necessary for the protection of human rights.

Complaints can be filed in the Odisha Human Rights Commission on the following issues.

Children :

- (a) Child Labour (b) Child Marriage (c) Child Prostitution (d) Exploitation of Children (e) Human Sacrifice (f) Immoral Traffic in Children (g) Cruelty to Children (h) Neglect of Children

Health :

- (a) Exploitation of the mentally retarded (b) Public Health hazards (c) malfunctioning of medical institutions/Medical professionals.

Jail

- (a) Custodial death (b) Custodial rape (c) Exploitation of child prisoners (d) Denial of required medical facilities to prisoners (e) Deprivation of legal aid (f) Harassment of prisoners (g) irregularities in jail (h) Non supply of prescribed diet to prisoners (i) Unlawful solitary confinement

Criminal Gangs:

- (a) Harassment by Gangs (b) Mischief or harassment by anti-social elements

Labour

- (a) Bonded Labour (b) Exploitation of Labour (c) Forced Labour (d) Hazardous employment (e) Slavery (f) Traffic in human labour.

Minorities/SC/ST :

- (a) Discrimination against minorities (b) Discrimination against SC/ST

Physically handicapped :

- (a) Exploitation of Physically handicapped (b) Cruelty to Physically handicapped (c) Discrimination against physically Handicapped (d) Neglect of physically handicapped

Police/paramilitary forces :

- (a) Arbitrary use of power (b) Abduction/kidnapping (c) Abuse of power (d) Attempted murder (e) Custodial death (f) Custodial rape (g) Custodial torture (h) Custodial violence (i) Death in firing (j) Death in encounter (k) Failure in taking lawful action (l) False implications (m) Illegal arrest (n) Outraging of modesty in custody (o) Police motivated incidents (p) Rape (q) Unlawful detention @ Victimization.

Pollution :

- (a) Ecological disturbances (b) Pollution affecting surroundings (c) Environmental pollution (d) Misuse of scientific and technological developments

Religion community :

- (a) Communal violence (b) Ethnic conflict (c) Group clashes (d) racial discrimination (e) Disparities in employment opportunities (f) Non payment of pension/compensation (g) Loss of livelihood support (h) Atrocity based on superstitious belief.

Women:

- (a) Abduction, rape and murder (b) Discrimination against women (c) Dowry death or attempt (d) Dowry demand (e) Exploitation of women (f) Gang rape (g) Indignity of women (h) Immoral trafficking of women (i) Rape (j) Sexual harassment

Miscellaneous :

- (a) Disappearance (b) Unlawful actions of public servants (c) Unlawful eviction (d) Residual matters.

No fee shall be required for filing the complaint. Every complaint shall state the full facts relating to the matter complained against specifying the date of occurrence of the incidence and the nature of relief sought for.

1. Every complaint shall be submitted under the signature of the aggrieved person or of a person submitting the complaint on behalf of the aggrieved person provided that when a complaint is made through any means which does not permit the complaint to be signed, a signed copy of the complaint shall be simultaneously dispatched to the Commission by post.

2. The complaint shall state the name and full address of the aggrieved person or each aggrieved person and if the complaint is made by any person other than the aggrieved person, the name and full address of the person making the complaint and of the aggrieved person or persons.

3. The complaint shall record a certificate to the effect that the subject matter of the complaint or the grievances is not subjudice before any Court or Tribunal or is not pending before a Commission including the National Human Rights Commission and is not covered by a judicial verdict or decision of any Commission.

4. The Commission may, if necessary, call for further information and may direct affidavits to be filed in respect of any matters arising out of or connected with the allegation.

While inquiring into complaints under the Act, the Commission shall have all the powers of a civil trying a suit under the code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in particular the following matters.

- (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath
- (b) Discovery and production of any documents;
- (c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court office;
- (e) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or document;
- (f) Any other matter which may be prescribed.

Every complaint shall state the full relating to the matter complained against, specifying the date of occurrence of the incident and the nature of relief sought for

1. Every complaint shall be submitted under the signature of the aggrieved person or of a person submitting the complaint on behalf of the aggrieved person provided that when a complaint is made through any means which does not permit the complaint to be signed, a signed copy of the complaint shall be simultaneously dispatched to the Commission by post.

2. The complaint shall state the name and full address of the aggrieved person or each aggrieved person or persons and if the complaint made by any person other than the aggrieved person, the name and full address of the person making the complaint and of the aggrieved person or persons.

3. The complaint shall record a certificate to the effect that the subject matter or the complaint or the grievance is not subjudice before any Court or Tribunal or is not pending before a Commission including the National Human Rights Commission and is not covered by a judicial verdict or decision of any Commission.

4. The Commission may, if necessary, call for further information and may direct affidavits to be filed in respect of any matters arising out of or connected with the allegation.

The complaint shall be made to the Commission in writing ordinarily in English, Hindi or Odia. The Commission may, however, entertain complaints in any other language included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution if the complainant or the aggrieved person does not know English, Hindi or Odia.

What kind of complaints not entertainable by the Commission?

Complaints of the following nature shall not be entertained by the Commission and shall be dismissed in limine.

- (a) Complaints which are illegible, anonymous or pseudonymous.

- (b) Complaints which are vague, trivial or frivolous.
- (c) Complaints which do not prima-facie disclose specific violation of Human Right.
- (d) Complaints which are pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force.
- (e) Complaints which involve any matter after expiry of one year from the date on which the Act constituting violation of Human Rights is alleged to have been committed.
- (f) Complaints relating to civil disputes such as property rights, contractual obligation and the like.
- (g) Complaints relating to deficiency in service covered by the provisions of Consumers Protection Act, 1986.
- (h) Complaints relating to service matters or labour or industrial disputes or to claim and grievances arising out of conditions of service or service rules or labour laws and the like.
- (i) Complaints relating to any matter which is subjudice before a Court or Tribunal is covered by a judicial verdict.
- (j) Complaints relating to matters being enquired into by the National Human Rights Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force and matters covered by decision of the National Human Rights Commission or any such Commission.
- (k) Complaints address to any other authority, copy of which is received in the Commission.
- (l) Complaints relating to events or incidents which did not occur within the geographical limits of the State of Orissa.
- (m) Complaints relating to matters outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground.

The Commission while inquiring into complaints of violations of human rights may call for information or report from the State Government or any organization subordinate thereto, within such time as may be specified by it; provided if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own; on the other hand, if, on receipt of information the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and complaint and inform the complainant accordingly.

Inquiring into complaints is one of the major activities of the Commission. In several instances individual complaints have led the Commission to the generic issues involved in violation of rights and enabled it to move the concerned authorities for systemic improvements. Moreover, the Commission actively seeks out issues in human rights which are of significance suo-motu, when brought to its notice by the media, concerned citizens, and expert advisers. Its focus is to strengthen the extension of human rights to all sections of society, in particular, the vulnerable groups.

Sources : Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) published by Odisha Human Rights Commission, Bhubaneswar.



POLICY & PROGRAMME



ବିଜୁ କେବିକେ ଯୋଜନା



STATE AGRICULTURE POLICY - 2013

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Odisha declared a State Agriculture Policy in 1996. After more than a decade, in 2008, the State Agriculture Policy was revised and its scope widened to cover many other aspects of the State's agriculture. The State Agriculture Policy 2008 served Odisha well, and stimulated the growth of private lift irrigation and agro industries. More than 1,00,000 lift irrigation points were established and the State saw the growth of many new agro based industries. Farm mechanization reached new heights; the number of tractors sold to the farmers increased from less than 200 tractors in 1999 – 2000 to more than 5000 in 2011-12. Odisha became the largest consumer of power tillers. A sustained and vigorous growth was maintained in agriculture.

The State Agricultural Policy - 2013 is another step in the same direction. It will further the renaissance of the agriculture seen in the last decade and it aims to inspire a fresh generation of farmers who will look forward to face the challenges of the new century with confidence.

Odisha is an Agrarian State. Almost 70 per cent population of the State is dependent on agriculture. The agriculture sector contributes only about 16 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), with more than 70% population dependence resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Consequently, there is a large disparity between the per capita income in the farm sector and the non-farm sector. Therefore, it is essential to deal with those issues which impact the income level of farmers.

Considering the high growth of GDP in the recent past, a major reorientation in the policy is necessary to make this growth more inclusive. The decline in agriculture growth coupled with declining profitability in the agriculture sector, in the face of rapid growth of non-farm sector, is one of the major concerns. The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 has envisaged focusing more on the economic wellbeing of the farmers, rather than just on production.

More public investment in agriculture is the present requirement as private investment in agriculture would take time because of the slow evolution of appropriate policies. Investment can spur up the productivity and capital formation which is so very crucial to the agriculture sector. Considering that nearly 70 per cent of India still lives in villages, agricultural growth will continue to be the engine of broad-based economic growth and development as well as of natural resources conservation, leave alone food security and poverty alleviation. Accelerated investment is needed to facilitate agricultural development. This would lead agriculture sector on a better path and resurrecting its importance across the sectors will go a long way in making farming a respectable profession.

There have been many significant changes in the recent times in the realm of agriculture development, more so in the post-WTO regime. Therefore, it is essential to take note of the changing situation and bring out a policy to meet the present challenges in the sector.

A wholesome policy framework for the benefit of the farmers of the State is in place since 2008 with a focus more on the economic well-being of the farmers, rather than just on production and growth. It has helped the State to achieve a consistent growth in agriculture during the Eleventh Plan. The new State Agriculture Policy will serve the State following the same broad contours laid down in the State Agriculture Policy – 2008.

AGRICULTURE IN ODISHA

The State has about 64.09 lakh hectares of cultivable area out of total geographical area of 155.711 lakh hectares, accounting for 41.16 percent. Total cultivated area is about 61.50 lakh hectares. About 40.17 lakh hectares of cultivable area has acidic soil and approx. 4.00 lakh hectares of area suffers from salinity. That apart, nearly 3.00 lakh hectares of cultivable area suffers from water logging. Agriculture sector contributes about 16% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). About 65% of the workforce depends on agriculture for employment / livelihood.

The average size of land holding in the State is 1.25 ha. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 83% of the farming community. The State is divided into 10 Agro-climatic zones on the basis of soil structure, humidity, elevation, topography, vegetation, rainfall and other agro-climatic factors. The average rainfall in the State is 1452 mm, of which about 80% is confined to monsoon months (June-September). The total irrigation potential created is 30.89 lakh hectares in Kharif and 15.01 lakh hectares in Rabi.

Rice is the main crop of the State. The total rice production in the State during 2012-13 is estimated to be 94.29 lakh tons. This is the highest ever achieved in the State. The previous high was in 2007-08, at 76.55 lakh tons. Agriculture in Odisha is characterized by low productivity on account of various factors. These factors include problematic soil (acidic, saline & waterlogged), lack of assured irrigation, low seed replacement rate, low level of fertilizer consumption (63 kg/ha. against national average of 140 kg/ha.), low level of mechanization etc. Huge gaps in yield potential and the technology transfer provide an excellent opportunity to the State to increase productivity and production substantially.

Horticulture is becoming popular in the hilly districts. Odisha has immense potential in horticulture, particularly in vegetable cultivation and micro irrigation. Onion is the most important horticulture crop, followed by vegetable. Commercial

floriculture is also increasing; the recently established flower growers' market in Ganjam is the precursor of the growth of this rising sector. Commercial dairy farming is also growing in importance. Fresh and salt water fisheries, especially prawn cultivation, play a vital role in the economy. Odisha's agriculture exports mainly derive from prawn farming.

Odisha's productivity norms are comparatively low, due to a dearth of irrigation and inputs, insufficient investments by the farmers, outdated agronomic practices and want of marketing facilities. It will be the endeavor of the State Agriculture Policy to create an enabling environment in all these spheres.

OBJECTIVES

Agriculture in Odisha still depends on the small and marginal farmers. It continues to be characterized by low productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation and low investment, inadequate irrigation facilities, low water use efficiency, uneconomic size of holding, etc. The agricultural development plan in today's context has to be holistic, well-defined and focused towards overall well-being of the farming community. With this backdrop, the Agriculture Policy is designed to be futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development. The main objectives of this Policy are as follows:

- To bring in a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture;
- To promote sustainable agricultural development;
- To enhance productivity of important crops by enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, INM, IPM, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer;
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands;
- To focus on horticultural crops including dry-land horticulture;
- To focus on poultry, dairy and fisheries to augment the income of the farmers;
- To encourage modern farming system approach;

- To encourage organic farming;
- To enhance water use efficiency through peoples' participation;
- To facilitate increased long term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, public sector and private & public partnership (PPP), particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro processing and value addition, etc;
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming;
- To increase access to credit for small and marginal farmers;
- To facilitate appropriate market linkages for agricultural produce with respect to which the State has competitive advantages;
- To improve the marketing facilities and access to market information;
- To implement integrated watershed development programs in watershed areas for Natural Resource Management (NRM), increased crop production as well as on-farm and non-farm income;
- To create appropriate institutions / facilities to undertake regulatory, enforcement and quality assurance activities matching to the emergent needs.
- To redefine the roles and responsibilities of the agricultural extension machinery by suitably restructuring the field extension set up.

INPUT MANAGEMENT

(i) Seeds

Seed is one of the most important inputs that play a key role in boosting agricultural productivity. Keeping other inputs of production constant, the quality seeds alone can increase the production to the extent of nearly 20%.

According to many agricultural scientists, one of the main reasons for the low productivity of many food crops in Odisha is the poor Seed Replacement Rate (SRR). The SRR refers to the percentage of area of crop in which quality seeds are used in a given crop season. The SRR as per Govt. of India stipulation is as follows.

1. In self pollinated crops - 33%
2. In cross pollinated crops - 50%
3. In hybrids – 100%

The SRR in paddy, the most important crop of Odisha is of 22%. In order to achieve SRR at the stipulated rate,

- Steps will be taken to produce 12.00 lakh quintals of certified seeds in the State, emphasis on seed village schemes will be given.
- Private seed entrepreneur will be promoted and suitably encouraged to increase production of seeds to the desired extent.
- Private players will also be given the responsibility to take up seed production including hybrid seeds in the State as per suitability of the varieties.
- The Odisha State Seed Corporation (OSSC) will be suitably strengthened and restructured to play a vital row.
- Seed processing plants along with storage go-downs will be established in every district, 5 existing seed processing plants will be developed into de-humidified chambers for storage of groundnut seeds.

- The Odisha State Seeds and Organic Products Certification Agency (OSSOPCA) will be strengthened with manpower and infrastructure. More offices at district level will be established so that there will be at least one office in each district.
- Besides the three existing State Seed Testing Laboratories in the State, the new district offices of OSSOPCA will also have SSTL.
- Farmers taking up hybrid seed production with the help of seed companies and other private players will be encouraged.
- Hybrids will be promoted in different crops at appropriate Agro Ecological Situations (AES) through private seed companies and through State sector.
- In order to facilitate easy availability of seeds to the farmers, seed sale centres will be opened in each Gram Panchayat through a network of private seed dealers.
- Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) will take up seed distribution alongwith the distribution of other inputs.
- Sale of seeds through departmental sale centre will be discontinued.
- Private seed growers will be encouraged / promoted to produce and sell certified seeds in Odisha. To ensure a level playing field between the OSSC and the private seed growers, the seed subsidy will be directly transferred to the farmers.
- Subsidy on Seeds will be opened to both public and private sector agencies for the seeds produced and consumed within Odisha.
- There are more than 2000 indigenous varieties/races of paddy in the State.
- A gene bank is being established at the State Seed Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar, to protect these varieties. Farmers will be supported to get these varieties registered under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmeres' Rights Act 2001. Sincere attempt will be made to maintain germplasm of these indigenous varieties and to establish geographical indicators for improvement of these varieties supported by a branding exercise, especially for certain special indigenous aromatic rice varieties.
- The linkage between the Research Institutions producing the Breeder seeds with the Department will be strengthened for introduction of better varieties.
- Scientifically bred, drought / submergence / salinity tolerant and pest resistant high yielding and environmentally safe varieties will be promoted.
- Only after assessing the risks and benefits associated with Genetically Modified (GM) crops as per existing rules and procedures, such crop varieties would be promoted.

(ii) Irrigation

Irrigation plays a significant role in increasing the yield from the land. Non-availability of timely and adequate water for irrigation is now becoming a serious constraint in achieving higher productivity and stability of farming. Therefore, assured irrigation is the need of the hour. Though, the total rainfall in our State is satisfactory, its distribution over time and space is highly uneven. So, rain water harvesting and improving the efficiency of water use are important. It has been assessed that even 10% increase in the present level of water use efficiency in irrigation projects may help to provide life saving irrigation to crops in large areas. The concept of maximizing yield and income per unit of water would be used in all crop production programs. Water Users' Associations are being encouraged to maximize the benefit from the available water.

- There are a number of irrigation projects at various stages of completion in the State. Adequate resources would be provided for speedy completion of the ongoing projects.
- Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) will be promoted among the farming community through the Pani Panchayat system. Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Associations) will be adequately

strengthened. Steps will be taken for capacity building of Pani Panchayats which will bring about awareness on their rights, roles and responsibilities in efficient utilization and monitoring of water allotted to them.

- Rotational Water Supply System will be adopted for more efficient use of water.
- The spread of the benefit of major and medium irrigation projects being confined only to a few districts of the State, it is necessary to take greater interest for developing rain water harvesting structure, ground water recharge, traditional water bodies, farm ponds, etc as well as exploitation of ground water in all feasible locations.
- Assured irrigation will be provided to at least 35% of cultivable land in each block. This will be achieved by a suitable combination of flow irrigation and lift irrigation duly supported by micro irrigation.
- Irrigation tanks will be renovated / dug in every village having such potential.
- Individual tube wells and bore wells will be promoted under the Jananidhi program with maximum subsidy upto 75% of the project cost.
- Community Lift Irrigation projects with subsidy upto 80% of the project cost in the non-TSP areas and non-KBK districts and upto 90% of the project cost in the TSP areas and KBK districts will be continued under Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY).
- For large-scale community lift irrigation projects 90% subsidy is available if they are executed by OLIC/ OAIC.
- Subsidy will be provided for community-based mega lift irrigation projects covering not less than 40 hectares irrigated area, if the community forms a registered society that will execute the project and also run the project later. The subsidy will be to the extent of 90% excluding the cost of land.
- Micro irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation) helps farmers in saving water, increasing yields, supporting new technological packages and increasing employment in rural areas. Therefore, micro irrigation will be promoted in a big way in the State by providing subsidies for drip and sprinkler irrigation maximum up to 90% of the cost. Micro irrigation campaign will go a long way in creating efficient water use in the State. A center of excellence on Micro-irrigation will be set up in the State.
- Drawing of electric line for electrification of dug well / private L.I. points will be subsidized under Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY).
- Subsidy will be provided to the extent of 75% limited to 50,000 per deep borewell for the purposes of electrification.
- The cost of electrification of a cluster of Shallow tubewells, not less than 10 per cluster, will be borne by the Government, subject to a limit of 4,00,000 per cluster.
- Supply of irrigation water through underground conduits in place of over ground canals will be encouraged to minimize transmission loss.
- Farm ponds will be executed free of cost in the field of BPL farmers in the State under MGNREGA and State plan.
- About 3 lakh hectares of cultivable area in Odisha remains waterlogged due to poor drainage. Integrated development of these areas will be attempted through appropriate engineering and land / crop management interventions.

(iii) Fertilizers

To increase agricultural production, it is necessary that chemical fertilizers as well as organic manure are used adequately and in a balanced manner. Presently, fertilizer consumption in the State is 63 kg/ha only as compared to the national average of more than 140 kg/ha. Hence, there is a lot of scope

for increasing fertilizer consumption in the State. While suitable measures will be taken to increase fertilizer consumption in the State, emphasis would be laid on 'balanced fertilization'.

Balanced fertilization is defined as an accurate fertilizer application equal to the plant need considering the soil nutrient content. To achieve balanced nutrition for sustainable crop production, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) is very important.

The goal of INM is to integrate the use of all natural and man-made sources of plant nutrients required for high agricultural productivity besides ensuring the sound health of soil. State will endeavour to promote INM practices in a big way through suitable programs and incentives. Prolonged and over usage of chemical fertilizers on soil results in soil health deterioration, human health hazards and pollution of the environment. Hence, it is necessary to switch over to an alternate source of nutrient supply to the crops which is ecologically protective of farming. The State will promote use of bio-fertilizers in a big way through suitable incentives and effective extension.

The State will take steps place the necessary infrastructure to enable direct transfer of fertilizer subsidy to the farmers. The State will also take steps, using IT, to monitor the sale of fertilizers to ensure that it is not diverted for illegal purposes. Farmers will be able to learn about the stock position of the dealers in a transparent way.

(iv) Plant Protection

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) concept will be promoted.
- State level experts will recommend pesticides and bio pesticides for subsidized sale under different schemes.
- Seed Treatment will be promoted in a big way. ATMA like agencies and other schemes like RKVY will take up such programs.
- Pest surveillance will be streamlined.
- Pest monitoring devises will be promoted.

(v) Farm Mechanization

Farm Mechanization brings a significant improvement in agricultural productivity in a number of ways. The timeliness of various agricultural operations is crucial in obtaining optimal yield, which is possible only through mechanization. Secondly, the quality and precision of the operations are equally significant for realizing higher yield. The various operations such as land leveling, irrigation, sowing and planting, use of fertilizer, plant protection, harvesting and threshing need a high degree of precision to increase the efficiency of the inputs as well as to reduce the losses. Farm Mechanization also goes a long way in reducing the drudgery of agricultural operations. With mechanization, there are good chances to reduce the cost of production resulting in higher margin of profit.

In our State, level of mechanization is very low. Farm Mechanization will be promoted in a large scale, by ensuring easy availability of appropriate farm machineries at substantially subsidized rates. Pattern of assistance on farm machineries, implements and equipments is given in (Annexure-I).

- Farm machinery suitable for different types of soil and operation for important crops will be developed.
- A State level Training and Testing Centre of Farm Machineries approved by the Govt. of India and registered under NCVT is being established, which will supplement the workings of the Odisha Farm Machinery Research and Development Centre (OFMRDC).
- Technical know-how will be provided to the farmers about appropriate farm machineries suitable for their situation.
- Training relating to farm machineries and equipment shall be imparted to the farmers, mechanics and artisans.
- Women-friendly farm equipments will be promoted.

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and use of bio-control agents will be encouraged in order to minimize the indiscriminate and injudicious use of chemical pesticides. Subsidy will be provided for plant protection equipments.
- Agro Service Centers will be promoted in all the Blocks / fully irrigated GPs to provide door-step services for farm mechanization.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Training on agronomic practices, farm machinery, post harvest management, food processing, etc. will be imparted to the farmers and the youths under Odisha State Employment Mission Society and National Rural Livelihood Mission. The private sector will be encouraged to establish training units at the district level and at the block level. These training units, called Agricultural Technology Parks/ Green Technology Parks will be established in every district.

A Centre at the district level should have minimum of 10 acres of land, accommodation for 150 persons (dormitories), five classrooms and one or two laboratories. They will be eligible for 80% Capital Investment Subsidy (C.I.S.) subject to a ceiling of 50.00 lakhs. Similarly, the block level Green Technology Park should have at least 5 acres of land, accommodation for 50 students and two classrooms. They will be eligible for 80% C.I.S. subject to a ceiling of 25.00 lakhs.

It will be the responsibility of private investor to provide adequate trainees / staff in these Technology Parks. The Agriculture Department and other Departments in the allied sector will sponsor candidates for training at these Technology Parks at the approved norms of OSEMS/ NRLM. Private enterprises, KVKs and various industries (through their CSR activities) may be involved in large scale for this initiative.

These training centers will impart trainings on farm mechanization, agronomic practices, plant protection, post harvest technologies, post harvest practices, food processing and agricultural marketing. Training courses will be of short and medium duration and designed with a practical orientation to produce self employed entrepreneurs rather than trainees who have to depend on public and private employment.

HORTICULTURE

Odisha is bestowed with varieties of agro-climatic conditions favourable for the development of horticultural crops. Horticulture provides an excellent opportunity to raise the income of farmers in rainfed areas and dry tracks. Since income derived from horticulture per hectare of land is generally higher than in cereals and pulses, the State will utilise the field potential for expanding the area under horticulture. The area under horticulture can be at least doubled with appropriate promotional policies and cropping patterns. Dry land horticulture will be promoted as a supplementary source of income to the farms particularly in the TSP areas / rainfed areas of the State.

- Most of the horticulture crops being perishable, facilitates for storage, processing and marketing need to be organized carefully for ensuring remunerative returns for the farmers. This will require that such crops are grown on a sufficient scale instead of scattered cultivation by individual farmers. A cluster approach will therefore be adopted. This will make it possible to have adequate storage, processing and marketing arrangements made on a viable scale.
- Horticulture crops are also ideally suited for contract farming. The Government will actively encourage private entrepreneurs and food processing companies to enter into marketing contracts with farmers growing horticulture crops.
- Absence of cold storage facility with sufficient capacity has constrained the development of Horticulture sector in the State. The State Government will promote cold storage facilities by providing subsidy and other incentives.
- Electricity tariff for Cold storages will be at special rates (Agro industrial consumers) instead of Industrial / Commercial rates.

- The production of quality planting materials and seeds on a sufficient scale is a major pre-condition to the promotion of horticulture crops in the State. In order to increase production of quality planting material at least one Model (big) Nursery will be set up in each district and one Small Nursery will be set up in each block. The horticulture farms of the State Government can be made available to private entrepreneurs on payment of suitable rent/fees for setting up mega production centres which can produce planting materials in large number by using modern method of technology and bio-technology. Such mega production centres can also be set up in PPP mode. These centres can also take up training of farmers in the cultivation and post harvest management of horticulture crops.
- The State will promote venture by private farms for setting up cold storages and processing facilities on a large scale in every district by providing subsidy up to 60% of the capital investment excluding the cost of land.
- In urban areas, home gardens and nurseries would be encouraged. That apart, avenue plantations and greening the landscapes would be part of the developmental agenda of the urban local bodies.
- The unit cost of components of various schemes will attract the established Govt. of India benefits and revisions made thereof from time to time will also be applicable.

Floriculture

Odisha's soil and climatic conditions are suitable for successful cultivation of flowers like rose, tuberose, marigold and gladiolus. Demand for flowers is also growing rapidly in the State. Though floriculture in the State is in infant stage, an increasing trend in cultivation of flowers is marked. Though there is a huge potential of floriculture in the State, farmers are reluctant to take up floriculture, mainly due to marketing problems. Information about prices and floriculture technology is also not readily available to small producers.

Growers' Co-operatives will be encouraged and wholesale markets exclusively for flowers will be developed. Contract farming of flowers will be encouraged with suitable forward linkage. Suitable financial incentive will be provided not only for cultivation of flowers but also for post harvest management including marketing.

Cashew nut

One of the most important commercial crops grown in the State is cashewnut. Odisha is the third largest producer of cashew-nut after Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Presently, the area under cashew-nut is 1,50,000 ha, with production of approx. 90,000 M.T. Though the average productivity in the State is higher than the national average, there is ample scope to substantially increase the productivity. Plantations over 40% (Approx.) of the area are old, senile and uneconomic and varieties are also traditional. A special program will be launched for replacement of the old, senile and uneconomical plantations with clones of High Yielding variety in a time bound manner. Cashew processing in the State will be given priority.

Coconut

Odisha is the 5th largest producer of coconut after four southern States. However, the productivity in the State is much below the national average. Main reason of low productivity is existence of large number of old and senile plants in the State. A definite, time-bound program will be taken up for replacement of old & senile plants with new high yielding variety plants. That apart area expansion will be attempted in locations more conducive for raising coconut crop and while doing so, more remunerative hybrid varieties will be introduced in a systematic manner.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Watershed Development is one of the priority areas for the State. Odisha has been one of the pioneers in demonstrating successful watershed development program. The focus of this development program is to conserve soil and moisture as well as to put lands to the best use according to their capabilities

to improve the overall productivity of the catchment in a holistic manner. The process of watershed development involves co-ordinated multi-disciplinary activities of and expertise from several Departments. In order to achieve better co-ordination in planning, implementation and supervision in watershed program, State Government have set up a separate mission called Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM).

Under the DFID – assisted Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP), “Watershed-plus” approach has been successfully adopted wherein, in addition to area development, livelihood component has also been implemented. Livelihood component of the ‘Watershed-plus’ approach will be extended to all watershed projects in the State under the scheme “Jeebika”. Community based organizations such as Self- Help Groups (SHG), User Groups (UG) and Common Interest Groups (CIG) evolved under Watershed Development Program will be suitably strengthened. Watershed Associations will be entrusted with suitable responsibilities such as distribution of seeds and other inputs in the project area.

Farm ponds will be dug in the farms of individual farmers through the Watershed Associations. The small and marginal farmers will avail the facility free of cost while the other farmers will have to contribute 50% of the cost of such pond to the Watershed Association.

RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Odisha has vast areas under rainfed agriculture and therefore, rainfed farming technology will be the fulcrum of the future development in the agricultural sector. These regions are also the backward regions where poverty is more pronounced. It is, therefore, imperative to initiate a program of inclusive development for rainfed agriculture in the State. Location specific recommendations for soil and moisture conservation and crop practice for dry lands are available, but these are not fully adopted by the farmers due to various constraints.

There is need for more vigorous efforts for development of dry lands on a watershed basis with wider adoption of the recommended practices to enhance crop yields.

Crops and varieties which are suitable for these regions will be identified and specific research efforts will be made to direct research towards short duration and drought tolerant varieties. More thrust would be given for rain water harvesting and watershed development.

Paddy is grown in about 8 lakh hectares of highland in the State which is not remunerative as well as subject to the vagaries of nature. Farmers would be persuaded to raise light duty crops like oilseeds, pulses and horticultural plantation crops on such lands. Suitable incentives shall be provided for crop substitution.

ORGANIC FARMING

The chemical approach to productivity augmentation followed since mid-sixties has depleted the natural resource base for sustainable agricultural growth. Unless the disturbed natural resource base equilibrium is restored, sustainable agricultural growth with competitive edge will not be possible. Restoration of soil health and fertility through appropriate organic package would be crucial. Specifically, the following policy steps will be implemented:

- The State will frame a dedicated policy for Organic Farming.
- Suitable incentive for Organic Farming will be provided to farmers harvesting organically certified crops. To encourage organic farming, Government will bear the cost of certification. Each farmer can get certified up to 4 hectares of land under organic cultivation free of cost.
- A drive will be launched for augmenting production and use of non-chemical fertilizer suited to different farming situations. This would need appropriate thrust on research and extension programs.
- Organic Farming will be included in the syllabus as a subject at school level. It will also be introduced as a compulsory subject at degree level as well as Post Graduate level in the State Agricultural University.

- Organic Farming Systems will be identified for each agro-climatic region, scientifically analyzed and recommended through a special publication entitled Organic Package of Practices.
- Organic Seed Banks will be opened.
- Organic Farmers Association will be promoted in order to facilitate certification of the products.
- Blocks by default organic and areas in other blocks suitable for organic farming will be identified and organic farming can be promoted.
- Steps will be taken to promote green manure, composting, vermi compost, more of bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides and NPOP approved products for organic farming.
- SRI (for paddy) and SSI (for sugarcane) will be promoted organically through NGOs and farmers organisations.

INTEGRATED FARMING

Traditionally, Indian farmers adopted Integrated Farming System approach for their livelihood. With industrialization, farmers were forced to become commodity farmers. Though, agro-climatic conditions are primarily responsible for the existence of particular crops and cropping pattern, industrialization, commercialization and mechanization have also played a major role in farmers' decision making for growing particular crop or adopting a particular farming system. Dairy farmers, poultry farmers, vegetable growers, fruit growers, bee keepers, mushroom farmers etc. became independent entrepreneurs, particularly around cities to explore the market potential to some extent. Farmers' fortune thereafter started fluctuating with the market trends for a single commodity and their dependence for external inputs also increased.

In the commodity oriented market scenario, the focus is usually on a singular production system. Integrated approach, however, has several distinct advantages such as security against complete failure of a system, minimization of dependence for external inputs, optimum utilization of farm resources, efficient use of natural resources etc.

In order to minimize the risk of the farmers, integrated farming or farming system approach will be encouraged in the State. A proper combination of different farm production systems namely, agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, agroforestry, sericulture and pisciculture will be promoted.

AGRO-PROCESSING

Setting up of agro-processing units in the producing areas to reduce wastage, especially of horticulture produce, increase value addition and creation of off-farm employment in rural areas will be encouraged. Collaboration between the producer co-operatives and the corporate sector will be encouraged to promote agro-processing industry. An inter-active coupling between technology, economy, environment and society will be promoted for speedy development of food and agro processing industries and build a substantial base for production of value added agro-products for domestic and export markets with a strong emphasis on food safety and quality.

Odisha Food Processing Policy 2013 provides for rapid establishment of agro-processing units. Steps will be taken to ensure the synergy of two policies in promoting the food processing industries in the state in a big way.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Expansion of the Cooperative Credit Network

The network of the Primary Cooperative Credit Societies in the tribal areas will be expanded, making agricultural credit more accessible for the tribal population and bringing the grass roots level Cooperative Credit Societies nearer to the farmers in the tribal areas taking into account the number of GPs in the existing LAMPS; population of different GPs; the number of agricultural households in the different Blocks / LAMPS and the situation of connectivity.

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to farmers for their agricultural operations in a flexible, hassle-free and cost-effective manner. The farmers use these Cards for the purchase of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and also to draw cash for their production needs. All agricultural families in the State having no access to institutional credit will be brought under the fold of co-operative credit by providing Kisan Credit Cards to eligible farmers in the two years. The Cooperative Societies are being revived in order to make credit available to the farmers at the village level.

Multipurpose Digital Kisan Credit Cards

Digital magnetic all purpose Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) will be provided to each farming family. These KCCs will act as ATM cards thereby dispensing with the necessity of going to the Bank in every season to get a crop loan. These cards will also act as Farmer Identity Cards in the Paddy Procurement Centres (PPC). All the PPCs will have a POS machine in which these KCCs can be swapped to establish the identity of the farmer. In due course these KCCs will be used to identify the farmers in Direct Transfer of Fertilizer and other subsidies. The cost of the card will be reimbursed to the commercial banks at the same rate as NABARD's reimbursing KCCs of co-operative banks.

Agricultural Credit at Concessional Interest Rates

Government of Odisha has provided agricultural credit to the farmers at a cheaper rate of interest through the Cooperative Banks. The State Government is providing interest subvention support to the banks to enable them to finance crop loans to the farmers of the State at 5% interest rate.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Odisha Agricultural Produce Marketing Act was amended in June 2006 to allow 'Establishment of Private Markets' and 'Contract Farming' by any person or Company or a Cooperative Society. The OAPM Rules, 1958 in conformity with OAPM (Amendment) Act, 2006 have also been amended. The reforms in the legal framework for agricultural marketing will enable private sector investment in agribusiness and permit contract farming activities which will be immensely beneficial for the farmers of the State. Contract farming in Cotton has already started in the districts of Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Ganjam and Gajapati. Contract farming in oilseeds has also started in the districts of Sambalpur, Deogarh, Sundargarh and Nuapada. Steps will be taken to extend it to other crops as well.

- Rural Producers' Organizations will be formed for specific commodities to enable them to have appropriate market linkages through Federations.
- The State Government is establishing two State of the Art Integrated Cotton Markets with Ginning & Bale Pressing Units at Digapahandi in Ganjam district and Paralakhemundi in Gajapati district. Upgradation of other existing Cotton Mandis will also be taken up by the State Government for providing cotton farmers good infrastructural facilities for selling their produce at remunerative prices.
- Maize is the main cash crop of Nawarangpur district and is grown abundantly by the tribal farmers. The State Government is establishing 2 Special Mandis at a cost of 150.00 lakh each for Maize at Umerkote and Raighar in Nawarangpur district for the benefit of tribal farmers.
- It has been decided that for the benefit of farmers, Market Yards will be established under the RMCs within the next three years covering all the 118 Blocks in the State which do not have Market Yards so far.
- Physical linkage of production centres to the markets by rural link roads shall be taken up in a phased manner to ensure that the farmers' produce can reach the markets.
- **Marketing facilities for horticultural produce:** In view of the thrust being given to the development of horticulture, the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers is likely to see a quantum jump in the near future. The high levels of production can be sustained only if there is adequate infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing. The present marketing system is characterized by

a long, fragmented supply chain and high wastages. The system is also deficient in providing a fair share of consumer price to the producer and in ensuring high quality and hygiene of the produce. This calls for an alternative marketing structure that provides multiple choices to farmers for sale of produce. With this in view, the Terminal Markets (TM) have been conceptualized.

- The Terminal Market Complex (TMC) would operate on a Hub and Spoke Format wherein the Terminal Market (the Hub) would be linked to a number of Collection Centres (the spokes).
- Three Terminal Market Complexes will be set up in the State, one each near Cuttack, Sambalpur & Berhampur. These TMCs will be set up over an area of 50-60 acres with investment of '60-70 crores each. These TMCs will be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
- To enable farmers to get proper prices for their surplus paddy sold at the RMC Market Yards, facilities for cleaning and drying, grading, weighing and bagging will be provided at all those Market Yards / Sub-Market Yards/ Temporary Procurement Centres engaged in paddy procurement. The Primary Cooperative Societies (PACS / LAMPS) are being increasingly involved in procurement of paddy from loanee farmers. Sufficient facilities for cleaning and drying, grading, weighing and bagging etc. will be made available in these Market Yards / Sub-Market Yards.
- Production of high value crops will be provided with scope for various subsidies, grants and other concessions including financial support with low interest rates and other attractive opportunity for speeding up commercialization of agriculture through agri-preneurs and agri-business. Government will set up quality controls and testing systems to ensure consistently high quality of the products for domestic markets as well as for export.
- Agri-export Zones (AEZs) would be established in PPP mode for agricultural and horticultural produce having export potential. Consequent upon dismantling of quantitative restrictions on imports as per WTO Agreement on Agriculture, commodity wise strategies and arrangements for protecting the grower from adverse impact of price fluctuations in world markets and for promoting exports will be formulated. In order to protect the interest of farmers, a WTO cell at the State level has been established under the Directorate of Agriculture. This Cell is in contact with the Center for WTO Studies, IIFT, New Delhi, and the XIMB, Bhubaneswar. The WTO Cell will spread awareness among the officers to ensure that the Government schemes are not incongruous with the WTO regime. It will also take up the applications of geographical indicators, protect our IPR and explore new markets for our unique products.
- Products as per the geographical indicators will be promoted and facilities shall be provided with emphasis on networking for quality assurance, packaging and branding in order to increase agricultural exports as per the international standards/norms and facilities for patenting of technologies will be ensured.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanisms will be implemented effectively across the state so as to ensure remunerative prices for the farm produce.
- Effective linkages will be promoted with other rural infrastructure development programmes such as Bharat Nirman, MGNREGA, BRGF, PMGSY, RGGVY, etc.

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

Advocacy for women's rights and gender sensitization is at the very core of developmental approaches today. Communication for social mobilization therefore, should incorporate gender as an equity perspective.

- Women will be important project partners in agricultural development; emphasis will be laid upon capacity-building and empowerment of women to achieve the goals.
- Women friendly farm equipments will be designed, produced and promoted; wherever necessary, the cooperation of the Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture (DRWA) will be sought.
- The creativity, productivity and entrepreneurship of women and their capacity for furthering their skills will be dealt with a special focus through gender-analysis and gender sensitization in all agricultural developmental approaches.

- Capable women SHGs will be given preference, if they come forward to deal in the agri-inputs.
- Adequate steps will be taken to provide agricultural credit to women farmers.
- Young women in the countryside will be provided suitable trainings in post harvest management and food processing, so that they can augment their income.

APPLICATION OF ICT IN AGRICULTURE

Application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) holds great promise for facilitating the development of Agriculture and allied activities in several ways. The use of Internet and other electronic media can be the most cost effective and useful way of disseminating technology and commercial information to promote development of agriculture and allied activities. The Department of Agriculture is already ahead in bringing the advantages of the Internet age to the farmers. At present, permits for buying farm machineries, sinking shallow tubewells, borewells or dugwells, and buying pumpsets under subsidy are issued online on fixed dates every month.

The Department of Agriculture will operate Internet portals to disseminate information on the recommended practices for various crops. A special technical cell shall update the information on the portal on a daily basis giving advice to farmers on specific crops. The farmers would be encouraged to send their queries to the portal for which answers would be furnished through the portal within a day. Such an interactive portal will greatly enhance the relevance of technical advice to individual farmers.

A similar interactive portal will be operated by the Department of Cooperation or an independent agency dedicated to gathering market information for farmers. The information on prices of various commodities in different markets in the State will be posted on the portal on a daily basis. An e-commerce facility will be set up to facilitate online sale and purchase of agricultural produce. This would greatly reduce the transaction costs incurred by farmers in marketing their produce and enable them to secure reasonable prices.

The mobile phone technology has brought the farmers close to the cities and markets. To take full advantage of this revolution, the Department of Agriculture will exploit the potential of short message services (sms) fully; relevant messages regarding the availability of seeds, inputs, agronomic practices, weather and marketing will be sent at appropriate times to the farmers. The websites of the Department will be made compatible with mobile technology.

Small hand-held devices will be used in the Department for data collection, which will increase the efficiency of data transmission and decision making.

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE POLICY

Necessary Rules and Resolutions will be framed, amended or passed, as appropriate, by the Government to implement the State Agriculture Policy within six months. Operational Plans to address the problems of the farmers will be prepared at the district level with involvement of all stake holders including PRIs through participatory and bottom-up planning and such District Agricultural Plans (DAPs) will be integrated into a State Agricultural Plan (SAP). The Department of Agriculture at the state level will coordinate with other allied departments to evolve appropriate mechanisms and guidelines to implement this Policy.

This Policy is intended to help rejuvenating the agriculture sector of Odisha and bringing lasting improvement in the economic condition of the farmers. An integrated implementation of the intentions of the Government would definitely achieve the targeted annual growth rate and ensure food and nutritional security to all the citizens of the State.

ODISHA TOURISM POLICY - 2013

1. INTRODUCTION :

Tourism is a major growth engine for economic development, creation of employment and eradication of poverty. It has a major role to play in promoting faster, sustainable and inclusive economic growth of the State. It has better prospects for promoting pro-poor growth than many other sectors as it involves Hotel, Transport, Shopping, Food, Entertainment, Retail Shops, Hospitality Services, etc. which benefit all categories of people of the society. Across the world, the tourism industry is one of the largest generators of employment. It is estimated that in tourism sector 78 jobs are created for every million rupee investment as compared to 45 in any manufacturing sector. 10.7% of the total work force in the World (approximately 212 million) is contributed today by the tourism industry.

India is fast emerging as an important tourism destination in the World. The 'Incredible India Campaign' has attracted worldwide attention. Odisha, despite a strong cultural and religious heritage, varied natural attractions currently plays a comparatively small role in the World Tourism scene, although it has immense potential for tourism growth.

The development of tourism is generally measured in terms of tourist arrival to the State. In last five years the tourist arrival to the State is showing an increasing trend which is a result of aggressive publicity campaign undertaken by the State Tourism Department

TOURIST VISIT IN ODISHA DURING LAST 5 YEARS

YEAR	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	G.TOTAL
2007-08	62,10,586	43,311	62,53,897
2008-09	64,82,213	42,303	65,24,516
2009-10	71,04,079	47,105	71,51,184
2010-11	77,70,741	53,212	78,23,953
2011-12	82,71,257	60,722	83,31,979
2012-13	92,91,734	65,522	93,57,256

The present policy envisages an aggressive & proactive approach to achieve the growth potential by initiating identified policy measures, strategies, fund support, professional management input & establishing the required synergies through effective coordination, appropriate institutional arrangements, focused attention & improved performance of the sector.

2. VISION:

To develop Odisha as one of the most preferred tourist destinations and to place it prominently on the domestic international tourism map.

3. THE MISSION:

- To promote sustainable tourism as a means of economic & inclusive growth, social equity & integration.
- To promote the image of Odisha abroad.

- c) To give high priority to development and promotion of the prime tourism products, conservation of heritage, natural environment, etc.
- d) Ensuring beneficial outcome to all the stakeholders.

4. THE OBJECTIVES:

- a. To promote Sustainable Tourism with a view to create employment opportunities and to bring about socio-economic benefits to the community.
- b. To preserve, enrich and promote Odisha's unique cultural heritage, natural resources and environment with a view to achieve sustainable development; addressing the regulatory & tourism promotion/development functions in PPP mode at all levels, in an effective & well coordinated manner,
- c. To promote Odisha as one stop destination to experience cultural heritage, ecotourism and rich wilderness so as to boost foreign & domestic tourist arrival in the State.

5. STRATEGY:

- a. To achieve necessary linkages and synergies in the policies and programs of all concerned Departments/Agencies. The State Government shall establish appropriate & effective co-ordination mechanism.
- b. People's participation through Panchayati Raj institutions, local bodies, Co-ops, NGOs shall be encouraged in tourism development to create public awareness and to achieve a wider spread of tourist services. Focused attention for the integrated development of identified tourist centers with public participation shall be emphasized.

6 INTERVENTIONS:

6.1 Inviting new investment:

The Tourism Policy envisages the development of tourism infrastructure through collaboration between the state government and the private sector. The Tourism Policy encourages private investment and provides various incentives for new investments in tourism sector. However, implementation of various provisions covering incentives, concessions etc. will be subject to the issue of detailed guidelines / statutory notifications, wherever necessary, in respect of each item by the concerned department.

6.2 Land bank for tourism:

The state government with the objective of establishment and promotion of tourism shall develop a land and property bank at key tourist locations throughout the state. Various parcels of land suitable for development of Tourism Projects and currently being held by various government agencies will be consolidated and leased / transferred / alienated in favor of Department of Tourism (DoT) for the development of tourism infrastructure. The development of the land & property bank for tourism has two major objectives:

- Optimize the latent potential of land available all across the state and use it for development of tourism infrastructure
- Facilitate investors to get land for tourism projects

6.3. Land Bank:

Department of Tourism (DoT) shall take steps to identify land for development of tourism projects across the state – these land parcels shall be earmarked for tourism development. Such identified land parcels shall be reserved in the form of a land bank ("Land Bank") for development of appropriate categories of tourism projects as identified by DoT. The details of the Land Bank for tourism projects would be made available on the websites of DoT and the concerned district administration.

The role of DoT shall be of a facilitator and would be the first point for receiving applications for development of Tourism Projects on the land identified in the Land Bank. On receipt of applications

from private entrepreneurs, DoT shall facilitate the grounding of the tourism project. The disposal of the land/property shall be in accordance with the decision of the Recommendation Committee.

6.3.1. Identification:

DoT / District Tourism Promotion Council (DTPC) shall prima facie identify lands / sites appropriate for tourism development through site visits, site studies and assessment of tourism development potential in the area. Once a land parcel is identified suitable for tourism development, DoT shall apply to the District Collector / RDC for making available the land and earmarking the land for tourism development. The district administration shall then communicate to DoT and concerned DTPC regarding the land identified and provide all relevant details.

6.3.2. Earmarking:

Once DoT – along with the district administration – has identified land parcel suitable for tourism development, the specific land parcel shall be earmarked for tourism development and included in the Land Bank for appropriate categories of Tourism Projects as identified by DoT. The land included in the Land Bank shall be reserved by the district administration and made available to DoT, when required, for grounding of tourism projects / allotment of land for tourism projects.

6.3.3. Role of Recommendation Committee:

A committee (“Recommendation Committee”) shall be formed for allotment of land parcels from the Land Bank. The Recommendation Committee shall meet at least once in every three months and shall comprise –

- Secretary, Department of Tourism
- Concerned RDC
- Additional Secretary, Department of Revenue & Disaster Management
- Collector of the concerned district
- Director, Department of Tourism; Convener
- DoT shall act as the secretariat for the Recommendation Committee.

6.4 Human Resource Development / Capacity Building:

This policy aims to streamline and strengthen the Human Resource Development activities which include; capacity building programs, sensitization of stake holders in tourism industry and making available trained manpower for hospitality sector. This will involve –

- Setting up of new Hotel Management institutes through private participation.
- Industrial Training Institutes/Polytechnics would be encouraged to introduce
- Tourism related courses for subordinate staff of hotels / resorts / motels / lodges, caterers, guides, cab and tourist coach drivers to enhance skills.
- Institutions running management courses in the state will be encouraged to offer Hospitality and Travel Management related courses. Institutions / NGOs carrying out sensitization programs related to tourism would be encouraged.
- Short term courses relating to capacity building for hospitality industries in rural area with support of State Institute of Rural Development.

6.5 Safety & Security:

Department of Tourism (DoT) envisages ensuring safe tourism through provision of dedicated police personnel at major tourist destinations, life-guards at beaches in coordination with local NGOs and SHGs. It shall be the endeavor of the Government to pre-empt and prevent abuse/ exploitation of women and children in and around tourist destinations. For ensuring the safety and security of tourists visiting the tourism destinations across Odisha, the Tourism Policy provides for the following measures.

DoT shall take steps to employ personnel, preferably ex-servicemen, for provision of security to tourists in specific tourism destinations. DoT shall also provide the selected personnel appropriate training required for providing services to tourists.

DoT shall organize training and sensitization programs for policemen posted at key tourism destinations in association with the Department of Home for ensuring that policemen empathize with genuine complaints and grievances of tourists. In order to prevent exploitation of women and minors in any form, DoT, in conjunction with the local police administration, shall take proactive steps to prevent such abuses.

6.6. Tourism Undertaking:

'Tourism Undertaking' means a legal entity in the form of a registered company under the Companies Act, 1956, a Partnership firm, a Registered Trust, a legally registered Co-operative society or an individual proprietary firm engaged or to be engaged in one or more tourism projects. The proposed tourism facility should be open to all and shall not be confined to the exclusive use of members of any group or club or any such other restrictions

6.7. New Tourism Unit:

A New Tourism Unit means a new tourism project set up for the first time by a Tourism Undertaking. The proposed tourism unit should be open to all and shall not be confined to exclusive use of members of any group or club or any such other restrictions.

A new tourism unit or an expansion of an existing tourism unit will be eligible for incentives provided they satisfy the following conditions:

- The new project should obtain registration with the concerned registering authority to be detailed by the DoT.
- The new project should have separately identifiable capital investment and should not be an extension of the existing project. The new project will not lose its eligibility, if the utilities of existing units for water, electricity, steam, pollution control, central facilities etc. are extended to the new projects. Expansion of existing project will be eligible for incentives, provided the existing tourism unit increases its investments in fixed capital or capacity by at least 50%.

6.8. Eligible Capital Investment:

The following investment shall be considered eligible for incentives.

- Investment on land required for developing the tourism unit and payment made towards registration charges.
- Building constructed for providing specific tourism facilities/services. The actual expenditure incurred and paid for construction of building as per the norms will only be considered.
- Other construction such as boundary wall, landscaping and any other project specific construction.
- Plant and machinery

6.9. Ineligible Capital Investment:

The following investment shall not be eligible for incentive.

- Working capital
- Goodwill
- Commissioning fees
- Royalty
- Pre-operative expenses

- Second hand plant and machinery.
- Interest capitalized
- Trucks, cars, vans, trailers and other transport vehicles
- Consumables
- Technical/Consultant fees

6.10. Classification of Areas:

For the purpose of administration of the incentive scheme under the Tourism Policy, 2013 the State has been divided into three zone A, B & C as below:

Zone A : Municipal Corporation area of Bhubaneswar

Zone B : Rest of the state except KBK, Kandhmal, Gajapati District and zone A

Zone C : KBK, Kandhmal, Gajapati District

6.11 Eligible Units (Tourism Projects):

- Hotels of star categories.
- Heritage Hotels, Resorts, Health Farms and Health & Wellness spa.
- Wayside and public amenities at tourist sites,
- Theme based Entertainment centre, Amusement Park, Aquarium, Aqua Park, Multiplexes (Cinema halls) of at least three (3) screens
- Adventure sports, beach sports and water sports,
- Art and Craft Villages, Craft and souvenir shops at tourist sites excluding manufacturing, development of souvenirs and artisan hubs
- Golf Courses
- Camping, Caravan, Tents and other temporary accommodation facilities developed for tourism purposes
- Aerial Ropeways
- Convention Centers,
- Adventure Tourism Projects
- Cruise Boats, Houseboats
- Eco-Tourism Projects.
- Wildlife Safari
- Medical Tourism (only the Joint Commission International (JCI) accredited Hospital)
- Other Projects approved by the Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha or Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

7. INCENTIVE FOR TOURISM PROJECTS:

To allure private sector investment, it is envisaged to offer both financial & non-financial incentives to different tourism projects.

7.1. Financial Incentives:

7.1.1. Allotment of land:

The land for tourism projects in general will be allotted at concessional rates as per the IPR. However, the Government may allot land by auction or any other mode in specific tourist destinations, which will

be notified by the Government from time to time. Institutions set up exclusively for imparting education and training in Hotel and Tourism management in zone B & C will also be eligible for allotment of land.

7.1.2. Capital Investment subsidy:

To encourage investment in tourism infrastructure and tourism projects, investment subsidy is envisaged for new Tourism Projects. All new eligible tourism projects mentioned in Clause 6.10 and investment not below Rs.10 lakh shall be eligible to get capital investment subsidy as per the following rates & zones mentioned in clause 6.9.

Investment range	Zone-A	Zone-B	Zone-C
Rs.10 lakh – 20 Cr.	20% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs.20 lakh	25% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs.25 lakh	30% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs.30 lakh
Rs.20 Cr. & above	25% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs.30 lakh	30% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs.35 lakh	35% of the capital investment subject to maximum of Rs.40 lakh

The Eligible Units after 3 years of construction or after one year of commencement of commercial operations of the project, whichever is later, will be eligible for availing capital investment subsidy.

7.1.3. Interest subsidy:

All new eligible tourism projects mentioned in Clause 6.10 and investment not below Rs.10 lakh shall be eligible to get interest subsidy as per the following rates & locations mentioned in clause 6.9 for a period not more than 5 years in Zone-A & B and 7 years in Zone- C, provided the concerned promoter(s) shall not have defaulted to Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC) / Industrial Investment Promotion Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) / SIDBI / banks / public financial institutions / other Government Agencies in payment of interest & installment in connection with any other commercial venture with which the concerned promoter is directly or indirectly associated.

Zone-A	Zone-B	Zone-C
3% interest subsidy subject to maximum of Rs.1.00 Cr. for the entire 5 years	5% interest subsidy subject to maximum of Rs.1.00 Cr. for the entire 5 years	5% interest subsidy subject to maximum of Rs.1.00 Cr. for the entire 7 years

Interest subsidy can only be availed maximum for a period of 5 years in case of Zone-A & B, and 7 years in case of Zone-C, after commencement of commercial operations of the project.

7.1.4 Stamp Duty exemption:

All Tourism Projects shall be eligible to get 50% exemption in Stamp Duty on purchase of land for the project.

7.1.5 Reimbursement of VAT:

New Tourism Projects shall be eligible for reimbursement of 30% of actual net VAT paid subject to maximum of Rs.10 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years from COD.

7.1.6 Reimbursement of Entertainment Tax:

New Multiplex Cinema halls of at least three (3) screens with a minimum capital investment of Rs.3 crore, with modern projection system, sound system, air conditioning etc., will be reimbursed 100% Entertainment Tax for a period of five (5) years. Similar benefits shall be extended to other eligible tourism projects like Public Aquarium, Aqua park & Amusement Park.

7.1.7 Transport Industry:

The State will facilitate the provision of adequate quality transport services for tourists. 75% exemption from registration charges and 50% concession from payment of permit charges shall be allowed for

new air-conditioned coaches having minimum seating capacity of 25 seats, registered as contract carriage and operating in notified tourist circuits. The Department of Tourism shall notify the tourist circuits for this purpose from time to time.

7.1.8 Participation in overseas Tourism Events:

DoT shall provide incentives to the tourism service provider of State for participating in selective overseas tourism events. The incentive shall be limited to 50% of the space rent actually paid and travel expenses incurred by the tourism service provider of the State subject to maximum of Rs.75,000/- for each event. DoT shall notify the selective overseas tourism events and admissible travel expenses at the beginning of the year, for which such incentives shall be provided. Such concession shall be limited to two events in one financial year for any agency.

7.1.9 Production of Tourism Literature & Promotion through Electronics Media:

Tourism service provider of the State shall be eligible to get incentive up to 20% of the actual cost of production of Odisha Tourism Literature / production of film on Odisha Tourism, not exceeding Rs.50,000/- per annum, subject to the condition that not less than 50% of the literature or film covers overall tourism products of the State.

7.1.10 Kiosk in important tourist centers:

Tourism Department may create Kiosk in important tourist centers for sale of Souvenir, Handicraft items, Tea stall & other utility shops and allot them to unemployed youth of the locality including the existing unorganized vendors at concessional rent / fee. Tourism Department may bring out the detail allotment procedure & guideline of such Kiosk by way of Notification.

7.1.11. Hotel & Tourism Management Institutes:

Institutions set up exclusively for imparting education and training in Hotel and Tourism management in zone B & C will be allotted land as per tourism policy. No other financial or nonfinancial incentives will, however, be provided to this category of tourism projects.

While extending incentives, subsidies & concessions, the total financial incentive shall not exceed the eligible capital investment (as defined in this policy) of the project.

7.2. Special Tourism Zone:

Many regions of the state have huge tourism potential. To have more focused intervention, it is proposed that the state tourism promotion council may identify and notify such regions as Special Tourism Zones. The state government shall develop quality infrastructure like roads, sanitation, power supply and water supply through convergence of resources. The state tourism promotion council may allow separate incentives in the identified zone for specific time period.

7.3. Non-financial Incentive:

It is expected that the private investors will find the above mentioned financial incentives and concessions sufficiently attractive for taking up new projects. In addition, new tourism units will benefit from a number of other support mechanisms of the Government.

- Most significantly, the Tourism Department will provide facilitation in obtaining various permissions and clearances required from statutory bodies like CRZ, Municipal/local bodies, Airports, Pollution Control Board, etc. on best effort basis.
- The Department will make use of the provisions of Single Window, Escort Officer, etc. to fast-track the clearance of tourism projects.
- The Government will also assist in promotion of private tourism projects in national and international level. For this purpose opportunities to participate in Road shows and Trade Fairs, link from government websites, partnership for hosting events and activities etc. by designing suitable modalities would be provided.

8. ADMINISTRATION OF INCENTIVES:

8.1. Procedure for applying for incentives:

Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha shall be the Implementing Agency for administration of incentives under this Tourism Policy.

All undertakings desirous of availing any incentive under this policy must be registered with the Department of Tourism. The projects will be scrutinized by Tourism Department and after scrutiny; provisional registration shall be issued adopting the following procedure.

- Tourism Department shall give Provisional Registration Certificate in the first instance up to 3 years to the Eligible Units.
- If such a Unit is not in a position to complete the project and start commercial operations during the initial validity period, it may apply for time extension along with its progress report. The administrative agency may, after examining the difficulties experienced by the individual unit in implementing the project and also recording the reasons, grant extension for a period up to 2 years.
- The units which are unable to go operational after the time extension will have to explain to the Government the reasons for the delay. This explanation will have to be forwarded to the Commissioner / Director of Tourism, who will carry out physical inspection of the projects and report to the tourism advisory committee. The committee will then take a decision on further time extension based on this report.

8.2 Illustrative procedure for claiming incentives:

The Eligible Units along with the provisional certificate shall apply to DoT, within 180 days of commencement of commercial operation of the project, for permissible benefits along with necessary documents. Department of Tourism on receiving the information and documents will scrutinize it and issue Eligibility Certificate and the Certificate of Entitlement and put proper date of effect so as to enable the unit to avail the incentives.

Step-I	Step-IV	Step-VII
Eligible Units will apply for the incentive to Department of Tourism	If a unit is not in a position to complete the project during 3 years, it may apply for extension.	Tourism Department shall scrutinize the documents and after field visit issue Eligibility Certificate, if eligible.
Step-II	Step-V	Step-VIII
DoT will scrutinize the applications and issue a Provisional Registration Certificate (PRC)	If agreed, Tourism department may grant an extension, (maximum upto 2 years). Further time extension by Tourism Advisory Committee.	Based on the Eligibility Certificate, the Department of Tourism shall in turn issue Certificate of Entitlement and put proper date of effect for availing benefits.
Step-III	Step-VI	
PRC shall be valid for upto 3 years in the first instance.	The Eligible Units shall inform Tourism Department within 180 days of the commencement of commercial operation of the project	

The unit shall remain in commercial operation continuously for a minimum of 5 years from the date on which benefits have been availed. In cases, where the operation has been discontinued due to any

reason within the period of 5 years mentioned above, the unit shall be required to refund the incentives along with interest @ of 2% per month or any other penal interest prescribed by the DoT.

The unit, after getting the eligibility certificate, must submit quarterly progress details to the DoT of the incentives availed during the eligibility period. Any excess claim of incentives will be recovered with interest of 2% per month or any other penal interest prescribed by the DoT.

9. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT:

9.1. State Tourism Promotion Council:

This Policy proposes the formation of the State Tourism Promotion Council (STPC) – the apex body to guide and monitor the development of tourism and various tourism related issues.

The STPC would be headed by the Chief Minister, Government of Odisha. The STPC will also act as the High Level Clearance Authority for tourism projects and will have members as shown below. The terms and conditions of the council will be notified separately by the Government.

Chief Minister	...	Chairman
Minister of Tourism	...	Member
Minister of Forest & Environment	...	Member
Minister of Transport	...	Member
Chief Secretary of State	...	Member
Secretary, Finance	...	Member
Secretary (Tourism)	...	Member Secretary
Secretary (Forest & Environment)	...	Member
Secretary (Transport)	...	Member
Secretary, Handloom & Handicrafts	...	Member
General Managers of Railway Divisions covering Odisha	...	Member
Senior representative from FICCI	...	Member
Senior representative from CII	...	Member
Representative from Airport Authority of India	...	Member
Representative from 2 major airlines operating in the state (nominated by the Secretary, Tourism)	...	Member
Representative from IATA	...	Member
Representative from IATO/ TAAI	...	Member
Two leading hoteliers (nominated by the Secretary, Tourism)	...	Member
Representative of ASI	...	Member
Director, Department of Tourism	...	Member Convener

The nominated members shall have a maximum tenure of 3 years unless renewed by the Secretary, Tourism. The STPC shall meet at least once in 12 months.

The State Tourism Promotion Council will review & monitor, time to time, the implementation of the Policy and suggest changes in the policy frame work.

9.2 Tourism Advisory Committee:

This Policy proposes that a Tourism Advisory Committee (TAC) be formed for facilitating development of tourism in the state. The Tourism Advisory Committee would be headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha and will have the role of advising the State Tourism Promotion Council on policy matters, strategy for development of tourism in the state, interdepartmental coordination, recommendations on granting approval for projects etc.

The Tourism Advisory Committee will have following members.

1. Chief Secretary – Chairman
2. Secretary (Tourism)
3. Secretary (Revenue)
4. Secretary (Finance)
5. Secretary (Forest & Environment)
6. PCCF (Wildlife)
7. Director (Tourism) – Convener
8. Managing Director (OTDC)
9. Representatives of other departments and agencies invited by the Chairman

9.3 Single Window Clearance Authority:

There shall be a 3-tier Single Window Clearance Authority (SWCA) for clearance of private sector tourism projects as enumerated below -

- Investment up-to Rs.50 crore - Special Single Window Clearance Authority (SSWCA) shall be constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary; Govt of Odisha..
- Investments above Rs.50 crore and up to Rs.1000 crore – State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) members as constituted under the Odisha Industries Facilitation Act (OIFA) 2004.
- Investment above Rs 1,000 crore - High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) headed by the Chief Minister with members as constituted under the Odisha Industries Facilitation Act (OIFA) 2004.

DoT will provide secretarial assistance to the SLSWCA. The SLSWCA shall have the power to direct concerned departments or authorities to issue required clearances within the specified time limit, subject to compliance of the provisions of the applicable Acts and rules or orders and instructions in force.

The SLSWCA shall carry out the following functions:

- Issue deemed approvals as provided under Section 11 of the OIFA 2004.
- Review and monitor the processing of applications cleared earlier and sent to competent authorities.

A Nodal Officer (“Nodal Officer”) would be appointed / designated from DoT, to support the SLSWCA and liaise with the District Level Nodal Agencies (DLNA) under the OIFA Act. The Nodal Officer would receive all applications forwarded from IPICOL / the DICs (if the DICs have been approached). These would be put up by the Nodal Officer before SLSWCA for approval.

9.4 District Tourism Promotion Council:

Every district will have a District Tourism Promotion Councils (DTPC). It shall act in close coordination with Department of Tourism. Its main functions shall be –

- Identify land parcels for tourism development in the district
- To act as the nodal agency and clearing house for ideas and information related to tourism at the district & sub-district level.
- Facilitate convergence of resources of various agencies for the development of tourism infrastructure.
- Development and updation of tourism information for districts which may also be uploaded in the district websites.
- Promote the development of tourism master plans for each district in coordination with other government agencies.

- Skill profiling of local population to create lists for guides, freelancers, photographers, home-stay addresses and develop a tourism service provider database
- Contribute to the publicity and promotional material of DoT and encourage/facilitate travel writers, media for publicizing places of tourist interest of the district
- Prepare the event list at the district level for tourism purposes
- Organize and facilitate training programs for the benefit of stakeholders in the tourism industry on chargeable basis
- Facilitate the formation of local tourism destination development bodies with local community participation for development of tourism assets.
- Identify, develop and lease out land for parking and other tourist services where user charges can be a source of revenue.
- Facilitate and support the development of eco-tourism societies.
- Develop economically viable Tourism Projects.
- Licensing, regulation and accreditation of tourism ventures as per DoT guidelines
- Mobilize and enlist the local community stakeholders for specific areas / tourism destinations as per requirement The Revenue Divisional Commissioner shall be the Patron and the District Collector shall be the Chairman of DTPC .The DTPC shall have an Executive Body which shall be responsible for the daily business & affairs of the Council. The terms and conditions shall be notified separately by the Government.

9.5 Executive Body of DTPC:

The Executive Body shall carry out the business and affairs of the DTPC. The Executive Body will meet at least once in a month. It shall have a tenure of 3 years or as decided by the Government. The Tourist Officer for the District shall be the Secretary to DTPC and shall carry out the functions including convening of meetings, documentation, and other duties as determined by the Executive Body.

District Collector	...	Chairman
Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)	...	Member
Project Director, DRDA	...	Member
Representative of the concerned Municipal Corporation (where applicable)	...	Member
Superintendent of Police	...	Member
Representative from Commissionerate of Police (Bhubaneswar-Cuttack)	...	Member
Representative of Handicrafts & Handloom	...	Member
Chairman of Zilla Parishad / Municipalities /N.A.C. in district	...	Member
Local MPs/ MLAs	...	Member
Executive Engineer PWD (R&B)	...	Member
Executive Engineer from Rural Development Department (Local works)	...	Member
District Planning Officer	...	Member
Executive Engineer (RWS&S)	...	Member
President, District Hotel Association	...	Member
President, District Travel Agent Association	...	Member
Any other member or members nominated by the Chairman who would be helpful in realizing the objectives of the body	...	Member
OTDC nominee	...	Member
Tourist Officer for the District	...	Member Secretary

9.6 Local Tourism Promotion Council:

This Policy proposes the formation of Local Tourism Promotion Councils (LTPC in few important tourist centres for carrying out functions such as –

- Identify land parcels for tourism development in the locality
- Skill profiling of local population to create lists of guides, freelancers, photographers, home-stay addresses and develop a tourism service provider database
- Contribute to the publicity and promotional material of DTPC
- Administering operation & management of tourist facilities created by the Government.
- Implementation of tourism events if any
- Facilitate the formation of local tourism destination development bodies with local community participation for development of tourism assets.
- Identify, develop and lease out land for parking and other tourist services where user charges can be a source of revenue.
- Facilitate and support the development of eco-tourism societies
- Mobilize and enlist the local community stakeholders for specific areas / tourism destinations as per requirement
- Sensitize the local community about the importance of the tourism and to become more tourist friendly

The LTPC shall consist of an Executive Body, the District Collector shall be the Patron and the Block Development Officer shall be the Chairman. The Executive Body shall be the body responsible for the daily business & affairs of the LTPC. The terms and conditions shall be notified separately by the Government. The details of the constitution of the LTPC are as given below:

Block Development Officer	...	Chairman
Jr. Engineer (Block)	..	Member
Sarapanch of concerned G.P. / Representative of the concerned Corporation (where applicable)	...	Municipal Member
O.I.C. of concerned P.S.	...	Member
President, Local Hotel Association	...	Member
President, Local Travel Agent Association	...	Member
Any other member or members nominated by the Chairman who would be helpful in realizing the objectives of the body	...	Member
OTDC nominee	...	Member
Tourist Officer for the District	...	Member Secretary

9.7 Effective Date:

A. This policy shall remain in force until substituted by another policy. The State Government may at any time amend any provision of the policy,

B. Doubts relating to interpretation of any term and / or dispute relating to operation of any provision under this policy shall have to be referred to the Tourism Department for clarification / resolution and the decision of the Government in this regard shall be final & binding on all concern.

C. Implementation of various provision covering the incentives, concessions etc. will be subject to issue of detail guidelines / statutory notifications, whenever necessary, in respect of each item, by the concerned Administrative Department within one month from the date of issue of this policy.

ANNEXURE “A”**DEFINITIONS****1. HOTELS:**

Hotel projects should have facilities expected of establishments in the 1 to 5 star categories as per the prevailing guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India for hotels. Such hotels should also obtain category certificate from them. These units should have a minimum of 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. A public toilet should also be provided for visitors. Size of the rooms and bathrooms, AC facilities should be as per the norms prescribed by the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India for such hotels.

2. RESORT:

The Resort project should have a minimum of 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. Unless it is a hill station or a beach or a location, which, in the opinion of the DoT, does not require air conditioning, at least 35% of the rooms should be air conditioned. The bathroom carpet area should measure at least 3.5 sqmt. It should have restaurant / dining hall with a seating area of minimum 40 sqmt. (excluding kitchen and storage). It should have a telephone with STD facility. The plot on which resort is located should admeasure at least 10,000 sqmt. It should have, on its plot, a minimum open space (unbuilt area) of 6,000 sqmt. It should have at least 4 of the following facilities -

- Indoor games (e.g. Table – Tennis, Squash, Billiards, Bowling Alley, etc.). with a minimum built area of 25 sqmt.
- Conference Room (Minimum Carpet area of 30 sqmt.)
- Swimming pool
- Tennis or Badminton Court or Golf or other outdoor games area.
- A Health Club (minimum built-up area of 20 sqmt.)
- A lounge (admeasuring at least 35 sqmt.)

3. HEALTH FARM:

The Health Farm should be located in an area, which is free from pollution and noise, and have a generally salubrious and health-promoting environment. There should be at least 20 lettable rooms with attached bathrooms. It should have at least six of the following facilities.

- Health Club
- Gymnasium
- Yoga/Meditation Area
- Outdoor Exercise Areas
- Indoor Games
- Outdoor Games
- Swimming Pool
- Classroom
- Jogging Tracks
- Horse Riding facility

It should include a farm to grow fruits, vegetables, herbs, and grains (admeasuring at least 500 sqmt.). It should be located on a plot admeasuring at least 5,000 sqmt. It should have medical, paramedical personnel, alternative system of Medicine Specialist, Diet Specialist, and such other full time staff of at least two persons.

4. MOTELS AND WAYSIDE AMENITIES:

The Motel Project should be located on a National Highway, State Highway or Main District Road (MDR). It should have at least 4 lettable rooms and all the lettable rooms should have attached bathrooms. The plot on which the motel is located should admeasure a minimum of 1,500 sqmt. It should have restaurant/dining hall with sitting area of minimum 30 sqmt. (Excluding kitchen & storage).

The double rooms and single rooms should have minimum carpet areas of 12 sqmt and 10 sqmt respectively. The bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 3 sqmt. It should have public toilet and first aid centre. It should have car parking area @ 5 sqmt per room. The rooms should have adequate furniture, fixtures and linen. The ownership/lease of land and land use should be in order.

Wayside amenities will be a common facility centre on the National Highways, State Highways, and Major District Roads. They should ideally have (a) Food Plaza; (b) Public Convenience; (c) ATM/ Banking; (d) Emergency/Medical Facilities; (e) Communication Centre; (f) Petrol Filling Station and Auto Services. For wayside amenities to be eligible for these incentives, they must have (a), (b), (d) and (e) among the facilities mentioned above.

5. WATER SPORTS:

Water sports projects should be set up at a beach or lakeside or riverside along with a pontoon/jetty. It should offer at least two water sports. Parasailing, water-scooters, hovercraft and water-skiing are examples of such facilities. In addition to investment in boats and outboard motors, it should make an investment of at least Rs.5 lakh in water sports equipments. It should have adequate changing rooms, showers, lockers and separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents. It should have a restaurant. It should have trained staff for implementation of safety norms prescribed by the Government.

6. HOUSE BOAT:

House boat should be set up at backwater, lakeside, reservoir, riverside location identified by DoT. It should offer at least one room facility, with on board restaurant in motorized boat, satisfying the safety norm prescribed by appropriate authorities. Houseboat project includes provision of jetty/ pontoon, parking, and off-shore infrastructure. It should have trained staff for implementation of safety norms prescribed by the Government of Odisha.

7. ART & CRAFT VILLAGE:

The Art and Craft village project must be on a minimum one acre compact land with facilities like space to work for at least 10 artisans, an exhibition area of not less than 1000 sqft, to display different crafts, a multipurpose hall for folk shows, performing arts and film screening etc. A restaurant and toilet blocks should also be provided.

8. GOLF COURSE:

A Golf Course Project should have a minimum of 9 holes. The land area should not be less than 10 Hectares. The design and drainage should be so worked out that there is no water logging. There should be a reliable system for adequate water supply. It should have a satisfactory club house. It should allow easy access to tourists, who are not its members; to play golf and use other facilities and the charges in this regard should be transparent and consistent. Adequate parking for at least 25 vehicles and clean public toilet facility must be available.

9. CAMPING AND TENT FACILITIES:

Camping and tent facilities should have clear ground admeasuring at least 1,000sqmt. It should have tented accommodation capacity for at least 20 persons. There should be a minimum of 10 tents. The gross carpet area of tents should admeasure at least 200 sqmt. All the tents should have attached toilets. The tents should be put on a platform raised to a minimum of 2.5 feet above the ground. The tent site should have adequate security. The site should have eco-friendly structures admeasuring at least 200 sqmt. for such purposes as food, recreation, relaxation and lockers. It should have adequate electricity, water supply, sewerage disposal drainage and toilet facility. Space for own tents of tourists should also be available.

10. AMUSEMENT/THEME PARK:

An Amusement Park should have at least 8 amusement rides. There should be a minimum investment of Rs.50 lakh in amusement rides/aids. This pertains to the cost of equipment alone. It should have a minimum area of 20,000 sqmt.

11. AQUARIUM:

An aquarium should have minimum 1,000 cubic meter water holding capacity and should have at least 10 exhibits. It should be open to public. It should have trained supervisors for operation and maintenance

of the livestock. It should have restaurants, adequate parking, and separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents etc.

12. WATER PARK:

A Water Park project should have minimum 5 acre compact land and minimum of five water sites. It should have the capacity to handle at least 100 slides simultaneously. It should have trained supervisors for implementation of safety norms. It should have restaurants and adequate changing rooms, lockers, showers and separate toilet blocks for ladies and gents among other.

13. ROPEWAY:

The Ropeway should be mechanized and motor driven. The horizontal length may be 500 meters or more (but can be slightly less if the location demands so). It should be comfortable for the passengers and noise should be within permissible limits. It should have capacity to carry minimum 200 passengers per hour. The cabins should leave at brief intervals so that transportation is continuous and waiting time is minimum. It should have thyristor control of main drive motor or comparable device to ensure smooth acceleration and deceleration. It should have an emergency brake in addition to the normal brakes. The cabins should be sturdy and aesthetic. It should have full capacity generator set to drive the ropeway in case of power failure. The facilities should be created in compliance with the applicable security norms.

14. HERITAGE HOTEL:

A Heritage hotel should be a palace, a haveli, a darbar-grih of any building, built in a traditional style, prior to 1950. The façade, architectural features and general construction should have the distinctive qualities, ambience, and décor consistent with a traditional lifestyle. It should have minimum 10 lettable rooms. The facilities and the features along with the services should be as per the guidelines of the Department of Tourism, Government of India as applicable from time to time.

15. CONVENTION CENTRE:

A Convention Centre should be located on a plot admeasuring at least 5,000 sqmt. It should have capacity to seat at least 750 persons in the central column less hall. The capacity should be so organized (partition-able) that it is possible for at least 5 separate conference events to run simultaneously.. At least 75% of the convention centre's capacity should be air-conditioned. The Convention Centre should have sufficient parking facility (minimum 2 sqmt per person). All conference/convention areas should be equipped with state-of-the-art convention facilities including modern public address system, slide projection, video screening and such other facilities. It should possess its own equipments. It should have adequate arrangement for secretariat support with Fax, e-mail and photocopying facilities and first aid centre It should have a restaurant, cafeteria with adequately covered ,comfortable area to cater to at least 500 persons simultaneously. The area excluding kitchen, should admeasure at least 500 sqmt. The quantum of such facilities should be consistent with the size of the complex.

16. CARAVAN TOURISM:

It may be motorized/vehicle-based. It should have capacity to handle simultaneously at least 30 participants, if it is operated with the aid of motorized vehicles. It should operate for at least three months in a year. It should have operated for at least three months before seeking the approval of the DoT.

17. ADVENTURE TOURISM PROJECTS:

An adventure tourism project should have required equipments and trained staff to maintain and run the activity. All required permissions from various authorities must be obtained. Minimum facilities like restaurant (wherever required), drinking water supply, staying arrangements (wherever required), toilet etc. should be provided.

18. OTHER PROJECTS:

Other projects not falling into any of the above categories will be considered as tourism project subject to their approval by the Tourism Advisory committee.

ODISHA STATE YOUTH POLICY - 2013

1. Preamble

- 1) Young people (13-35 years) constitute about forty two per cent of the state's population. Recognizing the role of youth in the progress and development of the state, the Odisha State Youth Policy aims at responding effectively to the needs and aspirations of young people of Odisha and mainstreaming them in social, economic, cultural and political processes.
- 2) Focused attention on the youth is required in order to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. Inclusive and broad-based development will encourage young women and men to inculcate a deeper sense of belongingness to the endeavours at the state and national level and to participate in overcoming challenges through democratic and Constitutional means.
- 3) The Odisha State Youth Policy (OSYP) 2013, which is a product of an elaborate consultative and iterative process, provides a road map through which the State Government, in partnership with other stakeholders such as civil society, voluntary organizations, development partners and the corporate sector, will extend a wide range of opportunities to the young people. The challenge is to restructure systems and processes to enable, engage and empower every young person to realize his or her full potential and make a positive contribution in various spheres of life.

2. Rationale for the Policy

Odisha has a distinctive culture characterized by a long tradition of tolerance, peaceful co-existence, respect for diversity and pursuit of excellence. The Youth Policy seeks to build on the foundation of these values and create social capital essential for achieving a sustainable and humane social and economic order. The rationale of the policy is to –

- 1) Capitalize on the demographic transition which presents the state with a historic window of opportunity to enable, engage and empower the youth in channelizing their energies for building a vibrant and prosperous Odisha.
- 2) Guide different departments of the State Government in aligning their initiatives, programmes and policies to encourage youth development and youth participation, as well as for bridging the gaps and improving the effectiveness of existing interventions.
- 3) Expand opportunities for youth through appropriate programmes and judicious investment in the youth, taking into account their needs across the sub-groups and thrust areas.
- 4) Recognize the diversity among the youth and provide them with tailor-made policy and programme responses.

3. Definition of Youth

The OSYP 2013 aims at addressing the age-bracket of 13-35 years as three separate sub-groups as stated below:-

- 1) The first sub-group of 13-19 years comprises adolescents whose needs and concerns are different from those of the young in the other age-groups because of their critical transitions from childhood to early adulthood at these ages.

2) The second sub-group of 20-25 years includes youth who are in the process of completing their education or are outside of the education system and are engaged in unpaid and paid work within the household or in the workforce.

3) The third sub-group of 26-35 years comprises young women and men most of whom are expected to have been fairly settled in their lives. The sub-group also includes those who have not found a clear direction and livelihood opportunities.

4. Vision

Young people of Odisha to be fully enabled, motivated, engaged and empowered to accomplish their full potential, have healthy lives, progress far in education, secure productive livelihoods, participate in their communities, have a say in their future and contribute to the growth and development of the State.

5. Mission

To create an enabling environment that recognizes the diversity, multidimensional needs and aspirations of young people, and put in place the processes, modalities and structures to secure their fundamental rights, to unleash their potential to lead fulfilling lives, and to become active partners in the progress of the State.

6. Objectives

- 1) To mainstream youth development in designing appropriate government policies, programmes and interventions, while recognizing the special needs of the sub-groups.
- 2) To create systems and institutional mechanisms at all levels of government, civil society (particularly youth SHGs, youth clubs and youth network), corporate sector and development partners, to facilitate development and empowerment of youth.
- 3) To establish and strengthen the capacity of key youth development institutions and improve their integration and coordination for optimizing avenues for the youth.
- 4) To ensure the physical, cognitive, emotional and social development of adolescents in the family, school and community and nurture their talents in various spheres.
- 5) To promote a culture of active citizenship among the youth and help them become responsible adults who care for their families and society.
- 6) To promote access to quality education, health care, employment opportunities and other entitlements.
- 7) To ensure gender justice and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women.
- 8) To enhance the skills of the youth to equip them to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing and globalizing India.

7. Guiding Values and Principles

The Odisha State Youth Policy derives guidance from the national development paradigm, principles and values enshrined in the Constitution and fundamental human rights.

Values

- 1) Recognition of the **dignity of the youth** as human beings who need to realize their inherent strengths and potential.
- 2) Recognition of **youth as assets** for building a prosperous state and a humane and just society.
- 3) Recognition of **youth as playing a responsible role** in their families, communities and the larger society.
- 4) Recognition of **youth as a force to promote peace, equality, democracy and good governance.**

Principles :

- i) **Accessibility** : Youth from diverse background should be able to access resources and services, particularly the most marginalized and vulnerable segments.
- ii) **Holistic** : Youth development initiatives must encompass all aspects of a young person's life and respond to his/her physical, psychological, social, economic and spiritual needs, thus ensuring that they possess the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate a safe transition into adult life.
- iii) **Diversity** : Youth development processes must recognize the diverse background from where youth come and factor the roles played by tradition, culture and spiritual values in the development of young women and men.
- iv) **Non-discrimination** : All youth development initiatives should guard against discrimination on the basis of age, race, caste, creed, gender, sexual orientation, ideological proclivities and disability. Respect for human rights should form the basis of all interventions.
- v) **Participation and Inclusion** : The youth should be active partners in the design and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes with active engagement in decision-making processes.
- vi) **Social Protection** : Different youth development interventions should promote social cohesion and well-being of the youth by taking measures that address needs especially those of the disadvantaged, thus reducing their vulnerability.
- vii) **Transparency and Accountability** : Institutions and organizations involved in youth development and other spheres of governance should operate in a transparent and accountable manner, and be particularly open with and answerable to the groups they seek to serve.
- viii) **Sustainability** : Youth potential, capacity and capability should be maximized so that they can respond effectively and efficiently to the challenges of life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

8. Special Focus Groups

A. Girls and Young Women : Girls and young women should enjoy equal opportunities, life chances and status with equal access to resources as men. In addition, public spaces and work places should be made safe and secure for girls and young women.

B. Youth from ST, SC and the Minorities : Tribal youth suffer from multiple disadvantages, as do youth from SC communities and other religious and ethnic minorities despite several initiatives meant to empower them. Development efforts in regions with concentrations of this sub-population must deliberately reach out to these groups and ensure that they benefit from any youth programmes.

C. Migrant Youth : Planned migration certainly opens up new avenues for young people but it also places them at risk in specific ways. Migrants in the unorganized sector face special challenges. Young people migrating in search of livelihoods often do not benefit from social security provisions offered by the State. They also remain vulnerable and insecure at their new places of work. Further, it should be recognized that in their absence, their families (old parents, women and children) may need special attention and care.

D. School Dropouts and the Unemployed : Adolescents may be forced to abandon their studies prior to completion, even when they want to continue, on account of a number of social and economic circumstances. As a result, they either have nothing to do and thus become vulnerable to negative social influences, or they are obliged to take low skill, low pay jobs to support their families. In both cases, they miss the opportunity to shape their future and end up being socially and economically disadvantaged. The situation is worse for young girls who are more likely to drop out and less likely to benefit from remunerative work due to gender bias. The challenges faced by these groups of youth thus need to be addressed with a sense of urgency.

E. Youth with Disability : Youth with disability are often pushed to the margins of the society and even within their families. Most often a welfare approach rather than a rights based approach is taken towards them. Imparting appropriate educational and vocational skills to them and facilitating their easy mobility and use of public spaces will be a priority for the State. Although there are provisions for job reservations for persons with disability, opportunities for them need to be expanded.

F. Youth at Risk : Young people working in hazardous occupations and / or in unhealthy conditions face grievous risk to their health and safety. Moreover, youth exposed to such unfavourable conditions particularly, those living in slums also become vulnerable to the dangers of human trafficking, substance abuse and crime including sex trade. It therefore becomes imperative to specifically address the risks faced by young people finding themselves in such situations. Further, the risks and uncertainties faced by girls and young women working in the informal sector would also require special measures including registration system to ensure their safety and welfare.

G. Youth that suffer from moral or social stigma : The policy recognizes the special needs of marginal groups such as lesbians, gays and transgender and take steps to integrate them into the mainstream. The youth infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and leprosy face isolation. People who are HIV+ are stigmatized and are often deprived of educational facilities and employment opportunities. These groups need to be supported and given access to treatment centres, where free counseling and treatment are available.

H. Youth in institutional care, orphanages and prisons : Young people in institutional care, orphanages, prisons and correctional homes face complex challenges that are not easily addressed by standard mainstream policy. They have limited opportunities for education and often they, especially girls, are subjected to physical and sexual abuse. They must be protected within these institutions, and they require continued support and guidance after they leave these institutions.

9. THRUST AREAS

To achieve the vision of the youth policy nine critical areas have been identified. These priority areas are interrelated, and addressing them can create synergies to enable, engage and empower youth for safer, informed, healthy and resilient lives. The government of Odisha shall make concentrated efforts to create a continuum of information and services for achieving expected results in the critical priority areas identified below.

9.1. Education and Life Skills

9.1.1. With a total literacy rate of 73.5 per cent, the state is more or less at the national average. However, the low literacy rate among girls and young women from scheduled tribes and scheduled castes is still an area of concern.

9.1.2 Odisha is home to 62 tribal and 13 primitive tribal communities. The challenge is to strengthen the multi-lingual education system and to build a stronger cognitive base for learning among about one-fourth of the state population which is represented by scheduled tribes.

9.1.3 Although Right to Education has led to enhanced enrolment of children in primary education system, only one out of five young people advance to higher education. Large number of dropouts between primary and secondary, and higher secondary levels, point to a critical window in the educational trajectory of young people. Higher dropout among girls poses many challenges to the achievement of an inclusive education system.

9.1.4 Education is supposed to build the human capital of individuals. In addition, parents perceive the functional outcome of education as enhanced employability. Moreover, during formative years of life, adolescents also need critical knowledge and skills to manage physical, mental and social changes. The life skills based adolescent sexual and reproductive health education help adolescent to manage changes experienced during adolescence and enrich education system to meet expectations of key constituencies.

Policy Directions

- 1) Initiate affirmative and positive action such as door to door tracking of school-age children, particularly girls, to enroll and retain them in the education system.
- 2) In 118 tribal concentrated blocks, ST and SC students and others considered at risk of non-completion of secondary education should receive instruction in smaller class sizes and in an accelerated format for particularly challenging subjects or sections of subjects.
- 3) Girl students from ST and SC communities who have to travel long distances to pursue higher secondary education will get conveyance support for improved mobility for reaching educational institutions. Moreover, concentrated efforts will be made for enhancing provision of residential facilities in educational institutions.
- 4) Provision of scholarship to ST, SC and deserving girl students for pursuing technical education in recognized /accredited institutions.
- 5) School and Mass Education Department will work towards introducing a Multi-Lingual education policy to help tribal students overcome language barriers.
- 6) The state open schooling system shall be strengthened. A State Institute of Open Schooling (SIOS) will be established to take appropriate initiatives for expanding the outreach of the open schooling system with special focus on vocational education linkages to cover entire State.
- 7) Age-appropriate life skills based adolescent sexual and reproductive health education will be integrated with the formal education system for students of secondary schools, starting with the academic session of 2014-15. Priority will be given to cover all residential Ashram Schools and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas catering to the education needs of children from disadvantaged communities. The career counseling, guidance and promoting patriotic values will be an integral part of the life skills based SRH education.
- 8) Initiative to build capacity of District Institute of Education and Training (DIETs) to infuse new energy for quality education in schools by imparting skills to teachers for improved teaching pedagogy and training on life skills-based sexual and reproductive health.
- 9) In order to ensure quality of higher education steps will be towards initiating quality audits of recognized universities and affiliated colleges for accreditation and rank on well defined quality parameters.

9.2 Skill Development Training, Entrepreneurship and Employment

- 9.2.1 In spite of significant improvement in enhancing vocational skills and employment opportunities, under employment and unemployment remains an issue mostly affecting young people. It is therefore, imperative to take effective measures for enhancing universal access to employment opportunities that match the abilities of young people.
- 9.2.2 An important complement to expanding opportunities for young people is the improvement of their basic as well as advanced skills, which can be achieved through an intensive programme of education and training, thus positioning them well for market requirements.
- 9.2.3 There is need to nurture entrepreneurship among the youth and enable them to access finance and technology and promote business and employment opportunities for youth in the state.
- 9.2.4 A large number of young people migrate within and outside the state in search of a livelihood. The majority of them are employed in the informal or unorganized sector. This poses risks, brings uncertainty and puts them outside the scope of usual welfare systems and social safety nets.
- 9.2.5 There is a large population of dropout youth and many of them opt for vocational training to join skilled workforce. Unfortunately, less than five per cent young girls were found in the vocational training system. Training offerings in typically male oriented trades and non-existence of organized facilities for young women to stay away from home still remain deterrents for girls to take up vocational training.

9.2.6 There lies huge untapped potential of young women to enter traditional trade and improve their chances of engagement with long term employment including self-employment and entrepreneurship.

Policy Directions

- 1) An “Odisha Youth Innovation Fund” will be created towards promoting innovative entrepreneurship among youth. Further, a “Youth Entrepreneurship Development Agency” (YEDA) will be established to initiate specialized entrepreneurship training programmes in the accredited universities through linkages with reputed national institutions. The YEDA will promote innovations among young entrepreneurs and provide mentoring support, market linkages and facilitate soft loans through existing schemes and financial institutions. The agency will also develop “incubation centres” to promote innovations and consortium marketing support for the young entrepreneurs.
- 2) In each district a ‘Youth Counseling Centre’ (YCC) will be opened by restructuring the employment exchange through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. A single window system will provide access to information for young people pertaining to education, scholarship, employment and entrepreneurship. This institution at district level will coordinate career *melas* and all youth-related special initiatives.
- 3) In all government universities, a ‘Student’s Advisory Bureau’ will be opened to guide students on higher education and provide career counseling. All affiliated colleges will have “career counseling cell” which will be linked to the student’s advisory bureau of the concerned university. Similar initiatives will be taken up through the Council for Higher Secondary Education.
- 4) ‘Mission Yuva Shakti’ – a SHG scheme for rural male youth will be initiated on the lines of Mission Shakti – movement of women groups. This will aim to cover young men engaged in agriculture and allied sector for technology, credit and subsidiary support. The youth of urban slums and those living in extremely deprived and remote areas will be brought into the ambit of Mission Yuva Shakti on a priority basis in a time bound manner.
- 5) The ‘State Employment Mission’ will create a centralized mechanism to offer placement linked skill development training programmes to youth in a variety of trades requiring, high, medium, and low skills with special emphasis on trades having high market demand. The mission will develop a comprehensive skill development portal for youth to access training and placement opportunities. A robust data base on the youth availing themselves of training will be prepared for tracking and monitoring coverage of services.
- 6) Capacity building and skills enhancement of youth living in urban slums will be taken up on a mission mode. Apart from that steps will also be taken up to set up micro business centres in select slums on a pilot basis to act as incubation centres as well as training cum production centres. This will enable youth living in urban slums to set up micro enterprises.
- 7) “Migrant Support Centres” (MSC) will be opened in states such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The migrants going out of the state for livelihood in unorganized sector will be registered for group health insurance, accident coverage policy and emergency health funds. Special attention will be towards girls and women migrating outside the state for work. The migrating youth registered with MSC will receive counseling for HIV/AIDs, training for protection from health hazards at workplace, provision of free legal services and support when encountered with exploitation from the employer through sustainable mechanisms. This will also cover cases pertaining to human trafficking.
- 8) Girls pursuing vocational training from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families will receive annual scholarship up to Rs.40,000/-. The girls from other segments of the society will be entitled to a soft loan of equivalent amount for pursuing vocational training. This will be initiated on a pilot basis and later scaled up.
- 9) In all district headquarters a “Young Women’s Hostel” will be established in next two years, with assured provision of safety and security in hostel premises. The management of these hostels will be entrusted to identified SHG groups of Mission Shakti or NGOs.

10) Coaching and training centres will be started for young boys and girls from ST and SC communities, with appropriate residential facilities. These coaching centres will prepare these young boys and girls for competitive examinations.

11) Accredited Engineering and Management colleges will conduct short-term certificate courses on specific subjects, in line with the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF) and Modular Employability Skills (MES) to hone skills of young women and men with a view to match market requirements of advanced skills and certification to recognize prior learning (RPL).

12) Systematic efforts will be made to identify viable women's self-help groups and provide required skills and resources to enter traditional and evolving trades. These WSHGs may opt to work on different management models.

13) Special skill development and entrepreneurship development programme will be introduced to address the needs of youth with disabilities.

9.3 Health and Wellbeing

9.3.1 Youth symbolizes a healthy phase of life. This is also a phase characterized by experimentation leading to risky behaviours and habits that can have a lifelong impact. Information and knowledge amongst young people regarding their sexual and reproductive health, influences their choices about sexuality, relationship, marriage and child bearing, is therefore, essential for healthy youth development.

9.3.2 Nutritional status is a major determinant of health of young people. While undernourishment is a more serious issue for rural youth, particularly young rural women, overweight and obesity is a growing concern among urban youth. High prevalence of anaemia among young women has a negative impact on future child bearing.

9.3.3 The state is facing a rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which are largely influenced by food habits, physical inactivity and life style of the young populace. Substance abuse, tobacco and alcohol consumption is a growing menace among youth that needs to be curbed.

9.3.4 The youth of today are experiencing much higher stress levels due to societal and peer pressure, the disconnect between their everyday reality and the illusory world portrayed in the electronic and digital media, and the premature movement out of childhood into adolescence and young adulthood. The provision for addressing mental health of needs to be a priority of public health system.

Policy Directions

1) Initiatives under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) targeting adolescents and young people will be intensified through Bal Swasthya Yojana and adolescent-friendly health clinics at appropriate health facilities. The mental health facilities will be progressively expanded to cover at least the District Headquarter Hospitals.

2) Outreach activities to improve health and nutrition of out of school adolescent girls and young women will be strengthened through convergent schemes and programmes of the Departments of Women and Child Development and Health and Family Welfare. Youth with disability will receive specific attention to health care facilities for meeting their health care needs.

3) Age-appropriate gender sensitive life skills based sexual and reproductive health education will be transacted through *Balika Mandals* organized at each Anganwadi centre for out of school adolescent girls. By 2015, all *Balika Mandals* will be covered with required interventions for Life Skills based SRH. Similar efforts will be made to reach out of school boys through appropriate institutional mechanisms.

4) An enabling environment will be promoted to prevent youth from falling prey to habits of substance abuse, alcoholism and tobacco use. Tobacco control will be strengthened through implementation of appropriate legislations and ban of *gutka* will be intensified. Victims of substance abuse will be assisted through de-addiction centres and community level support mechanisms for rehabilitation and prevention of relapses. A spirit of collective action will be fostered among youth to

build model villages that are free from substance and alcohol abuse. By 2015, all districts will be covered through need based de-addiction centres managed under public private partnership mode.

5) Life skills education promoting safe and healthy behaviours, proper food habits including physical activity and practice of *yoga* will be promoted among youth to remain physically and mentally fit. Special attention will be given to provide information and services for youth of urban slums. In order to build self-confidence and promote good health among young girls and women, self defence training will be imparted. Counseling will be promoted in educational institutions to address specific issues of health and well being of young people.

6) Out of school young people including migrating youth will be reached through community-level targeted interventions with an emphasis on avoiding risky sexual behaviour, handling peer pressure, promoting proper nutrition and healthy living.

7) Youth will be engaged to promote environment hygiene and sanitation through existing platforms of youth collectives formed under various schemes and programmes. Initiatives of youth and youth groups to improve environment (preventing water stagnation and mosquito breeding, maintaining clean water bodies, making habitations open defecation free) will be encouraged, recognized and rewarded.

8) Special efforts will be made to organize youth living in urban slums to play a proactive role in community mobilization and motivation activities for slum rehabilitation including gaining access to sanitation and affordable housing.

9) Road, fire and industrial safety will form an important part of the education of the youth, who are going to live in a much more industrialized and urbanized society, with increasing use of motorized transport. Youth both in rural and urban areas will be proactively involved in road safety campaigns.

9.4. Sports and Physical Education

9.4.1. The State assigns high importance to promote sports activities among youth for ensuring their physical and mental development. However, sports and physical fitness remains an underdeveloped domain largely due to lack of basic infrastructure at the grassroots level, academic-centric education system, and apathetic attitude of parents and wider society towards participation in sports.

9.4.2. Sports and fitness offer benefits to youth. They not only promote healthy lifestyles but also promote discipline, team spirit, honesty, respect for others, healthy competition and leadership qualities among youth. Sports offer career options for some whereas for others it provides healthy recreation and opportunities for constructive social interaction. It can also act as a powerful medium to deter vulnerable youth from harmful or anti-social activities. This warrants provision of adequate infrastructure and systems for promoting mass participation in sports, school sports, competitive sports and commercial sports, which the government is committed to achieve in a time-bound manner.

9.4.3. There are many traditional games in Odisha like Gudu, Kabadi, Belibadi, Rasi Tana, Nadia Phinga, Bohu Chori, Chata, Dala Mankudi, Dagar Pua, Doli, Bagudi, Khokho, swimming and Puchi. Odia martial arts such as Banati, Paika Akhada and archery were equally popular. In addition to these games being an integral part of the local culture, they are also a low-cost affair. These games are losing popularity among rural youth, which needs to be revived.

Policy Directions

1) For creating an enabling comprehensive sports ecosystem and fostering a stronger sports culture, a "Sports Authority of Odisha" will be formed. The sports authority will coordinate all endeavours to promote young talents and provide special training for excellence in sports, protect and promote traditional games and provide support to optimize implementation of various initiatives and schemes.

2) Sport and physical education shall be made an integral part of school curriculum and sports period will be made compulsory. A special programme will be initiated to promote physical fitness among youth by introducing a robust physical fitness training and evaluation system in the school and college education system. A special drive will be undertaken to fill up the vacancies of physical education teachers and part-time physical instructors. The competition system for school sports will be strengthened.

- 3) Existing government schools of physical education will be strengthened. Additionally, short-certification courses will be introduced to promote coach development.
- 4) A scheme will be implemented to construct mini stadiums in all the 314 blocks. In the coming year, mini stadiums will be constructed in at least 50 blocks.
- 5) The implementation of the ongoing Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhijan (PYKKA) supported by Government of India will be further expedited by taking up higher targets, with additional support under the state plan, and a particular focus on tribal sub-plan areas. The PYKKA programme is intended to cover youth in all Gram Panchayats in state by 2017 instead of 2020 as envisaged under PYKKA. The Kridashrees or honorary sports volunteers will be given sports kits to enhance their sense of belongingness to the programme. The government is committed to host as many national level competitions in Odisha as possible to promote a strong sports culture in the state.
- 6) A special drive will be taken up to make all sports facilities in the state accessible to persons with disabilities. Necessary measures will be taken to promote sports among youth with disabilities by providing for specially trained coaches, special equipments and such other support. Efforts will be made to make sports competitions inclusive, besides organizing competitions for persons with disabilities. Cash awards and incentives will be offered to sports persons with disabilities at par with other sports persons.
- 7) The government will promote playing fields in urban areas as well, by strengthening the movement under the State Playing Fields Association.
- 8) Effective steps will be taken to promote high quality sports infrastructure in the State by setting up state of the art sports academies in select disciplines. To start with, a hockey stadium will be established in Bhubaneswar; weightlifting academy at Berhampur; aquatic sports academy at Sambalpur; and archery academy at Sundergarh. Public-Private-Partnership mode will be encouraged in setting up sports academies across the state.
- 9) The sports hostel scheme will be strengthened by doubling the current intake capacity and improving the training and coaching facilities.
- 10) A cell will be set up in the Sports and Youth Services Department to monitor the implementation of sports reservation in State Government and state public sector jobs. Similarly, a special drive will be undertaken to raise Odisha Police sports teams in select disciplines.
- 11) A "Sports Academy for Women" will be established in Bhubaneswar to encourage, facilitate and support more young women to participate in sports.
- 12) A district and state level sports meet will be organized every year for traditional games. This will be connected with Tourism Department to provide visibility to the local culture and traditional games. Further, adventure sports will also be promoted in the state.

9.5. Active Citizenship and Community Engagement

9.5.1. Youth are conceived of as active citizens, rights-bearing individuals, who also have obligations and duties, and must assume responsibilities towards the family, community and society at large. The 'active' component of citizenship distinctly includes taking responsibility in the public space, leadership, deliberative engagement, volunteering, community service and participation in community and civic processes for promoting the common good.

9.5.2. It is imperative for a healthy democracy to encourage young people to engage in decision-making processes for development at the local level and provide them with ample opportunities for active participation in civic matters and community development. Young people can infuse renewed energy and forward-looking perspective in the growth and development of the State.

9.5.3. Lack of opportunities to groom youth in community empowerment makes them passive recipients of services rather than active partners. Young people should be productively engaged in the systems and structures of development with greater accountability of public system to young people reciprocally.

9.5.4. The energy and potential of tribal youth must be harnessed for vibrant and progressive society. The growing disconnect between youth and the institutions and structures of governance in the society may lead to cynicism and alienation, a problem more acute in remote rural areas, which needs to be addressed with urgency.

Policy Directions

1. A "State Institute of Youth Development" will be established to develop and implement "Youth Leadership and Development" programmes. A capacity development programme on 'Leadership and Development for one hundred thousand young boys and girls will be organized in the next three years to cover all 18,000 tribal sub-plan villages. The trained youth will have full knowledge of government schemes and will act as "Bare Foot Development Managers" at village level. The identified youth will be provided vocational training for their livelihood to promote self employment.
2. The recently launched "Biju Yuva Sashaktikaran Yojana" aims to channelize youth energy in a positive direction and also to include youth in community development process. Top begin with support will be extended to 4000 youth clubs and efforts will be made to gradually intensify the programme to cover all villages in the next five years. The scheme will also provide support for 5000 internships annually in order to provide ample opportunity to youth for engagement in various development processes.
3. Learning opportunities for community service will be created in colleges and schools whereby students will have to opt for compulsory field work for community service in the form of an action project. A corpus fund will be created to support community action projects.
4. A "Directorate of Youth Affairs" under the Department of Sports and Youth Services will be created. The Directorate will act as the fulcrum to steer processes enable and engage youth through various schemes and programmes.
5. Youth clubs/groups will be motivated to create model villages by convergence of different programmes of government and with community initiatives. Each year a model village award will be given to at least one youth club per district demonstrating change in their village whereas other youth clubs will be motivated to emulate success.
6. Efforts will be made to double the enrolment under NSS during the next 3 years by bridging the resource gap from the state budget.
7. Youth exchange programmes will be promoted and the existing youth award scheme will be further strengthened to encourage excellence among youth in various fields. A youth exchange and exposure programme will be introduced for promoting cross learning, fostering better understanding and social harmony and exposure to the heritage and culture of the state.
8. State and district youth festivals will be organized to promote art, culture and inherent talents of the youth.

9.6. Environment, Sustainable use and Conservation

9.6.1. Environmental issues present some of the most profound and complex challenges requiring attention today and in the coming decades. This policy recognizes the need for a sustainable natural environment to ensure the wellbeing of the present and future generations.

9.6.2. Young people have important environmental concerns and responsibilities that they must actively address. Youth have inherent aptitude for innovative thinking and development of new forms of action that can generate more effective responses to environmental issues. In addition to their intellectual contribution and ability to mobilize support, they bring unique perspectives that need to be taken into account.

9.6.3. Odisha has a wealth of natural forests with rich biodiversity spread across wide ranging ecosystems. Historically, tribal communities and other forest dwellers maintained a symbiotic relationship over the use of natural resources. Over time, heavy biotic pressures, rapid economic

growth and development needs resulted in to unsustainable use of natural resources. Therefore, the challenge is to ensure engagement of young people for sustainable development and wellbeing of future generations.

9.6.4. Promotion of environmental education and creation of knowledge base among youth will enable future generations to build their capacities to address and cope with environmental issues. Building capacities of youth councils to sustainably manage and use natural resources at local levels through community participation will be specifically supported.

Policy Directions

- 1) The potential of eco-tourism will be expanded to provide livelihood opportunity to local youth. In particular, steps will be taken to attract young tribal men and women towards ecotourism as means of livelihood.
- 2) Encourage youth to invest in micro, small and medium enterprises involving green technology and environmentally sustainable activities like waste recycling certified organic farming, renewable energy businesses and green transportation. A green and clean Odisha campaign will be taken up with active engagement of youth.
- 3) Sensitize and encourage involvement of youth bodies in fighting against pollution levels, toxic emissions and waste discharges into the natural environment at local levels.
- 4) Train youth at various levels to support and assist disaster management by coordinating with State government, voluntary organizations and other stakeholders.

9.7. Heritage, Culture and Diversity

9.7.1. The culture and tradition of Odisha is shaped by centuries of cultural exchange between tribal and non tribal people and contact with other cultures through trade, commerce and mobility. A blend of folk, tribal and classical features, which is common heritage of people, provides the matrix for daily life nourishes their creativity and promotes an Odia way of life. The young people should be aware of precious heritage and feel rooted in the culture, while being willing to explore possibilities available in the modern and changing world.

9.7.2. The young people should be aware and informed about Odisha's rich heritage, history and culture. In the absence of a deeper appreciation of own culture the youth are prone to becoming shallow imitators of fleeting trends. There is need to open new channels for young people to expose and experience different parts of the state to understand diverse culture and heritage.

9.7.3. Young people have talent in traditional art and craft like *dokra*, bell metal and brass work, stone carving, wood carving, silver filigree work, sand art, *patta chitra*, handloom designing and tribal art forms. There is need to nurture, support and provide economic viability to traditional arts for their survival and growth.

9.7.4. The young artists need exposure, support and sponsorship to link their talent with creative economy, for pursuing their passion and preserving the rich cultural heritage of the state.

Policy Directions

1. In order to preserve local folk culture and link with economic viability in each district of the state, a District Kala Abom Sanskruti Sangha (DKASS) with block level affiliates will be formed on the cooperative model with block level affiliates in every district following experience of Ganjam district. All social communication activities of the development sector will be organized through District and Block level units formed by bringing local folk artists together. A corpus fund will be created and capacity building of District and Block level Kala Abom Sanskruti Sangha (BKASS) will be ensured to cover all districts by 2015.
- 2) In order to spot and recognize budding talents in dance, music and painting, Department of Culture conducts "Pratibha Anwesana" competition. The scope of above competition will be extended to drama and other art forms. Scholarships and other incentive schemes will be expanded to cover more of such talents.

- 3) A campaign for heritage mapping will be undertaken through Gram Panchayat or youth organization coordinated by reputed organization like INTACH. Local youth will be encouraged, educated and trained to look after the heritage sites with necessary skills and sensibility.
- 4) The Department of Culture will support exchange programmes among young artists to provide opportunity for displaying their talents at national and international level. This will be done in partnership with organizations promoting different art forms and corporate sector.
- 5) Odia film industry will be encouraged to promote the art, culture and heritage of the state and promote a deep sense of pride and belongingness to the state.

9.8. Gender Justice and Equality

9.8.1. The policy recognizes the advancement of young women as a critical input for the development of the state. To ensure gender equality, it is important that young women are associated, and their views and opinion incorporated in all decision making forums. There has been limited engagement of both girls and boys during early adolescence to challenge and shift gender norms and stereotypes.

9.8.2. Gender discrimination constitutes the widest and most serious threat to women and in some cases to their very survival. Gender biased son preference has resulted in a sharp decline of child sex ratios particularly in several districts of the state.

9.8.3. Issues related to safety, job insecurity, work place harassment, lack of child care facilities, wage differentials in the unorganized sector need attention. Near absence of safe, clean and functioning toilet facilities for women in public spaces, safe public transport system, eve teasing and crime against women remain major challenges for women in everyday life.

9.8.4. Odisha accounts for four per cent of the total crimes against women reported in the country. Dowry deaths, domestic violence, trafficking, rape, and sexual harassment are concerns that need to be addressed. Inadequate legal service for protection of these victims and lack of awareness among the women about their rights and remedies make the situation worse.

9.8.5. Although the state has made sincere efforts for women's empowerment through participation in local governance, access to micro-finance and financial inclusion of women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections most of whom are in the informal or unorganized sector needs attention.

Policy Directions

- 1) Gender sensitization efforts and programmes will be taken up more vigorously, targeting all classes, sections and age groups of people, including community, religious leaders and service providers. Specific programmes and methodologies will be designed for different target groups. By 2015, administrative and key public service Officials will undergo gender sensitization training.
- 2) Attention will be given to address the nutritional needs at all stages of life of women, enrolment of girls in schools, completion of secondary education, opportunities and support for vocational training or higher education, employment options and also to develop and promote a sense of women entrepreneurship. Compulsory registration of marriages and linking benefits provided by government to adherence of age at marriage and birth of girl child.
- 3) Asset ownership and programmes relating to land allotment and housing will receive special attention. Priority will be given to single women, destitute, widows, women with disability and women-headed households.
- 4) The safety and security of girls and women being one of the highest priorities of the government, systems and structure will be strengthened to address violence against women such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, dowry, and trafficking.
- 5) Government will work towards flexible work schedules, career re-entry prospects for working women, social security benefits, child care support, safe public transport, and availability of adequate toilet facilities at work and public places.

- 6) The transgender community will be assisted to access various government schemes and programmes and to integrate them into the society.

9.9. Globalization and Technology

9.9.1. Globalization is increasingly influencing economic and social processes. This has opened new opportunities for young people for improved access to knowledge and communications. Young people are at the forefront of technology and cultural changes that are associated with globalization. The young people need platforms to learn, engage and understand the changes and opportunities offered by globalization.

9.9.2. Today's youth are more connected and tuned in to the world than any generation before. They are growing up fast with advancing technology in a world that is changing even faster. Fortunately for all of us, young people see the challenges before them in fresh way and are responding with enthusiasm and imagination. Young people have the potential to transform the social and economic fortunes of their communities.

9.9.3. Globalization has impacted education, trade, industry and management and business practices. Technological advancement has opened up new vistas for innovation and excellence. The internet is increasingly becoming the passport into the knowledge economy. Globalization and technological advancement have solidified knowledge-based industry as a basis of new economic order for the present and future generation.

9.9.4. Making globalization work form the rural poor, especially young women and men, is a critical challenge and needs careful planning and policy intervention. Within the state, there already exists unevenness in the process of development, which globalization may further worsen. It is vital that young people from rural areas have access to technology and digital literacy skills to operate in the competitive environment.

Policy Directions

- 1) The state government has taken several initiatives from last decade to promote e-governance, strengthen technical education, facilities for IT companies to operate. Efforts will be made to engage young people for bringing transparency by use of technology in rural areas. During 2013-14 all government secondary schools of the state will have facility for training of students in digital skills.
- 2) Students belonging to ST and SC communities and those belonging to BPL families passing secondary school will be given laptop with prepaid data card on merit basis at the Block level.
- 3) In 118 tribal sub-plan blocks, assistance will be provided for opening at least 4 computer training institutes in each block. Young entrepreneurs particularly women and persons with disability will be trained and provided with basic equipments to start computer training centres by the year 2014. Initially up to 2015, each student of ST and SC communities will receive scholarship for paying course fee in the above computer training institutes for a three months certificate course.
- 4) The government will work towards expanding the services of the export promotion agencies, with a focus on rural, agro and artisan products of the state. The micro, small and medium producers will be trained to access global markets through e-commerce and given opportunities to participate in international trade fairs. This will attract more youth in Odisha to enterprise development.
- 5) The state will promote a 'Youth-to-Business' programme linking different categories of youth to corporate houses, knowledge centres and scientific laboratories as part of creating greater opportunity in employment and business. National and international internship and youth exposure and exchange programmes will be taken-up under this model.
- 6) Awards and prizes will be instituted to promote innovation, creativity and leadership amongst youth.

- 7) The Government will introduce a young professional's programme to ensure timely availability of skilled human resource for a predetermined tenure into government offices for assisting in strengthening management processes towards improved effectiveness of service delivery.
- 8) In association with computer professionals, educational institutes and NGOs, youth will be made aware about the dangers associated with the misuse of technology. New forms of both technical and social control for deterrence of criminal activity in the electronic and digital domains will be implemented.

10. Implementation and Coordination Mechanism

10.1. Key Strategies for the Implementation

- 1) The Odisha State Youth Policy (OSYP) - 2013 spells out broad parameters for planning programmes and schemes for the youth across the state. In Odisha, there are numerous factors that impact the life of young women and men and as a result, there may be some region specific needs and concerns of young people that may emerge in the times to come. It is therefore imperative that after a span of every three years policy provisions should be reviewed and realigned to the evolving needs.
- 2) The OSYP-2013 follows a multi-sectoral and holistic approach to enable, engage and empower all sub-groups of different segments of young women and men of the state. The Department of Sports and Youth Services will function as the nodal department and the "Directorate of Youth Affairs" under it as the nodal agency for the implementation of the policy by establishing an appropriate coordination mechanism.
- 3) The Departments of School and Mass Education and Higher Education, ST and SC Development Department, Department of Women and Child Development, Department of Technical Education, Employment and Training, Health and Family Welfare Department, Panchayati Raj Department, Rural Development Department, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Forest, Department of Culture, Department of Tourism, Department of Information and Technology, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department, Agriculture Department, Revenue and Disaster Management department, Home Department and Labour and Industry Departments have significant components of their policies and programmes that are relevant to young people. Keeping this in view, a High Powered Committee will be set up.
- 4) A High Power Committee will be chaired by the Honourable Chief Minister with the Ministers of all concerned departments as members apart from the Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner and Finance Secretary. The High Power Committee will review the implementation of youth policy and give it future direction wherever required. The Secretary, Sports and Youth Services Department will be Member Convener of the High Power Committee.
- 5) A task force under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary will be formed with Secretaries of concerned departments representing each thematic area of OSYP. The Director, Youth Affairs will be the convener member of the task force. The task force will set out criteria and draw up a list of indicators for measuring the progress at state, district, block and sub-block levels for the implementation of the programmes under respective thrust areas. At district level, the District Collector will be responsible for coordination among different line departments. At all level of coordination and review committees subject matter specialists will be involved.
- 6) The Directorate of Youth Affairs will develop a five-year perspective plan supported by annual work plans and maintain data base on the progress made in each thematic area. This will become the basis for reporting to the High Power Committee biannually and the State task force quarterly. The annual report will be submitted to the High Power Committee indicating the progress, identifying gaps in the programmes and schemes and recommend future action.
- 7) There is a need to mobilize and bring more and more agencies as partners and stakeholders for a democratic youth development process. This will entail convergence of efforts and resources of the state sponsored youth-related agencies, international agencies, corporate sector, non-governmental

organizations and community based organizations. This warrants the establishment of a functional mechanism for coordinating these efforts as part of an on-going, productive and valuable partnerships network in the state. The Directorate of Youth Affairs will be entrusted with this responsibility of networking and collaboration at the micro and macro level. For this purpose the Directorate will be provided with the support of a Project Management Unit for transforming the Perspective Plan into annual action plans and their timely implementation.

8) The active engagement of NCC, NSS, IRCS, Bharat Scout and Guide will be ensured at school and college level, in addition to coordination with NYKS programme in the state by the Directorate of Youth Affairs.

9) The 'State Institute of Youth Development will be an independent and autonomous institution under Department of Sports and Youth Services. It will design high quality capacity building programmes in collaboration with renowned national and international institutions. In order to ensure equitable geographical coverage of the state, collaborations with both government and private institutions will be made. The quality assurance of the trainings will be responsibility of the institution.

10) In every district there will be 'Youth Counselling Centre' (YCC) that will work under the stewardship of the District Collector. The YCC will also ensure greater cooperation among the youth clubs, public institutions and local self government. Funds from MP/MLA Lad may be utilized for developing necessary infrastructure facilities, including ward or village-level library. Empowering young people at grassroots level and their engagement and accountability will be critical for optimizing results of YCC.

10.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

1) The Odisha State Youth Policy (OSYP)-2013 will be translated into a comprehensive Plan of Action including programmes and activities that will be undertaken in each of the thematic areas with clear roles and responsibilities of identified respective departments. There will be some interventions to complement ongoing programmes, some interventions to augment ongoing programmes like the IRCS, NYKS, NSS and some new programmes and schemes. The monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed to objectively track progress of the interventions under each thematic area and present findings to the task force in a timely manner for taking mid-course corrections. The key performance indicators will be regularly generated by data collection, compilation and analysis by the Directorate of Youth Affairs.

2) The Evaluation of the Youth Policy will be carried out through neutral and credible agencies once every three years and the results will be placed before the State Coordination Committee. The programmes and interventions will be tweaked and redesigned on the basis of these results and as per evolving needs of young people in the state.

11. Review of Odisha State Youth Policy

The Odisha State Youth Policy - 2013 will be reviewed in the year 2016 for appropriate changes warranted by the situation.

Interpretation of the Policy

Doubts relating to interpretation of any term and/or dispute relating to the operation of any provision under the Odisha State Youth Policy 2013, shall be referred to the Department of Sports and Youth Services, Government of Odisha for clarification and the decision of the Government in this regard will be final and binding on all concerned.

ORISSA INDUSTRIAL POLICY – 2007

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

The 2nd March 2007

Subject - ORISSA INDUSTRIAL POLICY – 2007.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) of Orissa 2001 has put in place a robust policy framework for industrial promotion and investment facilitation in the State, including creation of an enabling environment. The Industrial Policy Resolution 2007 aims at reinforcing and further expanding this process.

1.2 In response to the strategic initiative taken by the State to leverage its abundant mineral and other natural resources to promote maximum value addition within the State, a large number of investment proposals have been received for setting up of mineral based industries such as steel, power, alumina and aluminium. During this period, the State Government have executed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with several leading private investors, including foreign companies for setting up of steel, alumina / aluminium, power, cement and other projects in the State involving a total investment of about Rs.400,000 crore. A sizeable percentage of these MoU projects are at different stages of project implementation. In the steel sector, 20 out of the 45 MoU projects have partially commenced commercial production with an investment of about Rs.12,000 crore, which has led to direct and indirect employment for about 25,000 persons. Similarly, substantial progress has been made in other sectors also.

1.3 Apart from investments in mineral based industries, the State has also been successful in attracting quality investments in Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Tourism sector.

1.4 In order to sustain the current investment level, it has become imperative to provide high quality supporting industrial and social infrastructure. With a view to furthering this objective, a robust institutional mechanism has been put in place to encourage private investments in infrastructure development on public private partnership (PPP) mode. Planning and Coordination Department has been designated as the nodal department and the Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) as the technical secretariat for promoting PPP projects. Some of the successful initiatives to promote PPP projects in infrastructure development include Info Park at Bhubaneswar, upgradation of industrial infrastructure at Kalinganagar Industrial Complex through IDCO and user industries, development of Haridaspur-Paradeep Rail Link jointly by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and user industries, promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at different locations, and establishment of Bio-Tech Park, International Convention Centre and IIIT at Bhubaneswar. PPP in road infrastructure include Cuttack-Paradeep road and the Greater State Capital Region ring road. A Project Development Fund (PDF) has been set up by IDCO in partnership with Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL & FS) for developing and promoting priority PPP projects. A PPP Policy is also on the anvil, which will create the enabling environment and extend policy support to PPP initiatives, including PPP through community participation.

1.5 With a view to providing connectivity between mining belt and metal belt as also the hinterland and Port, large scale upgradation of National Highways and State Highways has been taken up. Similarly, to augment port handling capacity, three (3) new ports are being promoted, Dhamra and Kirtania in the north and Gopalpur in the south on PPP mode. Dhamra port is being developed with a cargo handling capacity of 80 million tones per annum (mtpa) with an investment outlay of about Rs.5,000 crore. Similarly, Gopalpur port is being developed in Southern Orissa, which is expected to have a cargo handling capacity of over 40 mtpa in the long run. Gopalpur would serve the industrial corridor of Southern Orissa, especially for the mining and mineral processing zone covering Kalahandi, Rayagada and Koraput Districts, and the proposed Special Economic Zone (SEZ) planned at Gopalpur itself.

1.6 Orissa has also emerged as a national hub for thermal power with a proposed capacity installation of over 20,000 MW in the medium term involving an investment of over Rs.80,000 crore. The State is therefore poised to leverage the availability of low cost and reliable power to attract further investments.

1.7 With a view to making the current industrialization process sustainable, maximum emphasis shall be laid on sound environment management practices. With this objective in mind, the State Government among other things is actively promoting investments in new cement plants based on blast furnace slag and fly ash, which would be available in abundance due to the large number of steel and power plants coming up in the state. The regulatory and institutional arrangements for strict enforcement of environment laws shall be further strengthened commensurate with the increased work load owing to the large number of industries coming up in the State. At the same time environment friendly technologies shall be encouraged. Similarly, special efforts shall also be made for development of green belts around industrial areas.

1.8 The State Government has made pioneering efforts in formulating a robust Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy by adopting a holistic livelihood approach for rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected families. Similarly, an appropriate policy dispensation has been put in place for industries to contribute towards periphery development as part of their corporate social responsibility.

1.9 Any policy is as good as its implementation mechanism. Accordingly, institutional arrangements for industrial promotion and investment facilitation at various levels shall be further strengthened, which shall include District Industries Centre (DIC) as the District Level Nodal Agency (DLNA), Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and Team Orissa as the Common Focal Point for extending single window services to investors. At the helm, the High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) chaired by the Chief Minister and State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) chaired by the Chief Secretary shall provide the overall direction and guidance.

1.10 As part of its strategy for employment generation and export promotion, the State Government shall create an enabling environment for establishment of the SEZs at different locations. Special thrust shall be laid on promoting IT & ITES, biotechnology, engineering, food processing and textile & apparel industries, etc.

1.11 Comprehensive policy support shall continue to be extended to Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSE) sector in the areas of credit, marketing, technology development, quality control, infrastructure and rehabilitation. With a view to maximizing the outcome and impact of the current industrialization process, special efforts shall be made to promote maximum possible forward and backward linkages between Large, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through development of ancillary and downstream industries. While accelerating the ongoing efforts, the IPR 2007 shall provide a new direction to the industrialization process by encouraging further value addition specially focusing on sectors such as engineering, textiles and apparel, agro processing, IT / ITES and tourism, etc., which together are expected to provide maximum benefit to the State in terms of growth of employment and revenue. Cluster approach shall be intensified to promote handicrafts, handlooms, Khadi & Village industries, coir industries and salt sector, which also offer huge employment opportunities. Special effort shall be made to provide them with support in areas such as design development, technology, credit and marketing.

1.12 In order to cater to the huge requirement of technical manpower of upcoming industries, special efforts shall be made on promoting new technical institutions, upgrading existing ones and maximizing industry-institution linkages. Technical education quality improvement shall be taken up on a mission mode.

1.13 IPR 2007 has been formulated after going through an elaborate iterative process wherein all stakeholders, including Industry Associations, Sector Specific Associations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Experts and Departments concerned have been consulted and their suggestions have been duly considered.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 To transform Orissa into a vibrant industrialized State.

2.2 To enhance the share of Industries in State Gross Domestic Product.

2.3 To promote orderly and environmentally sustainable industrial growth.

2.4 To promote Orissa as a major manufacturing hub.

2.5 To maximize employment generation opportunities both direct and indirect.

2.6 To maximize linkages between micro, small, medium and large industries and make focused efforts for development of ancillary and downstream industries.

2.7 To promote employment intensive sectors such as handicrafts, handlooms, Khadi & Village industries, coir and salt.

2.8 To specifically promote sectors such as IT/ ITES, biotechnology, agro, marine and food processing, tourism, textiles and apparel and automotive industries, which offer maximum linkages for employment generation and exports.

2.9 To assist in arresting industrial sickness and promote revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries, especially in the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) sector.

2.10 To create awareness amongst and assist Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to respond to the opportunities and challenges emerging under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) regime. A WTO Cell shall be established in the Industries Department.

2.11 To maximize industry and institution linkages in the areas such as manpower planning, research and development etc.

2.12 To make concerted efforts for balanced regional development.

3. STRATEGY

3.1 To create an enabling environment for development of industrial and related social infrastructure of international standards.

3.2 Human Resources Development to create competitive scientific and technical manpower.

3.3 To promote entrepreneurship development for healthy industrial development.

3.4 To promote ancillary and downstream industrial parks at all major industrial hubs.

3.5 To promote specialized / functional industrial area / park for thrust and priority sectors.

3.6 To provide special incentive packages for promotion of thrust, priority and MSME sectors.

3.7 To fully operationalise and strengthen the industrial facilitation mechanism under Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act 2004 and Rules 2005.

3.8 To put in place an effective grievance redressal mechanism for speedy project implementation and also for addressing post implementation issues.

4. GENERAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Industrial Policy 2007 shall pursue a multi-pronged approach for industrial promotion by providing infrastructure support, institutional support and pre and post-production incentives. While the IPR shall support industrialization in general, directed efforts shall be made to incentivise investment in thrust and priority sectors with a view to maximizing the triple objectives of value addition, employment generation and revenue augmentation.

4.1 Micro Enterprises: the focus shall be on 4.1.1 Promoting linkages with micro finance institutions.

4.1.2 Product development through design and technology support.

4.1.3 Provision of raw material linkages. Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) shall set up raw material banks to provide such support.

4.1.4 Market development through focused market access initiatives.

4.1.5 Intensification of cluster development project with special emphasis on promotion of **Common Facility Centres (CFC)** through community based **Public Private Partnership (PPP)** initiatives.

4.2 Small & Medium Enterprises: the focus shall be on

4.2.1 Undertaking a special drive for modernization of SMEs.

4.2.2 Facilitating greater flow of institutional credit, including revival of the Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC).

4.2.3 Providing marketing support under Government purchase programme.

4.2.4 Rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries.

4.2.5 Development of Special Industrial Parks for ancillary and downstream industries.

4.2.6 Cluster development approach for enhancing the competitiveness of potential sectors. Industry Associations shall be encouraged to set up Common Facility Centres and Testing Laboratories on PPP mode.

4.3 Large Industries: efforts shall be made

4.3.1 To leverage the concentration of metal industries for promoting manufacturing industries. Similarly, leverage the coastline advantage to promote port based industries such as ship building, chemical and petrochemical complex, leather, etc.

4.3.2 To maximize supply chain linkages with SMEs by facilitating ancillary and downstream industries.

4.3.3 To proactively encourage industry-institutional linkages for optimal manpower planning and maximizing local employment opportunities.

4.4 Thrust sectors: the objectives shall be

4.4.1 To facilitate directed investment into sectors that offer huge employment opportunities, maximize value addition and have a multiplier effect in terms of ancillary and downstream linkages.

4.4.2 To provide tailor made incentive packages and provide additional incentive for the pioneer industries in these sectors.

4.5 Priority Sector: the focus shall be on 4.5.1 Leveraging our competitive strengths

4.5.2 Provision of specialised industrial infrastructure requirements

5. SINGLE WINDOW MECHANISM

5.1 Single Window mechanism that has been established in pursuance with the Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act shall be made fully operational and extended throughout the State.

5.2 The District Industries Centres (DICs) shall be suitably restructured to enable them to effectively discharge the functions of DLNA. They shall also maintain a comprehensive database on micro and small enterprises.

5.3 5 DICs shall be upgraded to Regional DICs where heavy industrial concentration/ potential exist. The Regional DICs shall provide comprehensive and intensive business development services to the existing and prospective investors and also provide necessary support services to the DICs falling within their respective jurisdiction.

5.4 IPICOL as the SLNA shall be further strengthened to function as an effective one stop shop for investors. The role of IPICOL as the Investment Promotion Agency shall be reinforced by establishing an Industrial Planning and Strategizing Unit (IPSU), which, apart from preparing State Industrial Development Perspective Plan, shall also identify thrust/ priority sectors for location specific industrial promotion and undertake related investment promotion activities, including preparation of publicity material and organization of road shows.

5.5 The District Level Single Window Clearance Authority (DLSWCA) shall be activated in all districts. The State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) and High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) shall review progress in implementation of the single window services at the district and state level.

6. STATE LEVEL NODAL AGENCY

6.1 IPICOL shall establish a Comprehensive Industrial Data Bank on medium and large scale industries with the help of a professional agency.

6.2 An Industrial Information Service Unit (IISU) will also be set up in IPICOL to cater exclusively to investment related information needs of existing and prospective investors.

6.3 In order to discharge its role as a one stop shop for all industry related approvals and clearances, IPICOL shall bring out a comprehensive operational manual, including guidelines for providing a single point interface between investors and the State Government departments/ agencies.

6.4 IPICOL shall develop and implement an web enabled Project Monitoring and Information System (PMIS) to facilitate time bound clearances to investment proposals, including facility for e-filing of Common Application Form (CAF), e-payment of processing fees and virtual single window interface between investors and different clearance authorities.

6.5 The Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Office (OIEPO) which is located in the Office of the Resident Commissioner, Government of Orissa, New Delhi shall proactively network with Embassies, Industry Associations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and others to promote Orissa as an attractive investment destination. The OIEPO shall function as integral part of the SLNA for extending outreach services to prospective investors outside the state.

It shall also facilitate investment related approvals and clearances in respect of the industrial projects coming up in the State by liaisoning with Government of India Ministries and other agencies concerned.

6.6 The Export Promotion and Coordination Cell (EPCC) which has been constituted in the Industries Department shall formulate an Export Policy and Action Plan for Export Promotion for the State and coordinate with OIEPO and all other Departments / Organisations / Agencies to promote exports from the State.

7. HIGH LEVEL CLEARANCE AUTHORITY (HLCA)

7.1 The HLCA chaired by the Chief Minister shall meet at least once in a quarter to review implementation of the IPR-2007. Besides giving overall direction to the industrial development efforts made by Team Orissa, the HLCA may give specific direction (s) wherever required.

7.2 The HLCA may constitute sub-committees / expert bodies by drawing resource persons from within and outside Government to look into various issues pertaining to industrial development such as promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), environment management, land policy, periphery

development, ancillary and downstream development, promotion of frontier industries etc., which shall make recommendations for furthering such objectives.

8. TEAM ORISSA

8.1 "Team Orissa" shall mean the broad institutional framework of the Government that is engaged in industrial facilitation and investment promotion in all key areas of economic growth. The Chief Minister is the Captain of Team Orissa and the principal goal of the Team is to provide necessary synergies and convergence of all Government efforts to ensure Orissa's position at the vanguard of economic and social prosperity.

8.2 The Team Orissa shall adopt the four (4) principles of Convergence, Coordination, Cohesion and Concerted efforts in furthering its objectives.

8.3 A comprehensive investment promotion website shall be developed for Team Orissa, by IPICOL as Technical Secretariat of Team Orissa and the State Level Nodal Agency.

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 The State Government recognizes the need of providing quality industrial and social infrastructure for supporting healthy industrialization as also the need for industry to follow environment friendly practices to make the industrialization process sustainable.

9.2 The State Government shall launch an Industrial and Allied Infrastructure Development Fund (IAIDF) with an initial corpus of Rs.100 crore to support industrial infrastructure and associated social infrastructure projects. The Fund shall encourage private investment in infrastructure development by providing supplementary viability gap funding, wherever needed, on the lines of Central Government viability gap funding scheme. IDCO shall also be eligible to avail itself of financial support from the IAIDF for creation of such infrastructure. The Fund shall also support pre-project development activities by designated agencies. The State Government shall separately issue detailed guidelines for operation of the IAIDF.

9.3 The State Government shall announce a comprehensive Land Policy to address all issues concerning identification, procurement and allotment of land for industrial and allied purposes, including creation of associated social infrastructure. IDCO along with Revenue Department shall vigorously implement the Land Bank Scheme, which was announced in the IPR-2001 to ensure orderly industrial growth. IDCO in association with DLNAs shall identify suitable tracts of government land for this purpose, which shall then be considered by the DLSWCA for alienation in favour of IDCO. The land premium shall be paid by IDCO after a moratorium of three years from the date of alienation. The moratorium period should be utilized by IDCO for development of the land for industrial and allied use. In the event of non-payment of premium within the stipulated period the land shall be liable for resumption.

9.4 The State Government shall announce a separate policy for Special Economic Zones as required under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 and Rules 2006.

9.5 Apart from the Land Bank Scheme mentioned above, IDCO shall also develop Functional Industrial Parks for promotion of thrust and priority sector industries. Expeditious steps shall be taken by IDCO to promote industrial parks for ancillary and downstream industries at all major industrial hubs in the state.

9.6 IDCO shall promote/ develop integrated industrial townships at selected locations as approved by the HLCA. Such townships will come up at locations having concentration of large and related industries, which have potential for developing into full-fledged industrial township.

9.7 IDCO shall take proactive steps to promote/ develop five (5) industrial corridors, namely, Chandikhol-Paradeep, Balasore-Bhadrak-Dhamara, Rayagada-Gopalpur, Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Rourkela and Angul-Talcher-Duburi.

9.8 IDCO shall form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for promoting Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Paradeep on PPP mode. The SPV shall identify and

acquire land for the purpose and identify potential tenant industries based on the feed stock available from anchor industries. State Government Agencies concerned and Central Institute of Plastic & Engineering Technology (CIPET) shall also be involved in this project.

9.9 An Inter-departmental Advisory Committee comprising representatives from General Administration Department, Industries Department, Revenue Department and Housing & Urban Development Department, Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) and IDCO shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to identify land in the Greater Bhubaneswar Capital Region to promote critical urban, commercial and social infrastructure to develop Bhubaneswar as a Knowledge and High-tech City.

9.10 The Special Cell created in the Planning & Coordination Department and the Technical Secretariat for PPP located in IDCO for development of infrastructure projects in Public-Private Partnership mode shall prepare a shelf of projects in consultation with Departments concerned for high priority projects specifically aimed at supporting current industrialization process in the state. The Departments concerned such as Industries Department, Housing and Urban Development Department, Tourism Department, Water Resources Department, Energy Department, Information Technology Department, Science & Technology Department and Works Department shall set up PPP Cells to make focused effort in that direction.

9.11 Development of Industrial Areas and Industrial Estate by private developers shall be encouraged. The private developers shall be eligible to apply for Government or IDCO land for development of such industrial estates and industrial areas. While Government land shall be made available at the applicable industrial rate as specified in this policy, IDCO land will be available at the price determined by IDCO. The land shall be given strictly on lease basis after careful assessment of the area of land required. In case land needs to be acquired, IDCO, on application of the Developer, shall acquire the land following due procedure. All efforts shall be made to avoid double-cropped agricultural land and minimize R&R requirement.

9.12 IDCO shall promote a World Trade Centre (WTC) at Bhubaneswar to promote global networking and give international visibility to the industrial potential of the state.

9.13 IDCO shall act as the Nodal Agency in the State for promotion of Gas Grid in association with different public and private entities in this field.

9.14 IDCO has already obtained Formal / In-principle approvals for development of IT / ITES, sector specific and multi product SEZs at different locations. These projects shall be implemented in a time bound manner by inviting co-developers through open competitive bidding process.

9.15 Special thrust shall be laid on promotion of high quality social infrastructure in the form of schools, colleges, technical and professional institutions, hotels, multiplexes, townships, commercial complexes, health-care facilities, leisure & entertainment facilities, resorts, golf courses, tourism areas, etc. through IDCO and private developers. Private developers shall be selected through open competitive bidding process.

9.16 A time bound action plan shall be drawn up and implemented for upgradation and maintenance of infrastructure facilities in existing Industrial Estates, Parks, IID Centres, Growth Centres etc of IDCO. Suitable financial and management models shall be developed for this purpose.

9.17 IDCO shall undertake a comprehensive Land Zoning Plan in respect of new Industrial Estates, Parks etc., and would also undertake planning of existing Industrial Estates to the extent possible. IDCO shall bring out a comprehensive land management regulation for industrial estates, parks, growth centres, etc. with the approval of Government in Industries Department. Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (OIIDC) Act would be broadly aligned with the changing needs in view of the current and emerging industrial scenario in the state.

9.18 A comprehensive policy for industrial use of water shall be formulated and announced by the State Government taking into account the surplus water available after factoring for drinking water supply and irrigation requirements.

9.19 The State shall leverage the availability of low cost and reliable power to attract industries. At the same time, large industries shall also be encouraged to set up their captive power plants.

9.20 Roads of economic importance shall be taken up on priority basis for development on PPP mode.

9.21 The State Government shall proactively promote construction of rail corridor between ports and industrial hubs including Therubeli-Gunupur rail corridor to provide port connectivity in southern Orissa through Gopalpur port.

9.22 Apart from Dhamara, Gopalpur and Kirtania ports, which are being developed on PPP mode, the State Government shall promote more ports and fishing harbours at suitable locations for giving a thrust to economic activities in those regions. Special efforts shall also be made to develop industrial areas in the hinterland of ports for enhancing their viability and intensifying economic activities in the port area development region.

9.23 Inland Container Depots (ICD) shall be set up at suitable locations for facilitating containerized cargo from Orissa and the neighbouring land-locked States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattishgarh, etc. to the Paradeep Port and other ports in Orissa for exports, on PPP mode.

10. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

10.1 The emergence of Orissa as major industrial hub has necessitated elaborate planning for Quality Manpower and Human Resource Development. To respond to this need, Government has established the Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) at Rourkela to act as a focal point for strengthening technical education in the State. Among other initiatives, five new Post Graduate Departments are being opened in the disciplines of i) Advanced Computing; ii) Nano Biotechnology; iii) VLSI and Embedded Systems; iv) Robotics and Mechatronics; and v) Advanced Materials and Composites.

10.2 The State Government shall establish a Technical Education Strategic Planning Unit (TESPU) in the Industries Department to take up the following activities in mission mode:

- i.* Address the supply side and demand side issues of technical manpower.
- ii.* Address the need for introduction of new and specialized courses to match industry requirements.
- iii.* Upgrade the Orissa School of Mining Engineering (OSME – Degree Stream), Keonjhar to the level of an institution of National Excellence.
- iv.* Maximize industry institution linkages by encouraging industries to adopt existing technical institutions and also to set up specialized advanced technical training institutions wherever feasible.
- v.* Specialized Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) shall be set up at locations having heavy concentration of specialized workmen. An Advanced Plumbing Institute shall be set up at Pattamunde and a Gemstone Cutting and Polishing Institute at Gopalpur.
- vi.* A special drive shall be undertaken for introduction of multi-skilling in areas such as material handling, machine operation and maintenance, furnace operation and maintenance, automobile engineering, plumbing, gemstone cutting and polishing, advance precision machine tools and power engineering, etc. The industries will be closely associated for identification of courses and providing practical training to students.
- vii.* A special drive shall be undertaken for setting up of Engineering Schools in all Districts that do not have such institution. Similarly, policy measures shall be taken to encourage opening of Industrial Training Centre (ITC) in blocks where there is no ITI/ITC.
- viii.* Steps will be taken for conferring of Deemed University status to University College of Engineering, Burla.
- ix.* An e-portal shall be launched by the Directorate of Technical Education and training for placement of manpower from ITIs and ITCs in the state, which would be similar to online employment exchange and will also have a Management Information System for tracking of placement.

x. A Special drive shall be undertaken for enforcement of the Apprentice Act.

xi. Government shall promote an International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar on Public-Private Partnership mode.

10.3 Government shall bring out comprehensive legislation for regulation and development of technical and professional institutions in the State.

10.4 Efforts shall be made for establishment of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Management (IIM) or their equivalent level institutions in the state.

11. REHABILITATION AND REVIVAL OF VIABLE SICK UNITS

11.1 The recent intensification of industrial activities in the State provides significant growth opportunities for the existing industries, especially in the SME sector, including those, which have become sick for various reasons. The State Government shall undertake a comprehensive drive through Directorate of Industries for district wise identification of potentially viable sick units. Such industries shall be placed on a fast track mode for consideration of rehabilitation assistance by Government and all agencies concerned. The existing institutional mechanism of District Level Committees (DLC), Sub-Committee of State Level Inter Institutional Committee and the State Level Inter Institutional Committee (SLIIC) shall be suitably reinforced for this purpose.

11.2 The SLIIC shall be empowered to extend need based incentives as available under the present IPR for this purpose. The industries so assisted will be treated at par with new industrial unit for determining the maximum level of incentive that could be sanctioned by SLIIC.

12. LABOUR REFORM

12.1 The Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act-2004 and corresponding Rules-2005 lay down the broad framework for Labour Reforms. A time bound action plan shall be formulated for expeditious implementation of these provisions.

12.2 Highest priority shall be accorded to amalgamation of different records, registers and returns required to be maintained under the various Labour Laws and introduce systems of "Self-Certification" for labour related compliance of routine nature.

12.3 A system of joint inspection by various regulatory agencies such as Orissa State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB), Labour Inspector, Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, and Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation shall be devised and implemented in a time bound manner.

12.4 Implementation of these provisions shall be reviewed by the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority and the High Level Clearance Authority from time to time.

12.5 The following categories of Industries / Establishments shall be declared as "Public Utility Services" for the purpose of application of provisions under Chapter-V of the I.D. Act 1947.

i) Information Technology & IT Enabled Services

ii) Bio Technology

iii) Agro-based & Marine-based Processing

iv) Electronics & Telecommunications

v) Export Oriented Units

vi) Infrastructure projects including Industrial Parks and SEZs

12.6 Industrial units and establishments in the following categories shall be exempted from the provisions of Chapter VI of Factories Act 1948 (Working Hours of Adults).

i) Information Technology & IT Enabled Services

ii) Bio Technology

iii) Electronics & Telecommunication

iv) Export Oriented units

v) Industries set up in Special Economic Zones

13. MARKETING SUPPORT TO MICRO AND SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISE IN GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

13.1 The existing rules for extending marketing support to Small Scale Industries shall be brought in alignment with the newly enacted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006 and corresponding Rules. The following measures shall be undertaken:

(a) Comprehensive review of the rate contract purchase list, exclusive purchase list and open tender purchase list shall be undertaken by a Committee consisting of Secretary, Industries Department, Director, Export Promotion and Marketing (EP&M), Director, Industries and representatives of Industries Associations, which shall submit their recommendations for Government approval in Industries Department.

(b) With a view to encouraging large and medium industries, including those in private sector, in the State to meet their store purchase requirements from the local MSEs, institutional mechanism in the line of Plant Level Advisory Committee existing in respect of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) shall be devised and implemented.

(c) Specific efforts shall be made to increase awareness amongst local MSMEs regarding export opportunities and export procedures. The Export Promotion Cell in the Orissa Small Industries Corporation Limited shall be strengthened to assist local small-scale enterprise to access export market.

13.2 The State Government will ensure that requirement of store items of Government Departments and agencies under its control are procured from industries located within the State. Such local units shall get price preference for this purpose. Simultaneously efforts shall be made to ensure that local products are cost-effective and meet overall quality requirement for competitiveness.

Explanation-I: State Government Departments and Agencies under the control of State Government means Departments under the Orissa Government Rules of Business, Heads of Department and offices subordinate to them, Boards, Corporations, Development Authorities and Improvement Trusts, Municipalities, Notified Area Councils, Co-operative Bodies and Institutions aided by the State Government and also includes Companies where Government share is 50% or more.

Explanation-II: In order to give effect to the provisions of this paragraph the Orissa General Financial Rules (Appendix-6, Rule 96) shall be suitably amended and the Finance Department will issue detailed guidelines.

13.3 The State Government Departments and agencies will have to purchase their requirements of these items only from local industries with ISO/ ISI / EPM certification for the items, by involving competitive quotations from such industries. Efforts will be made to distribute the purchase order equitably among the participating industries, prepared to accept the lowest negotiated rate keeping in view their production capacity.

13.4 Local Small Scale Industrial units and Khadi & Village industrial units including handloom and handicrafts will enjoy a price preference of 5% over local medium and large industries and industries out side the State. Any local small scale industrial unit having ISO or ISI Certification for its product will get an additional price preference of 3%.-

13.5 For monitoring of adherence of Government purchase policy and timely payment to the MSE units by the Government Departments / Agencies, a task force shall be constituted under Director, Export Promotion & Marketing, Orissa with Director of Industries, Orissa, Financial Advisor (FA), Industries Department, Director, SISI, Government of India and two representatives nominated by the Apex State Level Industry Associations, as members.

13.6 For facilitating government purchase of MSE products, an "MSE Exclusive List" shall be prepared by Director of Industries, taking the items generally manufactured by the MSE units of the State. The items so listed shall be reserved for the MSE units of the State for Government procurement through limited tender system.

14. FINANCIAL AND OTHER SUPPORT MEASURES:

ELIGIBILITY

14.1 New industrial units shall be eligible for incentives provided in this policy, subject to the general conditions and specific conditions as stipulated in this IPR. However Special Economic Zone (SEZ) & SEZ Units are not covered by this IPR for which a separate SEZ Policy is being issued.

14.2 Industrial units covered under earlier Industrial Policy Resolutions shall continue to enjoy the incentives if admissible under the said policy as per eligibility.

14.3 Migrated Industrial units shall be eligible for incentives provided in this policy, subject to the specific conditions stipulated in this policy.

14.4 Existing industrial units which take up expansion/ modernization/ diversification will be eligible for specific incentives as specified. However, defaulters of Banks, Development Financial Institutions, SIDBI, OSFC, IPICOL, Government and Government controlled agencies, will be eligible for such incentives only after they clear the dues.

14.5 Rehabilitated sick industrial units shall be eligible for such incentives as recommended by State Level Inter Institutional Committee (SLIIC) within the provisions of this IPR.

14.6 Transferred Units

(i) A transferred unit after going into commercial production shall be eligible to avail of all or any of the incentives for the period for which the unit was eligible before transfer but could not avail of the same due to suspension of production or closure on account of sickness or for any other reason.

(ii) An industrial unit seized under Section 29 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 and thereafter sold to a new entrepreneur on sale of assets basis, shall be treated as a new industrial unit for the purpose of this IPR. Arrears of VAT, Entry tax, MV tax, EPF, ESI and Excise duty payable by previous owners shall not be realizable from the transferees of the transferred units under section 29 of State Financial Corporations Act, unless, otherwise provided for in any act enacted by the Central or the State Government. These being public dues shall be realizable from the previous owners under the Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962 or any other relevant Act.

14.7 Industrial Units set up without financial assistance from Public Financial Institutions and / or Banks will be required to be assessed by the appropriate agency i.e.,

(i) IPICOL and Directorate of Industries, Orissa jointly for Large Industrial Units;

(ii) DIC and OSFC jointly for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

14.8 Pioneer Units in each Thrust Sector shall be eligible for extension of period of incentives for an additional two years over and above the limit specified, provided the unit has been in continuous commercial production during the normal period of incentive.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

14.9 Implementation of various provisions covering the incentives, concessions, etc., will be subject to the issue of detailed guidelines/ statutory notifications, wherever necessary, in respect of each item by the administrative Department concerned.

14.10 An industrial unit, which considers itself eligible for any incentives, shall apply in accordance with the operational guidelines and the same shall be considered and disposed of on merit by the competent authority.

14.11 Time frame for filing applications for different incentives

A unit shall become ineligible to get incentives if it does not file its claim complete in all respects, within 6 (six) months of its starting commercial production.

14.12 Determination of date of commercial production

The date of commercial production for availing of incentives, shall be determined by the G.M / PM, DIC for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and the Director of Industries for the large industrial units basing on the totality of documentary evidence.

15. SPECIAL INCENTIVES FOR K B K REGION, KANDHAMAL, GAJAPATI & MAYURBHANJ

Non-mineral based new industrial units located in the Revenue districts of Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Subarnpur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawrangpur, Khandamal, Gajapati and Mayurbhanj with minimum investment of five crore rupees in plant & machinery and providing direct employment to minimum hundred persons shall be treated as deemed thrust sector unit and be eligible for all incentives prescribed for the thrust sector. Such deemed thrust sector status may also be granted to other industrial units by High Level Clearance Authority subject to concurrence of Finance Department and Cabinet approval.

16. LAND

16.1 Government land earmarked for industry under the “Land Bank” scheme of IDCO and other Government land wherever available may be allotted for industrial units, including infrastructure projects.

16.2 Government land earmarked for “Land Bank” scheme and other Government land wherever available may be allotted for new industrial units, including infrastructure projects at the following concessional industrial rates.

Zones	Location	Concessional Industrial rate
Zone - A	Urban areas coming under the jurisdiction of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Cuttack Municipal Corporation, Rourkela Municipality, Berhampur Municipality, Sambalpur Municipality and Paradeep NAC.	Rates to be fixed by Revenue/ G. A. Department in consultation with Industries department
Zone - B	Revenue Sub- Divisions of Angul, Athagarh, Balasore, Berhampur, Champua, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Khurda, Panposh, Puri, Sambalpur, Talcher	Municipal / NAC Area- Zone -B -@ Rs 5 lakh / Ac, Zone- C-@ Rs 3 lakh / Ac, Zone- D @ Rs. 1.5 lakh/ Ac
Zone - C	Revenue Sub- Divisions of Banki, Baripada, Bhadrak, Baragarh, Bolangir, Chhatrapur, Jeypur, Koraput, Raygada, Sundergarh	Other than Municipal / NAC Area- Zone -B -@ Rs 2 lakh /
Zone - D	Revenue Sub- Divisions - Anandpur, Athamallik, Balliguda, Bamanghati, Bhanjanagar, Bhawanipatana, Birmaharajpur, Bonai, Boudh, Deogarh, Dharmagarh, Gunupur, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, Kaptipada, Kandhamala, Kendrapada, Kuchinda, Malkangir, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Nilagir, Nabarangapur, Padampur, Pallahara, Panchpir, Paralakhemundi, Patnagarha, Rairakhol, Sonapur, Titilagarh.	Ac, Zone- C -@ Rs 1 lakh / Ac, Zone- D @ Rs. 0.5 lakh / Ac
Ground Rent - @ 1% of the land value		

16.3 Infrastructure Projects and projects of IDCO for industrial and infrastructure use shall be entitled to allotment of Government land at concessional industrial rate.

16.4 Industrial Units in Thrust sector may be allotted land at special concessional rate by the High Level Clearance Authority.

16.5 The Industrial Estates, Industrial Areas, Industrial Parks, Growth Centres etc. shall be excluded from the tax regime of the Municipal and other local authorities for management by the local industries' associations, provided that the latter undertake to maintain the infrastructure of the industrial estates either directly or through other agencies by taking consent of IDCO and Housing and Urban Development Department by amendment of the concerned Act, if required.

16.6 New Industrial units and existing industrial units taking up expansion/ modernisation/ diversification will be granted exemption under the provisions of clause - C of Section-73 of Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 from payment of premium, leviable under provisions of clause - C of Section 8 (A) of the OLR Act. 1960 on production of eligibility certificate from the Director of Industries, Orissa for Large Industries and Medium Enterprises and G.M / PM, DIC for Micro, Small Enterprises as follows.

Micro & Small Sector	100 % up to 5 Acres
Medium Sector	75 % up to 25 Acres
Large Sector	50 % up to 500 Acres
Priority Sector	50%
Thrust Sector	100%

16.7 Micro & Small Enterprises shall be eligible to make the payment for IDCO shed in four annual installments.

17. STAMP DUTY

17.1 No stamp duty will be required to be paid in respect of land allotted by the Government to IDCO or Government/IDCO to Private Industrial Estate Developers.

17.2 In respect of transfer of land / shed by Government, IDCO and Private industrial estate developers to new industrial units and existing industrial units taking up expansion, modernization and diversification, exemption on Stamp Duty shall be applicable as follows.

Micro & Small Sector	@ 75 % of applicable Stamp duty.
Medium Sector	@ 50 % -do-
Large Sector	@ 25 % -do-
Priority Sector	@ 50% -do-
Thrust Sector	@ 100 % -do-

17.3 Stamp duty will be exempted for units required to be transferred to a new owner / management under the provisions of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 or on the recommendation of the State Level Inter Institutional Committee (SLIIC).

17.4 Stamp duty will be exempted for units under proprietary /partnership firms to be converted to companies for rehabilitation on the recommendation of SLIIC.

17.5 Stamp duty will be exempted in cases where reconstruction and amalgamation of Companies is sanctioned by the Court under Section 394 of the Companies Act, provided,

(i) it falls within the following norms, viz., where

- (a) atleast 90% of the issued share capital of the transferee company is in the beneficial ownership of the transferor company; or
- (b) the transfer takes place between a parent Company and a subsidiary Company one of which is the beneficial owner of not less than 90% of the issued share capital of the other; or
- (c) the transfer takes place between two subsidiary Companies of each of which not less than 90% of the share capital is in the beneficial ownership of a common parent Company; and

(ii) a certified copy of the relevant records of the Companies kept in the Office of the Registrar of Companies is produced by the parties to the instrument to prove that the conditions prescribed above are fulfilled.

17.6 Loan agreements, credit deeds, mortgages and hypothecation deeds executed by the Industrial Units in favour of Banks or Financial Institutions shall be allowed 100% exemption from stamp duty.

18. Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST), Entry Tax and Entertainment Tax

18.1 VAT shall be exempted on finished products of Khadi, Village, Cottage & Handicraft industrial units and traditional coir products excluding artistic footwear, cosmetic jewellery, embroidery works, zari works, gemstone, silver filigree, woolen carpet sold at sales outlets of authorised cooperatives/ government agencies and agencies recognised by Khadi and Village Industries Board/ Commission, Coir Board, Coir Corporation, Handicraft Corporation & DIC.

18.2 Exemption of Entry Tax shall be available to eligible industrial units as follows:

(a) New Micro & Small Enterprises shall be exempted from payment of Entry Tax on acquisition of plant & machinery for setting up of industrial units. Thrust Sector Units may also be considered for similar incentive on a case to case basis with the approval of the Cabinet.

(b) New Micro and Small Enterprises shall be exempted from payment of Entry Tax on purchase of raw materials for a period of five years from the date of starting commercial production subject to a ceiling of 100% of fixed capital investment. Thrust Sector Units may also be considered for similar incentive on a case to case basis with the approval of the Cabinet.

Note: The exemption, as above, in Para 18.2, is subject to outcome of judicial proceedings.

18.3 CST at concessional rate not exceeding two percent (2%) shall be levied on sale of finished products by the new industrial units in Thrust sector for a period of ten years from the date of starting commercial production subject to a total maximum limit of 100% of fixed capital investment and further subject to the condition that input tax credit shall not be allowed in excess of the output tax payable on CST sales.

18.4 VAT Reimbursement

(i) New Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises shall be eligible for reimbursement of fifty percent of VAT paid for a period of five years from the date of starting commercial production limited to 100% of fixed capital investment provided that the VAT reimbursement shall be applicable only to the net tax paid, after adjustment of input tax credit against the output tax liability.

(ii) New industrial units in Priority Sector shall be eligible for reimbursement of seventyfive percent (75%) of VAT paid for a period of five (5) years from the date of starting of commercial production, limited to hundred percent (100%) of fixed capital investment provided that the VAT reimbursement shall be applicable only to the net tax paid, after adjustment of input tax credit against the output tax liability.

(iii) New Industrial units of Thrust sector shall be eligible for reimbursement of seventyfive percent (75%) of VAT paid for a period of ten years from the date of starting commercial production limited to 200% of fixed capital investment provided that the VAT reimbursement shall be applicable only to the net tax paid, after adjustment of input tax credit against the output tax liability.

(iv) Existing industrial unit taking up expansion/ modernisation/ diversification as defined in this IPR shall be eligible for reimbursement of VAT paid to the extent applicable to the industrial category as defined in sub para 18.4 (i) to (iii) above subject to the condition that it shall be applicable only on increased commercial production over and above the existing installed capacity provided that the VAT reimbursement shall be applicable only to the net tax paid, after adjustment of input tax credit against the output tax liability.

18.5 Entertainment Tax (ET)

New Multiplex Cinema hall of at least 03 Screens with minimum capital investment of Rs.3.00 crore & above with modern Projection system, Sound system, Air conditioner, Generator Set, furniture & fixtures etc, where first fixed capital investment commences after the effective date shall be eligible for 100% reimbursement of Entertainment Tax (ET) for a period of five years starting from the date of its commissioning. The eligibility for this incentive shall be certified by OFDC.

19. INTEREST SUBSIDY

19.1 New industrial unit coming under micro enterprise / small enterprise and thrust sector shall be entitled to interest subsidy @ five percent (5%) per annum on term loan availed from Public Financial Institutions / Banks for a period of five years from the date of starting commercial production subject to limit of ten lakh rupees for Micro Enterprises, twenty lakh rupees for Small Enterprises and one crore rupees for units under Thrust Sector, if it fulfills the condition stipulated under clause - 19.3 of this section.

19.2 New industrial unit grounded under PMRY / REGP shall be entitled to interest subsidy @three percent per annum on term loan availed from public Financial Institutions / Banks for a period of five years from the date of starting commercial production subject to limit of twenty-five thousand rupees only, if it fulfills the condition stipulated under clause - 19.3 below.

19.3 Provided further that the concerned promoter(s) would not have defaulted to OSFC/IPICOL/ SIDBI /Banks /Public Financial Institutions /other Government agencies in connection with the unit for which the incentive is sought or for any other unit/ activity in the state with which concerned promoter is directly or indirectly associated. For Micro and Small enterprises the interest subsidy shall be available only on term loan availed from OSFC.

20. POWER

20.1 New industrial unit other than Thrust sector industries shall be exempted from the payment of electricity duty upto a contract demand of 110 KVA for a period of 5 years from the date of availing power supply for commercial production. New industrial unit in the thrust sector shall be entitled to 100% exemption of electricity duty up to a contract demand of Five Megawatt for a period of 5 years from the date of availing power supply for commercial production.

20.2 New industrial unit setting up captive power plant shall be exempted from the payment of 50% of electricity duty for captive power plant for a period of 5 years for self-consumption only from the date of its commissioning.

20.3 Industries of seasonal nature like sugar, salt industries, etc., will be provided the facility of temporary surrender of a part of their connected/ sanctioned load subject to approval of OERC.

21. PATENT REGISTRATION

New Industrial units will be encouraged for filing patent of their research and State will provide assistance to entrepreneurs for Patent and Intellectual Property Right (IPR) provisions @ 50% of the registration cost up to maximum of five lakh rupees (Rs 5.00 lakh).

22. QUALITY CERTIFICATION

New Industrial units will be provided with assistance for obtaining quality certification from B.I.S and other internationally recognized Institutions @ fifty percent (50%) of the quality certification charges up to maximum of two lakh rupees (Rs. 2.00 lakh).

23. ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

New Micro, Small Enterprises and new Industrial Units of Thrust sector shall be eligible for reimbursement of fifty percentage of cost of purchase of technical know- how up to one lakh rupees in case of indigenous technology and up to five lakh rupees in case of imported technology.

24. MARKETING SYNDICATION

OSIC / NSIC will act as Syndicate Leader for marketing of the products and services of Micro & Small Enterprises of the State and will be responsible for the overall quality control and collect service charges not exceeding 1% of sale value from the concerned units. In order to derive the benefit of scale, major bulk orders of the Government should be routed through OSIC so that it can act as a consortium leader for all the Micro & Small Enterprises and organize raw material supply at reasonable rate.

25. FILM INDUSTRY

25.1 Film Industry in Orissa provides direct and indirect employment to about 1.00 lakh people. In Orissa, the employment opportunities in film industry can be doubled by improving market outreach of Oriya films through appropriate incentives for film production, film studios and multiplexes.

25.2 All Oriya feature films produced in Orissa shall be exempted from Entertainment Tax.

25.3 Multiplexes shall be eligible to get allotment of government/ IDCO land at concessional industrial rate.

25.4 OFDC shall formulate a scheme for extending Soft loan assistance at a nominal rate of interest subject to maximum ceiling limit and on conditions as may be decided by OFDC to producers of films in the State.

25.5 Producers of films who utilize the facilities of Kalinga Studio Limited (KSL), Film & Television Institute of Orissa and Kalinga Prasad Colour Processing Laboratory will be eligible to get incentives in shape of subsidy subject to the ceiling limit and terms and conditions as may be laid down by OFDC.

26. SHILPA ADALAT

26.1 With a view to providing a timely and effective dispute/ grievance resolution mechanism for industries, the State Government shall constitute a Shilpa Adalat with the composition given at para 26.3 below, which shall meet every month and hear the grievances/ complaints of investors and make its recommendation to the appropriate authority/ authorities for consideration and redressal of the grievances.

26.2 SLSWCA shall be the competent authority for taking final decision in all grievances which do not involve any major policy decision. Where major policy decision is involved, such matters shall be placed before the HLCA, which shall be the final authority.

26.3 The Shilpa Adalat shall have the following composition:

- i) Secretary, Industries - Chairman
- ii) Representatives of concerned Departments - Members
- iii) Managing Director, IPICOL - Member
- iv) Managing Director, IDCO - Member
- v) Managing Director, OSFC - Member
- vi) Managing Director, OSIC - Member
- vii) Director, Export Promotion & Marketing - Member
- viii) Director, Handicrafts & Cottage Industries - Member
- ix) Director, Industries - Member Secretary

The Shilpa Adalat shall submit quarterly return on cases heard and disposed to the SLSWCA and the HLCA.

27. ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development shall be strengthened through various measures, including Government support, strategic alliances with national level entrepreneurship institutes, industry linkages, linkages with technical and professional institutions and PPP initiatives.

28. EXPORT PROMOTION:

Augmentation of exports commensurate with the export potential of the State shall be a priority activity of the Government. An Export Policy and Action Plan for export promotion shall be notified in consultation with leading exporters of the State and related agencies. An Export Resource Centre shall be established in the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing.

29. REVIEW AND MONITORING

The implementation of the policy will be periodically reviewed by High Level Clearance Authority for necessary facilitation and mid-course correction, wherever necessary.

30. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) This policy shall remain in force until substituted by another policy. The State Government may at any time amend any provision of this policy.

(b) A special package of incentives over and above what has been enumerated in this Policy document may be considered for new industrial projects on case to case basis taking into account the benefits to the State. The Cabinet on the recommendations of the SLSWCA and the HLCA and concurrence of Finance department may consider such proposal.

(c) Doubts relating to interpretation of any term and / or dispute relating to the operation of any provision under this IPR shall have to be referred to the Industries Department, Government of Orissa for clarification / resolution and the decision of Government in this regard shall be final and binding on all concerned.

(d) Implementation of various provisions covering the incentives, concessions etc. will be subject to the issue of detailed guidelines / statutory notifications, wherever necessary in respect of each item by the concerned Administrative Department.

ORDER: – Ordered that the Resolution be published in next extraordinary issue of the *Orissa Gazette* and copies thereof be forwarded to all Departments of Government, all Heads of Departments and Accountant General, Orissa.

By Order of the Governor

A. K. TRIPATHY

Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa

GOPABANDHU GRAMEEN YOJANA

Government of Orissa
Planning and Co-ordination Department

RESOLUTION

Sub: Guidelines for implementation of Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana

The Government of Orissa have recently launched a new initiative, called “ the Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)”, with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 (Eleven) districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The scheme shall be implemented from the year 2006-07 and will continue to be implemented during the 11th plan period from 2007-08 to 2011-12.

2. Coverage of Districts

2.1 The GGY shall be implemented in the following 11 districts: (i) Angul, (ii) Balasore, (iii) Bargarh, (iv) Bhadrak, (v) Cuttack, (vi) Jajpur, (vii) Jagatsinghpur, (viii) Kendrapara, (ix) Khurda, (x) Nayagarh, and (xi) Puri.

3. Objectives of the GGY

3.1 The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e., electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. Some of the specific projects which could be taken under this Yojana would be in the nature of construction of concrete roads within the village, construction of black-topped/concrete roads to connect a village with the nearest PMGSY or ODR road, installation of street lights within the village, for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP), provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources.

3.2 The additional development funds provided in this Yojana would be of un-tied nature and supplement the programmes which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide **synergy and convergence** to the different development programmes.

4. Fund Allocation

4.1 Each targeted district shall be provided an additional development assistance to the extent of Rs. 10 crore (Rupees ten crore) per annum for a period of 6 years from 2006-07 to 2011-2012.

5. Mechanisms for implementation of the GGY

5.1 Panchayati Raj Department shall be the Nodal Department for the purpose of administration of the GGY and take appropriate budget provisions for this purpose under separate head of account each year beginning from the year 2006-07 onwards until the expiry of the eleventh Five Year Plan.

5.2 The GGY aims at providing infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. For the purpose, each village may be allotted funds as follows: (i) the villages having population of below 500 persons may be given funds to the

extent of Rs. 2 lakh each, (ii) the villages having population above 500 but less than or up to 1000 persons may be given Rs. 3 lakh each and (iii) the villages having population more than 1000 persons may be given Rs.5 lakh each. The census figure of 1991 shall be adopted for determining the population of village for the purpose of implementation this Yojana. The objective is to cover all revenue villages in a phased manner by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan.

5.3 The Gram Sabha of the identified village shall select the projects to be undertaken within the village to the ceiling prescribed in para 5.2 above. Funds received from other sources such as the SGRY, Finance Commission Award etc. may be dovetailed for the purpose. Contributions from villages may also be encouraged.

5.4 The proposals approved by the Gram Sabha shall be compiled by the Block and put up to the District Level Committee for approval of the project lists. There will be a District Level Committee headed by the Collector and will consist of all the M.Ps., MLAs and Chairperson, Zilla Parishad of the district. While selecting the villages and the schemes, the District Level Committee shall ensure that the resources are not spread too thin and that durable assets are created.

5.5 After the projects are sanctioned, estimate shall be prepared by the BDO for those projects which can be accommodated within the financial allocations for a particular year. The process may be repeated every year. While preparing the estimates, the BDO may take assistance of Assistant Engineer of the Block/Engineers of the Electricity Utility/Water Resources Departments etc. as the case may. The limit of administrative and technical sanctions for these projects shall be the same as available for similar schemes on-going at the moment. The provisions of OGFR and OPWD code shall apply to the projects to be taken up under GGY.

5.6 The Yojana shall be executed in the eleven targeted districts under the umbrella of the district plans. The projects under the GGY shall integrated with the district plan to bring about necessary convergence with other schemes of the Government such as the Swajaladhara, The Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutkaran Yojana and PMGSY etc. While doing so, the following points may be kept in mind:

(a) Villages having a population of more than 1000 persons may be provided with a multipurpose hall of around Rs. 5 lakh to be taken up within the premises of the School with funds from the Sarba Sikshya Abhijan (SSA). The hall may have a raised platform at one end to be used as dais. Such a hall may be used primarily for the school students for special lectures. The hall may also be available to the village during off hours or during school holidays for community use. The school committee may charge a suitable fee for the use of the hall which should be retained in the school for maintenance and other developmental activities of the school.

(b) In blocks having less than 35% of irrigation, a special drive may be conducted to take up irrigation projects under the Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana. Such projects may include lift irrigation points, community bore-well projects etc. depending upon the feasibility of the project. Villages having population more than 1000 persons may be given priority over those having less than 1000 population. Over-riding priority should be accorded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe habitations irrespective of their population status, for which funds should be accessed inter-alia from MADA, ST & SC Development Corporation, ITDA etc. wherever applicable.

5.7 Funds shall be released in not more than two installments by the Panchayati Raj Department direct to the concerned Collectors who shall maintain a separate head of account for the Yojana with the District Rural Development Authority (DRDA). The concerned Project Director, DRDA shall function as Drawing & Disbursing Officer for this Yojana.

5.8 The District Collector shall release the funds to the concerned implementing agencies within 15 days of the receipt of the funds from the Government in Panchayati Raj Department. The District Collector and Project Director, DRDA shall be directly responsible for effective and timely implementation of the Yojana. The Collector shall furnish Monthly Progress Report (MPR) on financial and physical achievements of the Yojana to the Panchayati Raj Department.

6. The State Level Steering Committee

6.1 There shall be a **State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)** under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary that shall have the overall responsibility for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the Yojana. The SLSC shall have the following composition:

(i)	Chief Secretary	Chairperson
(ii)	Development Commissioner-cum Additional Chief Secretary	Member
(iii)	Agriculture Production Commissioner- cum-Additional Chief Secretary	Member
(iv)	Principal Secretary, Finance	Member
(v)	Special Secretary (Plan) Planning & Co-ordination Deptt.	Member
(vi)	One nominated NGO/CSO	Member
(vii)	Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department	Member Secretary

6.2 The chairperson of the State Level Steering Committee shall have the powers to invite any other officer, authority or civil society organization to a meeting of the committee. The Committee shall decide its own rules of business.

7. Preparation of District Plan

7.1 District Plan shall be prepared as per the Guidelines for the District Plan in the 11th 5-year plan as contained in Planning Commission Letter No. 13011/1/2006/SP-Co. dated 25.8.06 which has been already circulated to all Collectors vide P & C Department letter No. 12189 (30)/P. dated 04.09.06 and in such a manner as may be specified by P & C Department from time to time.

7.2 The main principles which have to be taken into consideration for implementation of the GGY and the preparation of the District Plan are summarized as follows:

- (i) The flow of funds from all sources namely State Plan, Centrally sponsored schemes, Central Schemes, externally aided projects and funds received from any other source for development purpose are to be aggregated in arriving at the resource availability for District Plan.
- (ii) Funds under the Yojana are to be used as additional for those schemes that are selected, developed and approved in the manner as elaborated in section 5 above.
- (iii) The cost effectiveness of all Schemes should be carefully considered so that returns from the funds invested under the scheme are maximized.
- (iv) There should be complete transparency in the choice of schemes and their locations. The prioritized list of schemes and the reasons for taking up the schemes and the criteria for choice of locations must be reflected in the District Plan and be made available on the web-site.
- (v) It should be ensured that the schemes are sustainable and assets should be planned with care so that they are useful and maintained even after the scheme is over. Special attention is to be given to sustainability of each project. In the case of community assets, wherever possible future maintenance should be built into the programme, e.g., if a community hall is constructed, individuals who use the hall should be charged user fees so that a corpus fund for maintenance can be set up.
- (vi) It will be mandatory that funds are allocated for SC communities under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and ST communities under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) modes in proportion to their populations in a village.

8. **Social Audit**

8.1 Social Audit and vigilance shall be encouraged at grass-roots level. The District Collector shall also prepare schedules of inspection which prescribe the minimum number of field visit for each supervisory level functionary and shall ensure that the inspection schedules are faithfully followed by supervisory level functionaries. The Government in Panchayati Raj Department may also prescribe additional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, reports and returns with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the Yojana from time to time.

9. **Other Matters**

9.1 Panchayati Raj Department shall be responsible for clarifying doubts, if any, and ensure that bottlenecks in the implementation of the Yojana are removed as expeditiously as possible and communicated to all concerned.

ORDER

It is ordered that the Resolution be published in the Extra Ordinary Gazette of the Government of Orissa for the general information and copy be communicated to all the Departments of Government/ Heads of Department and other concerned.

By order of Governor

(R.V.Singh)

Special Secretary to Government

MADHU BABU PENSION YOJANA

The Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) has been introduced in the State of Odisha w.e.f. 01.01.2008 by merging the two pension schemes, i.e. Old Age Pension and Odisha Disability Pension Schemes. All the beneficiaries being covered under the State Old Age Pension Schemes and the Odisha Disability Pension Scheme in the State are treated as beneficiaries under the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana from the date it came in to force i.e. 01.01.2008. The number of beneficiaries under MBPY is 19,78,400. The rate of pension is Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month up to 79 years & Rs.500/- for 80 years & above.

During the year 2012-13 a sum of Rs.26345.41 lakh has been provided under State Plan. For the year 2013-14 a sum of Rs.15,000,00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

BIJU KANDHAMAL O GAJAPATI YOJANA

With a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction in Kandhamal and Gajapati districts, the State Government have launched a Special Area Development Initiative called: "Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)" under State Plan effective from the year 2009-10 out of State's own resources. Each district shall be entitled to receive funds to the extent of Rs.1.50 crore multiplied by number of Blocks per annum. Accordingly, sums of Rs.18 crore and Rs.10.50 crore have been sanctioned in favour of Kandhamal and Gajapati districts respectively. The objectives of BKGY are as follows:-

- (i) Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people of the districts,
- (ii) Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the local people and reducing regional disparities.

With a view to achieving the aforesaid objectives, the BKGY shall focus on the following sectors (components) keeping in view local needs and flow of funds from other sources:

- (i) **Bijli** (i.e., village/rural electrification and street lighting),
- (ii) **Sadak** (i.e., construction of culverts, bridges, roads for improving inter-village and intra-village connectivity and other roads),
- (iii) **Pani** (i.e., creation of irrigation and drinking water sources),
- (iv) **Livelihood Initiatives** (i.e., support for sustainable income and employment generating activities, development of livelihood sectors, and SHGs),
- (v) **Social Safety Net Programmes** (i.e., support for programmes that address the needs of vulnerable groups of people).

BIJU SETU YOJANA (BSY)

Biju Setu Yojana launched on 9th October, 2011 for construction of new bridges on RD roads and important P.S. roads to provide all-weather connectivity to the rural areas of the State.

Under BSY, Govt. planned to take up 400 bridges during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.

400 bridges include 318 on R.D. roads and 82 on important P.S. roads.

Project Cost of 400 bridges- Rs.1400.00 Crore.

BIJU GRAM JYOTI YOJANA

“Biju Gram Jyoti” – a flagship programme of the Govt. of Orissa for attainment of the goal of providing access to electricity to all the habitations having population of less than 100. The scheme was launched on 26.09.2007. Altogether 10,000 habitations will be covered during the 11th Five Year Plan. In the first phase, the Government has allocated Rs.314.00 crore to 314 nos. of Blocks @ 1.00 crore to each Block. Collector of the district is the nodal agency for implementation of the Scheme. Funds have been placed with all the Collectors. A District Electrical Committee has been conceived in the Scheme under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the District to decide the list of habitations having population below 100 to be taken up for electrification, list of BPL households to be electrified and number of L.I. Points to be energized.

There are three components of the scheme- Village/ habitation electrification, Kutir Jyoti (BPL) connections and Energisation of L.I. Points. The maximum ceiling for electrification of a village/ habitation is Rs.3.5 lakh and Rs.1.5 lakh is earmarked for upgradation of capacity of distribution system. Rs.2000/- is earmarked for BPL household (Per household) connection. Thus out of Rs.1.00 crore released to a Block, Rs.75.00 lakh is meant for village electrification, Rs.10.00 lakh for Kutir Jyoti (BPL connection) and Rs.15.00 lakh for energisation of pump sets.

BIJU KRUSHAK KALYAN YOJANA (BKKY)

Odisha Government's Health Insurance Scheme

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY), the ambitious health insurance scheme launched by the Government of Odisha for farmer families. As per provisions of the scheme all families living on agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry, fishing and allied activities except the Income tax payers or assesseees are eligible to be enrolled under the scheme. The landless agricultural laborers are also eligible for enrolment.

The Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana will provide insurance cover of Rs.1 lakh to five members of around 60 lakh farmer families each. An estimated 3 crore people belonging to 60 lakh families will be benefited under the scheme. A sum of Rs.100 crore has been allocated in this year's budget for the purpose.

All the cultivators will be covered under the insurance irrespective of their below poverty line (BPL) or above poverty line (APL) status.

The Krushak Sathi of Agriculture Department will identify the farmers and the Village Agriculture Worker / Agricultural Overseer who will work as FKO (Field Key Officer) will approve the list. The beneficiaries from animal husbandry, sericulture, fishing etc will be identified by concerned field officials. Smart cards are being provided to all the enrolled families.

The members of the farmer families enrolled under the scheme will be provided cashless treatment in the empanelled hospitals. The hospitals will provide the costs of treatment and surgery which will be reimbursed to them.

MAMATA

(A conditional cash transfer Maternity Benefit Scheme)

MAMATA is a Conditional Cash Transfer Maternity Benefit Scheme enunciated by Women and Child Development Dept., Govt. of Odisha.

The Major aims of the benefit scheme are :

- To provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery.
- To increase utilization of maternal and child health services, especially antenatal care, postnatal care and immunization.
- To improve mother and child care practices especially exclusive breast feeding and complementary feeding of infants.

The goals of the MAMATA scheme is to contribute as a factor in reducing maternal and infant mortality and to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants.

The target beneficiaries of the scheme 'MAMATA' are the pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age and above for the first 2 live births, except all Govt. and / Public Sector Undertakings (Central and State) employees and their wives will be covered. This scheme is operational in all ICDS projects of the State.

How to avail the scheme : To avail the benefits under this scheme a pregnant woman has to register herself at the Anganawadi Centre (AWC) / Mini AWC to which she belongs. She has to submit her Bank Account details (single account) with a Bank of her choice with core banking facility, to the Anganawadi workers who shall record it correctly.

Amount of Payment and Conditionality :

The beneficiary will receive a total incentive of Rs.5000 (Five thousand) only in four installments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. Payment will be made by e-transfer from the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) to the beneficiary account.

Scheme Launch and Flow of Funds :

The scheme was launched by the State Govt. on 19th September, 2011. The flow of funds to eligible beneficiaries started in October, 2011 as on 1.10.2013 the benefit has reached 10 lakh women of the State through direct fund transfer to the right / legitimate beneficiary (pregnant women) bank account in a transparent way, removing any / all forms of intermediaries in a time bound manner. This reflects the State Govt.'s commitment for the well being of women and children of the State and speaks huge on the success of the State initiatives.

To celebrate completion of two years of Mamata implementation and coverage of more than ten lakh beneficiaries “Mamata Utsav” begins from 1st October 2013.

At the State level the programme was graced by the Hon’ble CM, Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon’ble Minister, Women & Child Dev., Smt. Usha Devi, Hon’ble Minister, Health & Family welfare, Chief Secy., Addl. Chief Secy., Development Commissioner, Chairpersons of Commissions, Secretaries and other dignitaries.

At the State level programme a short documentary on MAMATA was displayed, Hon’ble Chief Minister handed over letters to selected new beneficiaries / husbands, advising them and their family members to follow all conditions for the betterment of mother and the child and selected AWWs and AWHs received letter of honour from Honourable Chief Minister for taking adequate care and follow up of MAMATA beneficiaries.

Implementation of the Mamata scheme in the field happens through convergent efforts by Health & Family Welfare Department and Women & Child Development Department.

The primary convergence platform is the Mamata Diwas (Village Health and Nutritional Day) which happens at the Anganwadi Centres at the villages. On the Mamata Day the ANM, AWW (Anganwadi Workers) and ASHA workers jointly provide health services and nutrition counseling to the pregnant and lactating women. Mother and Child Protection Card is used as a tracking and validation tool for Mamata Scheme.

Mamata is one of the steps towards empowerment of women through financial inclusion. Odisha has been one of the pioneer States which has facilitated the opening of Bank Accounts even for the women who resides in the remotest corner of the State.

SCHEMES & PROGRAMMES IN HANDLOOM SECTOR

Odisha, the land famous for its rich heritage and artistic culture has tradition of its Handloom products specially known as Ikat fabrics. The skill knowledge imbibed over the generation, has given the hand woven textile unparalleled depth, range, strength & vigor and reflecting the essential traditional way of life with expression of their unparalleled craftsmanship. Handloom Sector occupies an pivotal place in preserving the country's heritage & culture and plays a vital role in the economy of the country socio-economic upliftment of the weavers, various developmental and welfare schemes are being implemented by Government.

In census 2009, total weaver population was enumerated as 1,92,339 49,022 weavers engaged in weaving and 54,136 engaged in allied active relating to preparatory, tassar reeling, spinning, processing, etc.

SCHEMES & PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:

Promotion of Handloom Industries: Under the scheme various activities like infrastructure development, cap building of weavers, technological intervention and marketing promotion programmes are being taken up including "Special Package for Hand Weavers" announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister for welfare of weaver detailed below.

Assistance for Workshed-cum-Housing : Assistance is being extended to needy weavers for construction of house-cum-work-shed to have a congenial environment to work round the year safe guard their belongings from natural calamities. The poor weaver covered under BPL, are also provided with assistance under Mock programme for construction of work-shed cum-housing through convergence with Panchayat Raj Dept.

Supply of Solar Lanterns to weavers: Under Hon'ble Chief Minister's Special package announced for weavers, each weaver family is to be supplied with solar lantern to enable them to work conveniently in low voltage/ frequent power cut period, so that weaver's working hour income from weaving not be affected.

Health Insurance Scheme: (HIS) The Health Insurance Scheme is one of the popular welfare scheme handloom weavers implemented in collaboration with ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. to provide a part of premium for extending health insurance benefits to all weavers and allied workers. A beneficiary after enrolment under the scheme use to get cash-less benefit of medical treatment for four members of family (self, spouse & two children) in any tie-up hospitals/ nursing homes for both OPO & IPO. Besides, the beneficiaries use to get back the cost of medical treatment done outside the tie-up hospitals by submitting claims to the insurance company.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) : Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana is very popular welfare schemes implemented in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India to provide weaver's share of premium for extending life insurance benefits to targeted nos. of weavers and allied workers. A beneficiary after enrolment under the scheme use to get insurance coverage on normal/ accidental death/total or partial disability along with scholarship of his/ her children (maximum 2 reading in class IX to XII & ITI).

Old Age Pension to weavers: The weaver above age of 60 years engaged in handloom sector and not covered under any pension scheme can be covered under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana through convergence with W&CD Dept.

Raw Material Bank - The programme has the objective to establish/ strengthen the Raw Material Banks in Handloom clusters to procure quality raw material and essential accessories of good quality from genuine producers/suppliers/manufacturers and make available at competitive/ cheaper price to the weavers and other related organisations engaged in production of handloom fabrics.

Self Employment Programme (SEP): To provide regular and sustainable employment in maintaining the livelihood of the weavers as well as to develop their economical status, skill up-gradation training in Weaving, Tie- Dye making, Designing & Dyeing are being provided at their door step by engaging master trainers for producing qualitative and value added products as per the demands of the consumers both in domestic and outside market.

10% Onetime Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth : The scheme has been introduced from 2010-11 to help the handloom sector in marketing of handloom products and reduction of accumulated stock by allowing 10% rebate to the handloom agencies on sale of handloom products during festive occasions in order to allow the weavers for getting continuous work.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme : The scheme focuses on formation of weavers as a visible entity so that the groups become self sustainable. Clusters having 300-500 looms are taken up for implementation of the project over a period of 3 years with financial assistance up to Rs 60.00 lakh for taking up different need based programmes in an integrated manner. Weavers not covered under Clusters due to geographical limitations are also benefited under Group Approach. The groups are normally of 10 weavers and more in the form of SHG, Primary Weavers Co-Operative Societies and other independent / individual weavers.

Marketing Incentive : Assistance @ 10% on the average sale value of last 3 years is admissible to Handloom agencies like Apex and Primary Cooperatives for creating conducive environments for better marketing so that the weavers can get continuous work.

Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme : Organization/ participation of exhibitions, melas, setting up of marketing complexes and urban heats, publicity and awareness on brand development to promote the marketing of handloom products are the major components under marketing promotion programme. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for development of exportable products, adequate publicity and international marketing by way of participating in international exhibitions and buyer-seller meets.

Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector : Components under the scheme implemented under CSP are i) Waiver of Overdue Loan in case of individual weavers, ii) Issuance of Weavers Credit Card with Govt. guarantee and interest subvention and iii) Recapitalization of PWCS/ Apex WCS.

Mill Gate Price Subsidy Scheme (10% Price Subsidy on Hank yarn): 10 % Price subsidy is being allowed on Hank yarn used in handloom sector implemented through JHDC with a view to provide raw materials at a cheaper price to weavers/ organisations.

RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA (RSBY)

RSBY has been launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health Insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs.30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization. Government has even fixed the package rates for the hospitals for a large number of interventions. Pre-existing conditions are covered from day one and there is no age limit. Coverage extends to five members of the family which includes the head of household, spouse and up to three dependents. Beneficiaries need to pay only Rs.30/- as registration fee while Central and State Government pays the premium to the insurer selected by the State Government on the basis of a competitive bidding.

Unique Features of RSBY

Business Model for all Stakeholders - The scheme has been designed as a business model for a social sector scheme with incentives built for each stakeholder. This business model design is conducive both in terms of expansion of the scheme as well as for its long run sustainability.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| • Insurers | • Portability |
| • Hospitals | • Cash less and Paperless Intermediaries |
| • Government | • Robust Monitoring and Evaluation |
| • IT Intensive | • Safe and foolproof |

RSBY involves a set of complex and inter-related activities. The broad sets of activities are given as follows:

Financing for RSBY

RSBY is a Government sponsored scheme for the BPL population of India. The majority of the financing, about 75 percent, is provided by the Government of India (GOI), while the remainder is paid by the respective State government. Beneficiaries need to pay only Rs.30/- as the registration fee. This amount shall be used for incurring administrative expenses under the scheme. The followings are involved in the implementation of the scheme;

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Selection of Insurance Company | 2) Preparation of BPL Data |
| 3) Enrollment of Beneficiaries | 4) Empanelment of Health Care Providers |
| 5) Utilization of Services by Beneficiary | 6) Claim Settlement |
| 7) Portability of Smart Card | 8) Monitoring and Evaluation |

Current Status in the State (Odisha):

Out of 52,22,145 BPL families, 33,83,062 have been enrolled under the scheme. Currently 421 Government hospitals (including 3 Medical Colleges and Sisu Bhawan, Cuttack) and around 70 private hospitals are empanelled to provide service to the smart card holders across 30 districts of the State. Every Govt. Hospital is equipped with a RSBY helpdesk. As on 15.09.2013, around 2,44,098 card holders have taken benefits under the scheme with claim amount of Rs.74,69,98,282.

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being Implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. JSY was implemented in Orissa in June 2006. Both the women and the ASHAs are given cash assistance for ensuring a safe institutional delivery.

This scheme is presently implemented in all government facilities and accredited private institutions. Only those institutions which have been duly accredited by the district authorities will come within the purview of JSY under NRHM. A pregnant woman choosing to deliver in an accredited private health institution will have to produce a genuine BPL or SC/ST certificate in order to access JSY benefits.

JSY integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery Care. Each beneficiary registered under this Yojana should have a JSY card along with a MCP card.

Scale of Financial Assistance for Institutional and Home Delivery:

All mothers irrespective of age, birth order, or income group (BPL & APL) will get financial assistance in one go at the time of delivery in any Govt. institutions. And ASHA will get the incentive for promoting the same. In case of home delivery the benefit will be given only of BPL cases.

ASHA Package

The payment to the JSY beneficiary will be made either by Account Payee cheque or by Direct Bank Transfer only. No cash payment or bearer cheque payment is allowed at present.

Measures of IEC of JSY Scheme: For wide publicity of the scheme advertisement is done through both electronic and print media. Wall painting and display of benefits are also done at the community level.

INTEGRATED COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) is a Central Sector Scheme implemented through the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). Subsidy is available for implementation of the Project under Restructured Central Sector Scheme for under-developed State. This Scheme has an integrated area based approach taking into account the local needs and resources. The Scheme aims at development of cooperatives in agriculture and allied sectors, transforming cooperative as multi-purpose entities and promoting horizontal & vertical functional linkages so as to enable the Cooperatives to cater to the overall needs of rural community.

Activities under the Project:

Under the Scheme, assistance to the Cooperatives is provided for i) development of infrastructural facilities, ii) strengthening working capital in shape of share capital and margin money for augmenting business and iii) manpower development and motivation of personnel in cooperatives. A Project Implementation Agency (PIA), generally the concerned District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB), is identified for each district for implementing the project. The PIA is assisted by a Project Implementing Team (PIT) created specially for implementing the project, the duration of which is normally five years. Project activities are monitored by a Cell specially created for the purpose at the State level.

Under ICDP, emphasis is given on infrastructure development by village level cooperatives, such as establishment of modern office & banking facilities, setting up of consumer shop, construction of scientific storage, godowns; facilities for food processing for value addition; marketing of agricultural and horticultural produce etc. Keeping in view, the importance of manpower development and training, the Scheme provides subsidy for training, managerial assistance for project implementation and monitoring and preparation of project reports and documentation etc.

Funding Pattern :

The ICDP is funded by the NCDC through the State Government. As per the funding pattern of the Scheme, Loan and Subsidy are provided to the State Government for project implementation. The loan is meant for creation of infrastructure facilities, such as godowns, banking counter, transport vehicles, small processing units etc and strengthening the working capital base by providing share capital and margin money assistance for augmenting business. For cooperatively under developed states like Odisha, 20% subsidy is available for creation of infrastructural facilities and also for share capital/ margin money assistance for business development programme under the Restructured Central Sector Scheme. Also, subsidy is provided for project implementation, project preparation, manpower development, monitoring and incentives etc. This is shared by the NCDC and State Government on 50:50 basis. The State Government fund the project by providing 50% of the project cost as loan, 20% as subsidy and balance 30% as share capital to the PIA for various activities at the level of the Cooperative Societies.

The entire PIT cost which includes the administrative expenses of PIT personnel and other contingent expenditure in connection with monitoring and supervising implementation of the project at the Bank/ District/ State level, training and manpower development, etc. is provided as subsidy. The total subsidy component, however, should not exceed 30% of the total project cost. Thus, under the Scheme, assistance to cooperatives is provided for development of infrastructural facilities; margin money to enable them to raise requisite working capital and PIT cost which includes capacity building and training of the personnel and members of Cooperatives.

FREE MOBILE PHONES TO FARMERS

Access to information on ruling prices of agricultural produce in different markets is the key to proper planning of crops and better price discovery by the farmers. State Government has ensured payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy by a scientific procurement system through the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation involving the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) and other agencies. In respect of other farm produce, access to the market price has not been easy for the ordinary farmers and as such, the middlemen have been dictating the price and in the process making huge profit by exploiting the farm families. At present, in a limited manner, market intelligence on agricultural produce is made available to the farmers through the 91 nodes established in Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) under AGMARKNET and Price Ticker Boards installed in different Market Yards, which is not accessible to all the farmers. In order to simplify the process of accessing information and to remove the barrier of time and distance by providing required market information to the farmers through their mobile phones, the Scheme Digital Mandi for the farmers of Odisha is being implemented in the State. Under the scheme, Farmers will get information on market prices on agricultural produce on a selected basis through their mobile phones.

Objectives

- To provide market information to the farmers in the local language i.e. Odia.
- To enable the farmers to plan for marketing of their produce at the proper time and place.
- To enable the farmers to have better bargaining power to realize a better price for their produce.
- To enable the farmers to have better planning of their crops based on the market price of various produce.

Activities under the Scheme

Digital Mandi for the farmers of Odisha is a project conceptualized by the IIT, Kanpur and implemented by the Government of Odisha in BSNL platform. For execution of the project, the State Government have formulated the Scheme 'Providing free Mobile Phones to Farmers to access market information' under which mobile phones will be provided to 20,000 farmers selected by the District level Committee headed by the district Collector. The cost of each mobile phone has been estimated at Rs.1 000/- approximately and the total expenditure under the Scheme would be Rs.2.00 crore for 20,000 mobiles @ Rs.1000/- each. Farmers will have to get themselves registered in the respective Regulated Market Committees to get market information in their mobile phones.

Funding

The Government of Odisha have made a budget provision of Rs.2.00 crore under the State Plan for 2013-14 to fund the expenditure for 20,000 mobile phones to be provided to the farmers free of cost.

Launching

The project "Digital Mandi for the farmers of Odisha" was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister in Bhubaneswar and free mobile phones to 5000 farmers were distributed on 18.06.2013.

108 AMBULANCE SERVICES

The Odisha Government decided to set up a comprehensive pre-hospital emergency medical service with introduction of a fleet of ambulances to cover the entire state in a phased manner. This initiative will facilitate an integrated and comprehensive health care management in the state providing high-end ambulance transport system from the doorstep of the patient to the appropriate care in a hospital. Under OEMAS project, this modern free emergency ambulance service is being run on PPP mode in collaboration with an eminent Mumbai based company Mis. Ziqitza Health Care Ltd.

The aim of this service is to provide quality emergency care transport within the shortest possible time in an emergency, ensure delivery of quality emergency care across the chain of services with a proper emergency management system. The average response time of 20 minutes for urban, 25 minutes for semi-urban and 35 minutes for the rural areas has been kept as performance parameter for the service provider. However the response time can be made more flexible depending upon the geographical terrain especially in the KBK region where the average time may vary from 45 to 60 minutes. Mapping and defining of strategic positioning of the ambulances with route maps, motorable points, nearest catch points in case of inaccessible locations are the guiding factors in chalking out the operational parameters of the project.

Round the clock pre hospital emergency transport care services across the state with agreed response time will help in reducing maternal and child mortality as well as deaths and disabilities providing medical attention within golden hour. The uninterrupted functioning of the centralized call centre at Bhubaneswar and overall Emergency Response Service ensures that no call goes unattended.

Similarly in case of Mass Causality Incidence and natural calamities the services of the fleet of ambulances will be quite handy for the administration to deal with the situations. NHAI and Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) have agreed to provide their expertise to 108 Ambulance service when ever their services are required particularly in rainy season and inclement weather.

The ratio of ambulances of one per one lakh population has been kept as per the standard of WHO. The fleet will have both 'Basic Life Support' (BLS) and 'Advanced Life Support' (ALS) ambulances. The mix of ALS and BLS will be at the ratio of 20:80. There shall be a total of 420 ambulances under the Odisha Emergency Medical Service (OEMAS). The project will be implemented in two phases on the basis of implementation feasibility, equity and need. In the first phase 280 ambulances will be launched covering 15 districts with a focus on the trauma corridor in Odisha across National highways.

All the 15 districts have been covered under the 1st phase of OEMAS, with launching at Keonjhar on 1st of July 2013 by Hon'ble CM. The MoU for the 2nd phase of OEMAS covering the remaining 15 districts (Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Gajapati, Jagatsingpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada and Sonepur) have been signed by the Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Govt. Of Odisha with the CEO of Ziqitza Health Care Limited, in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Odisha on 16th July 2013.

DIGITAL MANDI FOR THE FARMERS

Access to information on ruling prices of agricultural produce in different markets is the key to proper planning of crops, proper post-harvest management and better price discovery by the farmers. At present, market intelligence on agricultural produce is made available to the farmers through 91 nodes established in RMCs under AGMARKNET and Price Ticker Boards installed in different Market Yards.

Digital Mandi for Indian Kisan, a project of IIT, Kanpur was launched by the Hon'ble Minister of IT, Government of India for dissemination of AGMARKNET data on pricing of agricultural produce through SMS/ Voice Calls on BSNL Mobile Platform for the State of Haryana. Odisha will be the second State to introduce the Digital Mandi Scheme for the farmers of the State.

Farmers in the rural area have a greater reach to mobile phones than any other information technology to access information. Digital Mandi for the farmers of the State is a unique cell phone based service to enable the farmers to have a multi-modal retrieval system of information on pricing out agricultural produce. The farmers can have access to the ruling price of agricultural produce in different markets of the State through voice calls and textual messages.

Digital Mandis will simplify the process of accessing information and remove the barrier of time and distance by providing required market information to the farmers at their finger tip. Budgetary allocation of Rs.2.00 crore has been proposed in the Budget for 2013-14 for implementation of the Digital Mandi Scheme with system support of Government of India. Farmers registered under the Scheme shall get free service on market information of ruling price of agricultural produce on a selected basis through their Mobile Phones.

It is proposed to provide Mobile Phones at an estimated cost of Rs.1000/- approximately per phone to 20,000 farmers registered under Digital Mandi Scheme implemented by the Regulated Market Committees of the State.

MISSION SHAKTI

“Mission Shakti” a campaign for holistic empowerment of women was launched on 8.3.2001 with a target to organize 2 lakhs WSHGs covering all revenue villages of the State. Since the formation of WSHGs has crossed 2 lakhs by 2008. “Mission Shakti” believes in empowerment through SHGs mode with thrift and credit as it’s back bone. Women at large have displayed great strength in the success of the Mission due to their positive contribution to the group dynamics and their natural inclination for savings.

Mission Statement

“Help construct a society which is self reliant, conscious of socio-economic issues, where there is a spirit of cooperation, where women are appropriately skilled to undertake their choice of ‘activities without hindrances or dependence, where there is leadership development while maintaining gender equity & above all each having a respect for the values of others and each striving for the good of the greater society.”

“Mission Shakti” as an umbrella organization provides supports to different stakeholders working in the field of woman empowerment such as Banks, NGOs, MFIs and other institutions. In the process much has been achieved in the field of formation of SHGs,’ savings and credit linkages.

“ Mission Shakti” has also provided opportunities for self employment by making use of their own and acquired skill.

The special highlights are as on January - 2013

No of WSHGs formed	- 5,30,002 (as per 129th SLBC)
No of members	- 63,60,024
Credit advanced	- Rs.2722.77 crores
No of WSHGs credit linked	- 4,47,199
Per SHG Credit linked	- Rs.51,370/-
Amount of Savings	- Rs.406.27 crores
Federations formed	- 8005
No. of SHG to repeat finance	- 2,92,283
Amount of repeat finance	- Rs.1813.27 crores

- The Women and Child Development Department have decided to transfer all Primary Schools to WSHGs for management of MOM. So far 43,612 out of 60,433 schools are being managed by WSHGs.

- Management of Public Distribution Systems (PDS) has also been tested through WSHGs particularly for retailing and sub-wholesaling of Kerosene. As on date 7486 WSHGs are already engaged as PDS agents.
- Nearly 6414 tanks have come to WSHGs out of 15000 GP tanks in the State. The efforts are on at the district level to give more finance to the WSHGs.
- Through the intervention of “Shakti Goan” programme, LPG Gas distribution involves the role of 2137 numbers of WSHGs.
- Under the scheme of “Shakti Project”, 2011 nos. of WSHGs through HLL are operating as “Shakti Dealers”.
- In the successful implementation of Total Sanitation campaign the role of 627 nos. of SHGs is indispensable and credible.
- Under “Mission Shakti” banner total 8005 no. of Federations at Panchayat level, block level, district level and State Level Federations have been formed.
- WSHGs are actively participating in sensitizing and supporting pregnant mothers for Institutional delivery and as a result the IMR has come down from 98 to 77 per thousand and is constantly coming down.
- Marketing surplus of products of WSHGs has promoted “Mission Shakti” to organize large number of exhibition within and outside the State in collaboration with other organization.
- Micro finance is readily available from Banks and Micro finance institutions. Thus creating a climate of thrust and credit worthiness. Many MFIs are now getting attracted for lending to WSHGs due to their secured repaying habits. The major MFIs are now ACCESS, Basix, Gramuthan, SKS, Awareness Asmita, RGVN, BISWA, Swayamshree. One of the important SHG federation called “B” Mass
- (Block Mahila Sanchayika Sangha) of Ganjam district also at present lending loan to WSHGs. It is also under process for financing to WSHGs as per Andhra Pradesh model of Micro finance.
- In order to educate the WSHGs, Mission Shakti is advocating different informative Schemes available in the State for necessary convergence to improve the Social status through “Mission Shakti” serial which has already been telecasted and broadcasted in Doordarshan and All India Radio weekly. A special titled “Janamancha” with SHGs has already been telecasted on the 13th December, 2007 at 5.05 Pm at Doordarshan.
- To provide all possible service support to WSHGs, Mission Shakti has launched “help-line” telephone service (Free phone) on dt.1.12.07 which was inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister, W&CD. The toll free dial number is 18003456744.

Mission Shakti” is determined to consolidate the collective power of women in their struggle from survival to success

ODISHA STATE POLICY FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN-2014

The Odisha State Policy for Girls and Women has been formulated in order to provide a comprehensive and actionable framework for the overall development of girls and women. This is a document that is actionable and lays out specific issues that can be addressed comprehensively within a framework. The policy is inclusive of different opinions and has been framed subsequent to a desk review, review of national and other state policies on women & girls and series of consultations with various stakeholders which provided the insights for the formulation of this policy. The Policy considers a life cycle approach, covering concerns of girls and women at birth, infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and during old age.

The Policy is divided into 7 key focus areas of survival, health and nutrition; education; livelihood (women in formal sector and informal sector); asset ownership; decision making, participation and political representation; safety, security and protection, and girls and women with special needs. Each focus area considers the situation analysis, followed by policy directives and further guiding principles and action points that translate the policy into action.

The Policy emphasises increased capacity building and strengthened institutional and legal framework for girls and women. The Policy will operate as an overarching guiding framework for planning and implementation by various state and non-state actors, so that the needs of girls and women are addressed affirmatively.

During the drafting, forty seven consultations were held: 19 at state and 28 at district levels, to draw inputs for the policy directives. The findings from these consultations along with desk review of schemes, programmes and initiatives for girls and women in the state and the gender gaps in health and social development indicators was the basis of the policy. The draft policy was shared with all the departments and meetings were held for feedback on specific policy directives with respect to each department. The members of civil society organisations, subject experts, academics, students, government field functionaries contributed in the policy formulation process.

Some key recommendations in the 7 focus areas

1. Survival, Health and Nutrition:

- i. Address adverse child sex ratio through area specific action plans; strengthen implementation of Pre Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994 and organize community mobilization campaigns to promote value of girl child.
- ii. Promote the health of adolescent girls through facility and community based initiatives with specific interventions to address sexual and reproductive health issues, early marriage and pregnancy.
- iii. Broad base “*Mamata*” scheme to incentivize birth of girl child and remove the conditionality of two live births for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for an initial period of five years.
- iv. Address maternal mortality by creating conditions for safe delivery, especially in high burden areas. Mandate the conduct of maternal death audits.
- v. Establish and expand interventions to create awareness, prevent and treat cancers of reproductive organs like cervix and breast.

2. Education:

- i. Create Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) like hostels at each block, and upgrade existing KGBVs to secondary level by expanding capacity.
- ii. Provide incentives such as free text books, uniforms, safe transport and waiver of fees at secondary and higher secondary levels to all girls.
- iii. Provide scholarship to girls on merit cum means basis to continue education at higher secondary level and beyond.
- iv. Increase residential facilities for girls in junior colleges, degree colleges and universities, over a period of five years.
- v. Adopt a zero tolerance policy to ensure safety of girls and women in educational institutions through appropriate measures. Have adequate women staff at appropriate levels in educational institutions where girls reside in large numbers. Develop protocols and monitor standards of care to check and report any abuse.

3. Livelihood:**Formal sector**

- i. Create a dedicated unit in Odisha State Employment Mission to promote and monitor women's skill development and job linked training.
- ii. Work towards flexible work schedules, maternity benefits, childcare support, separate toilet and crèche facilities at work places.

Informal sector

- iii. Encourage and promote women farmers. Accord high priority to technical skill building in agriculture related activities for women farmers.
- iv. Set up single window systems to provide comprehensive support to women farmers on crops, financial services, technology, inputs and market linkage.
- v. Promote resource centres at village level focusing on community led livelihoods for women.
- vi. Establish migrant support services for girls and women at source and destinations to enable them secure their rights and entitlements.
- vii. Promote training and technological interventions in cottage industries, traditional handicrafts and handloom and occupations such as fisheries, dairy, poultry and animal husbandry.

4. Asset Ownership:

- i. Reduce stamp duty for registration of land and house purchased in a woman's name and gift deeds of immovable property executed in favour of women.
- ii. Allot Ac. 0.04 decimal of homestead land in rural areas to women belonging to low income group and not possessing any house/ flat or homestead land who are either (i) widowed, unmarried, divorced or separated from husband by a decree or order of a Court or under any custom or usage having the force of law, having attained 45 years of age or more, or (ii) women with more than 40 percent disability, who have attained 30 years of age or more.
- iii. Extend land lease at nominal rates in favour of women's groups for productive activities. Allot cultivable/arable Government land on temporary lease basis to WSHGs for agriculture and horticulture purposes.

5. Decision Making, Participation and Political Representation:

- i. Organise Mahila Sabhas at Gram Panchayat (GP) level, promote women participation in *palli* and Gram Sabha. Make issues relating to girls and women including violence, a specific agenda in the Palli Sabha and Gram Sabha.

ii. Move appropriate and suitable amendments in the Odisha Gram Panchayat (GP), Panchayat Samiti (PS) and Zilla Parisad (ZP) Rules and Acts to remove any discriminatory practices that prohibit or restrict women to participate effectively.

iii. Institute special recognitions and awards for women achievers in different fields.

6. Safety, Security and Protection:

i. Establish a designated unit in the Home Department to guide, monitor and support investigations pertaining to violence against girls and women.

ii. Establish one stop crisis centres for survivors/victims of violence. Adopt standard protocol for comprehensive medico-legal response to sexual violence against girls and women.

iii. Design and operationalise a survivor protection scheme for girls and women victims/survivors of violence encompassing counselling, safe accommodation, rehabilitation and reintegration.

iv. Create appropriate mechanisms for universal registration of marriage.

v. Involve WSHGs as para legal workers and promote community level fora to track, monitor and report instances of violence and trafficking of girls and women.

7. Girls and Women with Special Needs

i. Accord high priority to care, protection, education and overall development of young orphans and abandoned girls.

ii. Take up special drive and or design specific programmes for enrollment in job oriented and placement linked skill building and training courses and programmes to cover girls and women with special needs so as to facilitate their gainful employment. Initiate special efforts towards covering girls and women in distress, in institutions, in contact and in conflict with law.

iii. Promote women's collectives and SHGs of women with disability, women in urban slums, from minority communities, disaster and conflict affected, and in institutions.



PERIODICALS

EMPANELLED BY I & P.R. DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Periodicals		Sl. No.	Name of the Periodicals	
1.	New Planner	Bi-Weekly	30.	Nua Jugara Nua Sakala	Monthly
2.	Nijukti Khabar	Weekly	31.	Bikash Barta	Fortnightly
3.	The E.P.A.	Weekly	32.	Gokarnika	Quarterly
4.	Isha	Weekly	33.	Aarop	Weekly
5.	Sushasana	Weekly	34.	Employment Solution	Weekly
6.	Rastradeep	Weekly	35.	Bishesh Khabara	Weekly
7.	Dindayal Mail	Weekly	36.	Prabaha	Weekly
8.	Manthan	Weekly	37.	Asha Pradeep	Weekly
9.	Shramika Malika	Weekly	38.	Satark	Weekly
10.	S.O. Kholapharda	Weekly	39.	Capital Poster	Weekly
11.	Sakal Surya	Weekly	40.	Orissa Employment & Business News	Weekly
12.	Soochana Patra	Weekly	41.	Orissa Photo News Analysis	Fortnightly
13.	Nabeen	Weekly	42.	Juga Surya	Monthly
14.	Chira Sandhan	Weekly	43.	Bikas Barta	Monthly
15.	Janatara Bandhu	Weekly	44.	Utkal Prahari	Weekly
16.	Paschimanchal	Weekly	44.	Ama Samajar Pratibimba	Weekly
17.	Sanchar	Weekly	45.	Graharaja	Weekly
18.	Purbanchal Sambad	Weekly	46.	Baghua Barta	Weekly
19.	Narikalyan	Fortnightly	47.	Priya Khabar	Weekly
20.	Dhwaza	Fortnightly	48.	Satya Sangharasha	Weekly
21.	Kadambini	Monthly	49.	Neta	Weekly
22.	Krushak Sambad	Monthly	50.	Subarta	Weekly
23.	Amrutayan	Monthly	51.	Hiranchal	Weekly
24.	Pallibadhu	Monthly	52.	Bartta	Weekly
25.	Sahakar	Monthly	53.	Samikhya Amasamayar	Weekly
26.	Jibana Ranga	Monthly	54.	Sahana Mela	Weekly
27.	Parada	Monthly	55.	Industry Mines Observer	Weekly
28.	Orissa Express	Weekly	56.	Pratigyan	Weekly
29.	India First	Weekly	57.	Swadhikar	Weekly

58.	Kholakatha	Weekly	77.	Prathama	Weekly
59.	Pawan Putra	Weekly	78.	Koshala Prabha	Weekly
60.	Nijukti Keshari	Fortnightly	79.	Samayara Dhara	Weekly
61.	Life Line	Fortnightly	80.	Sasabda	Weekly
62.	Sambad Bahika	Fortnightly	81.	Satya Khabar	Weekly
63.	K.B. Annapurna	Monthly	82.	Ulka	Weekly
64.	Suryasta	Monthly	83.	Bira Kalinga	Weekly
65.	Kishor Swakhyar	Monthly	84.	Ravivasariya Kalika	Weekly
67.	Emerging Science	Monthly	85.	Bajrakila	Weekly
68.	Orissa Calling	Monthly	86.	Kalinga Prava	Fortnightly
69.	Jugashree Juganari	Monthly	87.	Pratisruti Plus	Fortnightly
70.	Awhawan	Weekly	88.	Odisha News	Fortnightly
71.	Atma Nirbhara	Weekly	89.	Unnati Pathe	Fortnightly
72.	Bhumi Barta	Weekly	90.	Utkal Nakhyatra	Fortnightly
73.	Janamata Parikrama	Weekly	91.	Odissa Sandesh	Fortnightly
74.	Loka Samparka	Weekly	92.	Janatantra	Fortnightly
75.	Odiyara Sanmana	Weekly	93.	India Corridor	Monthly
76.	Pol. & Ind. Times of Odisha	Weekly	94.	Sahara Khabara	Monthly
			95.	Satya Chetana	Monthly



PRESS & MEDIA



STATE LEVEL ACCREDITED JOURNALISTS

(As on 19.03.2012)

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
1	Barendra Krushna Dhal, Correspondent	Aaj Kal (Bengali)	Qrs.No.VA-11/4, Unit-2, Bhubaneswar-9
2	Prasanna Kumar Nayak, Correspondent	Agnisikha	Qrs.No.52/3, Unit-9(F), Bhubaneswar-22.
3	Bismaya Mohanty, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Ajikali	Type-IVR/285, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar.
4	Pradeep Ku. Mohanty, Staff Correspondent	Ajikali	Qrs.No.IV -285, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar
5	Alaya Kumar Mohanty, Correspondent	Amrit Sandesh (Hindi)	Qrs.No.VR-68, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar
6	Brahmipriya Samantray, Editor-cum-Chief Correspondent	Asha Pradeep	Qrs.No.2RA-11/36, OUAT Colony, Unit-8, BBSR
7	Akshaya Kumar Sahoo, Correspondent,	Asian Age	Plot No.403 Appolo Ashiyan Apartment, Palasuni, Rasulgarh. BBSR
8	Saroj Ranjan Pattanaik, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Bira Kalinga	Qr-2RF-4/1, Co-Op Housing Colony, Unit-3, BBSR-1
9	Surendra Sahu, Editor-cum-Correspondent,	Capital Poster	2RA-43/1, Unit-9 Flat, Bhubaneswar-22
10	Kishore Chandra Mangaraj, Correspondent	Chamakta Aaina	1/D, Sainth Palace, 4th Lane, Jagamohan Nagar, Khandagiri, BBSR-30
11	Parthasarathi Ajaya Barik Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Chirasandhan	MIG-78, Ananta Vihar, Pokhariput, BBSR-20.
12	Sri P. Avaya Kumar, State Level Correspondent	Chirasandhan	MIG-78, Ananta Vihar, Pokhariput, BBSR-20
13	Akhaya Kumar Pati, Correspondent	Dainika Asha	Qrs.No.VA-23/1, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-9
14	Basanta Kumar Das, Correspondent	Dainika Asha	D-3/3, Unit-8, BBSR-12

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
15	Bimal Das, Special Correspondent	Dansan	S-3/20, Niladree Vihar, BBSR-21
16	Sri Purna Chandra Jena Special Correspondent	Dansan	Qrs.No.286, AG Colony, Unit-IV, BBSR
17	Shital Tarang Beuria, Special Correspondent	Deccan Herald (English)	Qrs.No.4R/4,Near Central School, Unit-9, BBSR
18	Srustidhar Parida, Chief Editor-cum-Correspondent	Dhwani Pratidhwani	2RB-4,Unit-3, Bhubaneswar
19	Priya Ranjan Sahoo, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Dhwaza	55, Ratnakar Bag, Tankapani Road, BBSR.
20	Prasanta Kumar Nayak, State Level Correspondent,	Dunia Khabar	Plot No 722, Laxmisagar, Bhubaneswar
21	Aneel Prasad Mishra,Photo Journalist,	Eastern Press Agency	VA-12/2, Unit-2, BBSR
22	Hari Prasad Bharati, Photo Journalist,	Eastern Press Agency	A-311, Kesariencave, Nuasahi, Unit-8, BBSR-12
23	Lalat Kishore Bhanja Editor-cum-Correspondent	Employment Solution	Plot No.D-1/1Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar
24	Madhusudan Sahoo, Photo Journalist	EPA Weekly	VA-12/1,Unit-II,BBSR
25	Shaikh Riaj Mohammed	Fast NewsNetwork	Flat Plot No.170 Bayababa Matha Road,Unit-9, BBSR
26	Dillip Kumar Bisoi,Staff Correspondent, Managing Editor-cum-Correspondent	Financial Express	UR-3/1, Unit-3, KharvelaNagar, BBSR-1
27	Debabrata Mohanty,Special Correspondent	Indian Express	A-326, Sahid Nagar, BBSR
28	Jatindra Kumar Dash, Spl. Correspondent	Indo Asian News Service	
29	Jitendra Tripathy, Special Correspondent	Isha	Plot No. 298, 1st floor, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar
30	Sudhansu Kumar Das, Editor-Cum-Correspondent(Provisional)	Isha	D/12, Green Park, Jagmohan Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
31	Ramesh Ch. Mohanty, Correspondent	Janamorcha (Hindi)	Qrs.No.VA-4/1,Unit-II, Bhubaneswar
32	Sanjib Kumar Patjoshi, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Janatara Bandhu	Qrs.No.IVR-18/4, Unit-1, Bhubaneswar
33	Jayanta Kumar Das, Correspondent,	Kalinga Bharati	C/o P C Mishra. Jagannath Lane, AD Market, Badambadi, Cuttack
34	Balaram Prasad Nanda, Correspondent	Kalinga Bharati	1777, Chintamaniswar Area, BBSR

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
35	Chittaranjan Pattnaik, News Editor-cum-Spl. Correspondent	Kholakatha	Qrs.No.VR-96, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar
36	Govinda Chandra Samal, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Krantidhara	LB-57,Stage-IV,Laxmisagar Brit Colony,BBSR-751006
37	Bhagirathi Patajoshi, Special Corrspondent	Mahabharat	N-5/90,IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar
38	Nirmain Charan Das, Special Correspondent	Mahabharat	Plot No.-9310, VSS Nagar, Bhubaneswar-7
39	Satyabadi Nayak, State Level Correspondent	Manthan (Daily)	A-17/8,Surya Nagar,BBSR
40	Niranjan Puan, Executive Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Manthan(Weekly)	A-17/8,Surya Nagar,BBSR
41	Bijaya Kumar Panda, Staff Correspondent,	Matrubhasha	Qrs.No.2RB-4,Unit-III, Bhubaneswar
42	Ranjurani Mishra, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Mukta Mandap	Plot No.257, Kharavel Nagar, Bhubaneswar
43	Rina Gadanayak, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Narikalyan(Weekly)	Plot No.B/27,B/28 Chandaka Industrial Estate, PO: KIIT, BBSR- 75024
44	Byomakesh Dash,Correspondent	National NewsService	Plot no B-253 BDA Complex, Baramunda, BBSR-3
45	Biswaranjan Mohanty, Principal Correspondent	National Tidings Service (NewsAgency)	Plot No.1177/7, Nayapalli (Gada Sahi), BBSR
46	Sanat Mishra, Correspondent	News Trust of India	A/E-38, Phase-I, Bhimatangi Housing Board Colony, BBSR-751002.
47	Parthasarathi Jena, Correspondent,	Nijukti Khabar	Plot No.N/4-43, I.R.C Village, Nayapalli,BBSR-15
48	Tridev Narayan Mohanty, Special Correspondent,	Nyayabati	Qr. No- VI, 3/2, Unit-2, Bhubaneswar
49	Koustav Das, News Editor-cum- Beuro Chief	Odisha Bhaskar	Plot No.-N/4-111, IRC Village, BBSR
50	Ambika Prasad Das, Executive Editor	Odisha Express	Qrs.No.VR-80,Unit-6, Bhubaneswar
51	Sri Umapada Bose,Editor-Cum- Correspondent	Odisha Express	Qrs.No.GM-9, 2nd Floor, VSS Nagar, BBSR-7
52	Miss. Madhusmita Parida, Correspondent,	Odisha Time	Plot No.48/1278, Dash Bhawan, Baunskhani Area, BBSR-751002

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
53	Suvasa Chandra Swain, Principal Correspondent	Odissa News Network (NewsAgency)	LB-75, Stage-IV, Laxmisagar Brit Colony, BBSR-6
54	Soubhagya Ranjan Mohanty, State Correspondent,	Odiyara Sanman	Qr.No.IVB-24/1, Unit-III, Kharavelanagar, BBSR-1
55	Giridharilal Sarangi, Photo Journalist	Orissa Photo News Analysis	2, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar
56	Sarbeswar Bardhan, Correspondent	Orissa Times	At/PO: Mendhasala, PS:Chandaka, BBSR
57	Sri Basant Kumar Shastry, Editor-cum-Chief Spl. Correspondent	Orissa Times	A-114, Kharvelnagar, Unit-3 Press Colony Area, BBSR
58	Abinash Mishra, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Orissa Today	House No-15, 1st floor, Lotus Enclave, Lane-3, B.M. Nagar, Gandamunda, Bhubaneswar-30
59	Ajaya Kumar Das Editor-cum-Correspondent	Odisha Sandesh	Qrs.No.2RB-8 express Way Colony Unit-8, Bhubaneswar
60	Sidhartha Kanungo, Bureau Chief	P.T.I	5R-13, Unit-I, BBSR-9
61	Panchanan Agrawala, Correspondent	Panchajanya	MA-I, Badagada Brit Colony, BBSR
62	Krushna Chandra Das, Editor-Cum-Correspondent,	Parikrama	Room No.6, Municipality Block, Unit-IV Market, BBSR
63	Pradosh Kumar Mohapatra, Editor-cum- Correspondent	Pawan Putra (Odia Weekly)	LIG-7/39, Phase-I, Chandrasekharapur, BBSR
64	Sri Bijoy Ketan Mishra, Resident Editor-cum-Correspondent.	Political & Business Daily	Qrs.No-VI-C-3/2, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar-751009
65	Trilochan Biswal, Editor-cum-Spl. Correspondent	Political & Industrial Times of Odisha	Plot No.B/41 Saheed Nagar, BBSR.-7
66	Birupakshya Tripathy, Staff Correspondent	Pragativadi	Qrs.No.E-3/2, Unit-9, Bhubaneswar
67	Lalitmohan Pattajoshi, Representative	Pragativadi	Qrs.No.3R-16/1, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar
68	Sri Devendra Suar, Chief Reporter	Prameya	Plot No.1180, Nayapalli, BBSR
69	Pravat Kumar Dash, Special Correspondent	Pratidin	Plot No. 60, Budheswari Colony, Bhubaneswar -6

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
70	Sudhir Kumar Panda, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Pratidin	TS 3/193, Mancheswar Industrial Estate BBSR-10
71	Ashok Kumar Sahoo, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Pratigyan	K-8, BJB Nagar, BBSR
72	Sanjay Kumar Pradhan, Special Correspondent	Press News of India	Qrs.No.D/6, Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar
73	Jayashis Roy, Special Correspondent	Press News Services	464, Saheed Nagar, BBSR
74	Arabinda Mishra, Sr. Correspondent	PTI	Plot No.-319 (N-3) IRC Village, Nayapalli, BBSR
75	Bipin Bihari Rout, Special Correspondent	Rastradeep	89, Surya Nagar, BBSR.
76	Bimal Ku.Bhanjadeo, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Sabuja Odisar Kholapharda	Qrs.No.IVR-18/4, Unit-I, BBSR
77	Biraja Kumar Mohanty	Sabuja Odisar Kholapharda	Qrs.No.IVR-18/4, Unit-I, BBSR
78	Debendra Nath Dash, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Sahanamela	Plot No.-2641, Sai Home Basistha Nagar, BBSR
79	Amit Kumar Mallick, Spl. Correspondent.	Sakala(Odia Daily)	Plot No.-A/69, Unit-3, Kharavel Nagar, BBSR
80	Dr.Pramod Kumar Mohapatra, Bureau Chief	Samaj	Plot No.1530, Beside Laxmisagar Canal PO:Budheswari, BBSR-6
81	Ashok Kumar Panda, Chief Staff Photographer,	Samaya	Ashirbad Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.44&54, Sector-A, Zone-D, M.I. Estate, PO:Rasulgarh, BBSR-10
82	Jitendranath Pattanayak, Staff Reporter,	Samaya	Qrs.No.E-2/1, New Irrigation Colony, B.J.B Nagar, BBSR
83	Sarada Prasanna Debta, Sr. Correspondent	Samaya	LB-92, Bhimatangi Housing Board Colony, BBSR
84	Sri Arjun Charan Biswal, Sr. Reporter,	Sambad	A-45, Krishna Garden, Phase-II, Jagmara, BBSR
85	Sri Dharendra Narayan Mishra, Chief Reporter	Sambad	Qrs.No.E/88, Krishi Vihar, Unit-8, BBSR
86	Sri Gourhari Das, Editor-cum- Correspondent	Sambad	Anubhab, 378, Barmunda Village, Bhubaneswar-3
87	Bibekananda Jena, Correspondent	Sambad Kalika	Qrs.No.IVA-16/1, Unit-2, BBSR
88	Ajaya Kumar Pradhan, Staff Correspondent	Sambad Keshari	Qrs.No.3R/164, Road No.1, Unit-9, Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
89	Bijay Kumar Pradhan, Special Correspondent	Sambad Keshari	Qrs.No.3R-12/2,Unit-IV, Bhubanewar-751001
90	Dr.Maheswar, Editor-cum-Chief Correspondent	Samiksha Ama	Qrs.No.2RA/40, Unit-1, Market Building, BBSR
91	Debendra Prusty, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Sanchar	B/1,Unit-II, Bhubaneswar
92	Ashok Kumar Panda,	Sanmarg, Hindi Daily	F-16, Manorama Apartment, Rasulgarh, BBSR-10
93	Sanjib Pattnaik, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Satarka	464,Nuasahi, Nayapalli, BBSR
94	Adwaita Prasad Biswal, Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Shramika Malika	C/o-Bishnu Routray, N-4/347, IRC Village,BBSR
95	Bibbhranjan Sahoo, Executive Editor-Cum-Correspondent	Soochana Patra	IVR-18/4,Unit-I, Bhubaneswar-9
96	K. Ravi,Resident Editor,	Statesman	Qrs.No.B-4, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-9
97	Pradumnya Kumar Satpathy, Editor,	Subarta	VIM-01, Sailashree Vihar, BBSR-21
98	Pratap Kumar Samal, Staff Correspondent	Suryaprava	8-A, Kharvelanagar, Unit-3, BBSR
99	Gopabandhu Barik Staff Correspondent	Sushasan	Qrs. No.2RB-4, Unit-3 Bhubaneswar.
100	Debakanta Mohapatra Correspondent	Sudhar	Qrs. No.F-9/1, Museum Flat, Po-BJB Nagar Bhubaneswar-14
101	Bhabani Sankar Tripathy Senior Reporter	Sambad	C/o-Jharanananda Sahoo Plot No.499, Nuasahi, Nayapalli, BBSR-15
102	Braja Kishore Mishra, Editor-cum-Spl.Correspondent	Tathya	Qrs.No.3R-14/1, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar-751001
103	Himansu Prasad Singh, Staff Reporter,	Tathya	Qrs.No.3R-14/1, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar-751001
104	Subrat Das, Staff Correspondent	Telegraph	22,Ashok Nagar, BBSR
105	Rajaram Satpathy, Principal Correspondent	Times of India	Qrs.No.VIA-3/2Near Kasturba Nari Mahal, Unit-1 Bhubaneswar
106	Sandeep Mishra, Senior Correspondent	Times of India	Plot No.4706/5851 Gajapati Nagar, BBSR-5

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
107	Rabi Mishra, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Trishakti	A-87, Unit-III, Sriya Road Kharvel Nagar, BBSR
108	Balabhadra Das, Senior Reporter	U.N.I	UNI Office, 5RF(Flat), Unit-3, Mahatma Gandhi Road, BBSR.
109	Debi Prasanna Pattanaik, Bureau Chief,	U.N.I	Qrs.No.5RF/4, M.G. Marg, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar
110	Sri Pradyumna Kumar Mohanty, Spl. Correspondent	Unnati Pathe	Qr.No.-VA-20/4, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-751009
111	Sri Gyana Ranjan Das Managing Editor-cum-Special Correspondent	Utkal News Network	758, Sahidnagar, BBSR-7
112	Smt. Sujata Pattanaik, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Utkal Prahari, (Odia weekly)	M-67, Samantavihar, Bhubaneswar-17
113	Pramod Kumar Dash, Correspondent,	Utkal Samaj	D/3, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR
114	Rahul Dey, Editor-cum-Correspondent	Vikas Barta (Odia Fortnightly)	NRS-I, OLD Secretariat Road, Buxibazar, Cuttack-1
115	Miss Silu Sahoo, State Level Photo Journalist	Viswavani	Plot No.1125, Ghatikia, Near Naka Gate, BBSR

ELECTRONICS MEDIA

1	Ashok Kumar Das, News Editor	Sankalp TV	Qrs.No.VIB-3/1, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar
2	Jajatikaran, Chief of Bureau	CNBC TV-18	Plot No.130, Bomikhal, Rasulgarh, BBSR-10
3	OM Prakash, Editor-cum-Correspondent,	Public Trust of India	Qrs.No.E/208, Unit-VIII, Near Kalyani Apartment BBSR-751012
4	Sarada Lahangiri, Correspondent	Asian News International (TVNews Agency)	1203/A, Nilakantha Nagar, Nayapalli, BBSR.
5	Subhas Ch. Pattanayak, Representative-in-Chief,	Orissamatters.com (Electronic Media)	Qrs.No.VR-32, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar
6	Swarupananda Das, State Correspondent	A2Z News	E/216 GGP Colony, Rasulgarh, BBSR.-25

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization	Address
FREELANCE JOURNALISTS			
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2	Arun Kumar Dash	Freelance	Plot No.734, MangalaVihar, Bhoisahi Road, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar
3	Arun Kumar Panda	Freelance	N-6/172,IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar
4	Ashok Kumar Palit	Freelance	Sai Niwas, Plot No.14, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar
5	Ashutosh Mishra	Freelance	1/1, Nilakantha Nagar Apartment, Ink Front of Dba Ray College,Nayapalli, BBSR-751012
6	Baishnab Charan Jena	Freelance	Qrs.No.IV-B-20/3, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar
7	Basanta Das	Freelance	Qrs.No.VI(DS)-4/2,Unit-2, Bhubaneswar-9
8	Bauribandhu Maharana	Freelance	Qrs.No.2RB(F)61/9 Unit-IX, BBSR-751022
9	Bhagabat Tripathy	Freelance	490(P), Maharshi College Road, Sahid Nagar, BBSR
10	Bisweswar Dey,	Freelance Journalist	Freelance Qrs.No.NRS-1, Old Secretariat Road, Cuttack
11	Debu Patnaik,	Freelance	B-18, Indradhanu Market, IRC Village, BBSR
12	Dulal Mishra	Freelance	Qrs.No.VA-25/1,Unit-2, Bhubaneswar
13	Girija Shankar Das	Freelance	2RA(Flat)-6/1 Unit- 9, BBSR
14	Gurukalyan Mohapatra	Freelance	VA 29/3, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-751009.
15	Haladhar Dhir	Freelance	D-84, Block No.14,Jayadev Vihar, BBSR-13.
16	Harekrushna Choudhury	Freelance	Chidananda Vihar, Plot No.126/616 Kolathia, Aiginia, BBSR
17	Jimuta Bahan Mangaraj	Freelance	Qrs.No.3R-167, Road No.2, Unit-9, BBSR-751022

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18	Kapilash Bhuyan	Freelance	F-10/20, MIG-1, BDA Colony, C.S Pur, BBSR
19	Kishore Chandra Satpathy	Freelance	Plot No-3C/243 Sector 9, CDA, Cuttack-14
20	Maheswar Rath	Freelance	Qr.No.-IVB-51/1,Unit-3, BBSR
21	Bipin Ku. Singh	Freelance	Qrs. No.VA-7/1, Unit-2 BBSR
22	Prabhukalyan Mohapatra	Freelance	VR-3/2, Behind R.B.I, Kharvelnagar, Unit-3,BBSR
23	Prafulla Das,	Freelance	331, Lane No-II, Road No-1, Jagannath Vihar, Baramunda, BBSR- 751003
24	Prasanna Ku.Mohanty	Freelance	Qrs.No.VA-29/4, Ashok Nagar, Unit-II, BBSR
25	Prasanta Ku. Patnaik	Freelance	5RF-5, Unit-III, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, BBSR-1
26	Pt. Prabodha Ku. Mishra	Freelance	B-33, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
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28	Ramani Ranjan Das	Freelance	Plot No-CHP 98,Phase-1, Patia, Chandrashekharpur, BBSR
29	Sanjeeb Ku. Mukherjee, Freelance Photo Journalist,	Freelance	Qrs.No.D-9/2, Unit-8, BBSR-751012.
30	Sarbeswar Das	Freelance	C/o-Gopinath Mohanty,IAS, Qrs.No.4R/2/1, Near BJP Office, BBSR
31	Sri Jayakrushna Tripathy	Freelance	Qrs No-VR 4/1, Unit-III, Kharavel Nagar, BBSR
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33	Subash Ch. Sarangi	Freelance	2RA(F)-5/3, Kalpana Flat, Bhubaneswar
34	Subrat Patnaik	Freelance	C/o- Shraban Ku. Patnaik, Sevashraya-2, Kalpana Square, BBSR
35	Sudhansu Ku. Patra	Freelance	802(Pt), Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar-13
36	Upendranath Nayak	Freelance	73, Forest Park, BBSR-9

LIST OF APPROVED DAILIES

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Sl. No	Name of the Newspaper	Name of Editor	Name of the Publisher	E-Mail	Address of Publication
1	ANUPAM BHARAT	RABINDRA KUMAR PANDA	RABINDRA KUMAR PANDA	medianupam@yahoo.com	Type-VI, DS-2/1, Unit-II, BBSR
2	AGNISIKHA	ARJUN RANJAN PANDA	ARJUN RANJAN PANDA	theagnisikha@yahoo.com	Gaiety Road, Sambalpur
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4	AMA RAJADHANI	RABI DAS	RABI DAS	amarajadhani@gmail.com	VIC-12/1, Unit-1, BBSR
5	AROMV		NIHAR NALINI SARANGI		Commonman, 41-Goutam Nagar, BBSR-14
6	AAROP	MANORANJAN MISHRA	MANORANJAN MISHRA	aarop.jharsuguda@gmail.com	BTM, 2 nd Estate, At/Po-Dist.-Jharsuguda
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9	AKHBARNAMA	SHAIKH SIRAJ MOHAMMAD	SHAIKH SIRAJ MOHAMMAD	akhbarnama11@gmail.com	VR-3/1, Unit-3, Kharvel Nagar, BBSR
10	AJIKALI (BALASORE)	BISMAY MOHANTY	KISHORE DAS	ajikalibis@gmail.com	Neliabag, At/Po.-Balasore
11	AJIKALI (BBSR)	BISMAY MOHANTY	KISHORE DAS	ajikali@indiatimes.com	IVR-285, Unit-6, BBSR
12	BHARAT DARSHAN (RKL)	BIJNA RANJAN MISHRA	BIJNA RANJAN MISHRA	rki.bdod@yahoo.com	Lal Building Road, Sivajimarg, RKL
13	BHARAT DARSHAN(SBP)	BIJNA RANJAN MISHRA	BIJNA RANJAN MISHRA	rki.bdod@yahoo.com	C-1, Modipara Shopping Complex, Sambalpur-1
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15	DHWANI PRATIDHWANI	SAIRINDHRI SAHOO	SAIRINDHRI SAHOO	pratidhwani.dhwani@gmail.com	Jail Road, Balasore
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17	DUNIA KHABAR	DEVRAJ SAI	JITENDRA SINGH	duniyakhabar@yahoo.co.in	Plot No.-722, LaxmiSagar, BBSR
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20	DURABARTA	SARADA MISHRA	SARADA MISHRA	durabarta@gmail.com	1458 New Forest Park, BBSR
21	DAINIKA ASHA	PRAMOD KU. PANDA	PRAMOD KU. PANDA	Dainik.asha@rediffmail.com	Hill Patna, Berhampur-760005
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23	DHARITRI	TATHAGATA SATAPATHI	DANDAPANI MISHRA	advrt@dhartitri.com	B-26, I.E., BBSR-10
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25	ESWAR (BBSR)	MANJULITA NAYAK	MANJULITA NAYAK	eswarorissa@gmail.com	D-1/3, Sec.-A, Zone-D, M.I.E, BBSR
26	ESWAR (BDK)	MANJULITA NAYAK	MANJULITA NAYAK	eswarorissa@gmail.com	Saban Bazar, PO/Dist. Bhadrak

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28	HIRANCHAL (SAMBALPUR)	JUGAL KISHORE SAMAL	JUGAL KISHORE SAMAL	JUGAL KISHORE SAMAL	thehiranchal@gmail.com	AATHA COLONY, Badharaja, Sambalpur
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30	JANAVANI	TRUPTI NAYAK	DR.SANJIT NAYAK	DR.SANJIT NAYAK	janavani2003@yahoo.com	Niswas CEDEC Press Plot No.3, Chandrasekharpur
31	JANAMUKHA	BIRENDRA KU.PANIGRAHI	MANORANJAN PATTNAYAK	MANORANJAN PATTNAYAK	janamukha@yahoo.com	Adarsa Nagar, Hirakud, Sambalpur
32	KRANTIDHARA	GOVIND CH.SAMAL	JANAKI SAMAL	JANAKI SAMAL	krantidharanews@gmail.com	LB-57, Stage-IV, Laxmisagar Brit Colony,BBSR
33	KALANTAR	DILIP KU.ROUT	SAUMYA KANTA SAMANTARAY	SAUMYA KANTA SAMANTARAY	kalantar2008@gmail.com	Kalantar Villa, Balasore
34	KALINGA MAIL	SHIVANANDA RAY	SAMBIT RAY	SAMBIT RAY	thekalingamail@gmail.com	Plot No.-17, Rajarani Louis Road, BBSR
35	KHABAR	KISHORE SATAPATHY	SURENDRA KU.ROUTRAY	SURENDRA KU.ROUTRAY	Khabar 1@gmail.com	Plot No.TS-2-191 Sect.A-Z one-B, M.I.E, BBSR
36	KHOLADWAR	NIRANJAN MOHANTY	BABAJI CHARAN ROUT	BABAJI CHARAN ROUT	kholadwar@rediffmail.com	Plot No-337, Baramunda, BBSR
37	KALINGA BHARATI (HINDI)	HRUSHIKESH MISHRA	HRUSHIKESH MISHRA	HRUSHIKESH MISHRA	kalingabharati@yahoo.com	57, Saktinagar, Rkl-14
38	LOKAKATHA	GIRIDHARI PATTNAIK	GIRIDHARI PATTNAIK	GIRIDHARI PATTNAIK	lokakatha@rediffmail.com	At/Po-Rajgangpur, Sundargarh
39	MUKTA MANDAP	ASHOK JENA	ALEKHA MISHRA	ALEKHA MISHRA	muktad_06@yahoo.co.in	Baseli Mandir, Baseli Sahi, Puri
40	MANTHAN	SARAT ROUT	SITASH KUMAR ROUT	SITASH KUMAR ROUT	manthanodisha@gmail.com	A-17/8, Surya Nagar, Unit-8, BBSR
41	MALLAHAR	LALAT KISHOR BHANJA	MANJUSHREE BHANJA	MANJUSHREE BHANJA	bh.chinmaya@gmail.com	D-1/1, Mancheswar Indl. Estate
42	MATRUBHASA	SMT.SALILA KAR	SMT.SALILA KAR	SMT.SALILA KAR	matrubhasanews@yahoo.com	Sarthak Palace, Plot No.1570/1571, Sec.-6, CDA, Bidanasi, Cuttack
43	MAHABHARAT	BHAGIRATHI PATAJOSHI	BIVAS SENGUPTA	BIVAS SENGUPTA	orissamahabharat@rediffmail.com	166-B, M.I.E, BBSR
44	NUTAN BARTA	BINAPANI DAS	BINAPANI DAS	BINAPANI DAS	nutanbarta_bis@yahoo.com	Gopal Gaon, Balasore-756001
45	NAYABATI	ADHEEP NARAYAN MOHANTY	BANABIHARI MOHANTY	BANABIHARI MOHANTY	nyayabati07@gmail.com	At/Po.-Athagarh, Cuttack
46	NAKSHATRA JYOTI	NAMITA MALLIK	PRABHAT RANJAN MALLICK	PRABHAT RANJAN MALLICK	nakshyatajyoti@gmail.com	Koustav Complex, Rental Colony, Baramunda, BBSR
47	ORISSA EXPRESS (BBSR)	UMAPADA BOSE	HEMANTA KUMAR PATRA	HEMANTA KUMAR PATRA	odishaexpress@gmail.com	CM-9, Secod Floor, VSS Nagar, Bhubaneswar
48	ORISSA EXPRESS (KDP)	UMAPADA BOSE	HEMANTA KUMAR PATRA	HEMANTA KUMAR PATRA	odishaexpress@gmail.com	Janachetana Parishad Bhawan, at-Kajala, Po/Dist-kendrapara
49	ORISSA TODAY	ABINASH MISHRA	PADMALAYA MISHRA	PADMALAYA MISHRA	orissa.today@gmail.com	493, Gobinda Prasad Sarathi Market Complex Bamikhal, Bhubaneswar-10
50	OSCAR UTKAL	PRAVASH CH.ROUT	MUNA PATRA	MUNA PATRA	oscarutkal@gmail.com	Plot No.767. Oscar Vihar, Raghunathpur Jali, BBSR-5
51	ODISHA KHABAR	AMIYA RANJAN MOHANTY	MAMATA MOHANTY	MAMATA MOHANTY	odishakhabar@gmail.com	Geeta Printers, Telengasahi, Dist. Balasore
52	ORISSA BHASKAR	PRADOSH PATTNAIK	MADHU MOHANTY	MADHU MOHANTY	odishabhaskar@sify.com	D-2/18, Sec.-A, Zone-D, M.I.E., BBSR
53	ORISSA TIMES	B.K. SASTRY	B.K. SASTRY	B.K. SASTRY	orissatimes01@gmail.com	Plot No.A-114, Unit-3, Kharabelanagar, BBSR
54	PRATIDIN (BHM)	SUDHIR KU.PANDA	SATYAJIT PANDA	SATYAJIT PANDA	Pratidin.daily@gmail.com	Gandhinagar, Mainroad, Berhampur
55	PRATIDIN (BBSR)	SUDHIR KU.PANDA	SATYAJIT PANDA	SATYAJIT PANDA	pratidin.daily@gmail.com	TS-3/193, M.I.E., BBSR

56	PARYABEKHYAK	PABITRA M. SAMANTRAY	BUDHADEV MOHAPATRA	paryabekhyak@sify.com	N-4, F-24, IRC VILLAGE, NAYAPALLI, BBSR
57	PRAMEYA	GOPAL KRUSHNA MOHAPATRA	MANORANJAN NAYAK	prameya1@gmail.com	Saumya Real Media Pvt. Ltd., 662-Jagamara, Khandagiri, BBSR
58	PRAGATIVADI	SAMAHIT BAL	PRIYADARSHAN DAS	pragativadi.advt@gmail.com	178-B, M.I.E., BBSR
59	PRAJATANTRA	BHATRU HARI MAHATAB	NARENDRA CH. PRADHAN	prajatantra2003@yahoo.com	Biharibag, Chandinichowk, Cuttack
60	SRUTI	SARBESWAR MISHRA	SARBESWAR MISHRA	srutimedia@gmail.com	Plot No.50, 1 st floor, PO.-Sainika School, BBSR-5
61	SWATANTRA BARTA	JYOTIRANJAN MOHAPATRA	JYOTIRANJAN MOHAPATRA	swatantrabarta@gmail.com	N-4/180, IRC Village, Nayapali, BBSR
62	SAKALA	AMIT KUMAR MALLIK	AMIT KUMAR MALLIK	thesakala@hotmail.com	Aparibindha, Bhadrak
63	SARBA SADHARAN	PRASANNA MOHAPATRA	PRASANNA MOHAPATRA	sarbasadharana@gmail.com	T.S-3/193, Mancheswar Indl. Estate, BBSR
64	SANCHAR	PRASANT KU.MISHRA	SAMBIT ROUTRAY	Pratidin.daily@gmail.com	334, Saheed Nagar, BBSR
65	SAHANA MELA	DEBENDRANATH DASH	DAMAYANTI DASH	Sahanmela.advt@gmail.com	Plot No-B/190, Pragyan Bihar, BDA Duplex Colony, Baramunda, BBSR
66	S.S.NIRVAY	NAVIN DAS	NAVIN DAS	nirbhaydaily@gmail.com	TS-3/193, MIE, BBSR-10
67	SWADHIKAR	AKSHAYA KUMAR PATI	AKSHAYA KUMAR PATI	Swadhikar.news@rediffmail.com	At- Ekana Khandi, PO/Dist-Kendrapara-754211
68	SAMBAD	SOUMYARANJAN PATTNAIK	BIJAY KUMAR PATTNAIK	sambadadvt@gmail.com	D-27, Rasulgarih, I.E., BBSR
69	SAMAJ	SUSANT KU. MOHANTY	NIRANJAN RATH	advt@thesamaja.com	Gopabandhu Bhawan, Baxbazar, Cuttack -01
70	SAMAYA	SATAKADI HOTA	PATTIPABAN MOHAPATRA	thesamaya@yahoo.com	Plot No.44 & 54 Sec.-A, Zone-B, M.I.E, BBSR
71	SAMBAD KALIKA	JAYASHIS RAY	BASANTI ROY	sambadkalikaa@yahoo.com	Plot No.464, Sahidnagar, BBSR
72	SUDHAR	PARIKHIT CHANDRA DAS	PARIKHIT CHANDRA DAS	sudhar.rki@gmail.com	Chandini Mkt.Complex, Panposh Road, RKL
73	SURYAPRABHA	RABI KANUNGO	BIKASH SWAIN	newsuryaprava@gmail.com	1- Janapath, Unit-3, Kharabelanagar, BBSR
74	TRISHAKTI	RABINDRA KU.MISHRA	UMAKANTA RATHSHARMA	trisaktoriya@yahoo.com	87(P)Unit-3, Kharabelanagar, BBSR
75	TEERTH KHETRA	PURUSOTTAM PALAI	PURUSOTTAM PALAI	teerthkhetra@gmail.com	Dolamandap Sahi, Puri
76	UTKAL SAMACHAR	PRAKASH KUMAR DHAL	PRAKASH KUMAR DHAL	utkalsamachar@gmail.com	ECR/73, CHEND COLONY, ROUREKELA-15
77	UTKAL MAIL (BBSR)	PITABASA MISHRA	PITABASA MISHRA	utkalmalidelihi@gmail.com	Plot No.493, Sarathi Mkt. Complex, Bamikhal, BBSR
78	UTKAL MAIL (RKL)	BIJAY KU.ROUTRAY	PITABASA MISHRA	utkalmalidelihi@gmail.com	A/8, Commercial Estate, Rourkela
79	UTKAL SAMAJ	PRAFULLA CH.MISHRA	ROSA PRIYADARSHI	utkal_puri@yahoo.com	Talamal Sahi, At/Po.-Puri Town
80	VISWABANI	PRASANT KU.MOHAPATRA	PARTHA SARATHI DAS	biswabani@gmail.com	VA-12/1, Unit-2, Ashok Nagar, BBSR-9

ANNEXURE

GOVERNORS OF ODISHA

(1936 to 2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the Governor	Date of Joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	His Excellency Sir John Austen Hubback	01-04-1936–11-08-1938
2	His Excellency Mr. George Townsend Boag C.S.I.C.S.E., I.C.S. (Acting).	11-08-1938–07-12-1938
3	His Excellency Sir John Austen Hubback	08-12-1938–31-03-1941
4	His Excellency Sir Hawthorne Lewis K.C.S.T.K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	01-04-1941–31-03-1946
5	His Excellency Chandulal Trivedi K.C.S. C.I.E. O.B.E., I.C.S.	01-04-1946–14-08-1947
6	His Excellency Dr. Kailash Nath Katju	15-08-1947–20-6-1948
7	His Excellency, Mr.M.Asaf Ali	21-6-1948–05-05-1951
8	His Excellency Shri V. P. Menon (Acting)	06-05-1951–17-07-1951
9	His Excellency Mr. M. Asaf Ali	18-07-1951–06-06-1952
10	His Excellency Saiyid Fazl Ali, Barrister-at-Law	07-06-1952–09-02-1954
11	Shri P.S.Kumaraswamyraja	10-02-1954–11-09-1956
12	Shri Bhimsen Sachara	12-09-1956–31-07-1957
13	Shri Yeshwant Narayan Sukthankar, M.A., LL.B. (CONTAB) Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. (Retd.)	31-07-1957–15-09-1962
14	Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla	16-09-1962–05-08-1966
15	Shri Khaleell Ahommed (Acting)	05-08-1966–11-09-1966

16	Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla	12-09-1966–30-01-1968
17	Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari	31-01-1968–20-09-1971
18	Sardar Jogendra Singh (Acting)	20-09-1971–30-06-1972
19	Justice Shri Gatikrishna Misra (Acting)	01-07-1972–08-11-1972
20	Shri Basappa Danappa Jati	08-11-1972–20-08-1974
21	Justice Shri Gatikrishna Misra (Acting)	21-08-1974–25-10-1974
22	Shri Akbar Ali Khan	25-10-1974–17-04-1976
23	Justice Shri Shiva Narayin Sankar (Acting)	17-04-1976–07-02-1977
24	Shri Harcharan Singh Brar	07-02-1977–22-09-1977
25	Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma	23-09-1977–30-04-1980
26	Shri Cheppudira Muthana Poonacha	30-04-1980–30-09-1980
27	Justice Shri S. K. Ray (Acting)	01-10-1980–03-11-1980
28	Shri Cheppudira Muthana Poonacha	04-11-1980–24-06-1982
29	Justice Shri R. N. Mishra (Acting)	25-06-1982–31-08-1982
30	Shri Cheppudira Muthana Poonacha	01-09-1982–17-08-1983
31	Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande	17-08-1983–20-11-1988
32	Shri Saiyid Nurul Hasan	20-11-1988–06-02-1990
33	Shri Yagya Datt Sharma	07-02-1990–01-02-1993
34	Shri Saiyid Nurul Hasan	01-02-1993–31-05-1993
35	Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy	01-06-1993–17-06-1995
36	Shri Gopala Ramanujam	18-06-1995–30-01-1997
37	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy	31-01-1997–12-02-1997
38	Shri Gopala Ramanujam	13-02-1997–13-12-1997
39	Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy	13-12-1997–27-04-1998
40	Dr. C. Rangarajan	27-04-1998–14-11-1999
41	Shri M.M.Rajendran	15-11-1999 - 16-11-2004
42.	Shri Rameshwar Thakur	17-11-2004 - 20.08.2007
43.	Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare	21.08.2007 - 20.03.2013
44.	Dr. S.C. Jamir	21.03.2013 - (continuing)

NAME OF THE ODIA FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND STATESMEN WHO HAVE BECOME GOVERNORS IN OTHER STATES

1. Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab
2. Shri Nityananda Kanungo
3. Shri Biswanath Dash
4. Shri Surendra Nath Dwibedi
5. Shri Lokanath Mishra
6. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
7. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik

PRIME MINISTERS AND CHIEF MINISTERS OF ODISHA

[1937 to 2014]

Sl. No.	Name of the Prime Ministers/Chief Ministers	Date of Joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Captain Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo Prime Minister	01-04-1937-19-07-1937
2	Shri Biswanath Das Prime Minister	19-07-1937-06-11-1939
3	Captain Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo Prime Minister	24-11-1941-30-06-1944
4	Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab Prime Minister	23-04-1946-12-05-1950
5	Shri Nabakrushna Choudhury Chief Minister	12-05-1950-19-10-1956
6	Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab Chief Minister	19-10-1956-25-02-1961
7	Shri Bijayananda Patnaik Chief Minister	23-06-1961-02-10-1963
8	Shri Biren Mitra Chief Minister	02-10-1963-21-02-1965
9	Shri Sadasiva Tripathy Chief Minister	21-02-1965-08-03-1967
10	Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo Chief Minister	08-03-1967-09-01-1971
11	Shri Biswanath Das Chief Minister	03-04-1971-14-06-1972
12	Smt. Nandini Satapathy Chief Minister	14-06-1972-03-03-1973
13	Smt. Nandini Satapathy Chief Minister	06-03-1974-16-12-1976
14	Shri Binayak Acharya Chief Minister	29-12-1976-30-04-1977

15	Shri Nilamani Routray Chief Minister	26-06-1977–17-02-1980
16	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik Chief Minister	09-06-1980–07-12-1989
17	Shri Hemananda Biswal Chief Minister	07-12-1989–04-03-1990
18	Shri Biju Patnaik Chief Minister	05-03-1990–15-03-1995
19	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik Chief Minister	15-03-1995–17-02-1999
20	Dr. Girdhar Gomango Chief Minister	17-02-1999–06-12-1999
21	Shri Hemananda Biswal Chief Minister	06-12-1999–05-03-2000
22	Shri Naveen Patnaik Chief Minister	05-03-2000 - 15-05-2004
23	Shri Naveen Patnaik Chief Minister	16.05.2004 - 20.05.2009
24	Shri Naveen Patnaik Chief Minister	21.05.2009 - 20.05.2014
25	Shri Naveen Patnaik Chief Minister	21.05.2014 - (continuing)

HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ODISHA

[1948 to 2014]

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Chief Justices	Date of Joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Hon'ble Shri Justice Bira Kishore Ray	26-07-1948–30-10-1951
2	Hon'ble Shri Justice Bachu Jagannadha Das	30-10-1951–03-03-1953
3	Hon'ble Shri Justice Lingaraj Panigrahi	04-03-1953–21-03-1956
4	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ramaswamy Laxman Narasimham	21-03-1956–27-12-1964
5	Hon'ble Shri Justice Khaleel Ahmed	18-01-1965–05-04-1967
6	Hon'ble Shri Justice Satya Bhusan Barman	06-04-1967–30-10-1975
7	Hon'ble Shri Justice Gati Krushna Misra	01-05-1969–31-10-1975
8	Hon'ble Shri Justice Siba Narayan Shankar	01-11-1975–12-10-1977
9	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sukanta Kishore Ray	13-10-1977–04-11-1980
10	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ranganath Mishra	16-01-1981–14-03-1983
11	Hon'ble Shri Justice Dhambarudhar Pathak	11-08-1983–28-02-1986
12	Hon'ble Shri Justice Hari Lal Agrawal	01-05-1986–31-07-1989
13	Hon'ble Shri Justice Banwari Lal Hansaria	22-02-1990–13-12-1993
14	Hon'ble Shri Justice Girish Thakurlal Nanavati	31-01-1994–27-09-1994
15	Hon'ble Shri Justice Vallabhdas Aidan Mohta	28-09-1994–25-04-1995
16	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sailendu Nath Phukan	02-08-1996–27-01-1999
17	Hon'ble Shri Justice Biswanath Agrawal	18-11-1999–18-10-2000
18	Hon'ble Shri Justice Nayaka Yellapa Hanumanthappa	17-02-2001–24-09-2001
19	Hon'ble Shri Justice Peruvemba Krishna Iyer Balasubramanyam	05-12-2001–9-03-2003
20	Hon'ble Shri Justice Sujit Barman Roy	09-04-2003 - 26.12.2006
21	Hon'ble Shri Justice Ashok Kumar Ganguli	02-03-2007 - 18-05-2008
22	Hon'ble Dr. Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan	16-07-2008 - 10.05.2009
23.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Bilal Nazki	14.11.2009 - 17.11.2009
24.	Hon'ble Shri Justice V. Gopala Gowda	25.03.2010 - 23.12.2012
25.	Hon'ble Shri Justice C. Nagappan	27.02.2013 - 18.09.2013
26.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Adarsha Kumar Goel	12.10.2013 - 06.07.2014
27.	Hon'ble Shri Justice Amitava Roy	06.08.2014 - continuing

SPEAKERS OF ODISHA

[1937 to 2014]

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Speakers	Date of Joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shri Mukunda Prasad Das	28-07-1937–29-05-1946
2	Shri Lal Mohan Patnaik	29-05-1946–06-03-1952
3	Shri Nanda Kishore Das	06-03-1952–27-05-1957
4	Pandit Nilakanth Das	27-05-1957–01-07-1961
5	Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi	01-07-1961–18-03-1967
6	Shri Nanda Kishore Misra	18-03-1967–12-04-1971
7	Shri Nanda Kishore Misra	12-04-1971–21-03-1974
8	Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty	21-03-1974–01-07-1977
9	Shri Satyapriya Mohanty	01-07-1977–12-06-1980
10	Shri Somnath Rath	12-06-1980–11-02-1984 (Resigned)
11	Shri Prasanna Kumar Dash	22-02-1984–14-02-1985
12	Shri Prasanna Kumar Dash	14-02-1985–09-03-1990
13	Shri Yudhisthir Das	09-03-1990–22-03-1995
14	Shri Kishore Chandra Patel	22-03-1995–14-01-1996 (Resigned)
15	Shri Chintamani Dyan Samantra	16-02-1996–10-03-2000
16	Shri Sarat Kumar Kar	10-03-2000 - 21-05-2004
17	Shri Maheswar Mohanty	21-05-2004 - 31-05-2008 (Resigned)
18	Shri Kishore Kumar Mohanty	19-08-2008 - 25.05.2009
19	Shri Pradip Kumar Amat	25.05.2009 - 24.05.2014
20	Shri Niranjan Pujari	26.05.2014 - (continuing)

DEPUTY SPEAKERS OF ODISHA

[1937 to 2014]

Sl. No.	Name of the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker	Date of Joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shri Nanda Kishore Das	28-07-1937–14-09-1945
2	Smt. A. Laxmibai	29-05-1946–20-02-1952
3	Maulabi Mahammed Hanif	08-03-1952–04-03-1957
4	Shri Jadumani Mangaraj	29-05-1957–25-02-1961
5	Shri Loknath Mishra (Patkura)	28-08-1961–01-03-1967
6	Shri Harihar Bahinipati	29-03-1967–23-01-1971
7	Shri Narayan Birabar Samanta	06-05-1971–03-03-1973
8	Shri Chintamani Jena	29-03-1974–30-04-1977
9	Shri Surendranath Naik	27-07-1977–17-02-1980
10	Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi	02-07-1980–09-03-1985
11	Shri Chintamani Dyan Samantra	18-03-1985–03-03-1990
12	Shri Prahlad Dora	22-03-1990–15-03-1995
13	Shri Chintamani Dyan Samantra	28-03-1995–12-02-1996
14	Shri B. B. Singh Mardaraj	15-03-1996–29-02-2000
15	Shri Rama Chandra Panda	27-03-2000 - 06.02.2004
16	Shri Prahallad Dora	03.07.2004 - 19.05.2009
17	Shri Lal Bihari Himirika	10.06.2009 - 10.05.2010
18	Shri Sananda Marndi	17.08.2011 -
19	Shri Sananda Marndi	16.06.2014 - (continuing)

JUDGES OF ORISSA HIGH COURT ELEVATED AS CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Hon'ble Shri Justice R.N. Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice G.B. Patnaik

JUDGES OF ORISSA HIGH COURT ELEVATED AS JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Hon'ble Late Justice B. Jagannath Das

Hon'ble Shri Justice R.N. Mishra

Hon'ble Late Justice R.C. Patnaik

Hon'ble Shri Justice G.B. Patnaik

Hon'ble Shri Justice D.P. Mohapatra

Hon'ble Shri Justice A. Pasayat

Hon'ble Shri Justice Deepak Mishra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Ananga Kumar Patnaik

JUDGES OF ORISSA HIGH COURT APPOINTED AS CHIEF JUSTICES & JUDGES OF HIGH COURTS OF OTHER STATES

Hon'ble Late Justice Jugal Kishore Mohanty	Sikkim H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice G.B. Patnaik	Patna H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice D.P. Mohapatra	Allahabad H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice S.C. Mohapatra	Allahabad H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice A. Pasayat	Kerala & Delhi H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice R.K. Patra	Sikkim H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice A.K. Patnaik	C.J., M.P. H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice Prafulla Kumar Mishra	C.J., Patna H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice Dipak Mishra	C.J., Calcutta H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice B.P. Ray	Judge, Kerala H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice Laxmikanta Mohapatra,	C.J., Manipur H.C.

BIO - DATA OF GOVERNOR OF ODISHA

DR. S. C. JAMIR

Hon'ble Governor, Odisha Dr. S. C. Jamir was sworn in on 21st March, 2013 in the Abhishek Hall of Raj Bhavan. The Oath of Office was administered by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Orissa High Court Shri C. Nagappan at a function at Raj Bhavan.

Born on October 17, 1931 at Ungma, a progressive village of Nagaland, in the present Mokokchung district Dr. S. C. Jamir had his early education in Mokokchung. Later he pursued higher studies at Allahabad University where he completed B.A. LL.B in 1958.

Dr. Jamir held the post of the President of the Students' Christian Movement at the University from 1954 to 1957 and was actively involved in Student and Christian Activities. He was one of the signatories to the historic Agreement with the Government of India that resulted in the creation of Nagaland as a separate state in the year 1960.

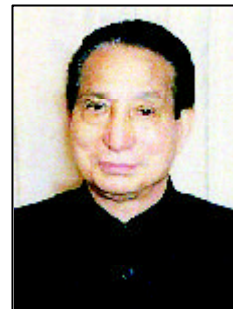
Dr. Jamir has the distinction of being the first Member of Parliament from the State of Nagaland after his election in 1961. He had the privilege of serving as Parliamentary Secretary attached to First Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was also holding the portfolio of Ministry of External Affairs.

Dr. Jamir had served as Union Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Rehabilitation, Community Development, Cooperation, Food and Agriculture during 1966 and 1970. Dr. Jamir was the Political Advisor to the Indian Delegation which went to UNO in 1962. He was also a member of the Indian Delegation to International Labour Organisation (ILO) at Geneva in 1968. He was the Deputy Leader of a high powered Indian delegation to International Social Welfare Conference at Manila in 1969.

In 1971, Dr. Jamir was first elected to the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and since then he has never lost any Assembly Election. Between 1980 and 2003, he served the people of Nagaland in various capacities. He was the Chief Minister of Nagaland for five times the longest in the history of Nagaland. Dr. Jamir is regarded as one of the architects of modern Nagaland for his outstanding contributions to the development of the state.

He was also a member of Congress Working Committee. (C.W.C.). On 17th July, 2004, Dr. Jamir was appointed as the Governor of Goa and served from July 2004 to July 2008. He held the additional charge of the Governor of Maharashtra, till his appointment as the Governor of Maharashtra. He served as Governor of Maharashtra from 9th March, 2008 to 22nd January, 2010. He was again in additional charge of Governor of Gujarat from 24th July, 2009 to 26th November, 2009. Dr. Jamir assumed the office of Governor of Odisha on 21st March 2013.

In appreciation of his services towards the Nation he was conferred with several prestigious awards like Rashtriya Ekta Puraskar by Committee for National Integration, National Citizens Award, "Arch of Asia Award" at Bangkok, Distinguished Leadership Award titled MAN OF THE YEAR-1998 by the American Biographical Institute, USA. The hallmark of his life is work for the unity and integrity of the nation, peaceful solution of the Naga political problem and reconciliation and graceful rehabilitation of those who led the movement for Naga political awareness. Dr. Jamir married to Mrs. Alemla Jamir in 1958. Dr. Jamir is a forceful speaker, an impressive writer and a value based politician. He loves reading books on history, biographies and current affairs. He plays badminton and is also a sports lover.



BIO - DATA OF CHIEF MINISTER OF ODISHA

SHRI NAVEEN PATNAIK

Shri Naveen Patnaik, son of late Shri Biju Patnaik and Smt. Gyan Patnaik, was born on 16-10-1946 at Cuttack, Odisha and educated at Doon School at Dehradun. In 1967 he graduated from Delhi University. A bachelor, Shri Naveen Patnaik has written a series of non-fiction books on India which have received wide acclaim both in India and abroad. Earlier, Shri Naveen Patnaik was a pioneer in achieving international recognition of Indian design while also working with handloom weavers to enlarge home markets for Indian textiles. As a founder member of INTACH (The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) he has been a prime mover for the preservation of India's cultural wealth.



Shri Naveen Patnaik's books reflect his deep interest in Indian cultural history and tradition. **A Second Paradise** dealt with Indian culture, **A Desert Kingdom** with Indian history and **The Garden of Life** with India's environment and traditional knowledge. All the three books were published not just in India but also widely acclaimed in the U.S.A. and Britain.

After the death of his father, the legendary Biju Patnaik, Shri Naveen Patnaik felt compelled to enter politics. In June 1997 he was elected Member of Parliament to the 11th Lok Sabha in a by-election from Aska Constituency in Odisha. In the Lok Sabha he drew the nation's attention to the severe water shortage creating drought conditions in Aska and neighbouring constituencies and to the Human Rights Report on starvation deaths in Western Odisha. He also toured his constituency extensively and his close association with the people of Aska enabled him to take urgent action on the severe water shortage by reactivating village wells, drilling new tube-wells and bringing medical assistance on an urgent basis by mobile medical van and ambulance as well as organising village clinics.

As a member of the 11th Lok Sabha Shri Naveen Patnaik sat on the (1) Consultative Committee of Ministry of Steel & Mines (2) Standing Committee on Commerce and (3) Library Committee of Parliament.

As a result of his dedication to the problems of the people Shri Naveen Patnaik earned the reputation of being a worthy son of his father, whose name is synonymous in Odisha with development. In December 1997 this led to the formation of a new regional political entity—the Biju Janata Dal in Odisha, under the leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik. Within 8 weeks the Biju Janata Dal swept to victory, bringing nine of its twelve candidates as Members to the 12th Lok Sabha.

On being elected to the 12th Lok Sabha from Aska Parliamentary Constituency Shri Patnaik held the important portfolio of Cabinet Minister of Steel & Mines. He was re-elected to the 13th Lok Sabha and became the Union Cabinet Minister for Mines & Minerals.

In the 2000 Odisha Assembly Polls he was elected from Hinjili Constituency and was unanimously elected the leader of the BJD-BJP alliance and on 5th March took the oath of office of the Chief Minister, Odisha. For second time, he became the Chief Minister on 16th May 2004 and also re-elected for the third term as Chief Minister of Odisha in 2009.

In 2014 Assembly polls, he came to power for the 4th consecutive term with an overwhelming majority of 117 out of 147 seats.

LOKPALS OF ODISHA

A Bill regarding Lokpal was introduced in Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1970. This Bill was passed in the Assembly and received the presidential assent on 8th February 1971 as "The Orissa Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act" 1971 being published in Orissa Gazette on the 20th February 1971.

It was brought into force on 2nd September 1983.

STATUS- Status of Lokpal is given equivalent to Chief Justice of Orissa High Court. List of protocol maintained by State Government is with the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court.

1st Lokpal	Justice Balakrishna Patro	17th November 1983 to 8th May 1986.
2nd Lokpal	Justice Sukanta Kishore Ray	17th August 1989 to 16th July 1992
3rd Lokpal	Justice Krushna Prasad Mohapatra	16th February 1997 to 15th February 2002
4th Lokpal	Justice Sarat Chandra Mohapatra	29th August 2003 to 28th August 2008
5th Lokpal	Justice P.K. Patra	28th November 2008 to January 22, 2013

LIST OF PORTS OF ODISHA

	<u>Name of Port</u>	<u>District</u>
1.	Paradeep	Jagatsinghpur
2.	Gopalpur	Ganjam
3.	Dhamara	Bhadrak
4.	Bahabalpur	Balasore
5.	Subarnarekha Muhan (Kirtania)	Balasore
6.	Chandipur	Balasore
7.	Inchuri	Balasore
8.	Chudamani	Bhadrak
9.	Astarang	Puri
10.	Baliharchandi	Puri
11.	Palur	Ganjam
12.	Bahuda Muhan	Ganjam
13.	Jatadhar Muhan	Jagatsinghpur
14.	Barunei Muhan	Kendrapara
15.	Bichitrapur Talasari	Balasore

CHAIRMAN ODISHA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Sl.No.	Name	Period	
		From	To
1.	Shri Samuel Das	1.4.49	31.3.53
2.	Shri Somanath Mohapatra	1.4.53	31.3.59
3.	Shri Gopabandhu Mishra	1.4.59	28.2.65
4.	Shri Motilal Pandit	1.3.65	28.6.69
5.	Shri Kalikinkar Samal, IAS	29.6.69	6.6.70
6.	Shri Chintamani Mohapatra	7.6.70	28.11.72
7.	Shri Saroj Kumar Patro	29.11.72	5.1.73
8.	Shri A.K. Barren, IAS	5.1.73	29.11.74
9.	Shri Saroj Kumar Patro	6.12.74	19.3.75
10.	Shri N.K. Ray, I.P.	20.3.75	19.3.81
11.	Shri Gopal Ch. Das, IAS	20.3.81	5.5.81
12.	Shri Laxmidhar Mallick	6.5.81	29.7.81
13.	Shri A.C. Padhi	29.7.81	31.3.86
14.	Shri Debanand Naik, IAS	1.4.86	5.8.87
15.	Shri L.I. Parija, IAS	5.8.87	31.10.92
16.	Shri S.K. Palit, IAS	31.10.92	18.8.94
17.	Shri T. Mallick	19.8.94	30.9.94
18.	Shri S.K. Palit	1.10.94	19.10.94
19.	Shri T. Mallick	20.10.94	9.11.94
20.	Shri S.K. Palit	10.11.94	10.1.95
21.	Shri S.R. Pal	11.1.95	31.1.95
22.	Shri S.K. Palit	1.2.95	2.7.95
23.	Shri T. Mallick	3.7.95	5.7.95
24.	Shri S.K. Palit	5.7.95	7.12.95
			17.12.95 (death)
25.	Shri S.R. Pal	8.12.95	27.3.96
26.	Shri Sovan Kanungo, IAS	28.3.96	28.3.98
27.	Shri S.R. Pal, IAS	29.3.98	20.2.99
28.	Shri H.B. Mirdha	30.4.99	28.12.02
29.	Shri V.Pattnayak, IAS	28.12.02	11.12.04
30.	Shri Pratip Ku. Mohanty, IAS	11.12.04	31.08.2006
31.	Shri Suchit Das, IPS	01.09.2006	08.02.2010
32.	Shri Pravat Ranjan Mohanty, IFS	12.03.2010	10.05.2011
33.	Shri Chinmaya Basu, IAS	07.07.2011	22.06.2012
34.	Shri Ajit Kumar Pattnaik	15.07.2014	(continuing...)

Note : 1. Date of commencement of OPSC - 01.04.1949

2. Total strength of OPSC Members - Five

CHIEF SECRETARIES OF ODISHA FROM 1936

1.	P. T. Mansfield	E. S. Q.	01-04-36
2.	J. Bowsted	E. S. Q.	03-08-40
3.	R. A. E. Willams	E. S. Q.	21-04-44
4.	R. P. Ward	E. S. Q.
5.	Arturhugh Kemp.	E. S. Q.	25-06-46
6.	Shri B. C. Mukherjee		05-12-48 to 11-12-49
7.	Shri B. Mukherjee		11-12-49 to 08-06-56
8.	Shri B. Sivaraman		12-06-56 to 10-09-59
9.	Shri V. Ramanathan		10-09-59 to 05-07-61
10.	Shri B. Sivaraman		08-07-61 to 08-05-65
11.	Shri A. K. Barren		09-05-65 to 02-05-70
12.	Shri G. C. L. Joneja		27-05-70 to 11-11-72
13.	Shri M. Ramakrishnaya		11-11-72 to 31-08-74
14.	Shri V. S. Mathews		31-08-74 to 05-05-76
15.	Shri J. A. Dave		07-05-76 to 18-02-77
16.	Shri A. K. Majumdar		18-02-77 to 28-02-77
17.	Shri J. A. Dave		01-03-77 to 21-09-77
18.	Shri K. Ramamurty		29-09-77 to 13-02-79
19.	Shri S. M. H. Burney		14-02-79 to 29-02-80
20.	Shri B. Venkatraman		29-02-80 to 29-03-80
21.	Shri S. M. Patnaik		30-03-80 to 28-02-83
22.	Shri L. I. Parija		01-03-83 to 01-04-83
23.	Shri Gian Chand		02-04-83 to 31-12-85
24.	Shri L. I. Parija		01-01-86 to 05-08-87
25.	Shri N. K. Panda		05-08-87 to 31-05-89
26.	Shri R. K. Mishra		01-06-89 to 15-08-91
27.	Shri R. K. Rath		16-08-91 to 30-11-92
28.	Shri R. N. Das		01-12-92 to 30-09-95
29.	Shri R. K. Bhujabal		30-09-95 to 30-06-97
30.	Shri S. B. Mishra		04-07-97 to 24-02-99
31.	Shri S. Sahoo		24-02-99 to 11-10-99
32.	Shri S. B. Mishra		11-10-99 to 07-03-2000
33.	Shri S. M. Patnaik		08-03-2000 to 31-10-2000
34.	Shri D. P. Bagchi		01-11-2000 to 31-10-2002
35.	Shri P. K. Mohanty		31-10-2002 to 31.8.2004
36.	Dr. Subas Pani		01.9.2004 to 30.11.2006
37.	Shri Ajit Kumar Tripathy		01.12.2006 to 31.8.2009
38.	Shri Tarun Kanti Mishra		01.09.2009 to 31.08.2010
39.	Shri Bijay Kumar Patnaik		01.09.2010 to 30.06.2013
40.	Shri Jugal Kishore Mohapatra		01.07.2013 to 25.07.2014
41.	Shri Gokul Chandra Pati		01.08.2014 - continuing

REVENUE COMMISSIONERS / PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REVENUE, ODISHA FROM 1936

Revenue Commissioners

1.	Edward Selwyn Hoernle	...	1.4.1936 to 27.6.1936
2.	Capt. Richard Percy Valeward	...	28.6.1936 to 2.9.1936
3.	Philip Theodore Mansfield	...	3.9.1936 to 30.11.1936
4.	John Ruther Ford Dain	...	1.12.1936 to 26.1.1937
5.	Arthur Frederrwillim Dixon	...	27.1.1937 to 3.3.1937
6.	John Ruther Ford Dain	...	4.3.1937 to 4.5.1938
7.	Eric Cecil Ansorge	...	5.5.1938 to 10.4.1939
8.	Philip Theodore Mansfield	...	11.4.1939 to 22.10.1939
9.	Eric Cecil Ansorge	...	23.10.1939 to 26.11.1939
10.	Eric Rawlinson Wood	...	27.11.1939 to 4.5.1942
11.	Philip Theodore Mansfield	...	5.5.1942 to 28.7.1942
12.	Eric Cecil Ansorge	...	29.7.1942 to 12.4.1943
13.	Sidey Lionel Marwood	...	12.4.1943 to 30.9.1943
14.	J. Bowstead	...	30.9.1943 to 25.10.1943
15.	Sidey Lionel Marwood	...	25.10.1943 to 4.5.1944
16.	Samuel Das	...	4.5.1944 to 10.7.1944
17.	Richard Allwyn Ellin Williams	...	10.7.1944 to 8.10.1944
18.	Cpt. Richard Percy Valeward	...	9.10.1944 to 17.10.1945
19.	Sidey Lionel Marwood	...	21.10.1945 to 28.2.1947
20.	Nilamani Senapati	...	1.3.1947 to 26.12.1947
21.	Samuel Das	...	27.12.1947 to 14.9.1948
22.	Nilamani Senapati	...	15.9.1948 to 29.9.1948
23.	Samuel Das	...	30.9.1948 to 3.11.1948
24.	Nilamani Senapati	...	1.12.1948 to 10.5.1949
25.	V. Ramanathan	...	12.5.1949 to 31.7.1951

President of Board of Revenue

26.	Nilamani Senapati	...	1.8.1951 to 17.1.1957
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Member of Board of Revenue

27.	V. Ramanathan	...	2.9.1957 to 15.5.1959
28.	B. Sivaraman	...	11.9.1959 to 9.7.1961
29.	V. Ramanathan	...	10.7.1961 to 28.2.1970

ODISHA REFERENCE ANNUAL - 2014

30.	V.V. Ananthakrishnan	...	9.3.1970 to 4.6.1970
31.	A.K. Barren	...	5.6.1970 to 5.1.1973
32.	V.S. Matthews	...	6.1.1973 to 31.8.1974
33.	V.V. Ananthakrishnan	...	1.9.1974 to 1.2.1975
34.	K.S. Raghupatti	...	14.2.1975 to 20.1.1978
35.	S.M.H. Burney	...	18.3.1978 to 14.2.1979
36.	K.Ramamurthy	...	15.2.1979 to 16.12.1979
37.	B. Venkataraman	...	5.2.1980 to 29.2.1980
38.	S.M. Pattanaik	...	1.3.1980 to 30.3.1980
39.	K. Ramamurthy	...	7.2.1981 to 30.6.1984
40.	B.R. Patel	...	16.7.1984 to 31.3.1986
41.	K. Srinivasan	...	31.3.1986 to 23.11.1986
42.	N.K. Panda	...	24.11.1986 to 5.8.1987
43.	P.S. Habeeb Mohamed	...	5.8.1987 to 21.9.1987
44.	Dr. B.Singh	...	21.9.1987 to 30.9.1987
45.	R.K. Mishra	...	30.9.1987 to 1.6.1989
46.	R.K. Rath	...	1.6.1989 to 2.7.1990
47.	S.K.Palit	...	3.7.1990 to 31.10.1992
48.	S.Sundararajan	...	6.11.1992 to 28.2.1993
49.	J.K. Bhattacharya	...	1.3.1993 to 31.12.1994
50.	S.L. Chattarjee	...	1.1.1995 to 28.3.1995
51.	Somanath Som	...	28.3.1995 to 31.7.1996
52.	S.L. Chattarjee	...	1.8.1996 to 31.10.1996
53.	Sahadeva Sahoo	...	1.11.1996 to 6.3.1999
54.	P. Mukhopadhyay	...	6.3.1999 to 7.3.2000
55.	S.B. Mishra	...	13.3.2000 to 31.7.2001
56.	Dr.R.K. Panda	...	1.8.2001 to 30.6.2004
57.	Sanjib Ch. Hota	...	5.7.2004 to 30.9.2004
58.	Livinus Kindo	...	1.10.2004 to 31.3.2005
59.	Gautam Buddha Mukharjee	...	4.4.2005 to 30.5.2006
60.	Ajit Kumar Tripathy	...	31.5.2006 to 1.12.2006
61.	Gautam Buddha Mukharjee	...	2.12.2006 to 27.12.2006
62.	Santosh Kumar	...	27.12.2006 to 24.10.2009
63.	Smt. Rajalakshmi	...	24.10.2009 to 30.04.2010
64.	Shri Satya Prakash Nanda	...	03.05.2010 to 12.10.2011
65.	Dr. Aurobindo Behera	...	01.11.2011 to 30.11.2012
66.	Dr. K.S. Ganesan	...	18.12.2012 to 30.06.2013
67.	P.R. Shah	...	01.07.2013 ... continuing

DIRECTOR GENERALS OF POLICE

1.	Sri N. Swain, IPS	-	01.03.1983 to 31.07.1983
2.	Sri S.S. Padhi, IPS	-	31.07.1983 to 05.04.1985
3.	Sri B.K. Panigrahi, IPS	-	05.04.1985 to 31.08.1986
4.	Sri S.S. Padhi, IPS	-	31.08.1986 to 26.08.1987
5.	Sri P.C. Ratho, IPS	-	26.08.1987 to 18.12.1989
6.	Sri S. Sinha, IPS	-	18.12.1989 to 22.05.1990
7.	Sri D.N. Singh, IPS	-	22.05.1990 to 31.01.1991
8.	Sri S.N. Mishra, IPS	-	31.01.1991 to 03.07.1991
9.	Sri P.C. Ratho, IPS	-	03.07.1991 to 30.10.1992
10.	Sri S.C. Mishra, IPS	-	30.10.1992 to 18.01.1994
11.	Sri R.N. Mohapatra, IPS	-	18.01.1994 to 15.11.1995
12.	Sri A.B. Tripathy, IPS	-	16.11.1995 to 31.10.1997 PM
13.	Dr. B.B. Panda, IPS	-	31.10.1997 PM 05.03.1999 PM
14.	Sri D.K. Mohapatra, IPS	-	05.03.1999 PM 12.10.1999 AM
15.	Dr. B.B. Panda, IPS	-	12.10.1999 AM 10.03.2000 AM
16.	Sri S.K. Chatterjee, IPS	-	10.03.2000 to 30.04.2001 PM
17.	Sri K.D. Bajpai, IPS	-	30.04.2001 to 31.07.2001
18.	Sri N.C. Padhi, IPS	-	31.07.2001 PM to 31.07.2004 PM
19.	Sri B.B. Mishra, IPS	-	31.07.2004 PM to 30.6.2005
20.	Sri Suchit Das, IPS	-	30.6.2005 to 01.09.2006
21.	Shri Amara Nanda Patnaik, IPS	-	01.09.2006 to 31.10.2007
22.	Shri G.C. Nanda, IPS	-	01.11.2007 to 30.9.2008
23.	Shri M.M. Praharaj, IPS	-	30.09.2008 to 04.07.2012
24.	Shri Prakash Mishra, IPS	-	06.07.2012 to 07.07.2014
25.	Shri Sanjeev Marik	-	07.07.2014 ... continuing

DATES OF CONSTITUTION AND DISSOLUTION OF THE ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(1937 to 2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the Assembly	Date of Constitution	Date of Dissolution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	First Pre-Independent Assembly	03-02-1937	14-09-1945
2	Second Pre-Independent Assembly	18-04-1946	20-02-1952
3	First Assembly after Independence	20-02-1952	04-03-1957
4	Second Assembly	01-04-1957	25-02-1961
5	Third Assembly	21-06-1961	01-03-1967
6	Fourth Assembly	01-03-1967	23-01-1971
7	Fifth Assembly	23-03-1971	03-03-1973
8	Sixth Assembly	06-03-1974	30-04-1977
9	Seventh Assembly	26-06-1977	17-02-1980
10	Eighth Assembly	09-06-1980	09-03-1985
11	Ninth Assembly	09-03-1985	03-03-1990
12	Tenth Assembly	03-03-1990	15-03-1995
13	Eleventh Assembly	15-03-1995	29-02-2000
14	Twelfth Assembly	29-02-2000	06.02.2004
15.	Thirteenth Assembly	15.05.2004	19.05.2009
16.	Fourteenth Assembly	19.05.2009	
17.	Fifteenth Assembly	18.05.2014	continuing

PRESIDENT'S RULE IN ODISHA

Sl. No.	Date of Promulgation	Date of Revocation
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	25-02-1961	23-06-1961
2	11-01-1971 (Assembly was suspended and subsequently dissolved on 23-01-1971)	03-04-1971
3	03-03-1973	06-03-1974
4	16-12-1976 (Assembly was suspended)	29-12-1976
5	30-04-1977	26-06-1977
6	17-02-1980	09-06-1980

LIST OF DISTRICTS, SUB-DIVISIONS, TAHSILS AND BLOCKS OF ODISHA

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub-division	Name of the Tahsil	Name of the Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Angul	1. Angul	1. Angul	1. Angul
			2. Chhendipada	2. Banarpal
			3. Banarpal	3. Chhendipada
		2. Athmallik	1. Athmallik	1. Athmallik
2	Balangir		2. Kishorenagar	2. Kishorenagar
		3. Pallahara	1. Pallahara	1. Pallahara
		4. Talcher	1. Talcher	1. Talcher
			2. Kaniha	2. Kaniha
		1. Balangir	1. Balangir	1. Balangir
			2. Tusura	2. Loisingha
			3. Loisingha	3. Puintala
			4. Agalpur	4. Agalpur
			5. Deogaon	5. Deogaon
			6. Puintala	6. Tentulikhunti
3	Balasore	2. Patnagarh	1. Patnagarh	1. Patnagarh
			2. Belpara	2. Belpara
			3. Khaprakhol	3. Khaprakhol
		3. Titilagarh	1. Titilagarh	1. Titilagarh
			2. Kantabanji	2. Moribahal
			3. Moribahal	3. Saintala
			4. Bangomunda	4. Bangomunda
			3. Saintala	5. Tureikela
		1. Balasore	1. Balasore	1. Balasore
		9. Nilagiri	2. Basta	2. Remuna
4	Bargarh		3. Jaleswar	3. Basta
			4. Simulia	4. Baliapal
			5. Soro	5. Bhogarai (F)
			6. Baliapal (N)	6. Jaleswar
			7. Bahanaga	7. Bahanaga
			8. Khaira	8. Soro
			9. Oupada	9. Simulia
			10. Remuna	10. Khaira (F)
		1. Bargarh	1. Attabira	1. Bargarh
			2. Bargarh	2. Barapali
			3. Barapali	3. Attabira

			4. Bhatli	4. Bhatli
			5. Bheden	5. Bheden
			6. Ambabhona	6. Ambabhona
	2. Padmapur		1. Padampur	1. Rajborasambar
			2. Paikmal	2. Paikmal
			3. Sohela	3. Jharbandh
			4. Jharbandh	4. Gaisilet-F
			5. Gaisilet	5. Sohela
			6. Bijepur	6. Bijepur-F
5 Bhadrak	1. Bhadrak		1. Basudevpur	1. Basudevpur
			2. Bhadrak	2. Bhadrak
			3. Chandabali	3. Bhandaripokhari
			4. Dhamnagar	4. Bonth
			5. Tihidi	5. Chandabali
			6. Bonth (N)	6. Dhamnagar
			7. Bhandaripokhari	7. Tihidi
6 Boudh	1. Boudh		1. Boudh	1. Boudh
			2. Kantamal	2. Harabhanga
			3. Harabhanga	3. Kantamal
7 Cuttack	1. Cuttack		1. Cuttack	1. Cuttack Sadar
			2. Niali	2. Kantapara
			3. Salipur	3. Mahanga
			4. Tangi	4. Niali
			5. Mahanga	5. Tangi-Choudwar
			6. Kishorenagar	6. Salipur
			7. Baranga	7. Nischintkoili
			8. Kantapara	8. Baranga
			9. Nischintkoili	
	2. Athagarh		1. Athagarh	1. Athagarh
			2. Baramba	2. Tigiria
			3. Narasinghpur	3. Baramba
			4. Tigiria	4. Narasinghpur
	3. Banki		1. Banki	1. Banki
			2. Dampara	2. Banki-Dampara
8 Deogarh	1. Deogarh		1. Deogarh	1. Barkote
			2. Riamal	2. Riamal
			3. Barkote	3. Tileibani
9 Dhenkanal	1. Dhenkanal		1. Dhenkanal	1. Dhenkanal Sadar
			2. Goinda	2. Odapada
			3. Odapada	3. Gandia
	2. Hindol		1. Hindol	1. Hindol
	3. Kamakshyanagar		1. Bhuban	1. Bhuban
			2. Kamakshyanagar	2. Kamakshyanagar
			3. Parjang	3. Parjang
			4. Kankadahad	4. Kankadahad
10 Gajapati	1. Paralakhemundi		1. Paralakhemundi	1. Paralakhemundi
			2. R. Udayagiri	2. Kasinagar
			3. Mohana	3. Rayagada

			4. Kasinagar	4. Guma
			5. Guma	5. R. Udayagiri
			6. Nuagad	6. Mohana
			7. Rayagada	
11	Ganjam	1. Berhampur	1. Berhampur	1. Rangeilunda
			2. Chikiti	2. Kukudakhandi
			3. Digapahandi	3. Digapahandi
			4. Kanisi	4. Sanakhemundi
			5. Patrapur (N)	5. Chikiti
			6. Sanakhemundi	6. Patrapur
		2. Chhatrapur	1. Chhatrapur	1. Chhatrapur
			2. Kodala	2. Ganjam
			3. Khalikote	3. Khalikote
			4. Purushottampur	4. Kodala
			5. Hinjilicut	5. Hinjilicut
			6. Ganjam	6. Purusottampur
			7. Polasara	7. Polasara
			8. K.S. Nagar	8. K.S. Nagar
		3. Bhanjanagar	1. Aska	1. Bhanjanagar
			2. Sorada	2. Belaguntha
			3. Buguda	3. Buguda
			4. Bhanajanagar	4. Jagannathprasad
			5. Seragarh	5. Aska
			6. Belaguntha	6. Dharakot
			7. Dharakot	7. Seragarh
			8. Jagannathprasad	8. Sorada
12	Jagatsinghpur	1. Jagatsinghpur	1. Jagatsinghpur	1. Balikuda
			2. Kujanga	2. Biridi
			3. Tirtola	3. Erasama
			4. Raghunathpur	4. Jagatsinghpur
			5. Biridi	5. Naugaon
			6. Naugaon	6. Raghunathpur
			7. Erasama	7. Tirtol
				8. Kujanga
13	Jajpur	1. Jajpur	1. Binjharpur	1. Dasarathapur
			2. Darpani	2. Dangadi
			3. Dharmasala	3. Dharmasala
			4. Jajpur	4. Jajpur
			5. Sukinda	5. Korei
			6. Bari	6. Bari
			7. Dasarathpur	7. Rasulpur
			9. Dangadi	8. Sukinda
			10. Rasulpur	9. Badachana
				10. Binjharpur
14	Jharsuguda	1. Jharsuguda	1. Jharsuguda	1. Jharsuguda
			2. Lakhanpur	2. Lakhanpur
			3. Kolabira	3. Kolabira
			4. Laikera	4. Laikera
			5. Kirimira	5. Kirimira

15	Kalahandi	1. Bhawanipatna	1. Bhawanipatna 2. Lanjigarh 3. T. Rampur 4. Kesinga 5. M. Rampur 6. Koksara 7. Junagarh 8. Golamunda 9. Kalampur 10. Kariamunda 11. Narla	1. Bhawanipatna 2. Karlamunda 3. Kesinga 4. Lanjigarh 5. M. Rampur 6. Narla 7. T. Rampur
16	Kendrapara	1. Kendrapara	1. Aul 2. Kanika 3. Kendrapara 4. Marshaghai 5. Patamundai 6. Rajnagar 7. Mahakalapada 8. Derabish 9. Garadpur	1. Kendrapara 2. Derabish 3. Marsaghai 4. Mahakalapada 5. Garadpur 6. Aul 7. Pattamundai 8. Rajkanika 9. Rajnagar
17	Keonjhar	1. Anandpur 2. Champua 3. Keonjhar	1. Anandpur 2. Hatadihi 3. Barbil 4. Champua 5. Ghatagaon 6. Keonjhar 7. Telkoi 8. Patana 9. Bansapal 10. Ghasipur 11. Jhumpura 12. Saharpada 13. Harichandanpur	1. Anandpur 2. Ghasipur 3. Hatadihi 4. Champua 5. Jhumpura 6. Joda 7. Bansapal 8. Ghatagaon 9. Harichandanpur 10. Keonjhar Gada 11. Patna 12. Saharpada 13. Telkoi
18	Khurda	1. Bhubaneswar 2. Khurda	1. Bhubaneswar 2. Banapur 3. Khurda 4. Jatani 5. Bolgarh 6. Begunia 7. Tangi 8. Baliana 9. Balipatna 10. Chilika	1. Baliana 2. Balipatna 3. Bhubaneswar 4. Jatni 5. Banapur 6. Begunia 7. Bolgarh 8. Chilika 9. Tangi 10. Khurda
19	Koraput	1. Jeypore 2. Koraput	1. Boriguma 2. Jeypore 3. Kotpad 4. Koraput 5. Machhakund	1. Koraput 2. Similiguda 3. Boipariguda 4. Boriguma 5. Jeypore

			6. Narayanpatna	6. Kotpad
			7. Pottangi	7. Kundura
			8. Bandhugaon	8. Bandhugaon
			9. Boipariguda	9. Dasmantapur
			10. Kundura	10. Potangi
			11. Similiguda	11. Lamataput
				12. Laxmipur
				13. Nandapur
				14. Narayanpatna
20	Malkangiri	1. Malkangiri	1. Chitrakunda	1. Malkangiri
			2. Malkangiri	2. Korakunda
			3. Mottu	3. Kalimela
			4. Khairput	4. Khairput
			5. Kudumulguma	5. Podia
			6. Kalimela	6. Kudumulguma
			7. Mathili	7. Mathili
21	Mayurbhanj	1. Bamanghati	1. Bahalada	1. Baripada
		2. Baripada	2. Rairangpur	2. Kuliana
		3. Kaptipada	3. Baripada	3. Suliapada
		4. Panchapir	4. Betnati	4. Rasgovindpur
			5. Rasgovindpur	5. Morada
			6. Udala	6. Samakhunta
			7. Karanjia	7. Badasahi
			8. Badasahi	8. Bangiriposi
			9. Raruan	9. Betanati
			10. Bangiriposi	10. Sarskana
			11. Bijatala	11. Udala
			12. Bisoi	12. Kaptipada
			13. Gopabandhunagar	13. Khunta
			14. Jamuda	14. Gopabandhunagar
			15. Kaptipada	15. Karanjia
			16. Khunta	16. Thakurmunda
			17. Kuliana	17. Jashipur
			18. Kusumi	18. Sukruli
			19. Morada	19. Raruan
			20. Thakurmunda	20. Rairangapur
			21. Samakhunta	21. Bijatala
			22. Sukruli	22. Bisoi
			23. Suliapada	23. Jamuda
			24. Tiring	24. Bahalda
			25. Jashipur	25. Tiring
			26. Sarskana	26. Kusumi
22	Nawapara	1. Nawapara	1. Khariar	1. Nawapara
			2. Nawapara	2. Bheden
			3. Komna	3. Khariar
			4. Boden	4. Komna
			5. Sinapalli	5. Sinapalli
23	Nawarangpur	1. Nawarangpur	1. Dabugaon	1. Nawarangpur

			2. Kodinga	2. Umarkote
			3. Nawarangpur	3. Chandahandi
			4. Umarkote	4. Dabugaon
			5. Chandahandi	5. Jharigaon
			6. Nandahandi	6. Kosagumunda
			7. Papadahandi	7. Nandahandi
			8. Tentulikhunti	8. Papadahandi
			9. Jharigaon	9. Tentulikhunti
			10. Raigarh	10. Raigarh
24	Nayagarh	1. Nayagarh	1. Daspalla	1. Nayagarh
			2. Khandapara	2. Ranapur
			3. Nayagarh	3. Odagaon
			4. Ranpur	4. Bhapur
			5. Bhapur	5. Daspalla
			6. Odagaon	6. Gania
			7. Nuagaon	7. Khandapara
			8. Gania	8. Nuagaon
25	Phulbani	1. Baliguda	1. Baliguda	1. Daringbadi
		2. Kondhamal	2. Daringbadi	2. G. Udayagiri
			3. G. Udayagiri	3. Baliguda
			4. Kondhamal	4. Chakapada
			5. Chakapada	5. K. Nuagaon
			6. Khajuripada	6. Kotagad
			7. Kotagad	7. Raikia
			8. K. Nuagaon	8. Tikabali
			9. Phiringia	9. Tumudibandh
			10. Tikabali	10. Khajuripada
			11. Tumudibandh	11. Phiringia
			12. Raikia	12. Phulbani
26	Puri	1. Puri	1. Kakatpur	1. Astaranga
			2. Krushnaprasad	2. Bramhagiri
			3. Nimapara	3. Delanga
			4. Pipili	4. Gop
			5. Puri	5. Kakatpur
			6. Satyabadi	6. Kanas
			7. Brahmagiri	7. Krushnaprasad
			8. Gop	8. Nimapara
			9. Delanga	9. Puri Sadar
			10. Kanas	10. Pipili
			11. Astaranga	11. Satyabadi
27	Rayagada	1. Gunupur	1. Bisamcuttack	1. Gudari
		2. Rayagada	2. Gunupur	2. Gunupur
			3. Kasipur	3. Rayagada
			4. Rayagada	4. Bisamcuttack
			5. Chandrapur	5. Chandrapur
			6. K. Singhpur	6. Kasipur
			7. Kolnara	7. Muniguda

			8. Muniguda	8. Padmapur
			9. Padmapur	9. Ramanguda
			10. Ramanguda	10. K. Singhpur
				11. Kolnara
28	Sambalpur	1. Kuchinda	1. Kuchinda	1. Jamankira
		2. Rairakhol	2. Rairakhol	2. Kuchinda
		3. Sambalpur	3. Rengali	3. Naktideuli
			4. Sambalpur	4. Bamra
			5. Jamankira	5. Rairakhol
			6. Jujumora	6. Jujumora
			7. Maneswar	7. Maneswar
			8. Naktideuli	8. Rengali
			9. Bamara	9. Dhankhanda
29	Sonepur	1. Birmaharajpur	1. Birmaharajpur	1. Tarava
		2. Sonepur	2. Binika	2. Sonepur
			3. Rampur	3. Dunguripalli
			4. Sonepur	4. Binika
			5. Tarava	5. Biramaharajpur
			6. Ulunda	6. Ulunda
30	Sundergarh	1. Bonei	1. Bonei	1. Lephripa
		2. Panposh	2. Biramitrapur	2. Hemgiri
		3. Sundergarh	3. Panposh	3. Rajgangpur
			4. Hemgiri	4. Kutra
			5. Lephripa	5. Sundergarh
			6. Rajgangpur	6. Baragarh
			7. Sundergarh	7. Bonsigarh
			8. Rourkela	8. Gurundia
			9. Balisankara	9. Kutra
			10. Badagaon	10. Lahunipada
			11. Bisra	11. Bisra
			12. Gurundia	12. Kuanramunda
			13. Kutra	13. Lathikata
			14. Lahunipada	14. Balisankara
			15. Lathikata	15. Nuagaon
			16. Koida	16. Tangurpalli
			17. Tangarpali	17. Subdega
			18. Subdega	

BHUBANESWAR : SIGHTS & ATTRACTION

Lingaraj Temple

11th Century monument-54 meters- one of the most celebrated Saiva Centres of India.

Dhauligiri

The battle ground of Kalinga war during 3rd century BC which transformed Emperor Ashoka into Dharmashoka. Buddhist Peace Pagoda built in 1970s. Famous for Ashokan Rock Edict and the Dhabaleswar Temple.

Rajarani Temple

The Rajarani temple, dating back to the eleventh century monument- famous for its decorative sculptures- Angasikharas, i.e. Temple Composed of Temples. It is set in open paddy fields, and the entire structure exudes grace and elegance.

Brahmeswar Temple

A complex of temples with graceful sculptures on its walls reflecting the skills of Odia sculptors, it is a miniature of Lingaraj Temple. Unlike Lingaraj Temple, it is open for all including foreigners.

Khandagiri- Udaygiri

The twin hills also known as Kumaragiri and Kumarigiri, famous for a number of caves built for the Jain Ascetics around 1st-2nd century BC by the Emperor Kharvela - Hatigumpha inscription containing 13 years of lithic record of his reign, a valuable source of Indian History.

64 Yogini

On the outskirts of Bhubaneswar, 15 km south- east of the city, is a small, circular temple, the Yogini Temple, dating to the early ninth century. It is hypaethral (open to the sky), and belongs to a genre of architecture completely apart from the major Odishan school.

Mukteswar Temple

10th Century monument - dedicated to Lord Siva, referred as the gem of Odishan Architecture.

Ekamra Haat

Located in the heart of the city, Ekamra Haat is the perfect place where one can find the Odishan Handicrafts & Textiles. A wide range of items like terracotta, patta painting, horn toys, dhokra, stone sculpture etc. are sold directly by the artisans here.

BDA Nicco Park

Built in 1998- one of the Amusement Parks in the city - with boating facility, rides and games- big hit among the young crowd and children - an ideal place for outing in the evenings and enjoying variety of entertainment.

Regional Plant Research Centre (Ekamra Kanan)

Spread over 500 acres of land, Asia's largest Cacti Park breathtaking collection of Cacti, roses and other rare plants - great attraction for plant lovers, naturalists and researchers alike.

Regional Science Centre (Science Park)

Built in late 80s- collection of Science instruments and models- Children can learn Science with fun- has a games corner of children and a prehistoric theme park.

Indira Gandhi Park

Built in memory of Late Indira Gandhi in the 80's- she had delivered her last public speech here- the greenery of the park provides the much needed respite from the hectic pace of city life- flowers, plant, mounds, fountains and the statue of Indira Gandhi are the main attractions.

Biju Patnaik Park

Biju Patnaik Park formerly called Forest Park is situated at Unit-I, Bhubaneswar. One can easily locate this Park in front of Capital Hospital, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar. It is a wonderful expanse of green in the heart of the City. This Park has been developed by NALCO and is maintained by BMC. Senior citizens as well as people along with their children frequently visit this Park for morning walk and evening amusement. A life-size statue of Biju Patnaik is installed at the centre of the Park. Here entry is free to all.

Pathani Samant Planetarium

Built in 1990- the state of the Art Planetarium to Commemorate the contribution of famous Odia Astronomer and Mathematician Pathani Samant- Audio Visual Shows on Space Science is the main attraction.

Nandankanan

Situated 18 kms from Bhubaneswar- Started on 29/12/1960 - spread over 472 Ha. A combination of a beautiful botanical garden and a Zoo is world famous for its White Tigers- Lion Safari, White Tiger Safari, Nocturnal Animal house, Reptile Park, Cable Car and a Sprawling lake with boating facility.

Jayadev Kenduvilwa

It is 25 kms distance from Bhubaneswar. The birth place of 12th century saint poet Jayadev. The 12 kunjās as described in Gita Govinda and the museum here can attract any tourists irrespective of caste, colour, creed, religion and region.

Odisha State Museum

Odisha State Museum was established in 1932 and later moved to the current building in 1960. The museum is divided into eleven sections, viz, Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Armoury, Mining & Geology, Natural History, Art & Craft, Contemporary Art, Patta Painting, Anthropology and Palmleaf Manuscripts. The museum is headed by a Superintendent and the administrative control lies in the hands of Cultural Department, Government of Odisha.

Tribal Museum

Tribal museum in SCSTRTI (Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute) located at C.R.P.F. square, Bhubaneswar was originally conceived in 1987, but materialised on March 5, 2001. The indigenous tools, technologies, weapons, basketry, pottery, textiles, dresses, ornaments and rural objects are losing their meaning to the new generation. It exhibit dresses and ornaments, dhokra items, dances and musical instruments, hunting implements, fishing nets, weapons of offence and defence, personal belongings, arts and photographs.

Source & Courtesy : Orissa Guide, March-2006

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

Atri	:	(42 km from Bhubaneswar) near Khurda known for its hot sulphur spring with water at a constant temperature of 55 Celsius and the Siva temple of Lord Hatakeswar. Approach: by road from Bhubaneswar.
Balighai	:	(8 km from Puri) A lovely sea side resort where the river Nuanai meets the sea. Approach: by road from Puri.
Banpur	:	(10 km from Barkul, 42 km from Rambha) Quite close to the Chilika Lake, Banpur is famous for the shrine of Bhagabati. Approach: by road from Bhubaneswar.
Banki	:	(50 kms from Bhubaneswar) a beautiful place on the bank of the river Mahanadi, famous for the shrine of Goddess Churchika. Approach by road from Bhubaneswar.
Bhitar-Kanika	:	(230 km from Bhubaneswar) The seashore area has been a crocodile sanctuary since 1975. Close by is the coastal area of Gahirmatha, the nesting place of the Olive Ridley sea-turtles. Approach: from Chandbali by motor boat.
Bhubaneswar	:	The capital city of the state, it is a veritable museum of temples - the Lingaraj, Mukteswar, Rajarani, Parasurameswar, Vaital, Brahmeswar and many others. Northwest of the city are the twin hills Khandagiri and Udaygiri with ancient rock-cut caves. About 2 km to the east of the Lingaraj temple is situated Sisupalgarh with ruins dating back to third century BC; about 6 km south from Bhubaneswar is Dhauli with its Peace Pagoda and Ashok's rock edict inscribed in the wake of the Kalinga War. The biological park of Nandan Kanan is at a distance of 20 km from Bhubaneswar. Approach: by air, train and road.
Chandipur- on-sea	:	(16 kms from Balasore) Perched on a calm, beautiful beach, it is a lovely sea resort and a base for excursions to Similipal, Khiching, Panchalingeswar, etc. in the northern Odisha region. Approach: by road from Balasore.
Chilika Lake	:	(105 km from Bhubaneswar, 75 km from Berhampur) The biggest inland lake in the country, the Chilika with its bird-beaded blue expanse of water is a paragon of natural beauty. Approach: by road from Bhubaneswar, Puri and Berhampur.
Cuttack	:	The former capital and commercial centre of Odisha, it is a historic city that has completed a thousand years. The places of historic interest

		include the medieval Barabati Fort and the unusual shrine of Kadam Rasool. Centre of filigree work, base for excursion to Dhavaleswar temple by boat. Approach: by rail and road.
Dhuli	:	(see Bhubaneswar)
Gahirmatha	:	(see Bhitarka)
Gopalpur-on-sea	:	(16 km from Berhampur) Charming seaside resort which attracts tourists from all over the country and abroad round the year. Approach: by road from Berhampur.
Harishankar	:	(165 km from Sambalpur) Temple in the slope of the beautiful Gandhamardan hills; on its opposite is the temple of Nrusimhanath. The plateau between the two temples is strewn with ancient Buddhist ruins, which are considered to be the remnants of the ancient University Parimalgiri. Approach: by road.
Hirapur	:	(12 km from Bhubaneswar) famous for the circular, roofless Chausathi Yogini Temple. Approach: by road from Bhubaneswar.
Hirakud	:	(16 km from Sambalpur) famous for the longest river dam in the world and the largest artificial lake in Asia. Approach: by road and rail from Sambalpur.
Jajpur	:	(60 km from Cuttack) Situated on the bank of the holy river Baitarani, it is famous as a Shakti Pitha dedicated to goddess Viraja. There are a number of temples in the place including the famous Viraja. Approach: by road from Cuttack or Jajpur Rly. Stn.
Jaugada	:	(35 km from Berhampur) Jaugada is the site of rock edict of Emperor Asoka and of a sixth century fort. A few kilometers away at Buguda, there is also an ancient fort and a temple with wood carving and wall paintings. Approach: by road from Berhampur.
Kapilas	:	The holy peak of the Kapilas Hill - 26 km away from Dhenkanal town-contains the beautiful Siva temple at a height 457 metres, with 1351 steps leading to it. Approach: by road from Dhenkanal.
Khandagiri	:	(also see Bhubaneswar) A fair is held here commencing on the Magha Saptami (Feb-March).
Khiching	:	(205 km from Balasore, 150 km from Baripada) Site of many temples including the temple of Kichakeswari and Chamunda. Approach: by road.
Konark	:	(65 km from Bhubaneswar, 35 km from Puri) The Sun Temple of Konark, one of the wonders of the world, is a major source of tourist attraction. There is a fair at Chandrabhaga near Konark on Magha Saptami (February-March) and in recent years an annual dance festival is being held at Konark around the last week of November. Approach: by road.

Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri	:	(90 km from Bhubaneswar and 60 km from Cuttack) Sites of a Buddhist monastic complex belonging to the 7th century A.D. Approach: by road (by boat and rickshaw to Ratnagiri).
Nandankanan	:	(20 km from Bhubaneswar) A famous biological park in the country. The zoo is remarkable for its white tiger and lion safari. Boating facilities are available. Approach: by road and railway.
Nrusimhanath	:	(see Harishankar)
Pipili	:	(20 km from Bhubaneswar) On the way to Puri from Bhubaneswar, the place is famous for applique work. Approach: by road.
Puri	:	(60 km from Bhubaneswar) One of the four Dhams (holiest places), Puri is famous as the seat of Lord Jagannath and a seaside town. Puri is the religious centre of Odisha and its chief source of attraction for tourists, both religious and secular. Approach: by road and rail.
Ranipur-Jharial	:	(104 km from Balangir) Seat of the circular Chausathi Yogini temple. Approach: by road.
Remuna	:	(10 km from Balasore) Famous for the temple of Khirachora Gopinath.
Ratnagiri	:	(See Lalitgiri)
Sakhigopal	:	(20 km from Puri) famous for the temple of Sakhigopal.
Similipal	:	(94 km from Baripada, 368 km from Bhubaneswar) Site for Project Tiger. The area covering 2,750 sq.km is a lovely sight. Approach: by road.
Sonepur	:	(48 km from Balangir) known as the temple town of Western Odisha, it is a beautiful place located at the confluence of the rivers Mahanadi and the Tel. The temple of Gnanadevi Maluni and Stambhesvari on the confluence are famous.
Tikarpara	:	(120 km from Dhenkanal, 180 km from Cuttack) known for the Satkosia Gorge stretching 22 km, is also the site of a crocodile sanctuary. Opportunities for boating, fishing and trekking available. Approach: by road.
Udaygiri	:	(see Bhubaneswar)
Ushakothi	:	(48 km from Sambalpur) Sanctuary for elephants, tigers, gaurs, sambar, panther, deer, etc. Approach: by road.

IDENTIFIED TOURIST CENTRES IN ODISHA

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
ANGUL	01. Angul	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Banarpal	Strategic point
	03. Bhimkund	Sleeping Bishnu image
	04. Binikei	Religious Centre-Shrine of Goddess Binikei
	05. Bulajhar	Scenic Spot
	06. Deulajhari	Hot Spring
	07. Handapa Patrapada	Scenic Spot-Forest Hills
	08. Hingula Pitha	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Hingula
	09. Khuludi	Waterfall
	10. Rengali	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir over River Brahmani
	11. Talcher	Industrial Area & Mining Area
	12. Tikarapada	Scenic Spot & Wildlife
	13. Derjang	Scenic view - Reservoir
BALANGIR	01. Balangir	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Gaikhai M.I.P.	Scenic Spot - Hills & Water mass
	03. Harishankar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Harishankar
	04. Jogisarada	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Jogeswar
	05. Patnagarh	Religious Centre - Shrine of Pataneswari
	06. Ranipur Jharial	64 Yogini Shrine
	07. Saintala	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Chandi
	08. Turekela	Scenic Spot - Forest & Wild Life
BALASORE	01. Balasore	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Ayodhya	Religious Centre & Archaeological Site on Buddhist remains

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
	03. Balaramgadi	Sea Beach & Fish Trading Centre
	04. Bardhanpur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Mani Nageswar
	05. Bhusandeswar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Bhusandeswar
	06. Chandaneswar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Chandaneswar
	07. Chandipur	Vanishing Beach - Scenic Spot
	08. Chasakhanda	Bagha Jatin Memorial
	09. Chowmukh Dagara	Sea Beach
	10. Inchudi	Historical Freedom Movement - (Laban Satyagraha)
	11. Kasaphal	Sea Beach
	12. Kupari	Religious Centre - Empty Temple, Ruins of Buddhist Culture and Ambika Temple
	13. Langaleswar	Religious Centre
	14. Laxmananath	Welcome Point
	15. Panchalingeswar	Scenic Spot - Forest, Hills & Stream
	16. Raibania	Fort - Historical importance
	17. Remuna	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Khirachora Gopinath
	18. Sajanagarh	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Bhudar Chandi
	19. Talasari	Sea Beach
	20. Tripisagadia	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Bakreswar Mahadev
	21. Gud	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Baladev Jew
BARAGARH	01. Baragarh	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district. Sambalpuri Handlooms
	02. Debrigarh	Wildlife - side of Hirakud Reservoir
	03. Devdarha	Scenic Spot - Gorge on River Surangi
	04. Gaisima	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Balunkeswar
	05. Ganiapali	Historical Site
	06. Nrusimhanath	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Nrusimhanath
	07. Papanga	Scenic Spot-Hills, Historical importance
	08. Barapali	Textile village, Odisha Handloom
	09. Chikhili	Scenic Spot - Confluence of River Mahanadi and other two rivers

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
BHADRAK		
	01. Bhadrak	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Aradi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Akhandalamani
	03. Aharpada (Bhadrakali)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Bhadrakali
	04. Chandabali	Entry point to Bhitarkanika
	05. Dhamanagar	Religious Centre - Tomb of Moulana Hazarat Mujahid
	06. Dhamara	Scenic Spot - Confluence of River Baitarani and Brahmani
	07. Guamala Nuasasan	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Kumareswar
	08. Iswarpur (Dappanaikani)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Dappanaikani
BOUDH		
	01. Boudh	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district - Buddhist Shrine
	02. Charichhak (Puruna Katak)	Strategic Point
	03. Charisambhu	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Chatrisambhu (Ananta Bishnu)
CUTTACK		
	01. Cuttack	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district - Historical Site & Silver filigree
	02. Amadeikuda	Scenic Spot - River island on River Mahanadi
	03. Ansupa	Picturesque Lake
	04. Banki	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Charchika
	05. Bhattarika	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Bhattarika
	06. Chhapachikana	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Harachandi
	07. Choudwar	Industrial Area
	08. Dhabaleswar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Dhabaleswar
	09. Kakudiapada	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Siddha Devi
	10. Kukudanga	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Beleswari
	11. Lalitgiri	Buddhist Shrine
	12. Naraj	Scenic Spot - River Mahanadi
	13. Nemal	Religious Centre - Achyutananda Pitha
	14. Niali Madhab	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Sovaneswar at Niali & Lord Madhab at Madhab
	15. Paramahansa	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Paramhansa
	16. Satakosia	Scenic Spot - Gorge on River Mahanadi
	17. Simhanath	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Simhanath

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
DEOGARH	18. Deojhar	Scenic Spot - Water fall on Vedia Hill
	19. Pragala Pitha, Jayapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Pragala
	20. Mangarajpur (Damadamani) Pitha	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Damadamani
	21. Sapanpur	Scenic Spot
DHENKANAL	01. Pradhanpat	Waterfall
	02. Kailash	Scenic Spot
GAJAPATI	01. Dhenkanal	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Joranda	Religious Centre - Mahima Shrine
	03. Kapilas	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Chandrasekhar
	04. Kualo	Cluster of Temples - Shrine of Lord Kanakeswar, Paschimeswar, Kapileswar, Balunkeswar & Baidyanath
	05. Ladagarh	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Siddheswar
	06. Ramial	Scenic Spot - River Ramial
	07. Saptasajya	Scenic Spot - Hills, Forest & Stream
	08. Saranga	Sleeping Vishnu
	09. Bhuban	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Budheswar
	10. Brahmapura	Religious Centre - Alekha Mahima Cult
GANJAM	01. Paralakhemundi	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Gandahati	Scenic Spot & Waterfall, Hills & Forest
	03. Harabhangi	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir on the River Harabhangi
	04. Mahendragiri	Religious Centre & Scenic Spot
	05. Jeerango (RTMM) & Khasada	Buddhist Monastery & Waterfall
GANJAM	01. Aryapalli	Sea Beach
	02. Athagada Patna	Historical Site
	03. Berhampur	Tie & Dye Tassar Textiles
	04. Buguda	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Biranchi Narayan
	05. Chilika (Rambha)	Lake & Bird Sanctuary
	06. Girisola	Welcome Point

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
	07. Gopalpur	Sea Beach
	08. Huma-Kantiagada	Scenic Spot - Sea Beach
	09. Jaugada	Buddhist Shrine (Ashokan Rock-Edict)
	10. Kulada	Religious Centre-Shrine of Goddess Baghra Devi
	11. Mahurikalua	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Mahurikalua
	12. Mantridi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Bhairabee
	13. Narayani	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Narayani
	14. Nirmalajhar	Scenic Spot - Stream
	15. Pati-Sonapur	Sea Beach
	16. Potagarh	Fort
	17. Taptapani	Scenic Spot & Hot Spring
	18. Taratarini	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Tara Tarini
	19. Humari Tampara	Scenic Spot - Lake between sea and NH-5
	20. Ujjaleswar - Ghodahada Dam	Religious Centre & Shrine of Lord Ujjaleswar
	21. Antarapada	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Sankulai
	22. Nijabankeswari	Scenic view & Pilgrim spot
JAGATSINGHPUR		
	01. Jagatsinghpur	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Gara Kujanga(Kunjabehari Matha)	Religious Centre - Kunja Behari Matha
	03. Jhankada	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Sarala
	04. Paradeep	Sea Port & Fish Trading Centre
	05. Paradeepgarh (Sandhakuda)	Historical Site
	06. Chandapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Chandrasekhar Mahadev
JAJPUR		
	01. Ashokajhar	Scenic Spot
	02. Baruneswar Pitha	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Baruneswar
	03. Chandikhol	Religious Centre - Ashram of Baba Bhairabananda
	04. Chhatia	Religious Centre - Santha Hadi Das Pitha / Shrine of Lord Jagannath

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
	05. Gokarnika	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Gokarneswar
	06. Jajpur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Biraja
	07. Kuransa	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Chandaneswar
	08. Mahavinayak	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Binayak
	09. Patharajpur	Strategic Point
	10. Ratnagiri & Udayagiri	Buddhist Shrine
	11. Satyapira	Religious Centre - Shrine of Satya Pira Daragha
	12. Singhapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Bishnu
	13. Vyasa Sarobara (Jajpur Road)	Religious Centre - Associated with Great Vyasadev
JHARSUGUDA		
	01. Jharsuguda	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Gujapahar	Scenic Spot - Hill, Perennial stream, view of Hirakud Dam Reservoir
	03. Kuilighugar	Scenic Spot - Hills, Cave Shiva temple
	04. Pikalghugar	Scenic Spot - Hills, Forest & Perennial stream
	05. Vikramkhol	Pictographic Inscriptions
KALAHANDI		
	01. Bhawanipatna	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Amathagarh	Fort
	03. Ampani	Scenic Spot - Hills & Forest
	04. Asurgarh	Historical Site
	05. Belkhandi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Dhabaleswar
	06. Dharmagarh	Historical Site
	07. Gudahandi (Dokrichanchara)	Pictographic Inscriptions
	08. Jakam	Scenic Spot - Forest & Wild Life
	09. Junagarh	Historical Site
	10. Karlapat	Wildlife
	11. Kusurla	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Nilakantheswar
	12. Mardiguda	Scenic Spot
	13. Phurlijharan	Waterfall

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
KANDHAMAL	14. Rabandarh	Scenic Spot
	15. Sapagaranda	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Kaliswar & Goddess Ramachandi
	16. Talguda	Fort
	17. Thuamul-Rampur	Scenic Spot
	01. Phulbani	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Balaskumpa	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Baral Devi
	03. Belghar	Wildlife
	04. Chakapada	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Birupaksha
	05. Daringibadi	Scenic Spot - Hills & Forest
	06. Putudi	Waterfall
KENDRAPARA	01. Kendrapara	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district - Religious Centre - Shree Baladev Jew Temple
	02. Aul (Ali)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Barah Jew
	03. Bhitarkanika	Wildlife Sanctuary
	04. Tamala Sasan	Religious Centre - Shrine of Dadhi Baman Jew
	05. Santhapura	Pilgrim Spot (Siva Temple)
KEONJHAR	01. Keonjhar	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Badaghagra	Waterfall
	03. Deogan (Kosaleswar)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Kosleswar
	04. Ghatagaon	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Tarini
	05. Gonasika	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Brahmeswar
	06. Gundichaghahi	Scenic Spot
	07. Hadagada	Scenic Spot
	08. Handibhanga	Waterfall
	09. Kanjipani	Scenic Spot
	10. Khandadhar	Waterfall
	11. Murga Mahadev	Religious Centre - Shrine of Murga Mahadev

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
KHURDA	12. Podasingidi(Garh Chandi,Chakratirtha)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Garh Chandi
	13. Rajnagar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Dadhi Baman Jew & Raghunath Jew Matha
	14. Sanaghagra	Waterfall
	15. Sarai (Keshari Kunda)	Religious & Scenic Spot
	16. Sitabinji	Fresco Paintings
	01. Atri	Hot Spring
	02. Banapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Bhagabati
	03. Barunei (Khurda)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Barunei & Scenic Spot
	04. Bhubaneswar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Lingaraj - State Capital & Temple city
	05. Bhusandapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Ugra Tara
	06. Chilika (Barkul)	Idyllic Lake
	07. Dhauli	Buddhist Site - Rock Edict of Ashok
	08. Gadamanatri	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Ramachandi
	09. Hirapur	64 Yogini Shrine
	10. Jaydev Kenduli	Birth Place of Saint Poet Jayadev, the composer of Geeta Govinda
	11. Khandagiri & Udayagiri	Jain Caves
	12. Kosalasuni Thakuranipitha	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Koshalasuni
	13. Nandankanan	Biological Park
KORAPUT	14. Rameswar	Strategic Point
	15. Mundiapara (Mandangiri)	Scenic Spot - Hills & Forest
	16. Salia Dam & Berbera Hills	Scenic Spot - Hills & Forest
	17. Balipatna	Religious Centre - Shishu Ananta Pitha
	18. Trahi Achyuta Nagar	
	01. Koraput	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Bagra	Scenic Spot - River Kolab & Upper Kolab Dam & Reservoir on River Kolab
	03. Deomali	Scenic Spot - Mountain
	04. Duduma (Machhakund)	Scenic Spot - Waterfall on River Machhakund, Hills & Forest

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
MALKANGIRI	05. Gupteswar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Gupteswar
	06. Jalaput	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir on River Machhakund
	07. Nandapur	Historical Site
	08. Suai	Scenic Spot- Jain Monastery
	09. Sunabeda	Aero Engine Factory
	10. Gulmi	Scenic Spot - Forest, River Kolab
	11. Raja Cave & Balmiki Ashram	Scenic Spot - Hills, Forest, Cave
	12. Kechela	Scenic Spot - Hills & Water Reservoir on River Kolab
	13. Balada Cave	Scenic Spot - Hills, Forest, Cave
	01. Malkangiri	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Balimela	Hydro Electric Project
	03. Chitrakonda	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir on River Sileru
	04. Motu	Scenic Spot - Confluence of River Sileru, Kolab and Godavari
MAYURBHANJ	05. Raja-Rani Bandha	Scenic Spot-Picturesque valley & Tank
	06. Satiguda	Scenic Spot - Water Reservoir
	01. Baripada	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Bangiriposi	Strategic Point - Scenic Spot - Hills & Forest
	03. Bhimakunda	Scenic Spot - Charming sight on River Vaitarani
	04. Bisoi	Scenic Spot
	05. Deokunda	Waterfall
	06. Haripur	Historical Site
	07. Jamsola	Welcome Point
	08. Jasipur	Entry Point to Similipal
	09. Khiching	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Kichakeswari
	10. Kuchai	Historical Site
	11. Kuliana	Historical Site
	12. Manatri	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Baidyanath
	13. Rairangpur	Strategic Point
	14. Similipal	National Park
	15. Samibrukhyia	Religious Centre & Scenic Spot
	16. Suleipat	Scenic Spot - Water Reservoir

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
NUAPARA		
	01. Nuapara	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Budhikomna	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Pataleswar
	03. Patalaganga	Religious Centre - Spring water is as sacred as Ganga
	04. Patora	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir
	05. Sindursil	Scenic Spot
	06. Thipakhola	Scenic Spot
	07. Yogimatha	Cave Paintings
NAWARANGPUR		
	01. Nawarangpur	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Kelia	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Nilakantheswar
	03. Papadahandi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Kapileswar
	04. Podagarh	Historical Site
	05. Umerkote	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Pendrani
NAYAGARH		
	01. Nayagarh	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Baramul	Scenic Spot - Gorge on River Mahanadi
	03. Odagaon	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Raghunath Jew
	04. Jamupatna	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Dutikeswar
	05. Kantilo	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Neela Madhab - Bell Metal Work
	06. Kuturi	Scenic Spot - Hills, forest, River Mahanadi
	07. Kuanria	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir on River Kuanria
	08. Ranapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Mainak Durga
	09. Sarankul	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Ladukeswar (Ladu Baba)
	10. Tarabalo	Hot Spring
	11. Udayapur	Museum - Centre of Art, Craft & Literature
	12. Siddhamula	Religious Centre - Gokulananda Pitha

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
PURI	13. Panchupalli Pragana	Religious Centre
	01. Puri	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district. Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Jagannath & one of the four Dhams in India & Sea Beach
	02. Astaranga	Sea Beach
	03. Balighai	Sea Beach
	04. Baliharachandi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Bali Harachandi
	05. Barala (Balunkeswar Pitha)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Balunkeswar
	06. Biswanath Hill	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Biswanath
	07. Beleswar	Sea Beach & Shrine of Lord Beleswar
	08. Brahmagiri	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Alarnath
	09. Chaurasi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Barahi
	10. Chilika (Satapada)	Scenic Spot - Chilika Lake (Dolphins)
	11. Jahaniapira	Religious Centre - Jahania Pira Pitha
	12. Kakatpur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Mangala
	13. Konark	Sun Temple
	14. Kuruma	Buddhist Shrine
	15. Manikapatna	Religious Centre - Shrine of Bhaba Kundaleswar
	16. Pipili	Applique Works
	17. Raghurajpur	Craft Village (Heritage village)
	18. Ramachandi	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Ramachandi
	19. Satyabadi (Sakhigopal)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Sakhigopal
RAYAGADA	20. Baligaon (Bhakta Dasia Smriti Pitha)	Birth Place of Dasia Bauri
	01. Bissamkatak	Scenic Spot- Forest
	02. Chatikona	Scenic Spot - Waterfall
	03. Devagiri	Scenic Spot - Mountain
	04. Hatipathar (Rayagada)	Scenic Spot - Waterfall on River Nagavali
	05. Minajhola	Scenic Spot - Confluence of three rivers Chauladhua, Phalaphalalia and Banshadhara - Wild life

DISTRICT	PLACE	IMPORTANCE
SAMBALPUR	06. Niyamgiri Hills	Scenic Spot - Hills & Forest
	07. Padmapur	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Manikeswar
	01. Sambalpur	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district. Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Samaleswari
	02. Chipilima	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Ghantalei
	03. Gud guda	Scenic Spot - Waterfall
	04. Hirakud	Scenic Spot - Dam and Reservoir
	05. Huma	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Bimalleswar (Leaning Temple)
SUBARNAPUR	06. Kendhara	Birth Place of Santha Kabi Bhima Bhoi
	07. Ushakothi (Badarama)	Wildlife
	01. Sonapur	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district - Temple Town
	02. Binika (Papakshaya Ghat)	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Gopal
	03. Chandalipt Puja Dunguri	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Chandalipt
	04. Charada	Historical Site
	05. Khaliapali	Religious Centre - Mahima Shrine - Tomb of Bhima Bhoi and Ashram
SUNDARGARH	06. Kotsamlai	Religious Centre - Patali Jagannath Pitha
	01. Sundargarh	District Headquarters and strategic point to visit the places of Tourist interest in the district
	02. Chhatri Hill	Scenic Spot - Hills
	03. Darjeeng	Scenic Spot - River Brahmani
	04. Deodara	Scenic Spot
	05. Ghogar	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Shiva
	06. Junagarh	Fort
	07. Khandadhar	Waterfall
	08. Mandira	Scenic Spot - Dam & Reservoir
	09. Miriglotah	Waterfall
	10. Rourkela	Steel Plant
	11. Ushakothi	Scenic Spot - Forest & Wild life
	12. Vedavyasa	Religious Centre - Gurukul Ashram

NAME OF THE VICE-CHANCELLORS OF UNIVERSITIES OF ODISHA

UNIVERSITIES	VICE-CHANCELLORS
1. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri	Prof. Gangadhar Panda
2. Utkal University	Prof. Ashok Kumar Das
3. Sambalpur University	Prof. Bishnu Charan Barik
4. Berhampur University	Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera
5. North Odisha University	Prof. Prafulla Kumar Mishra
6. Fakir Mohan University	Prof. Siba Prasad Adhikari
7. Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology	Prof. Manoranjan Kar
8. Biju Patnaik University of Technology	Prof. Dr. J.K. Satpathy
9. University of Culture	Prof. Dr. D.N. Jena
10. Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	Prof. Dr. Baishnab Charan Tripathy
11. Central University, Koraput	Md. Mian
12. National Law University	Prof. Krishna Deva Rao
13. Veer Surendra Sai University, Burla	Prof. B.K. Nanda

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN ODISHA

1. Central Rice Research Institute, Bidyadharpur, Cuttack
2. Intermediate Ballistic Research Centre, Chandipur, Balasore
3. Odissi Research Centre, Bhubaneswar
4. Kedarnath Gabesana Pratisthan, Bhubaneswar
5. Central Institute of Fresh Water & Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar
6. Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar
7. Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar
8. Coconut Research Centre, Pitapalli, Khurda
9. Nabakrushna Choudhury Institute of Economic Foundation, Bhubaneswar
10. Pathani Samanta Planetarium, Bhubaneswar
11. Directorate of SC & ST Research & Training Institute, Bhubaneswar
12. Regional Linguistic Centre, Bhubaneswar
13. Acharya Harihar Cancer Research Institute, Cuttack
14. Indian Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar
15. Software Technology Park of India, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar
16. Animal Disease Research Institute, Phulnakhara, Cuttack
17. Asian Elephant Research and Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar
18. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Arugul, Jatni
19. AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Science), Bhubaneswar
20. National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar
21. Institute of Mathematics and Applications, Bhubaneswar
22. Regional Museum of Natural History, Bhubaneswar

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Bagata, Bhakta
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi, Bathuri
5. Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6. Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7. Bhumia
8. Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria, Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij
9. Bhunjia
10. Binjhal, Binjhwar
11. Binjhia, Binjhoa
12. Birhor
13. Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
14. Chenchu
15. Dal
16. Desua Bhumij
17. Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
18. Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
19. Gadaba, Bodo Gabada, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
20. Gandia
21. Ghara
22. Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
23. Ho
24. Holva
25. Jatapu
26. Juang
27. Kandha Gauda
28. Kavar, Kanwar
29. Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30. Kharwar
31. Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
32. Kissan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33. Kol
34. Kolah, Loharas, Kol Loharas
35. Kolha
36. Koli Malhar
37. Kondadora
38. Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39. Korua
40. Kotia
41. Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42. Kulis
43. Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh
44. Madia
45. Mahali
46. Mankidi
47. Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi

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| 48. Matya, Matia | 59. Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juarai Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora |
| 49. Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda | |
| 50. Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda | |
| 51. Mundari | |
| 52. Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya | |
| 53. Oraon, Dhangar, Uran | |
| 54. Parenga | |
| 55. Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja | 60. Shabar Lodha |
| 56. Pentia | 61. Sounti |
| 57. Rajuar | 62. Tharua, Tharua Bindhani |
| 58. Santal | |

ODISHA INFORMATION COMMISSION

In Government of Orissa I & PR Department Notification No.- 495/2005, Dt. Oct' 29, 2005, Orissa Informaion Commission was constituted. It came into existence on Sunday Nov 20, 2005 with His Excellency Sri Rameswar Thakur, Governor of Orissa administering the oath of office of State Chief Information Commissioner to Sri D.N.Padhi, IAS (Retd.) (who had taken voluntary retirement from IAS for this purpose) and office of the State Information Commissioner to Prof. Radhamohan.

The relevant provisions of the RTI Act- 2005 regarding the working and the status of the functionaries is as follows :

15 (4) The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs of the State Information Commission shall vest in the State Chief Information Commissioner who shall be assisted by the State Information Commissioners and may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things which may be exercised or done by the State Information Commission autonomously without being subjected to directions by any other authority under this Act.

16 (5) The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of

(a) the State Chief Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of an Election Commissioner.

(b) the State Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of the Chief Secretary to the State Government.

Provided also that the salaries , allowances and other conditions of service of the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners shall not be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

STATE COMMISSIONS

State Chief Information Commissioner

Sri Tarun Kanti Mishra, I.A.S. (Retd.) 2572007(O), 2500888(R)

State Information Commissioner

Sri Pramod Kumar Mohanty, I.A.S. (Retd.) 2380005 (O), 2397444 (R)

Chief Electoral Officer

Dr. Mona Sharma 2536639(O), 2555511(R)

State Election Commission

Dr. Ajit Kumar Tripathy, I.A.S. (Retd.) 2573426 (O), 2394442 (R)
2573494 (Fax)

Special Relief Commissioner

Sri P.K. Mohapatra, I.A.S. 2536721, 2534180 (O), 2532080 (R)
2534176 (Fax)

Cuttack Municipal Corporation

Mayor- Anita Behera 2308517 (O), 2121355 (R), 2308655 (Fax)
Deputy Mayor- Ajaya Kumar Barik
Municipal Commissioner - Shri Gyana Ranjan Dash, OAS(SAG) 2308424 (O), 2308104 (Fax)

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation

Mayor- Shri Ananta Narayana Jena 2432346 (O), 2431171 (Fax), 9437494700 (M)
Deputy Mayor- K. Shanti
Municipal Commissioner - Dr. Krishan Kumar 2431403 (O), 2563699 (R),

State Social Welfare Board

Chairperson Nibedita Nayak 2390075 (O), 9437198235 (M)

State Human Rights Commission

Acting Chair person Justice B.K. Mishra 2573789 (O), 2532406 (R), 2572234 (Fax)
Member Bijay Kumar Patnaik, IAS (Retd.) 2573783 (O)

State Commission for Women -

Chairperson Dr. Lopamudra Buxipatra 2573870 (Tel/Fax)
2421849 (R), 9437151007 (M)

NAME OF THE ADVOCATE GENERALS

1.	Shri Swami Bichitra Nanda Das	-	1948 - 1951
2.	Shri Pitambar Mishra	-	1952-1954
3.	Shri Banchhanidhi Mohapatra	-	1955-1957
4.	Shri Damodar Mohanty	-	1958-1959
5.	Shri Banchhanidhi Mohapatra	-	1959-1961
6.	Shri Dinabandhu Sahu	-	24.6.1961 - 13.1.1967
7.	Shri Harihar Mohapatra	-	19.1.1967 - 14.3.1967
8.	Shri Ashok Das	-	15.3.1967 - 16.1.1971
9.	Shri Srikant Mohanti	-	16.1.1971 - 9.7.1971
10.	Shri Rama Chandra Mishra	-	9.7.1971 - 16.6.1972
11.	Shri Gangadhar Rath	-	17.6.1972 - 13.5.1977
12.	Shri Birendra Mohan Patnaik	-	13.5.1977 - 23.6.1980
13.	Shri Gobind Das	-	23.6.1980 - 22.10.1982
14.	Shri Gangadhar Rath	-	22.10.1982 - 8.3.1990
15.	Shri Sovesh Ch. Roy	-	9.3.1990 - 16.3.1995
16.	Shri Indrajeet Roy	-	16.3.1995 - 6.8.1998
17.	Shri Gobind Das	-	10.8.1998 - 15.3.1999
18.	Shri Jayant Das	-	15.3.1999 - 9.9.1999
19.	Shri Jagannath Patnaik	-	6.10.1999 - 8.3.2000
20.	Shri Sovesh Ch. Roy	-	8.3.2000 - 3.6.2004
21.	Shri Bijoy Krushna Mahanti	-	7.6.2004 - 8.6.2009
22.	Shri Asok Mohanty	-	10.6.2009 (continuing)

CELEBRATIONS AND BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES, DEATH ANNIVERSARIES & SPECIAL FUNCTIONS ORGANIZED BY INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

1.	13th January	..	Raja Ramchandra Mardaraj Deo, Birth Anniversary
2.	20th January	..	Chandan Hajuri (Chakhi Khuntia) Birth Anniversary
3.	23rd January	..	Veer Surendra Sai Birth Anniversary
4.	23rd January	..	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Birth Anniversary
5.	24th January	..	Buxi Jagabandhu Death Anniversary
6.	26th January	..	Republic Day
7.	30th January	..	Martyr's Day (Mahatma Gandhi)
8.	4th February	..	Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Death Anniversary
9.	5th March	..	Biju Patnaik Birth Anniversary
10.	29th March	..	Saheed Laxman Nayak Death Anniversary
11.	1st April	..	Utkal Divas
12.	4th April	..	Raghu - Dibakar Death Anniversary
13.	13th April	..	Capital Foundation Day
14.	14th April	..	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Birth Anniversary
15.	17th April	..	Biju Patnaik Death Anniversary
16.	21st April	..	Dr. Sadasiv Tripathy Birth Anniversary
17.	26th April	..	Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Dev Birth Anniversary
18.	28th April	..	Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Birth Anniversary
19.	5th May	..	Dharanidhar Naik (Bhuyan) Birth Anniversary
20.	6th June	..	Binode Kanungo Birth Anniversary
21.	15th August	..	Independence Day
22.	20th August	..	Sadbhavana Divas (Rajiv Gandhi Birth Day)
23.	2nd October	..	Gandhi Jayanti
24.	9th October	..	Utkalmani Gopabandhu Birth Anniversary
25.	11th October	..	Loknayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Jayanti
26.	11th October	..	Saheed Baji Rout Death Anniversary
27.	31st October	..	National Oathtaking Day (Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Death Anniversary).
28.	November (Anla Navami)	..	Jayee Rajguru Birth Anniversary
29.	15th November	..	Birsa Munda Birth Anniversary
30.	16th November	..	National Press Day
31.	19th November	..	National Integration Day (Indira Gandhi's Birthday)
32.	21st November	..	Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab Birth Anniversary
33.	22nd November	..	Saheed Laxman Nayak Birth Anniversary
34.	23rd November	..	Naba Krushna Choudhury Birth Anniversary
35.	17th December	..	Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Bhanj Birth Anniversary
36.	31st December	..	State Level Veerta Divas (For Memorial of Martyrs of Baragarh Ghensa Family).