

ODISHA REFERENCE ANNUAL - 2011



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

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Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare

His Excellency the Governor of Odisha

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Odisha is bringing out the **Odisha Reference Annual-2011**.

I have seen some previous editions of this valuable publication which I have found to be useful. Each year's Reference Annual is a collector's item. Students, academicians and researchers will immensely benefit from it. Steps should be taken to supply it to libraries across Odisha. More and more new information should find place in it.

I send my best wishes to the Editors.

I wish the publication all success.

(Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare)



Shri Naveen Patnaik
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that **Odisha Reference Annual-2011** is being brought out by Information & Public Relations Department.

Odisha is a unique State in the east coast of India with its distinctive features. Its history, geography, flora and fauna, culture, art, architecture—everything is matchless. The last decade has been decade of change for Odisha with formidable growth in several sectors. In today's scenario, information on Odisha assumes greater significance. I believe the publication of Odisha Reference Annual 2011 will achieve its desired objective.

I wish the publication great success.

(Naveen Patnaik)



Shri Surjya Narayan Patro
Minister, Revenue & Disaster Management,
Information & Public Relations, Odisha

MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that the Information & Public Relations Department like previous years is bringing out Odisha Reference Annual for the year 2011.

We are living in an age of information so information about the State assumes greater significance. This book will be very useful for research scholars, academicians and job seekers.

I wish the endeavour all success.

(Surjya Narayan Patro)



Shri Bijay Kumar Patnaik, 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-2011** as a common reference material of the State for dissemination of information among people. Information is power and an informed citizenry is eternal strength of a democracy. Odisha with its wildlife reserves, lovely virgin beaches, archaeological monuments, colourful festivals, vast mineral treasures and immense industrial potentialities has established its identity in international arena. Consistent annual growth rate, remarkable reduction in poverty and increase in quality of life over last decade has made World to take note of Odisha's multi-dimensional splendour and varied possibilities. The enabling Governmental policies are in place. Government is on its venture to empower human resource with new skills and abilities to catch emerging opportunities and drive forward the vehicles of development. I hope, the designers of Odisha Reference Annual-2011 will make sincere efforts to compile the whole gamut of systematic interventions made in the fields of Livelihood, Agriculture, Health, Education, Natural Resource Management, Industry, Infrastructure, General Welfare and Social Security so as to inform people about the policies and opportunities available for them.

I extend my compliments to the contributors and Editorial Board for their efforts to bring out the volume and wish the publication all success.

(B.K. Patnaik)



Shri Nikunja K. Sundaray, I.A.S.
Principal Secretary to Govt.
Information & Public Relations Department
Odisha, Bhubaneswar

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that “**Odisha Reference Annual**” is being published this year with updated information.

We live in an information age. Flow of information is vital in the era of globalization and liberalization. Accurate and authentic information is the life blood of a democracy. The usefulness of “**Odisha Reference Annual**”, therefore, needs to be appreciated considering its volume and variety of content.

While acknowledging this effort, I greet all my team members involved in the process of publication.

(Nikunja K. Sundaray)



**Shri Baishnab Prasad Mohanty,
Director
Information & Public Relations Department
Odisha, Bhubaneswar**

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that the new edition of "**Odisha Reference Annual**" is being brought out.

Amidst all forms of Mass Communication, the efficacy of Print Media is paramount. Apart from presenting vital information, it has the ability to cast indelible imprints in the minds of the readers. Despite technological advancement, Print Media continues to have its importance among the users. The responsibility of content creator of a publication is, therefore, enormous. I trust that my colleagues have put best of their efforts in making such an important publication a reality.

While congratulating all of them, I wish the publication of "**Odisha Reference Annual**" all success.

(Baishnab Prasad Mohanty)

PREFACE

A wealth of information containing the name and title as **Odisha Reference Annual** is being published under the aegis of Government of Odisha in Information and Public Relations Department. This book contains all useful information about the State of Odisha and intends to cater to the need of scholars, researchers, students and the general public.

This is a commendable effort undertaken by the Staff and Officers of the Information and Public Relations Department, and will go a long way in disseminating useful information amongst the users.

(Nikunja K. Sundaray, IAS)
Principal Secretary to Govt.
Information & Public Relations Department

INVOCATION



Dasavatar (Ten Incarnation)



DASAVATARA SLOKAM BY POET JAYADEV : AUTHOR OF 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 KAMANIAM
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)

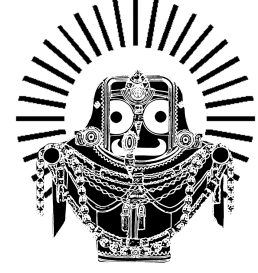
MLECHHANIVAHA NIDHANE KALAYASI KARAVALAM
DHUMAKETUMIVA KIMAPI KARAVALAM
KESHABA DHRUTA KALKI SHARIRA
JAYA JAGADISHA HARE (10)

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

VEDANUDHARATE 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 KABARO
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 NISCHATAPADAM
JAGANNATHA SWAMI NAYANAPATHAGAMI BHAVATU ME (8)

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



Adharpana Rituals of Lord Jagannath

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 !
PUTA-PAYODHI-BIDHAUTA-SHARIRA
TALA-TAMALA-SUSOBHITA-TIRA
SHUBHRA TATINIKULA-SHIKARA-SHAMIRA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !
GHANA BANABHUMI RAJITA ANGE
NILA BHUDHARAMALA SAJE TARANGE
KALA KALA MUKHARITA CHARU BIHANGE
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !
SUNDARASHALI-SUSOBHITA-KSHETRA
GYANA BIGYANA-PRADARSHITA-NETRA
JOGI RUSHIGANA - UTAJA-PAVITRA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !
SUNDARA MANDIRAMANDITA-DESHA
CHARU KALABALI-SHOBHITA-BESHA
PUNYA TIRTHACHAYA-PURNA PRADESHA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !
UTKALA SURABARA-DARPITA-GEHA
ARIKULA-SHONITA-CHARCHITA-DEHA
VISWA BHUMANDALA-KRUTAVAR-SNEHA
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !
KABIKULAMAULI SUNANDANA-BANDYA
BHUBANA BIGHOSHITA-KIRTI ANINDYA
DHANYE, PUNYE, CHIRA SHARANYE
JANANI, JANANI, JANANI !



LAND & PEOPLE



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



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 of Odisha remains lower at 934 as against the rural sex ratio of 988. The total decadal growth is 13.97 per cent. It was at 16.25 in 2001 census. The Birth rate of Odisha during 2002 is 23.2 which is much less than that of India i.e. 25.0.

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

Language

Odia, one of the oldest languages in the country having Sanskritic origin, is the predominant language spoken in the State and its outlying tracts. It is spoken by about 84 per cent of the population of Odisha. Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Telugu are widely understood and sometimes spoken. Odia is the official language of the State. English is spoken by the educated few.

Though Odisha possesses fewer cities than most other states of the country, almost all the languages recognised by the Constitution have their speakers among the people. Apart from the speakers of Hindi and Urdu, there are the speakers of other languages like Punjabi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Tamil and so on. Odisha may be described as a polyglot state, there being hardly any instance of linguistic intolerance.

SEX RATIO

State/ District Code	State/ District	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males) 2001			Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	972	987	895	978	988	934
01	Bargarh	976	979	935	976	978	961
02	Jharsuguda	946	975	898	951	976	914
03	Sambalpur	969	987	923	973	985	944
04	Debagarh	980	986	911	976	979	933
05	Sundargarh	957	994	889	971	1004	913
06	Kendujhar	977	988	909	987	999	921
07	Mayurbhanj	980	986	895	1005	1010	955
08	Baleshwar	953	957	920	957	957	957
09	Bhadrak	974	979	934	981	984	954
10	Kendrapara	1014	1018	948	1006	1010	952
11	Jagatsinghapur	963	984	787	967	975	900
12	Cuttack	938	964	874	955	945	982
13	Jajapur	972	975	905	972	974	946
14	Dhenkanal	961	967	899	947	951	917
15	Anugul	941	958	845	942	952	891
16	Nayagarh	938	939	912	916	916	918
17	Khordha	902	972	817	925	958	890
18	Puri	968	976	921	963	968	932
19	Ganjam	998	1011	939	981	994	934
20	Gajapati	1031	1036	991	1042	1047	1006
21	Kandhamal	1008	1014	928	1037	1043	982
22	Baudh	984	987	937	991	993	949
23	Subarnapur	966	969	927	959	960	943
24	Balangir	984	991	934	983	988	946
25	Nuapada	1007	1009	970	1020	1022	979
26	Kalahandi	1001	1007	930	1003	1008	953
27	Rayagada	1028	1038	968	1048	1064	967
28	Nabarangapur	991	995	928	1018	1020	988
29	Koraput	999	1009	950	1031	1044	970
30	Malkangiri	997	1002	935	1016	1022	948

LITERACY RATE

State/ District Code	State/ District	Literates (Persons) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
21	Orissa	27,112,376	21,669,993	5,442,383
01	Bargarh	994,056	879,695	114,361
02	Jharsuguda	405,652	231,875	173,777
03	Sambalpur	716,410	478,196	238,214
04	Debagarh	199,877	183,301	16,576
05	Sundargarh	1,357,840	787,605	570,235
06	Kendujhar	1,069,023	895,252	173,771
07	Mayurbhanj	1,392,207	1,242,182	150,025
08	Baleshwar	1,647,895	1,454,944	192,951
09	Bhadrak	1,106,962	975,418	131,544
10	Kendrapara	1,105,385	1,038,744	66,641
11	Jagatsinghapur	900,104	807,648	92,456
12	Cuttack	1,993,561	1,383,299	610,262
13	Jajapur	1,302,292	1,199,274	103,018
14	Dhenkanal	841,988	746,712	95,276
15	Anugul	889,122	728,347	160,775
16	Nayagarh	681,522	617,601	63,921
17	Khordha	1,771,198	865,256	905,942
18	Puri	1,309,170	1,094,584	214,586
19	Ganjam	2,244,408	1,659,800	584,608
20	Gajapati	267,697	217,835	49,862
21	Kandhamal	407,383	350,743	56,640
22	Baudh	276,122	259,955	16,167
23	Subarnapur	428,333	390,978	37,355
24	Balangir	944,254	795,185	149,069
25	Nuapada	303,559	279,552	24,007
26	Kalahandi	818,396	728,801	89,595
27	Rayagada	417,632	313,037	104,595
28	Nabarangapur	490,161	429,046	61,115
29	Koraput	579,203	415,850	163,353
30	Malkangiri	250,964	219,278	31,686

MALE LITERACY

State/ District Code	State/ District	Literates (Males) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
21	Orissa	15,326,036	12,341,583	2,984,453
01	Bargarh	563,095	500,749	62,346
02	Jharsuguda	228,715	131,262	97,453
03	Sambalpur	401,084	271,053	130,031
04	Debagarh	113,907	104,800	9,107
05	Sundargarh	761,538	446,024	315,514
06	Kendujhar	616,025	517,171	98,854
07	Mayurbhanj	809,654	728,618	81,036
08	Baleswar	918,407	814,701	103,706
09	Bhadrak	601,565	530,040	71,525
10	Kendrapara	589,684	553,933	35,751
11	Jagatsinghapur	488,401	437,288	51,113
12	Cuttack	1,093,224	764,856	328,368
13	Jajapur	714,677	658,877	55,800
14	Dhenkanal	471,681	419,810	51,871
15	Anugul	502,837	412,862	89,975
16	Nayagarh	387,632	352,469	35,163
17	Khordha	972,327	476,715	495,612
18	Puri	716,143	600,491	115,652
19	Ganjam	1,283,157	960,653	322,504
20	Gajapati	157,330	130,316	27,014
21	Kandhamal	239,270	208,661	30,609
22	Baudh	161,440	152,469	8,971
23	Subarnapur	248,893	227,777	21,116
24	Balangir	559,065	476,677	82,388
25	Nuapada	184,049	170,734	13,315
26	Kalahandi	495,187	445,435	49,752
27	Rayagada	248,859	190,583	58,276
28	Nabarangapur	298,693	265,122	33,571
29	Koraput	348,447	258,634	89,813
30	Malkangiri	151,050	132,803	18,247

FEMALE LITERACY

State/ District Code	State/ District	Literates (Females) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
21	Orissa	11,786,340	9,328,410	2,457,930
01	Bargarh	430,961	378,946	52,015
02	Jharsuguda	176,937	100,613	76,324
03	Sambalpur	315,326	207,143	108,183
04	Debagarh	85,970	78,501	7,469
05	Sundargarh	596,302	341,581	254,721
06	Kendujhar	452,998	378,081	74,917
07	Mayurbhanj	582,553	513,564	68,989
08	Baleswar	729,488	640,243	89,245
09	Bhadrak	505,397	445,378	60,019
10	Kendrapara	515,701	484,811	30,890
11	Jagatsinghapur	411,703	370,360	41,343
12	Cuttack	900,337	618,443	281,894
13	Jajapur	587,615	540,397	47,218
14	Dhenkanal	370,307	326,902	43,405
15	Anugul	386,285	315,485	70,800
16	Nayagarh	293,890	265,132	28,758
17	Khordha	798,871	388,541	410,330
18	Puri	593,027	494,093	98,934
19	Ganjam	961,251	699,147	262,104
20	Gajapati	110,367	87,519	22,848
21	Kandhamal	168,113	142,082	26,031
22	Baudh	114,682	107,486	7,196
23	Subarnapur	179,440	163,201	16,239
24	Balangir	385,189	318,508	66,681
25	Nuapada	119,510	108,818	10,692
26	Kalahandi	323,209	283,366	39,843
27	Rayagada	168,773	122,454	46,319
28	Nabarangapur	191,468	163,924	27,544
29	Koraput	230,756	157,216	73,540
30	Malkangiri	99,914	86,475	13,439

POPULATION AND DECADAL GROWTH RATE

State/ District Code	State/ District	Population 2011			Percentage Decadal Growth (Persons) 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Orissa	41,947,358	34,951,234	6,996,124	13.97	11.71	26.80
01	Bargarh	1,478,833	1,329,125	149,708	9.84	6.95	44.59
02	Jharsuguda	579,499	348,339	231,160	12.56	5.89	24.36
03	Sambalpur	1,044,410	733,021	311,389	12.24	8.32	22.70
04	Debagarh	312,164	289,814	22,350	13.88	14.09	11.22
05	Sundargarh	2,080,664	1,342,031	738,633	13.66	11.70	17.39
06	Kendujhar	1,802,777	1,549,671	253,106	15.42	14.88	18.82
07	Mayurbhanj	2,513,895	2,321,091	192,804	13.06	12.25	23.83
08	Baleshwar	2,317,419	2,064,357	253,062	14.47	14.42	14.84
09	Bhadrak	1,506,522	1,320,766	185,756	12.95	10.74	31.68
10	Kendrapara	1,439,891	1,356,351	83,540	10.59	10.46	12.68
11	Jagatsinghapur	1,136,604	1,020,710	115,894	7.44	7.06	10.96
12	Cuttack	2,618,708	1,886,926	731,782	11.87	11.02	14.14
13	Jajapur	1,826,275	1,691,264	135,011	12.43	9.02	85.00
14	Dhenkanal	1,192,948	1,075,714	117,234	11.82	10.45	26.17
15	Anugul	1,271,703	1,065,309	206,394	11.55	8.53	30.29
16	Nayagarh	962,215	882,489	79,726	11.30	6.65	115.09
17	Khordha	2,246,341	1,165,620	1,080,721	19.65	8.76	34.13
18	Puri	1,697,983	1,432,537	265,446	13.00	10.31	30.10
19	Ganjam	3,520,151	2,753,588	766,563	11.37	5.73	37.78
20	Gajapati	575,880	505,354	70,526	10.99	8.46	33.35
21	Kandhamal	731,952	659,788	72,164	12.92	9.22	63.66
22	Baudh	439,917	419,482	20,435	17.82	18.05	13.37
23	Subarnapur	652,107	602,175	49,932	20.35	20.01	24.62
24	Balangir	1,648,574	1,451,413	197,161	23.29	22.70	27.76
25	Nuapada	606,490	572,490	34,000	14.28	14.35	13.19
26	Kalahandi	1,573,054	1,451,130	121,924	17.79	17.47	21.66
27	Rayagada	961,959	814,203	147,756	15.74	13.76	28.03
28	Nabarangapur	1,218,762	1,131,057	87,705	18.81	17.03	47.98
29	Koraput	1,376,934	1,151,528	225,406	16.63	17.24	13.58
30	Malkangiri	612,727	563,891	48,836	21.53	20.08	41.08

ODISHA



GEOGRAPHY OF ODISHA

Odisha extends from 17-degree 49 N to 22-degree 34N latitude and from 81-degree 27-E to 87-degree 29' E longitudes on the eastern coast of India. It is bound by the States of West Bengal on the North East, Jharkhand on the North and Chhatisgarh on the West, Andhra Pradesh on the South & Bay of Bengal on the East.

Morphologically Odisha can be 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

The State has a recorded forest area of about 58166.683 Sq.kms. According to the 'State of Forests Report 2009' published by the Forest Survey of India, the actual Forest and tree cover is 53,290 sq.kms. Thus, while the recorded forest area constitutes about 37.34% of the total geographical area of the State, actual forest cover exists over only 31.38% of the geographical area. But there is tree cover over 2.85% of geographical area in the State. Hence forest and tree cover constitutes 34.23% of geographical area. The Forest Department has been constantly endeavouring to protect the forest areas and regenerate the degraded forests. According to 'State of the Forests report 2009' published by Forest Survey of India, there has been an increase in the forest cover in the State by 100 sq.kms in comparison to 'State of the Forests Report 2007'. 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 Bhitara 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, Seasum 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 (bhui 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 Bhitara Kanika 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 Bhitara Kanika. 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, brahmyn kite, spotbilled pelican, barheaded goose, openbilled stork, spoonbill, brahimny 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 Irrawady 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

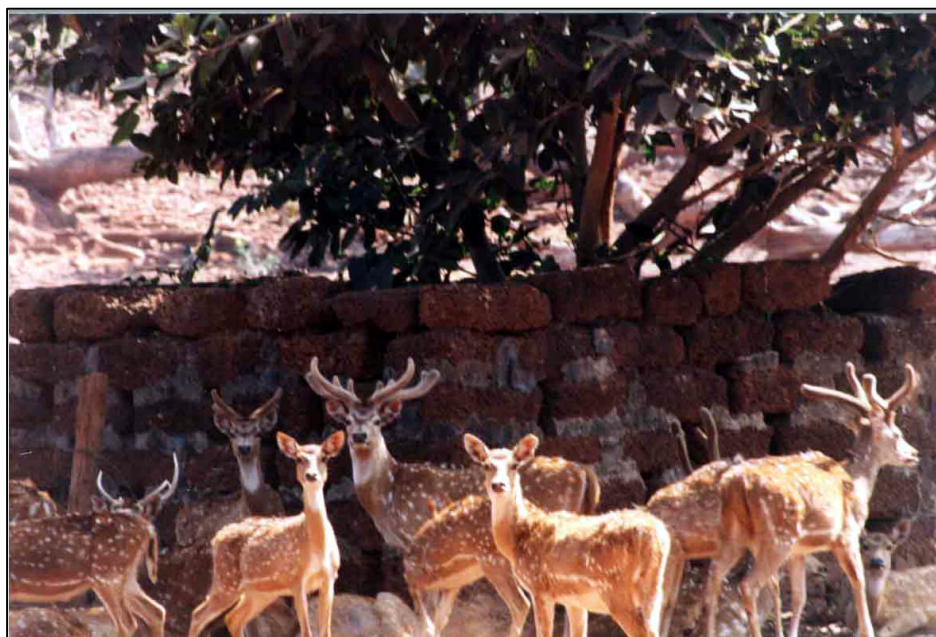
Located close to the boundary of Chhatisgarh state on the western fringe of Odisha in the newly created Nuapada district, this sanctuary covers 600 sq. km. of dry deciduous forests. The plateau on the hill top holds a slightly undulating flat land with good edible grass. Eleven beautiful waterfalls and 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.



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)

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

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WITH PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION

The Right to Live

Nature has created several ecosystems and millions of animal and plant species including micro-organisms within each ecosystem on mother earth and every life form has specific roles to play for auto-run of the ecosystem. All life forms are interdependent either to render services to one another or become food for the higher trophic level animals through a food chain or food web. If one species gets eliminated due to some reason or other, the food chain breaks consequently affecting the ecosystem automation process.

Man (*Homo sapiens*) is one of the species among millions of species created by nature and every animal or plant species has equal rights to live on earth as man has. We should also understand that they are not created to render services to the mankind alone, but to the nature as a whole. Man should not be a cause of extinction of other species, if not helpful for their existence.

The Services Rendered

Animals cannot prepare food for themselves. They get food directly or indirectly from plants (autotrophs), which make food by photosynthesis. Man and other animals get medicines from plants to cure their ailments. Wild animals, by sheer instinct know herbal therapy as we know many medicinal plants. Our study in this regard has not yet discovered many other useful and medicinal plants on earth. Besides, Homoeopathic medicines like Apis, Vespa, Bufo, Tarantula, Moschus, Naja are prepared from living animal's body of Honey bee, Wasp, Frog, Spider, Musk of Musk deer, Venom of Cobra respectively to cure numerous human diseases. Cubans and Afghans now claim that cancer and vitiligo (white patches on skin) can be cured by medicine prepared from scorpions. Our knowledge has not yet explored the quality available within the wild animals. It can be safely stated that very little is known in this context and much more is yet to be explored.

Soil microorganisms help in decomposition of animal carcasses and dead plants into organic manure for the sustenance of plant kingdom. Scavengers like Hyena, Vulture, Crow, Wild pig, consume the dead animal bodies rapidly to make environment clean. Snakes control rodent population in our crop fields, thus in turn they prevent food grain loss. Frogs control insect and mosquito population by devouring their larvae and protect us from parasitic diseases (Insects act as vectors of the parasites) and our crops as well. These are just a few visible examples to establish the role of wild animals in our ecosystem. Think for a while, if they are not there who will perform their role? And surely there is enough reason to protect and conserve wildlife and their habitat and to live in harmony with wildlife on this planet.

The Conservation Strategy

Wildlife is meant by all biotic elements on the Earth including all species of plants and animals excluding human beings, domestic animals and cultivated plants. Since time immemorial, our wildlife has been closely associated with our beliefs and folk lores. References on this can be drawn aplenty from our great epics and our rich history. Wildlife with their varied forms build up the balance of nature aside from making our lives more beautiful and meaningful on the planet. With a view to preserve the wildlife of India, particularly to take urgent steps to prevent extinction of any species, Government of India established the Indian Board of Wildlife (IBWL) in 1952, the highest body in the country established for laying down policy and issuing directives for proper management of Protected Areas. The Board

has since been doing pioneering work to create public consciousness in favour of wildlife preservation. Therefore, in order to create a mass movement for protection of wildlife, the IBWL decided to observe the **Wildlife Week from October 2 – 8 every year**. 57th Wildlife week has been observed across the country.

The World Bank estimates that forest provides habitats to about two-third of all species on the earth, and that deforestation of closed tropical rain forests could account for biodiversity loss of as many as 100 species a day. The destruction deplorably continues at an alarming rate due to encroachment, urbanization and industrialization resulting in reduction of forest density and extent. The depletion of wildlife can be attributed largely to deforestation and inroads of human civilization into the forest. Fragmentation of habitat and corridors isolate wild animals to small patches inviting inbreeding which starts the process of extinction of the species from the earth. Wild animals are being poached ruthlessly to satisfy the greed of few rich persons for their luxury. International smuggling of wild animal trophies is next to narcotics smuggling and at par with arms smuggling.

The Protected Area Network in Odisha

National Parks and Sanctuaries have been notified to protect the habitats and corridors of wild animals. **Odisha has 18 wildlife sanctuaries, one National Park (Bhitarkanika), one proposed National Park (Similipal)** covering an area of 8226.69 Sq.Km which comes to 5.28% of the total geographical area of the State (155707 Sq.Km). All the sanctuaries were notified between 1975 and 1997 after the enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. These are Bhitarkanika (April, 1975), Satkosia Gorge (May, 1976), Hadgarh (December, 1978), Similipal and Nandankanan (1979), Baisipalli and Kotagarh (1981), Chandaka, Karlapat and Khalasuni (1982), Kuldiha and Balukhanda (1984), Lakhari and Debrigarh (1985), Badrama and Chilika-Nalabana (1987), Sunabeda (1988) and Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary (1997).

Besides the above National Parks and Sanctuaries, Odisha has 2 Tiger Reserves (Similipal and Satkosia), 3 Elephant Reserves (Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Mahanadi), 1 Biosphere Reserve (Similipal) and 2 RAMSAR sites at Chilika and Bhitarkanika for protection of wetlands, the habitat of aquatic and avian fauna. There are 7 mini zoos/deer parks besides one large zoo at Nandankanan in our State for educating the people, ex-situ conservation and captive breeding of endangered species like gharial, vulture, and pangolin etc.

The Flagship Animals in Protected Areas (Towards Focused Conservation)

The common wild animals seen in most of the protected areas are Tiger, Leopard, Sloth bear, Elephant, Jackal, Hyena, Wild pig, Spotted deer, Sambar, Barking deer, Peacock, Hornbill, Snakes and Reptiles. But there are specific sanctuaries notified for conservation of particular wild animals. Gahirmatha is the only marine sanctuary notified for protection of breeding site of Olive Ridley sea turtles. Satkosia Gorge sanctuary was notified for conservation of Gharial and Mugger crocodile. Chandaka was notified for conservation of elephant population. Estuarine Crocodile (*Baula Kumbhira*) and Bottle nose Dolphin are seen only in Bhitarkanika. Black bucks are largely seen in Balukhanda-Konark (100 nos.) and at Balipadar-Bhetanai (Ganjam district) (above 1100 in number). One has to visit Debrigarh and Karlapat to see Gaur (Indian Bison), Satpada (Chilika) to see Irawadi Dolphin (300 nos.) and over 95 species of migrating birds during winter. Tiger with more and wider black stripes on body, called **Melanistic tiger**, are now camera trapped in Similipal Tiger Reserve. Wild buffalos (*Arana mainsi*) are only sighted in Sunabeda sanctuary bordering Sita and Udanti sanctuaries of Chhatisgarh State.



Melanistic Tiger in Similipal Tiger Reserve
(Camera Trap Photo)

The Eco-tourism Destinations: A Human Interface

Sighting of wild animals and birds gives us immense pleasure. Wilderness of forest gives us peace and serenity. People often search for such places to get away from the madding crowd and mounting mental tensions of urban life. In order to provide tranquil avenues to the nature lovers, several eco-tourism destinations have been developed at Chilika, Bhitarkanika, Satkosia, Similipal, Debrigarh, Kuldiha and in several other sanctuaries. Ideal season for most of these eco-tourism destinations is winter and spring (October-March). Infrastructures have been developed to provide accommodation to eco-tourists during night time, catering facility, travelling and boating facilities. Local communities have been involved to render services to the visitors for cooking and serving food, supplying utensils, fuel wood etc. for day picnickers. Trained eco-guides are locally available to provide interpretive services to the visitors. The interested eco-tourists may contact the concerned Divisional Forest Officers well in advance to reserve these facilities in these eco-tourism destinations.



The Wildlife Management Principles

Wildlife conservation aims at active and planned wildlife management under which all forms of life would progress side by side with human progress, each in its own sphere of influence and utility and without any loss of human interests. In fact, it is with this end in view that wildlife sanctuaries and national parks have been established and developed in suitable localities all over the country.

Protection of wild animals and their habitats is being achieved through deployment of anti-smuggling squads, anti-poaching squads at vulnerable points within the protected areas. They conduct foot patrolling as well as vehicular patrolling being equipped with vehicle, boat, arms and ammunitions, VHF sets, mobile phones, search lights, uniform, GPS and binoculars etc. to render services. Preventive measures are taken to protect forest from fire and grazing. Habitat condition is improved by eradication of invasive weeds, creation of meadows and maintenance of grass lands. Water requirement of wild animals are met by digging large water bodies inside forest. Mineral supplements are provided through salt licks. Vaccination to domestic cattle living in fringe villages, in and around the PAs (Protected Areas) is done to check spread of infectious diseases like Foot and Mouth Diseases, Rinderpest, and Anthrax to the wild animals. Anti depredation measures are taken to prevent wild animals from straying into human habitation and their crop fields and also to drive them back to forest. Compassionate amount is paid to the victims of wild animal attack to make up for the loss sustained and to pacify the antagonistic attitude of people towards wild animals. Eco-development activities are undertaken in the adjoining villages to aid livelihood opportunities of people living inside sanctuaries and to build up local support for existence of protected areas. Local youths are provided employment in sanctuary activities to avoid nexus with poachers and to divert them from doing illegal activities within the protected areas.

The Funding

In order to carry out above activities in protected areas, there is an annual budget of around Rs.70 crore in Orissa. Funds are sourced through several schemes operated under State Plan, Central Plan, Centrally Sponsored Plan and CAMPA. Important schemes include 13th Finance Commission Grant and Elephant Management under State Plan, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat, Project Elephant, Project Tiger and Conservation and Management of Mangrove under Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme.

The People in Wildlife Conservation

Conservation of wild animals and their habitats is not possible without strong political will and unless the people of the nation desire to conserve them. A fit case in site in our state is conservation of **Black buck in Balipadar-Bhetanoi** of Ganjam district. About 1100 Black bucks (*Baliharina/Krushnasar mruga*), an endangered species of antelope group have preferred the human inhabited areas of 100 Sq. Km spreading over about 70 villages to live in harmony with people, who have been protecting them from several generations. The habitat is dotted with cultivated crop fields and rocky elevation interspersed with little forest cover and mango groves. This area is being notified as a 'Community Reserve' u/s 36 C of the Wildlife (Protection) Act to provide better protection. The Black buck Management Committee of the area has been awarded with Biju Pattnaik Award during 2005 (Highest Award of the State for Conservation of Wildlife).

To encourage people's participation in conservation of forest and wildlife, Govt. of Orissa, Forest and Environment Department have issued a Joint Forest Management Resolution in 2008. As per the resolution, the Protected Areas (National Parks and Sanctuaries) excluding their core area and mangrove wetlands, have been brought under Joint Forest Management. The villages located within the PAs as well as adjacent to the same are being involved in protection and management of wildlife and their habitat, through formation of Eco-Development Committee (EDC) at the village level.



Villagers protecting Black buck in Balipadar-Bhetanoi area

The Wildlife Week

The objective of observing the Wildlife week is to generate awareness among school students and general public. Senior and junior school students participate in sit and draw competition on wildlife issues and best 3 students of the state in each category are awarded with cash prize Rs.2000 to Rs.4000 at a State level function. Best wildlife photographers are awarded Rs.3000 to Rs.5000 cash award for talking photographs. Best essay on wildlife topic is given away a cash prize of Rs.4000 at the State level. Biju Pattnaik award of Rs.2.00 lakh in cash, is given by the Honourable Chief Minister of Orissa on the occasion of Wildlife week celebration to a person or to an organization for making significant contribution to the cause of awareness, study, research and protection of wildlife in Orissa. On 4th October during the week, Elephant Day is observed. In Nandankanan zoo the day is observed by decorating all the captive elephants with colours and clothes for display to generate love for elephants, the national heritage animal. Wildlife week is also observed at Division level where students participate in 'pada yatra' reciting slogans for wildlife conservation. Quiz, essay and debate competitions on wildlife subjects are held and thereafter the winners are felicitated on stage.

Conclusion

The precious wild animals and plants of our nation can be protected, their habitats can be restored, man-animal conflicts can be resolved if people of all sections/ classes/ age groups and organizations whether in public sector or in private sector wholeheartedly support conservation of forests and wildlife and have passion and compassion for wildlife and wilderness.

Source : Harsha Bardhan Udgata is the writer of this article published in Orissa Review, September-October, 2011.

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 2009-10)

(in million tonne)

Minerals / Ores	Total Reserve	% of Total State Reserve of All Minerals
Bauxite	1805.72	2.41
China clay	313.95	0.42
Chromite	170.39	0.23
Coal	65121.37	87.00
Dolomite	329.62	0.44
Fire clay	175.46	0.23
Graphite	4.38	0.01
Iron ore	5073.63	6.78
Lead & Zinc ore (Base metal)	4.98	0.01
Limestone	1004.47	1.34
Manganese ore	119.21	0.16
Heavy Mineral	226.00	0.30
Nickel ore	174.48	0.23
Pyrophy lite	8.33	0.01
Mineral Sand	226.00	0.30
Vanadium ore	2.50	0.00
Quartz & Silica sand	70.39	0.09
Tin ore (tons)	347.56	0.46
Total	74830.88	100.00

Source : Directorate of Geology (Economic Survey 2010-11), Odisha

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 Gadajat 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.

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.

FORMATION OF A SEPARATE STATE AND THE ROLE OF UTKALA SAMMILANI

Today, Odisha offers its tribute to the late legends and freedom fighters of the State who were succeeded in bringing back the identity of Odia people and the State in terms of the language. The fate of Odias were neglected and the rich cultural heritage were on the verge of oblivion during pre-Independent period. Since the year 1886, these blessed souls of Odisha had initiated the great movement of uniting Odia people in the line of language. The then king from Balasore Baikunthanath Deb brought the proposal to formulate a State on the basis of Odia language. In the year 1902 the king had presented a proposal to Lord Curzon the then Viceroy of India in this direction.



Odisha From 1903 to 1950

In the year 1902, 'Utkala Sammilani' was formed with an intention to form separate state by uniting the Odia speaking people scattered over Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The first consensus in this direction was primarily initiated by King of Khallikote Harihara Mardaraj and veteran Journalist Sri Nilamani Bidyaratna at the Rambha palace of the former and 'Ganjam Jatiya Samiti' was formed to promote the cause. In the year 1903, Utkal Gauraba Madhusudan Das was deeply inspired by the Samiti and organised a grand meeting of Utkala Sammilani at Cuttack and the meeting was presided over by king of Mayurbhanja Sri Ramachandra Bhanjadeo. The promoters of Utkala Sammilani were Utkala Gauraba Madhusudan Das, Byasa Kabi Fakir Mohan Senapati, King of Paralakhemundi Sri Krushna Chandra Gajapati, Utkalamani Pandita Gopabandhu Das, Pandita Godabarisha Mishra, Pandita Nilakantha, the editor of Utkala Dipika Sri Gaurishankar and many other eminent personalities.

The Goal of Utkala Sammilani

The main purposes of Utkala Sammilani were : (i) Uniting Odisha which was scattered over several provincial administration, (ii) the all-round development of Odisha, (iii) to bring all Odia speaking people under single administration and (iv) to protect the interest of Odia people staying at distance. In the year 1924, the British Government appointed 'Duff Commission' under Phillip Duff to earmark the boundary of Odia speaking people in South India. In the same year the demand for the Odia State caught major attention of Odia people. To strengthen the cause and aware people regarding the movement, Sasi Bhusana Rath of Berhampur had established two news dailies as 'New Odisha' and 'Dainika Asha'.

In the year 1930, Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati the nominee of Bihar-Odisha Assembly had represented the Round Table Conference in London where he did put a strong foundation for the formulation of separate state of Odisha. Responding to the movement the British Government appointed

'O'Donnel Committee' to prepare the map of Odisha in the year 1932. The committee had prepared the map for Odisha where they separated the 'Paralakhemundi' and 'Jaipur Jamindari' from Ganjam region. However, with the intervention of Utkala Gauraba Madhusudana, Maharaja of Paralakhemundi, Poet Banchanidhi Mohanty, Padmashree Laxmi Narayana Sahu, Barrister Biswanatha Mishra and editor of 'Mukura' Braja Sundara Das, Jaipur Jamindari and the one third of Paralakhemundi could be reinstated in the new Odisha map. Finally, in the year 1935, the special Odia State was formulated under the Indian Administrative Act.

Odisha took birth on 1st of April 1936. The Maharaja of Paralakhemundi took over the administration as the first Prime Minister of Odisha. Mandhata Gorachand Pattnaik and Latifur Rehman also took over as ministers of the newly born State of Odisha. The First Governor appointed for the region having five districts was Sir John Austin Hubback. However, there were 26 nos. of Gadajat regions (ruled by Kings) were left apart due to their un-willingness to join the newly formed State. Later in the year 1947, these Gadajat regions were merged in Odisha.

Immediately after its birth Odisha had witnessed another historic movement called 'Prajamandala Movement'. The purpose was to ensure the people of Gadajat regions, civil rights and liberty along with a responsible administration from the rulers. The movement was also opposing the various kinds of taxes collected by the rulers from the people in Gadajat region. The movement got momentum on 24th June 1936 with the visit of Dr. Pattavi Sittaramaya the president of 'Nikhila Bharata Gadajata Praja Sammilani' to Cuttack and also had laid the foundation of 'Nikhila Utkala Gadajata Praja Sammilani', which pioneered the movement in Odisha till the year 1949. Among other leading personalities who also had joined the movement were Saranga Dhara Das, Balunkeswara Acharya, Radhanatha Rath, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Kailash Chandra Mohanty, Maheswara Subahu Singh and Braja Kishore Dhal.

Soon after the formation of the Prajamandal Sammilani, the organisation spread to the Gadajat States like Nilagiri, Dhenkanal, Talcher, Ranapur, Nayagarh, Hindol, Athamallik, Sonapur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Khandapada and Tigiria etc. Ranapur has occupied a special position in the movement as two nos of youth called Raghunath Mohanty and Dibakara Parida were hanged to death in one day as they were found guilty for a murder case related to the movement. In the Nilagiri state police had to open fire to control the mob as a part of the movement. The year from 1948 to 1949 had remained as the dark period in the history of Odisha.

The Sun has witnessed many ups and downs in Odisha, however the 1st of April shall remain as the reminder and inspiration to the youngsters of Odisha for the contributions made by our predecessors towards bringing Odia people and the state to a respectable position in the map of independent India.

This Article authored by Shri Tarakanta Mohanty, published in Orissa Review, Feb-March-2004

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 Includi 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.
- 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 30th June.
- 1945 - 50 British Air Force aeroplanes bombed over village Mayagaon near Rengoon on 12th 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 13th 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.
- 1969
- V.V.Giri became President of India on 24th 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
 - Sachidananda Routray received Gyanapitha Award
- 1988 - His Holiness Dalailama visited Orissa
 - Cuttack Door Darshan Kendra started newscast in Oriya
- 1989 - 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
- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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 called 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 Bhaba-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 thulā !!
 !! Thulā 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 Gumpha)

before attaining salvation. The annual nine day Gumph 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.



Sakhigopal Temple, Sakhigopal



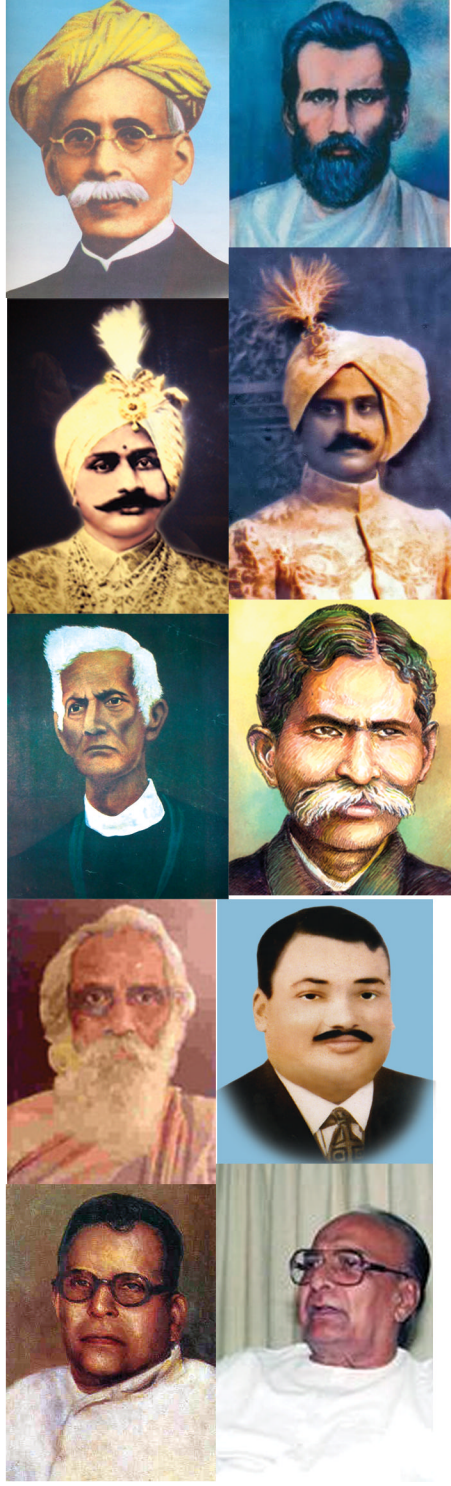
Khandadhar Waterfall



Sambar, the State Animal



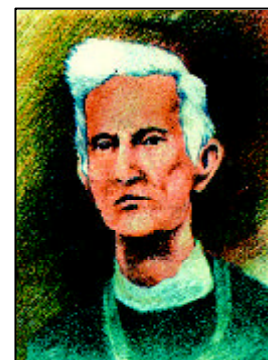
MAKERS OF MODERN ODISHA



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*'.

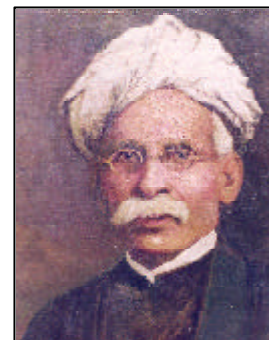
Fakir Mohan's first original poem '*Utkala Bhramanam*' (Tours of Orissa) appeared in 1892. It is not really a travel book but rather an unusual and humorous survey of the contemporary personalities prominent in the then public life of Orissa. His other original poems published are *Puspamala* (The Garland), *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.

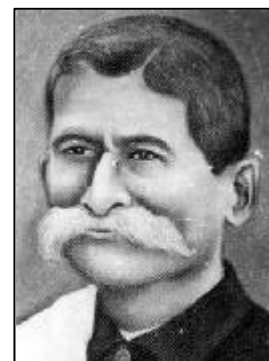
He was a leader of versatile performance and could arrest appreciation and love of the people and the Government during the tenure of his ministry. In spite of his popularity, he resigned in 1923 on a matter of principle. It speaks of his integrity.

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', 'EHAKI PRUTHIBIRA SABDA?', 'SIKSHIT', 'ASIKHSIT & SIKSHYA BHIMANINI'.



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, reformative, 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 MAHATAB

Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab 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

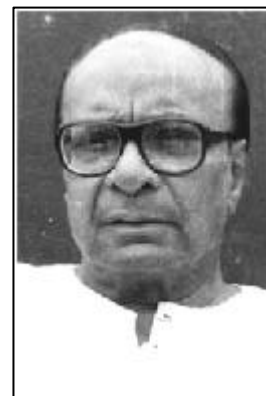
January 1933 and there he impressed upon Sri Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India and finally managed to get the approval of Sir Samuel in favour of a separate Orissa Province.

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.





White Tiger and Elephant at Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar.

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 Devasnana Purnima every year, He appears in 'Ganapati Vesha'.

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 Chhatiabata (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.

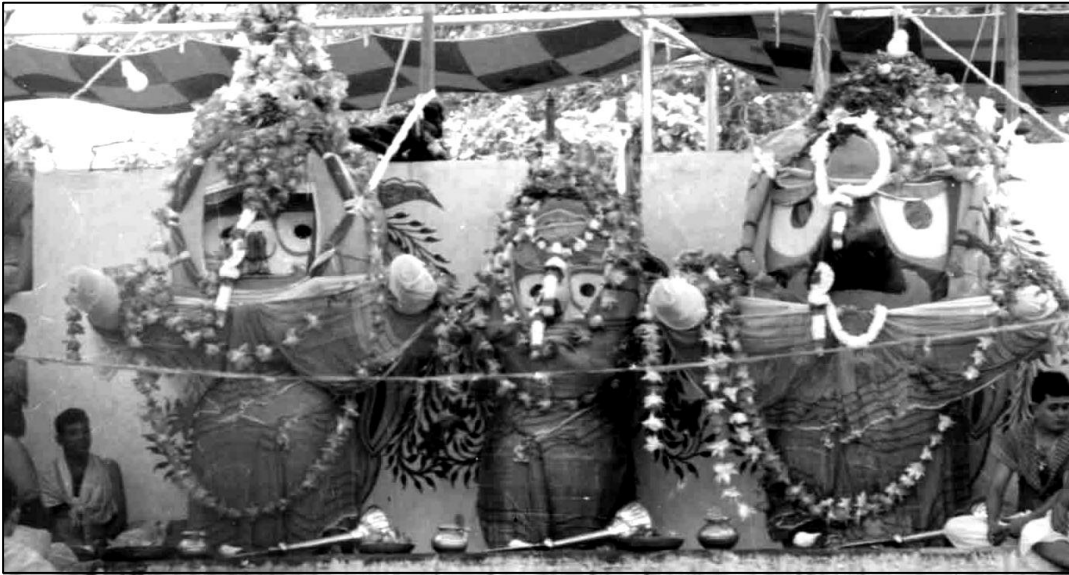
What about Lord Jagannatha, Who is a mysterious God ? Why is He black ? Some people believe that Lord Jagannatha is a great void. In their opinion, as the colour of the sky is black and as Lord Jagannatha is a great void, He dwells in 'Mahasunya'. Therefore the colour of Lord Jagannatha is black. Another 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 Jagannath, Lord Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra 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.

Nava Kalevar

As a man discarding worn out clothes takes other new ones, so also the embodied soul, casting off worn out bodies enters into others, which are new. In the light of this truth from the Bhagavat Geeta, Nava Kalevar can be interpreted as a ceremony for entering into new bodies, when Lord Jagannatha, Balabhadra, Subhadra and Sudarsan cast off their old bodies and take new ones, it is called Nava Kalevar.

The year, which has two months of ASHADHA, is regarded auspicious for Nava Kalevar ceremony. It usually occurs in 8 to 19 years. The new bodies of the deities are made out of the newly cut Neem trees. It is said that Brahmadarau was first visible in the year having two months of Ashadha. The Previous Nava Kalevars were in 1733, 1744, 1752, 1771, 1790, 1809, 1828, 1836, 1855, 1874, 1893, 1912, 1931, 1950, 1969, 1977 and 1996.

Puri

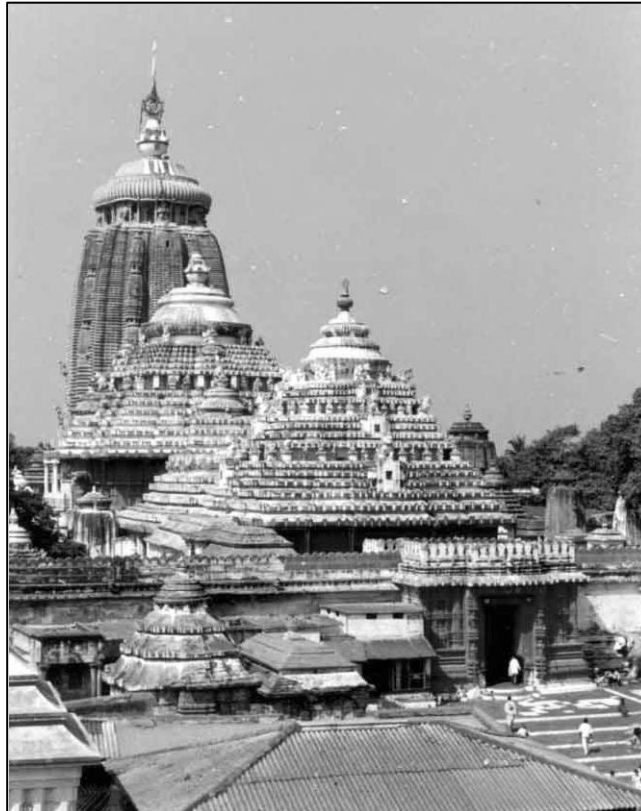
Puri, the abode of Lord Jagannath, is one of India's four Dharmas, the holiest of the holy places. Situated on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, about 59 kilometers from Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Odisha, for centuries Puri has been an important centre of Hindu worship and is counted among the best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





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

JAGANNATH VANA PRAKALPA

Plantations under Jagannath Vana Prakalpa (JVP)

Intensive Plantations have been taken up under the scheme "Jagannath Vana Prakalpa" (JVP) to raise, maintain and manage plantations of desired species to meet the requirement of car timber on a sustained basis and also to meet the immediate demand of car timber for construction of Chariots at Puri and Bhubaneswar. This programme was launched on 9.7.2000 at Delanga in Puri district by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik and Gajapati Maharaja of Puri.

Apart from Khordha, Nayagarh and Boudh divisions, JVP plantations have also been raised in forest divisions like Dhenkanal, Angul, Athagarh, Athamallik, Satkosia WL and City forest division over an area of 2326.34 ha. during the period from 2000-01 to 2005-06. All these divisions were selected for JVP because they are situated by the side of the River Mahanadi and Phasi trees are mostly found on river banks. District-wise and division-wise area planted is given below for appreciation. The species mostly planted are Phasi (80%), Asan, Arjuna, Dhaura, Gambhari, Kadamba, Simili, Mahalimba, and Kansa. The survival rate in most of these plantations is 65% to 90% and growth rate is satisfactory. The fast growing species like Phasi, Gambhari and Mahalimba have attained 15-20 ft height and more than 1ft girth. But they will take more than 35-40 years to attain the desired girth for use in construction of chariots. JVP plantations have been funded by respective DRDAs and now the maintenance cost of such plantations are being met from MGNREGA. In many places the local people/ Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS) are protecting these JVP plantations. Steps are being taken to locate new areas for raising second phase JVP plantation.

List of forest divisions where JVP raised

Sl. No.	District	Forest Division	Area planted (in ha.)	Total Area (in Ha)
1	Angul	Angul	150.00	398.75
		Satkosia WL	200.00	
		Athamallik	48.75	
2	Cuttack	Athagarh	460.59	500.59
		City Forest	40.00	
3	Boudh	Boudh	363.00	363.00
4	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	240.00	240.00
5	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	400.00	400.00
6	Khordha	Khordha	322.00	424.00
		Puri	102.00	
TOTAL			2326.34	

The working plan prescribes planting of 2500 seedlings per ha of desired species at a close spacing of 2m X 2m. This helps promote clear bole and faster growth in height. The first mechanical thinning of plantation has been prescribed between 8th and 10th year to be followed by pre-commercial thinnings between 15th and 20th year. The commercial thinnings are prescribed to be undertaken between 25th and 30th year. Thinnings help the trees to achieve the desired increment in girth. It is expected that the retained trees shall be available for final felling from 35th to 40th year onwards provided the plantation areas are free from biotic interferences and are protected from illicit felling, fire hazard and encroachment.

Quantity of car timber supplied by the Forest Department

The position of demand and supply of car timber during the last 3 years is given hereunder. As against the total requirement of 1162 logs for Puri Temple and 34 logs for Bhubaneswar Temple, Forest Department has been able to supply only 72.49% on an average during last 3 years, the detailed position is furnished below.

Division	Number of logs and poles supposed to be supplied yearly	Number of logs and poles supplied during		
		2008	2009	2010
Supply of timber to the Jagannath Temple, Puri				
Nayagarh	865	744	774	719
Khordha	274	88	100	102
Boudh	23	0	0	0
TOTAL	1162	832	874	821
Percentage		71.6%	75.21%	70.65%
Supply of timber to the Lingaraj temple, Bhubaneswar				
Nayagarh	34	39	20	38

Constraints in getting adequate car timber

1. Natural Dense Forest is degrading due to heavy illicit felling and removal by timber mafias. As a result, adequate numbers of desired species with specified girth class are not available in the forest and the supply from the forest department is gradually diminishing.
2. The trees raised under Jagannath Van Prakalpa will take a minimum of 35-40 years to provide small girth timber and about 70-80 years to attain exploitable girth class and hence are not available to meet immediate requirement.
3. Tree felling is only possible under the strength of an approved working plan for a division (approval to be accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India (MoEF) under Forest Conservation Act, 1980) and there is a long process to obtain such approval. Even if the working plan is approved by MoEF for 10 years, as per honourable Supreme Court's order MoEF will review the progress of implementation of working plan prescription annually and allow felling yearly. The validity of existing working plans will expire in 2013 for Boudh division, in 2017 for Nayagarh, Khordha, Chilka WL and Puri WL divisions. Problem may come after expiry of working plans till revised plans are prepared and final approval obtained from MoEF.

Suggestions

It is high time to think how to get car timbers after a decade when desired trees of specified dimensions will not be available in forest and JVP plantations will not be ready to supply timbers. The people of Odisha who have unflinching faith in Lord Jagannath, must seriously ponder over the following suggestions and reach a consensus so that car festivals of Lord Jagannath at Puri and Lord Lingaraj at Bhubaneswar are organised every year with the same amount of devotion, fervour, gaiety and enthusiasm.

1. Choice of car timber species may be changed according to availability. It has already been done in case of Rukuna Rath of Lord Lingaraj (tamarind tree is used as axle, mango log is used as bearing and Kumbhi (*Carya arborea*) timber is used as rest part of the solid wheel)
2. The components of grand chariots which need large girth timbers may be preserved for re-use.
3. Car timber yielding plants can be raised in private lands with a mindset to donate the same to Sri Jagannath Temple Administration.
4. Car timber plants should be protected by everybody in forest as well as in private holdings.
5. The devotees who desire to donate car timber trees should inform the temple authority indicating the name of species with present measurement so that a 'Phasi Bank' can be established and after maturity those can be harvested for use in construction of chariots.
6. The honorarium to the carpenters may be given in shape of cash than kind (timber).



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 pat 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

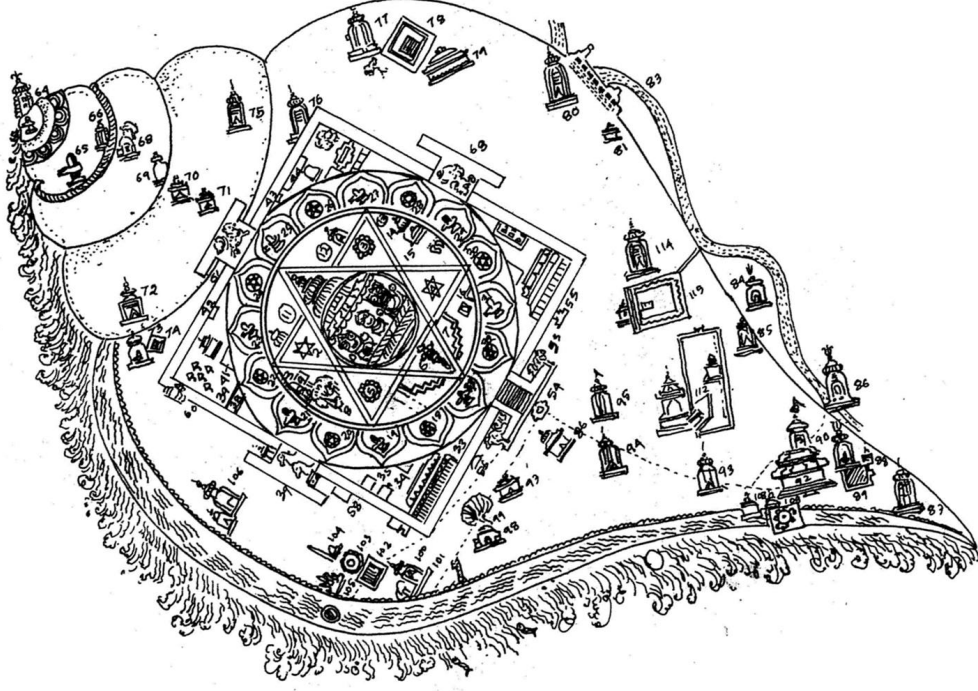
- (i) December-January (Pausa)-Navanna and Dhanu Sankranti
- (ii) January-February (Magha)-Makara Sankranti and Sripanchami
- (iii) February-March (Phalguna)-Dola Purnima
- (iv) April-May (Baisakha)-Chandan Jatra
- (v) May-June (Jyestha)-Nrusingha Janma & Snana Jatra
- (vi) June-July (Asadha)-Ratha Jatra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



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

These are roughly the paintings belonging to the Puri tradition. 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 Sonapur 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-turvier 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, Berhampuri 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 Nrutya of Odisha is a form of battle dance (martial art). The dance form practiced 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 practiced with great enthusiasm by different groups in the villages of Odisha during Dussehra.

Odissi Dance

Odissi dance is the typical 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. Those who were attached to the Jagannath Temple were all Vaishnavites and those at Bhubaneswar were attached to Shaivite temples. 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 Gotipua system of dance was performed by young boys dressed as girls. In this tradition one can detect jerking movements in place of smooth transitions from one posture to another. Ray Ramananda, the Governor of Rajamahendri was a musician dancer and dramatist who taught dancing to a group of boys selected to enact his dance drama, Jagannath Vallabha Nataka. It was performed in the Gotipua style.

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.

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 Jstras 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 on all sides. The chorus and the musicians take their position off stage. There are no stage properties except a single seat meant to serve various functions, such as a throne, a bed or a way-side bench.

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. Consequently they adopt an exaggerated style and are heavily made up. 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 whom plays on a drum (mridanga) and the others playing musical instruments like cymbals. The pala singer describes episodes from the Mahabharata, Ramayana or other Pauranic 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, the muse of poetry, 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. This, the pala singer does with great elan. 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.

Chaiti Ghoda Dance

Chaiti-Ghoda is one of the many colourful folk dances of Odisha which is formed 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. 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.

Gotipua Dance

Gotipua dance spread as a part of the temple culture of Lord Jagannath, Puri, one of the major Tirtha Dhamas of India, has got international acclaim. In the present form it has become more precise and systematic for the modern stage worthiness. It is now performed as a group dance of six to ten boys, choreographed in the traditional style.

Dressing up in girls' attire, Gotipuas, the young boys of tender age perform dance while singing devotional songs of Radhakrishna, symbolizing the ultimate eternal love. Musical accompaniment is provided with Mardala, Pakhawaj (like a drum with two faces), Gini, Harmonium, Violin and Flute.

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.

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 Dhemsra. 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".

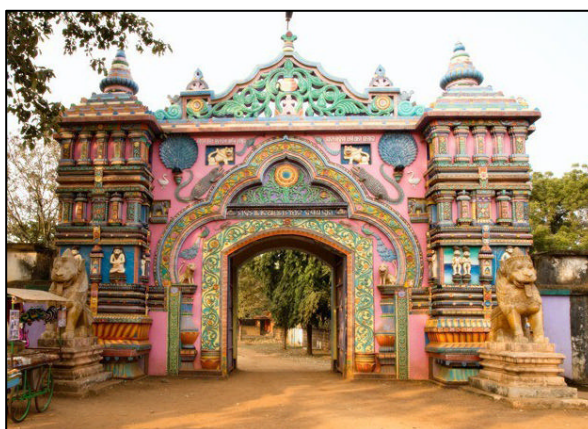
Various types of drums like Dhol, Nisan and Tamki and wind instruments are played during the course of the dance. The Dhol player dances with the party whereas other musicians sit in their respective places and play their instruments.

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 stepping and movements of the dance are very slow.



Joranda Gadi

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 vermilion, 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 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.

Sital Sasthi

Sital Sasthi is celebrated all over Odisha particularly in western Odisha. Sital 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, people eat the produce of their fields with their friends and relatives.

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

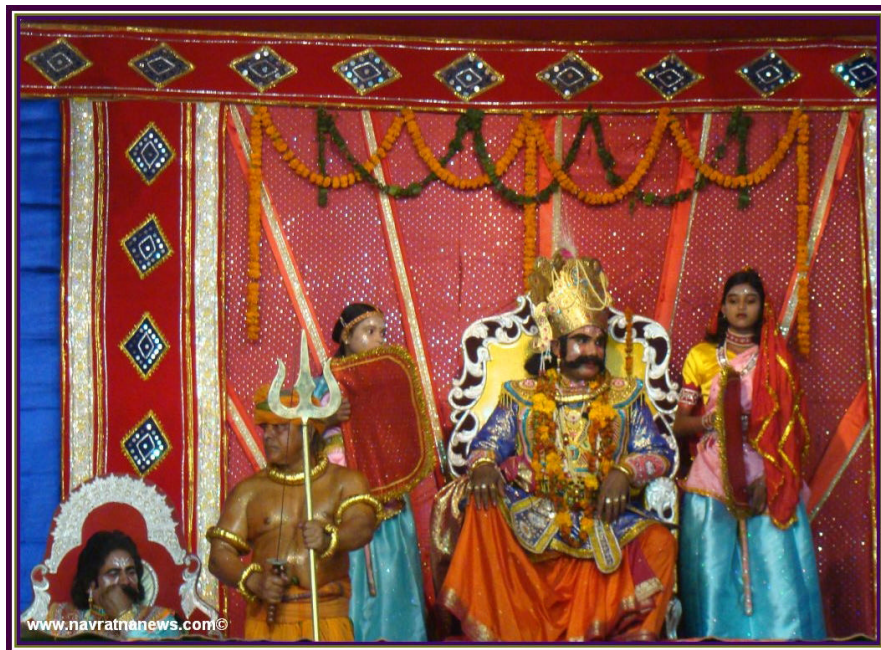
Chadak Mela is held in the month of April preceding Maha Vishuva Sankranti at Chandaneswar with great festivity. The Mela gets lively at the backdrop of beautiful beach and thronged by thousands of people.

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.



Dhanu Yatra, Bargarh

AWARDS & HONOUR



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

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Srota 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 & Tommorrow)
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

Chitragriba	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 Shesanama	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

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 Deergaha 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 Basabhumi

ODISHA SAHITYA ACADEMY AWARDED BOOKS AND WRITERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
1957-1958			
1.	Dilip	Lyric Poem	Sri Upendra Mohanty
2.	Swarna Yugara Sandhana	Play	Sri Gyaneendra Burma
3.	Agnee Parikshya	Play	Shri Bhanjakishore Patnaik
4.	Vyasakabi Fakir Mohan	Criticism	Shri Natabar Samantaray
5.	Veda Manushya Kruta Ki ?	Criticism	Shri Priyabrata Das
6.	Godan	Translation	Golakha Bihari Dhal
7.	Ajara Pound Kabita	Translation	Shri Gyaneendra Burma
8.	Sabujapatra O Dhusara Golap	Story	Shri Surendra Mohanty
9.	Chora Chaitali	Story	Smt. Rajeswari Dalbehera
10.	Kanta O Phula	Poetry	Shri Godabarish Mohapatra
11.	Sanchayan	Poetry	Smt. Bidyutprabha Devi
12.	Bhagaban Sankaracharya	Biography	Shri Durga Charan Mohanty
13.	Jateeya Jeebanara Atmabikash	Biography	Shri Gobinda Chandra Mishra
14.	Odishi Chitra	Science Literature	Shri Binod Routray
15.	Puspa Chasha	Science Literature	Shri Biswanath Sahoo
16.	Kalinga Kahani	Child Literature	Smt. Kanaka Manjari Mohapatra
17.	Pilanka Katha Lahari	Child Literature	Shri Chandra Sekhar Mohapatra
18.	Europere Mo Anubhuti	Travel Story	Sriram Chandra Das
1959-1961			
19.	Aranyak	Story	Shri Manoj Das
20.	Ootha Kankal	Poetry	Late Godabarish Mohapatra
21.	Pashchima Diganta	Travel Story	Shri Shriharsha Mishra
22.	E Jugara Shrestha Abiskar	Science Literature	Shri Gokulananda Mohapatra
23.	Jeeban Bidyalaya	Essay	Shri Chittaranjan Das
24.	Juga Prabarttak Radhanath	Criticism	Shri Natabar Samantaray
25.	Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja	Criticism	Shri Ananta Padmanav Patnaik
26.	Charam Patra	Poetry	Shri Rabindra Nath Singh
27.	Nar Kinnar	Novel	Shri Shantanu Ku.Acharya
1962-1964			
28.	Adi Manabara Itibrutta	Story	Shri Kamal Lochan Baral
29.	Satyabhama	Lyric Poem	Shri Golak Chandra Pradhan
30.	Chhota Natak	Drama	Shri Manoranjan Das
31.	Odiya Sahityara Itihas	Criticism	Pandit Surjyanarayan Dash
32.	Balloon Gala Oodi	Child Literature	Shri Maheswar Mohanty

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
1965-1967			
33.	Antiromantic	Story	Shri Basanta Ku. Satapathy
34.	Pingalara Surjya	Poetry	Shri Benudhar Rout
35.	Mor Purba Smrutikatha	Biography	Shri Bharat Chandra Nayak
36.	Bharateeya Sangeet	Science Literature	Shri Nilamadhab Panigrahi
37.	Kasturi Mruga Sabuja Aranya	Story	Smt. Binapani Mohanty
38.	Astapadee	Poetry	Sri Sitakanta Mohapatra
39.	Americaru Europe Africa	Travel Story	Dr. Kunja Bihari Dash
40.	Aluara Kuhuk O Sabdara Luchakali	Child Literature	Dr. Jagannatha Mohanty
1969-1973			
41.	Manihara	Story	Shri Kishori Charan Das
42.	Tinoti Opera Ekatra	One Act Play	Shri Gopal Chhotray
43.	Anuscha Tenuscha	Essay	Late Bama Charan Mitra
44.	Kuntala Kumari Jeeban Charit	Biography	Shri Chakradhar Mohapatra
45.	Odiya Bhasatavara Bhoomika	Criticism	Dr. Banshidhar Mohanty
1976			
46.	Nishiddha Pustak	Story	Dr. Choudhury Hemakanta Mishra
47.	Trutiya Chakshu	Poetry	Chintamani Behera
48.	Athaba Andhar	Drama	Shri Jadunath Dash Mohapatra
49.	Kabya Sambad	Criticism	Dasarathi Das
50.	Mo Kuni Kuni Kabita	Child Literature	Shri Batakrushna Ojha
1977			
51.	Asurjya Upanibesh	Novel	Shri Chandra Sekhar Rath
52.	Samanya Kathan	Poetry	Shri Soureendra Barik
53.	Ratira Duiti Dena	Drama	Shri Harihar Mishra
54.	Kalankita Surjya	Drama	Dr. Ratnakar Chaini
55.	Suna Parikshya	Essay	Dr. Bhubaneswar Behera
56.	Jhumooka	Child Literature	Shri Ramakrushna Nanda
1978			
57.	Akash Patal	Story	Mohapatra Nilamani Sahoo
58.	Brutta	Poetry	Shri Deepak Mishra
59.	Jadukar	Drama	Shri Bijoy Mishra
60.	Ashrut Swar	Lucid Essay	Shri Chandra Sekhar Rath
61.	Hari Bhainka Ghar Bahuda	Child Literature	Shri Ramakrushna Nanda
1979			
62.	Nija Simhasan	Story	Shri Prafulla Kumar Tripathy
63.	Andha Mahumachhi	Poetry	Dr. Soubhagya Kumar Mishra
64.	Bisharna Pruthibi	Drama	Shri Rabindra Kumar Das
65.	Odiya Prabandha Sahityara Itihas	Criticism	Dr. Asit Kabi
66.	Mo Samayara Odisha	Biography	Dr. Krushna Chandra Panigrahi
67.	Nali Suruja Bune Muruja	Child Literature	Smt. Pramila Nayak
1980			
68.	Mo Swapnara Sahar	Story	Shri Lakshmidhar Nayak
69.	Srotora Nam Rootu	Poetry	Shri Kamalakanta Lenka
70.	Alankar Prasanga	Criticism	Shri Gobinda Chandra Udgata

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
71.	Snayu Samhar	Drama	Shri Pranabandhu Kar
72.	Naham Tisthami Baikunthe	Biography	Shri Nityananda Mohapatra
73.	Chhatiki Pathara Kari	Child Literature	Shri Binod Kanungo
1981			
74.	Nishanta	Story	Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Tripathy
75.	Je Jahar Nirjanata	Poetry	Dr. Jagannatha Prasad Das
76.	Nihsanga Manisha	Criticism	Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatra
77.	Dharmara Abhishap	Drama	Shri Ananda Sankar Das
78.	Satabdira Ahwan	Science Literature	Dr. Debakanta Mishra
79.	Ama Khelana	Child Literature	Shri Nikunja Ki. Kanungo
1982			
80.	Nishadara Nisabda Barana	Story	Shri Durga Madhab Mishra
81.	Nisabda Nupur	Poetry	Shri Umasankar Panda
82.	Hata Bazarara Brahmagyan	Criticism	Shri Manmohan Choudhury
83.	Natak Ritimat	Drama	Shri Rama Chandra Mishra
84.	Gandhi Maharajanka Shishya	Biography	Shri Udayanath Sarangi
85.	Gapa Ganthili	Child Literature	Shri Ramesh Ch. Bhanja
1983			
86.	Snayu O Sanyasi	Story	Shri Achyutananda Pati
87.	Drustira Dwiti	Poetry	Smt. Brahmotree Mohanty
88.	Prak Jatira Jeeban Gatha	Criticism	Shri Sarat Kumar Mohanty
89.	Ekankika Taranga	One Act Play	Shri Kamal Lochan Mohanty
90.	Mo Jeeban O Janjal Kahani	Biography	Shri Nanda Kishore Das
91.	Bilatara Babu O Papu	Child Literature	Dr. Ganeswar Mishra
1984			
92.	Saptasindhu (Part-I and Part-II)	Novel	Dr. Nrusimha Charan Panda
93.	Hiranyagarva	Story	Shri Rabi Patnaik
94.	Manara Manachitra	Poetry	Shri Brajanatha Rath
95.	Baladev Rath Eka Adhyayan	Criticism	Shri Sachidananda Mishra
96.	Maha Natak	Drama	Shri Ramesh Ch. Panigrahi
97.	Roona Parishodha	Biography	Shri Binod Kanungo
98.	Bana Rajara Katha	Child Literature	Smt. Manorama Mohapatra
1985			
99.	Aswamedhara Ghoda	Novel	Shri Bibhuti Patnaik
100.	Chitrita Chadar	Story	Dr. Krushna Prasad Mishra
101.	Banarag Kabita	Poetry	Late Nirmala Devi
102.	Nihsanga Bisarga	Drama	Shri Kartika Chandra Rath
103.	Samalochanara Diga Diganta	Criticism	Dr. Khageswar Mohapatra
104.	Kaladrusti	Essay	Shri Chintamani Behera
105.	Jeeban Pathe	Biography	Late Ramadevi Choudhury
106.	Emiti Thile Ama Bapujee	Child Literature	Smt. Gayatree Mishra
1986			
107.	Shilapadma	Novel	Dr. Pratibha Roy
108.	Nisha	Story	Dr. Purnananda Dani
109.	Nimishe Akshyar	Poetry	Dr. Pratibha Satapathy

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
110.	Kaktasra Sallilaki	Drama	Shri Dasharathi Mund
111.	Bidagdha Kabi Abhimanyu	Criticism	Dr. Kanhu Charan Mishra
112.	Bairagya Shatak	Translation	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik
113.	Dura Diganta	Travel Story	Dr. Jagannatha Mohanty
114.	Manahue Mor Hebaku Meena	Child Literature	Shri Khirod Chandra Pothal
1987			
115.	Ashanta Aranya	Novel	Shri Satakadi Hota
116.	Bohu Bohuka	Story	Shri Umashankar Mishra
117.	Ekatra Chandra Surjya	Poetry	Smt. Mamata Dash
118.	Dekha Barsha Asuchhi	Drama	Shri Ratiranjana Mishra
119.	Kete Diganta (Part-1 & Part-II)	Essay	Shri Manoj Das
120.	Patha O Pruthibi	Biography	Shri Surendra Mohanty
121.	Kunapain Anabana Geeta	Child Literature	Dash Benhur
122.	Malayadutam	Sanskrit Literature	Pandit Prabodha Kumar Mishra
1988			
123.	Aji Kali Paaradin	Novel	Shri Rajendra Prasad Das
124.	Nachiketara Hata	Story	Shri Uttam Kumar Pradhan
125.	Dhana Saunta Jhia	Poetry	Shri Hrushikesh Mallik
126.	Jana Sebak	Drama	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Mishra
127.	Matrupuja Mandap	Essay	Dr. Sadashiv Mishra
128.	Smruti O Anubhuti	Biography	Sri Nilamani Routray
129.	Bhuin Tale Tale	Child Literature	Dr. Durga Prasad Patnaik
130.	Jagannathastottarashatakam	Sanskrit Literature	Pandit Sudarshan Acharya
1989			
131.	Banhi Balaya	Novel	Smt. Binapani Mohanty
132.	Manwantara Manab	Novel	Shri Rajkishore Roy
133.	Ananta Shayana	Poetry	Smt. Shakuntala Devi
134.	Raktateertha Iram	Essay	Dr. Jagannath Patnaik
135.	Karagarara Kahani	Autobiography	Shri Surendranath Dwibedi
136.	Gapudi O Pakudi	Child Literature	Shri Nadeeya Bihari Mohanty
137.	Surendra Charit Mahakavyam	Sanskrit Literature	Pandit Digambar Mohapatra
1990			
138.	Kaniska Faniska	Novel	Shri Jagdish Mohanty
139.	Janharati	Story	Smt. Jashodhara Mishra
140.	Ipsit Krodha	Poetry	Dr. Ashutosh Parida
141.	Samudra Manthan	Drama	Shri Gopal Chandra Patnaik
142.	Ho Bhagate	Drama	Dr. Subodh Patnaik
143.	Shri Jagannath Tatwa	Essay	Dr. Gopinatha Mohapatra
144.	Patalapurira Halchal	Travel Literature	Dr. Guruprasad Mohanty
145.	Rajara Swapna	Child Literature	Shri Birendra Ku. Samantaray
146.	Rootam	Sanskrit Literature	Dr. Keshaba Chandra Dash
1991			
147.	Durgapatanara Bela	Novel	Shri Padmaja Pal
148.	Devdasi	Novel	Smt. Bijayaini Das
149.	Prachakshyu	Story	Shri Bijoy Krushna Mohanty

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
150.	Shabaricharjya	Poetry	Dr. Banshidhar Sarangi
151.	Bhor Akash	Poetry	Shri Nityananda Nayak
152.	Ashrakhoji Buluthiba Iswar	Drama	Dr. Narayan Sahu
153.	Bhirna Samaya Bhirna Drusti	Criticism	Dr. Neeladri Bhushan Harichandan
154.	Sanskrit Sahityara Itihas	Criticism	Dr. Harekrushna Satapathy
155.	Mo Swapna Mo Jeeban	Biography	Dr. Radhanatha Rath
156.	Bajare Baja	Child Literature	Shri Rama Prasad Mohanty
157.	Abhinab Kabitabalih	Sanskrit Literature	Shri Narayan Rath
1992			
158.	Akash Jeunthi Kathakahe	Story	Smt. Sushmita Bagchi
159.	Dekhahele Kahibisekatha	Poetry	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani
160.	Nayak Chandrasen	Drama	Shri Kunja Ray
161.	Jain Dharma O Sanskruti	Essay	Shri Ashok Kumar Rath
162.	Buddha Charitam	Translation	Dr. Dhaneswar Mohapatra
163.	Mote Jetebele Dash Barasha	Child Literature	Shri Nandakishore Samal
164.	Tarunyashatakam	Sanskrit Literature	Dr. Khirod Chandra Dash
1993			
165.	Mantrapatha	Poetry	Shri Haraprasad Das
166.	Abhinayara Paridhi	Novel	Dr. Ramachandra Behera
167.	Amruta Pratikshyare	Story	Smt. Sarojini Sahu
168.	Dunia	Drama	Dr. Hemanta Kumar Das
169.	Ritikavya Samparkare	Criticism	Dr. Gangadhar Bal
170.	Digapahandira Drawing Mastre	Autobiography	Dr. Dinanatha Pathi
1994			
171.	Jajati	Poetry	Dr. Sarat Chandra Pradhan
172.	Saharara Upakanthe	Novel	Shri Bipin Bihari Mishra
173.	Gan Gan Aha Aha	Story	Shri Debraj Lenka
174.	Shuniba Heu E Kahani	Drama	Shri Shankar Prasad Tripathy
175.	Biswa O Byakti	Essay	Shri Shatrughna Nath
176.	Astarag	Biography	Dr. Shradhakar Supkar
177.	Ame Sabu Ek	Child Literature	Smt. Sarala Patree
1995			
178.	Bishada Joga	Poetry	Dr. Phani Mohanty
179.	Chareibeti	Novel	Shri Balaram Patnaik
180.	Proudhabhabana	Story	Dr. Hrushikesh Panda
181.	Guest House	Drama	Dr. Banabihari Panda
182.	Puratan Kalingara Samajik Itibrutta	Essay	Dr. Benimadhab Padhi
183.	Jeebanara Daka	Biography	Alekha Prasad Das
184.	Odiya Ramacharit Manas	Translation	Shri Satyanarayan Mohanty
185.	Lipira Computer Sikshya	Child Literature	Dr. Ramesh Chandra Parida
1996			
186.	Chandan Banare Eka	Poetry	Shri Bhanujee Rao
187.	Nistabdha Kolahala	Novel	Smt. Manasi Das
188.	Shabda Khela	Story	Smt. Jayantee Rath
189.	Semananka Akhire	Drama	Shri Chandra Sekhar Nanda

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
190.	Adhunik Sabhyatara Jantrana	Essay	Dr. Baidyanatha Mishra
191.	Shatabdi Sadhak	Biography	Shri Pramod Kumar Mohapatra
192.	Kannada Laghukatha	Translation	Dr. Keshab Chandra Meher
193.	Thukulu Thukulu Tha	Child Literature	Shri Birendranath Mohanty
1997			
194.	Jhadara Akash	Poetry	Dr. Ranjita Nayak
195.	Manthara	Novel	Shri Surendranath Satapathy
196.	Beetamsha	Story	Shri Tarunkanti Mishra
197.	Pratibimba	Drama	Dr. Panchanan Patra
198.	Srustira Jatak O Jeeban Ghadi	Essay	Shri Sahadev Sahu
199.	Anirban	Biography	Shri Padmacharan Nayak
200.	Pruthoibira Adibasi Lok Kabita	Translation	Shri Brahamananda Das
201.	Jana Gana Mana	Translation	Shri Jugal Kishore Dutta
202.	Pilanka Natak Banabhoji	Child Literature	Shri Krushna Charan Patnaik
1998			
203.	Chhirnanag	Novel	Shri Anadi Sahu
204.	Anya Srotara Galpa	Story	Shri Bijoy Prasad Mohapatra
205.	Ghum Pahadara Nae	Story	Dr. Pradeep Dash
206.	Suduraru Aneka Dur	Poetry	Shri Dillip Das
207.	Pratikshyare Parikshit	Drama	Shri Ananda Chandra Pahi
208.	Prasanga : Natak-Ekankika	Criticism	Dr. Krushna Charan Behera
209.	Phasimanchara Biplabee	Biography	Shri Prafulla Das
210.	Jayakantanka Katha O' Kahani	Translation	Shri Narayan Prusheth
211.	Semane Pherigale	Child Literature	Dr. Shankarshan Samal
1999			
212.	Purbapar	Novel	Shri Naru Mohanty
213.	Panjuri O Anyana Galpa	Story	Shri Surendra Mishra
214.	Phalguni Tithire Jhia	Poetry	Dr. Manorama Biswal Mohapatra
215.	Nishanta	Drama	Dr. Pramod Kumar Tripathy
216.	Kalahandira Lok Sanskruti	Criticism	Dr. Mahendra Kumar Mishra
217.	Binsha Shatabdira Odisha Mo Anubhuti	Biography & Travel Literature	Dr. Bidyadhar Mishra
218.	Bakul Katha	Translation	Basanta Kumar Devi
219.	Bigyan Muni Kahe Kahani	Child Literature	Smt. Jyotirmayee Mohanty
2000			
220.	Bhumitrushna	Novel	Radha Mohan Mohapatra
221.	Mu chakara Kahuchhi	Drama	Manmatha Satpathy
222.	Digbalayara Epakhare	Essay & Criticism	Dr. Jayant Ku. Biswal
223.	Chuni Chuni Sunaphula	Child Literature	Bata Krushna Swain
2001			
224.	Nija Sange Nijara Ladhei	Novel	Gaurahari Das
225.	Gayatrira Pua	Short Story	Smt. Banaja Devi
226.	Sabaramati	Poems - Poetry	Dr. Satrughna Pandab
227.	Gaon	Drama	Ranjit Patnaik
228.	Aurangjeb	Drama	Dr. Pradeep Bhoumik
229.	Khordha Itihasara Antarale	Essay & Criticism	Fakir Harichandan

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Category	Name of Writers
230.	Jananayak Jawahar	Auto Biography & Travel Literature	Gangadhar Rath
231.	Oddisha O Gandhi	-do-	Dr. Pabak Kanungo
232.	Louha Kabata	Translation	Raghunath Mohapatra
233.	Hazare Chaurasira Maa	-do-	Gobinda Chandra Sahoo
234.	Jhulure Hati Jhulu	Child Literature	Smt. Shnehalata Mohanty
235.	Nandakishore Geetichitra	Geetikabita	Nanda Kishore Singh
2002			
236.	Jupakathara Pashu	Novel	Smt. Sanjukta Rout
237.	Tathakathita	Short Story	Debasis Panigrahi
238.	Nirbachita Kabita	Poem - Poetry	Sailaja Rabi
239.	Jugacharita Brutanta	Drama	Hemendra Mohapatra
240.	Satyabadi Juga - Srasta O Srusti	Essay & Criticism	Dr. Nityananda Satpathy
241.	Virna Ekka Virna Drusti	-do-	Dr. Baishnab Charan Samal
242.	Jibanara Bateghate	Auto Biography & Travel Literature	Girija Bhusan Patnaik
243.	Manaba Bhumi	Translation	Smt. Alaka Chand
244.	Mahapurushanka Piladina	Child Literature	Smt. Anusuya Mishra
245.	Thikana Nathiba Chithi	Geetikabita	Gour Patnaik
2003			
246.	Mu Kaikeyi Kahuchi	Novel	Shanti Mohapatra (Bala)
247.	Sati	Short Story	Sadananda Tripathy
248.	Kunipua O' Nispap Sakal	Poetry	Gopal Krushna Rath
249.	Natak Shakuntala	Drama	Mihir Kumar Meher
250.	Abujha Andhar	Essay & Criticism	Sulochana Das
251.	Jane Anubhabi Anubhabare	Biography & Travel	Hrudananda Ray
252.	Lal Salwar	Translation	Suryamani Khuntia
253.	Mo Mita Mo Gita	Children Literature	Bir Kishore Padhi
254.	Rasaraj Geeti Bichitra	Lyric	Narayan Prasad Singh
2004			
255.	Athi Gote Gaon Thila	Novel	Rasmi Raul
256.	Jhipijhipi Andhar	Short Story	Rajanikant Mohanty
257.	Samaya Dhusara Balire	Poetry	Nrusimha Kumar Rath
258.	Barta	Drama	Dilliswar Maharana
259.	Pan O' Priyatama	Essay & Criticism	Baishnab Charan Mohanty
260.	Ajnya	Biography & Travel	Subash Chandra Mishra
261.	Suryamukhira Swapna	Translation	Kanan Mishra
262.	Mati Mulyare Sarag Phula	Children Literature	Harihar Shukla
263.	Champak Barani Go	Lyric	Gurukrushna Swami
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
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

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. Sri Gaganendra Nath Dash	2010

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:		Mountaineering
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: **Mountaineering**
 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

AWARDEES FOR THE YEAR 1970-1971

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. SUNANDA PATNAIK | ODISSI VOCAL |
| 2. SAMUEL SAHU | ACTOR |
| 3. PANKAJ CHARAN DAS | ODISSI DANCE |

FOR THE YEAR 1971-1972

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. TARINI CHARAN PATRA | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. RAMACHANDRA MANIA | ACTOR |
| 3. KELUCHARAN MOHAPATRA | ODISSI DANCE |
| 4. KALI CHARAN PATNAIK | PLAYWRIGHT |

FOR THE YEAR 1972-1973

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. SIMHARI SHYAM SUNDAR KAR | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. CHANDRASEKHAR BHANJA | FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU) |
| 3. RAMACHANDRA MISHRA | PLAYWRIGHT |

FOR THE YEAR 1973-74

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. PURNA CHANDRA SINGH | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 2. KSHETRA MOHAN KAR | INSTRUMENT
(TABALA) |
| 3. DEBAPRASAD DAS | ODISSI DANCE |
| 4. ADWAIT CHARAN MOHANTY | PLAYWRIGHT |

FOR THE YEAR 1974-1975

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. SHYAM SUNDAR DHIR | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. JATIN DAS | ACTOR /DIRECTOR |
| 3. MINATI MISHRA | ODISSI DANCE |
| 4. KARTIK KUMAR GHOSH | PLAYWRIGHT |

FOR THE YEAR 1975-76

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. BALAKRUSHNA DASH | ODISSI VACAL |
| 2. DURLABHA CHANDRA SINGH | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 3. SANJUKTA PANIGRAHI | ODISSI DANCE |
| 4. GOPAL CHHOTRAY | PLAYWRIGHT |

FOR THE YEAR 1976-77

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. KASHINATH PUJAPANDA | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. PRIYANATH MISHRA | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 3. SHRIHARI NAYAK | FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU) |
| 4. BHANJAKISHORE PATNAIK | PLAYWRIGHT |

FOR THE YEAR 1977-78

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. NRUSIMHA NATH KHUNTIA | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. KASHINATH SAHU | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 3. BHUBANESWAR MISHRA | INSTRUMENT
(BEHELA) |
| 4. MAYADHAR ROUT | ODISSI DANCE |
| 5. PRANABANDHU KAR | PLAYWRIGHT |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 6. BHAGABAN SAHU | FOLK DANCE
(RANAPA) |
|------------------|------------------------|

FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. NIMAIN CHARAN HARICHANDAN | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. RADHARANI DEVI | ACTOR |
| 3. ANANTA PATRA | INSTRUMENT
(VEENA) |
| 4. MADAN MOHAN LENKA | FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU) |
| 5. MANORANJAN DAS | PLAYWRIGHT |
| 6. BAIDYANATH SHARMA | FOLK DANCE (DAS
KATHIA) |

FOR THE YEAR 1979-80

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. KHITISH CHANDRA MAITRA | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. LAKSHMI NARAYAN PATRA | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 3. JAGABANDHU SAHU | INSTRUMENT |
| 4. ARJUN PANDA | ODISSI DANCE
(GOTI PUA) |
| 5. MAHADEV ROUT | ODISSI DANCE |
| 6. BYOMKESH TRIPATHI | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 7. NIRANJAN KAR | FOLK DANCE
(PALA) |

FOR THE YEAR 1980-81

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. MARKANDEYA MOHAPATRA | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. UPENDRA TRIPATHI | INSTRUMENT |
| 3. PRIYAMBADA MOHANTY
(HEJMADI) | ODISSI DANCE |
| 4. KAMAL LOCHAN MOHANTY | PLAYWRIGHT |
| 5. DAYASAGAR PADHI | FOLK DANCE
(SAWAR) |
| 6. SHYAMASUNDAR MOHAPATRA | VOCAL SONG |

FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. SUKUMAR SAHU | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. NITAI PALIT | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 3. DHRUBA CHARAN RATH | INSTRUMENT
(TABALA) |
| 4. LAL MOHAN PATRA | FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU) |
| 5. ANAND SHANKAR DAS | PLAYWRIGHT &
DIRECTION |
| 6. RAGHUNATH PANDA | YATRA ACTOR &
DIRECTOR |

FOR THE YEAR 1982-83

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. BINAPANI MISHRA | VOCAL SONG |
| 2. NATABAR SENA | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 3. PADMANABHA PANDA | INSTRUMENT
(PAKHAOJ) |
| 4. HAREKRUSHNA BEHERA | ODISSI DANCE |
| 5. BHUBANESWAR MOHAPATRA | PLAYWRIGHT |
| 6. BANCHHANIDHI SATAPATHY | ONE ACT PLAY |

7. PRAFULLA KUMAR DEO

FOLK SONG

9. MADHABANANDA KAR

ACTOR

10. KRUSHNA CHANDRA RATH

STAGE ACTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1983-84

1. LOKANATH RATH

ODISSI VOCAL

2. BHANUMATI DEVI

ACTOR

3. LOKANATH DAS

ACTOR

4. RADHAGOBINDA BOSH

INSTRUMENT
(TABALA)

5. RAGHUNATH DATTA

ODISSI DANCE

6. PRAFULLA KUMAR RATH

PLAYWRIGHT

7. MAGUNI CHARAN KUARNR

PUPPETRY

FOR THE YEAR 1984-85

1. BISHNUPRIYA SAMANT SIMHAR

ODISSI VOCAL

2. DUKHIRAM SWAIN

ACTOR

3. BINAPANI MOHANTY

INSTRUMENT
(SITAR)

4. JADUNATH DAS MOHAPATRA

PLAYWRIGHT

5. ANANT CHARAN SAE

FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU)

6. KASHINATH PANDA

FOLK DANCE (DAS
KATHIA)

FOR THE YEAR 1985-86

1. RADHARANI MOHAPATRA

VOCAL SONG
(ODISSI)

2. MANIMALA DEVI

ACTRESS

3. ARUN KUMAR SETH

INSTRUMENT
(SITAR)

4. RAMANI RANJAN JENA

ODISSI DANCE

5. NARASIMHA MOHAPATRA

PLAYWRIGHT

FOR THE YEAR 1986-87

1. BEENA DEVI

ODISSI VOCAL

2. LAKSHMI DEVI

ACTRESS

3. GOBIND TEJ

ACTOR/DIRECTOR

4. RAJKISHORE RAY

ACTOR

5. PURENDRA DHADA

INSTRUMENT
(DHOL)

6. SATYANARAYAN PANDA

PLAYWRIGHT

7. DAYASAGAR PANDA

FOLK DANCE
(SAMBALPURI)

8. BATAKRUSHNA SENA

ODISSI DANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1988-89

1. DINABANDHU DAS (TIMA)

ACTOR

2. CHAKRADHAR SAHU

INSTRUMENT
(PAKHAUJ)

3. SATYANANDA BISOI

FOLK DANCE
(PAIKA)

4. RAJENDRA DAS

FOLK DANCE
(PUPPETRY)

5. LOKANATH PAL

ODISSI SONG

6. BIJOY MISHRA

PLAYWRIGHT

FOR THE YEAR 1989-90

1. ARTABANDHU ROUTRAY

ACTOR/DIRECTOR

2. BASANTA KUMAR MOHAPATRA

PLAYWRIGHT

3. BHAKTABASCHAL PATRA

INSTRUMENT
(VEENA)

4. SHUKADEV PATRI

ODISSI VOCAL

5. BRUNDABAN PATRA (BULBUL)

ACTOR

6. SRIKANT SENA

FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU)

7. PRASANNA KU. CHOUDHURY

FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU)

8. RADHAKRUSHNA BHANJ

FOLK SONG

FOR THE YEAR 1990-91

1. SAMUEL SAHU (BABI)

KABI SAMRAT

UPENDRABHANJ

SAMMAN

2. RAMACHANDRA MOHAPATRA

ODISSI SONG

3. SOMANATHA DASH

ODISSI SONG

4. NARAYAN BEHERA

ODISSI SONG

5. GOPINATH BEHERA

INSTRUMENT

(MARDAL)

DANCE

GOTIPUA

PALA

PLAYWRIGHT

PLAYWRIGHT

STAGE ACTOR

ACTOR

ACTRESS

INSTRUMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1991-92

1. SUNANDA PATNAIK

KABI SAMRAT

UPENDRABHANJ

SAMMAN

2. DHIREN DASH

SANSKRUTI

SAMMAN

PLAYWRIGHT

PLAYWRIGHT

ACTRESS

ACTOR

ACTOR

FOLK

INSTRUMENT

SPIRITUAL SONG

ODISSI DANCE

STAGE ARTIST

SAHIJAT

SONG

SONG

ACTRESS

FOR THE YEAR 1992-93

1. PADMASHREE PANKAJ
CHARAN DAS

KABI SAMRAT

UPENDRABHANJ

SAMMAN

2. HEMA BEHERA

FOLK DANCE

(CHHAU)

PLAYWRIGHT

ACTRESS

ODISSI VOCAL

INSTRUMENT

(MARDAL)

ODISSI DANCE

CHHAU DANCE

PALAKAR

MAHARI

ACTOR

TABALA

VOCAL SONG

PLAYWRIGHT

ODISSI DANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1993-94

1. KARTIK KUMAR GHOSH

KABI SAMRAT

UPENDRABHANJ

SAMMAN

2. PARAMANANDA SHARAN
3. MURARI PRASAD MISHRA
4. RAJAT KUMAR KAR
5. ANANTA MOHAPATRA
6. SHYAMAMANI DEVI
7. KUMKUM MOHANTY
8. UMESH CHANDRA KAR
9. GOPAL SAHU
10. UMADEVI
11. BHIMASEN SATAPATHI
12. GANGADHAR NAYAK
13. KIRTAN BEHERA
14. JAGADISH MEHER
15. PARASHUMANI DEVDASI
16. NIRMALABALA DAS
17. SHASHIMANI DEVDASI
18. LAKSHMIPRIYA BOSH

- FOLK PLAY
ARTIST
PLAYWRIGHT
ACTOR
ODISSI SONG
ODISSI DANCE
TABALA
FOLK PLAY
ACTRESS
DAS KATHIA
ODISSI DANCE
BHARATLEELA
DAS KATHIA
MAHARI
ACTRESS
MAHARI
ACTRESS

7. SUNAKAR SAHU
8. PRANAB KISHORE PATNAIK
9. BIRBAR SAHU
10. FAKIR MOHAN PATNAIK
11. USCHAB CHARAN DAS

- BEHELA
SONG
GOTIPUA DANCE
SONG
(SAMBALPURI)
FOLK DANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1998-99

1. KASHINATH PUJAPANDA
2. UPASI MAHASUAR
3. KRUSHNA CHARAN PATNAIK
4. MOCHIRAM MUNI
5. KOLHACHARAN SAHU
6. ASIM BASU
7. PURNACHANDRA PATNAIK
8. PADMANAV DUBE

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJ
SAMMAN
FOLK DANCE
PLAYWRIGHT
INSTRUMENT
FOLK PLAY
STAGE ARTIST
TABALA
INSTRUMENT
(FOLK)
ODISSI SONG
ODISSI DANCE
ACTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1994-95

1. PADMASHREE BHAGABAN SAHU
2. ANANTA CHARAN MOHAPATRA
3. TRINATH PRADHAN
4. JIBAN PANI
5. SARAT CHANDRA PUJARI
6. DAMODAR HOTA
7. MADHABI MUDGAL
8. RAMACHANDRA MISHRA
9. KARTIK CHANDRA RATH
10. DASARATH MAHARANA

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJA
SAMMAN
PALA
FOLK PLAY
RESEARCH
ACTOR
ODISSI SONG
ODISSI DANCE
SARANGI
PLAYWRIGHT
FOLK MUSIC

9. BHAMADEVI PATNAIK
10. DURGACHARAN RANBIR
11. SARAT MOHANTY

FOR THE YEAR 1999-2000

1. RAGHUNATH PANIGRAHI
2. BALUNKESWAR RATH
3. CHINTAMANI PUJARI
4. NATABAR MAHARANA
5. GURUKRUSHNA GOSWAMI
6. BHAGABAT PRADHAN
7. P. RAMACHANDRA
8. BHIKARI CHARAN BAL
9. MAHAMMAD SIKANDAR ALAM
10. BANABIHARI PANDA
11. PUNYAPRABHA PANIGRAHI

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJ
SAMMAN
ACTOR
TABALA
ODISSI DANCE
SINGER
FOLK DANCE
HINDUSTANI
CLASSICAL SONG
ODISSI SONG
(DEVOTIONAL
SONG)
SONG
PLAYWRIGHT
FOLK SONG

FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

1. SRI DURLABH SINGH
2. UCHAAKRUSHNA PUJAPANDA
3. KRUSHNACHANDRA PRATIHARI
4. JAYA SINGH HANS
5. RAGHUNATH MISHRA
6. NEELAMADHAB PANIGRAHI
7. AKSHYAYA MOHANTY
8. RANA JIT NAG
9. BHIMASEN SATAPATHI
10. MAHAMMAD HAMID AHAD
11. DHRUBACHARAN BISWAL

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRABHANJ
SAMMAN
ODISSI SONG
ACTOR
FOLK DANCE
PLAYWRIGHT
CLASSICAL SONG
SONG
FOLK DANCE
FOLK SONG
BEHELA
ODISSI DANCE

FOR THE YEAR 2000-2001

1. LATE KELU CH. MOHAPATRA
2. SRI GOPAL PANDA
3. SRI RAMESH PR. PANIGRAHI
4. SRI BIJOY KUMAR SENAPATI
5. SRI SACHI DAS
6. LATE GAJANAN NANDI
7. LATE JUGAL CH. DANDASENA
8. SRI PRAFULLA KU. KAR
9. SRI NARAYAN PRASAD SINGH

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJA
SAMMAN
ODISSI VOCAL
SAMSKRUTI
SAMMAN
PLAY WRIGHT
ODISSI DANCE
ACTOR & DIRECTOR
INSTRUMENT
(SITAR)
FOLK DANCE
(DANDA)
SONG
LYRICIST

FOR THE YEAR 1996-97

1. PRAFULLA KUMAR RATH
2. PASCHIMESWAR JENA
3. NARAYAN SATAPATHI
4. J.V.S RAO
5. HEMANTA KUMAR DAS
6. CHAITANYA BISHOI
7. SIBARAM SAHU
8. RADHAKRUSHNA BHANJ
9. RAMESH CHANDRA DAS
10. KRUSHNACHANDRA GURU
11. DHIRENDRANATH PATNAIK

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRABHANJ
SAMMAN
ODISSI SONG
PLAY WRITING
CLASSICAL SONG
ACTOR
FOLK DANCE
FOLK DANCE
SONG
CHHAU DANCE
MARDAL
ODISSI DANCE

FOR THE YEAR 1997-98

1. T. LAKSHMINARAYAN PATRA
2. PADMACHARAN PATNAIK
3. GOPAL GHOSH
4. SUREKHA DEVI
5. SIMANCHALA PANDA
6. BHOLANATH RAY

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRABHANJ
SAMMAN
PLAYWRIGHT
ACTOR
ACTRESS
FOLK PLAY
ODISSI SONG

FOR THE YEAR 2001-2002

1. LATE GOPAL CHHOTRAY
2. SRI BISWANATH PUJAPANDA
3. SRI CHANDRA SEKHAR NANDA
4. SMT. SONAL MANSINGH
5. SRI NITYANANDA DAS
6. SRI HARMOHAN KHUNTIA
7. SRI SHYMACHARAN PATI

- KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJA
SAMMAN
ODISSI VOCAL
PLAY WRIGHT
ODISSI DANCE
ACTOR & DIRECTOR
INSTRUMENT
(TABALA)
FOLK DANCE
(CHHAU)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 8. SRI NARENDRA MOHARANA | FOLK SONG
(SAMBALPURI)
SONG | 7. SRI RAMAHARI PADHI | FOLK SONG/
INSTRUMENT
DASKATHIA
SONG |
| 9. SMT. ARATI MISHRA | LYRICIST | 8. SMT. BHUBANESWARI MISHRA | LYRICIST |
| 10. SRI GOURA PATTNAIK | HINDUSTANI | 9. SRI BRUNDABAN JENA | HINDUSTANI VOCAL |
| 11. SRI ARUPLAL GHOSH | CLASSICAL SONG | 10. SRI CHITTA RANJAN PANI | HINDUSTANI VOCAL |

FOR THE YEAR 2002-2003

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. SRI DHIRENDRA NATH PATNAIK | KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJA
SAMMAN |
| 2. SRI RAKHAL MOHANTY | ODISSI VOCAL |
| 3. LATE RATI RANJAN MISHRA | PLAY WRITER |
| 4. SRI TRINATH MOHARANA | DANCE |
| 5. SMT. KUMJALATA DEVI | ACTOR & DIRECTOR |
| 6. SRI NABAGHAN MISHRA | INSTRUMENT
(BEHELA) |
| 7. SRI GOPAL CHARAN DAS | INSTRUMENT
(MARDAL) |
| 8. SMT. GURUBARI MIRDHA | FOLK DANCE
(DALKHAI DANCE) |
| 9. SRI JITENDRA HARPAL | FOLK SONG
(SAMBALPURI) |
| 10. SRI ATISH KU. MAJUMDAR | SONG |
| 11. SMT. BINODINI DEVI | LYRICIST |
| 12. SMT. NAGAMANI MOHANTY | HINDUSTANI VOCAL
SONG |

FOR THE YEAR 2003 – 2004

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. NILAMADHAB PANIGRAHI | KABI SAMRAT
UPENDRA BHANJA
SAMMAN |
| 2. SRI BISWANATH MOHAPATRA | ODISSI VOCAL |
| 3. SRI PURUSHOTTAM BHUYAN | PLAY WRITER |
| 4. SRI MURALIDHAR MAJHI | DANCE |
| 5. SMT. KUNJALATA DEVI | ACTOR/DIRECTOR |
| 6. SRI JOGIRAJ PATRA | INSTRUMENT |
| 7. SRI KRUSHNA CH. SAHOO | FOLK DANCE
(PRAHALLAD NATAK) |
| 8. SRI DUKHANASAN BEHERA | FOLK SONG |
| 9. SHANTANU KU. MOHAPATRA | SONG |
| 10. SRI MITRABHANU GOUNTIA | LYRICIST |
| 11. SRI B.BUDHA PRASAD RAO | HINDUSTANI VOCAL
SONG |

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 WRITER |
| 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) |

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 WRITER |
| 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 WRITER |
| 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 |
| 8. ANTARYAMI MISHRA | LYRICIST |
| 9. SUNIL SATPATHY | HINDUSTANI
MUSIC |
| 10. KUNJA RAI | PLAY WRITER |
| 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	7. DIBAKAR MOHANTY	LIGHT VOCAL
3. BIJAYLAXMI MOHANTY	ODISSI	8. NIMAI CHARAN MOHANTY	LYRICIST
4. DHIRENDRANATH MALLICK	ACTING/ DIRECTION	9. RAJANIKANTA PADHI	HINDUSTANI MUSIC
5. BANKIM SETHY	ODISSI VOCAL	10. DR. PANCHANAN MISHRA	PLAY WRIGHT
6. PRAFULLA BAL	INSTRUMENTAL	11. GOPABANDHU NATH	FOLK MUSIC (PALA)
7. CHITTARANJAN JENA	LIGHT VOCAL	FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012	
8. LALRATNAKAR SINGH	LYRICIST	1. NARAYAN PRASAD SINGH	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN
9. INDRANI MISHRA	HINDUSTANI MUSIC	2. SIMANCHAL MANDAL	FOLK DANCE
10. GOPAL CHANDRA PATTNAIK	PLAY WRIGHT	3. GEETA MAHALIK	ODISSI
11. UPENDRA PANIGRAHI	FOLK MUSIC (DASKATHIA)	4. KEDAR APATA	ACTING/ DIRECTION
FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011		5. BINAPANI NAYAK	ODISSI VOCAL
1. PRIYAMBADA MOHANTY HEJMADI	KABI SAMRAT UPENDRA BHANJA SAMMAN	6. DAYANIDHI BEHERA	INSTRUMENTAL
2. LADUKISHORE PANI	FOLK DANCE	7. TRUPTI DAS	LIGHT VOCAL
3. NIRANJAN ROUT	ODISSI	8. SNEHALATA MOHANTY	LYRICIST
4. AJIT NARAYAN DASH	ACTING/ DIRECTION	9. SADHU UMA CHARAN DAS	HINDUSTANI MUSIC
5. INDIRA PRATIHARI	ODISSI VOCAL	10. MANMATH SATPATHY	PLAY WRIGHT
6. NAVEEN CHANDRA BOSE	INSTRUMENTAL	11. BAISAKHA RANA	FOLK MUSIC (SANCHAR)



ODISHA LALITA KALA ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS

First (1962)

Professional

Oil Colour

Muralidhar Tali - 1st
Bibhuti Kanungo - 2nd

Water Colour

Gopal Kanungo - 1st
Muralidhar Tali - 2nd

Oriental Painting

Jadunath Supakar - 1st
Gouranga Ch. Som-2nd

Modern Art

Ajit Keshary Ray - 1st
Ananta Kumar Panda - 2nd

Sculpture (Traditional)

Somanath Mohapatra - 1st
Bipra Ch. Mohanty - 2nd

Sculpture (Modern)

Bipra Ch. Mohanty - 1st
Shyam Sundar Pattnaik - 2nd

Graphic Art

Binod Routray

Commercial Art

Loknath Satpathy

Amateur

Oil Colour

Dinanath Pathy - 1st
Siba Panigrahi - 2nd

Water Colour

Padmanav Behera - 1st
N. Prafulla Ku. Choudhury -2nd

Oriental Painting

Jyotirmayee Mohanty - 1st
N. Chandrasekhar Rao - 2nd

Modern Art

Siba Panigrahi - 1st
Balamadhab Das - 2nd

Sculpture (Modern)

Sarat Ch. Mahanty - 1st
Bhimsen Maharana - 2nd

Graphic Art

Balamadhab Das

Special Prizes (Professional)

Oriental Drawing (Line)

Durga Prasad Das

Oriental Painting (Wash)

Udayanarayan Jena

Graphic Art

Gouranga Chran Som - 2nd
Laxmidhar Das - Special Prize

Water Colour

Sitakanta Mohapatra

Oil Colour

Baishnab Charan Samal

Pati-type of Painting

Shyam Sundar Pattnaik

Oriental Painting (Wash)

Ch. Ramanujan

Oriental Tempera

Snehalata Behera

President's Gold Medal

Jagannath Das

Second (1963)

Oil Painting

Ajit Keshary Ray - 1st
Balamadhab Das - 2nd
Jagadish Ch. Kanungo - 3rd

Modern Art

Jatin Das - 1st
R. J. Pattnaik - 2nd
Siba Panigrahi - 3rd

Water Colour

Jagadish Ch. Kanungo - 1st
Rabinarayan Nayak - 2nd
Siba Panigrahi - 3rd

Oriental Painting

G.C. Dasgupta- 1st
Rabinarayan Nayak - 2nd
Gouranga Ch. Som - 3rd

Graphic Art

Jatin Das - 1st
Baishnab Ch. Samal - 2nd
Jagadish Ch. Kanungo - 3rd

Line Drawing

G. C. Dasgupta

Sculpture (Modern)

Shyam Sundar Pattnaik - 1st
Brajabandhu Mishra - 2nd
Ananta Kumar Panda - 3rd

Sculpture (Traditional)

Satyabadi Maharana - 1st
Ajit Kumar Das - 2nd
Bhubaneswar Mohapatra - 3rd

Best Exhibit Award

Ajit Keshary Ray

Third (1968)

Padmanav Behera
Jagadish Chandra Kanungo
Durga Charan Panda
Gadadhar Samal
Harish Chandra Sinha Babu
Sarat Chandra Mohanty
Sitakanta Mohapatra
Birajabandhu Mishra
Raghunath Mohapatra
Uddhab Maharana

Fourth (1970)

Mahendra Prasad Mohapatra
Laxmidhar Das
Benudhar Mohapatra

Siba Panigrahi
Radhashyam Bisoi
Gokul Chandra Pal
Rankanath Rout
Harish Chandra Sinha Babu
Madhabananda Biswal
Prabhu Charan Jena

Fifth (1972)

Bansidhar Pratihari
Bana Bihari Parida
Durga Prasad Pattnaik
Laxmidhar Das
Pramod Kurnar Mohanty

Sixth (1974)

Ashok Kumar Mohanty
Dinanath Pathy
Harish Chandra Sinha Babu
Ribinarayan Nayak
Ramesh Chandra Mohanty

Seventh (1975)

Durga Prasad Das
B. Dandapani
Dinanath Pathy
Lalat Mohan Patnaik
Purna Chandra Pradhan

Eighth (1978)

Ananta Maharana
Smt. Sukanti Pattnaik
Smt. Sailabala Nayak
Kailash Ch. Meher
Pramod Kumar Mohanty

Ninth (1979)

Prabodha Kumar Sahoo
Gopal Moharana
N. Chandrasekhar Rao
Kailash Ch. Meher
Pramod Kumar Mohanty

Tenth (1981)

Chandramani Biswal
Akshay Kumar Das
Rabinarayan Nayak
Bijay Kumar Parida
Somonath Mohapatra

Eleventh (1982)

Pitabas Meher
Rama Chandra Sahu
Pruthviraj Singh Deo
Bamadev Maharana
Kalindi Vedan Jana

Twelfth (1983)

Binod Maharana
D.N. Rao
Bijay Kumar Pradhan
Dipti Prakash Mohanty
Manoranjan Pattnaik

Thirteenth (1984)

Prasant Kumar Das
Goutam Sen
Pramod Ku. Tripathy
Bijay Mishra
Ashok Kumar Nayak

Fourteenth (1985)

Kailash Chandra Meher
Pruthivraj Sing Deo
Rabinarayan Rath
Bijay Kumar Sahu
Surendra Maharana

Fifteenth (1986)

Harihar Maharana
Prabodha Kumar Sahu
Smt. Sailabala Nayak
Byomakesh Mohanty
Sarat Chandra Maharana
Remash Kumar Behara
Dinabandhu Mohapatra

All India Art Exhibition-1987

Harish Srivastav, New Delhi
Pradip Maitra, Calcutta
Gauranga Bariki, Cuttack
Byomakesh Mohanty, Cuttack
K. Muralidharan, Madras
Shyam Sharma, Patna
Sudhindranath Lahiri, Banaras
Ranjit Sinha, Santiniketan

Shyam Sundar Pattnaik, Bhubaneswar
Ajay Kumar Samanta, Bhubaneswar

Sixteenth (1988)

N. Chandra Sekhar Rao
Rebanth Goswami
D. Paresch Ranjan Choudhury
Ramahari Jena
Kali Charan Pattnaik
Chuguil Kumar Sahu
Anjan Kumar

Seventeenth (1989)

Baladev Pr. Maharatha
Sajai Patra
Rabindranath Sahu
Dipti Prakash Mohanty
Amar Kumar Jana
Alekhya Charan Sahoo
Anil Kumar Maharana

Eighteenth (1990)

Ganeswar Barik
Samarendra Dey
Kumari Atasi Basu
Kumari Bidyutlata Patsani
Bhikari Maharana
Pramod Kumar Mohanty
Jaganntha Panda

Nineteenth (1991)

Gauranga Bariki
Kumari Kalpana Mohanty
Bijay Kumar Sutar
Nalini Ranjan Mohanty
Gourahari Rout
Debaraj Sahoo
Kumari Nivedita Mishra

Twentieth (1992)

Chandramani Biswal
Byomakesh Mohanty
Mahendra Pr. Mohapatra
Ramesh Chandra Maharana
Amar Kumar Jana
Sitikanta Pattnaik (Tutu)
Kalikinkar Dey

Twentyfirst (1993)

N. Chandra Sekhar Rao
Lalat Mohan Patnaik
Ambika Pr. Mohapatra
Niroj Kumar Mohanty
Dipti Prakash Mohanty
Drugesh Kumar Ray
Ashok Kumar Tripathy

Twentysecond (1994)

Nityananda Sahu
Arun Kumar Jana
Ajay Kumar Samanta
Prasanta Kumar Das
Jyoti Ranjan Panigrahi
Birikishore Patra
Rajendra Kumar Sahoo
Birendra Kumar Pani
Santosh Kumar Senapati
Pratap Chandra Jana

Twentythird (1995)

Asit Kumar Pattnaik
Sanjay Kumar Parida
Jatin Kumar Mohanty
Janardan Paramaguru
Niranjan Maharana
Prasanna Ku. Sahoo
M. Sovan Kumar
Samarendra Das

Twentyfourth (1996)

Panchanan Sur
Chakradhar Behera
Arupananda Bhoi
Pradosh Kumar Swain
Gyanesh Kumar Pattnaik
Padma Charan Maharana
Jayant Kumar Das
Gadadhar Ojha

Twentyfifth (1997)

Ramahari Jana
Manash Ranjan Jana
Bijay Kumar Panda

Chandra Sekhar Sethy
Prasant Kuman Das
Saroj Kumar Bhanja
Ramakanta Mahapatra
Bijay Kumar Nayak

Twentysixth (1999)

Prabir Dalai
Kumari Suprava Behera
Gatikrushna Behera
Sudhir Kumar Maharana
Ashok Pattnaik
Ravi Narayan Gupta
Biswa Ranjan Balabantaray
Arunakanta Barik

Twentyseventh (2000)

Kumari Rajalaxmi Panda
Uttam Kumar Ojha
Kumari Babita Sahoo
Bijay Kumar Mallick
Srinibas Padhiary
Tarakanta Parida
Kailash Chandra Maharana
Sudarshan Biswal

Twentyeighth (2001)

Ramesh Kumar Behera
Dharmapada Biswal
Rajib Lochan Pani
Narayan Pradhan
Abhijit Kumar Mohanty
Birendra Pani
Arun Kumar Lenka
Brajendra Narayan Mishra

Twentyninth (2003)

Gauranga Bariki
Panchanan Samal
Subhankar Tarafdar
Debendra Khatua
Narayan Moharana
Prasanna Kumar Sahoo
Prafulla Kumar Moharana
Bijaylaxmi Mallick

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

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

JAYADEV AWARDS

(For outstanding contribution 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.	Byomokesh 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

MOHAN SUNDAR DEV GOSWAMI AWARDS

	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.	Muhurttta	-	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

EMINENT SPORTS PERSONALITIES

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sri Dillip Tirkey | - Hockey | 41. Ms Nilima Kujur | - Hockey |
| 2. Ms Prasmita Mangaraj | - Weightlifting | 42. Sri Subir Kumar Nayak | - Athletics |
| 3. Miss Jyoti Sunita Kulu | - Hockey | 43. Sri Shiba Prasad Das | - Badminton |
| 4. Sri Ignace Tirkey | - Hockey | 44. Ms. Ranu Mohanty | - Weightlifting |
| 5. Ms. Anuradha Biswal | - Athletics | 45. Ms Sudipta Dash | - Women Football |
| 6. Sri Shib Sundar Das | - Cricket | 46. Ms Sasmita Malik | - Women Football |
| 7. Sri Debasish Mohanty | - Cricket | 47. Ms Sarita Jayanti Behera | - Women Football |
| 8. Mohammed Masiuz Zama | - Volley Ball | 48. Ms Pinky Bompal Magar | - Women Football |
| 9. Miss Monalisa Mohanty | - Rowing & Sculling | 49. Ms Nandita Priyadarshini | - Softball |
| | | 50. Ms Annapurna Mallick | - Softball |
| 10. Sri Lajrus Barla | - Hockey | 51. Ms Susita | - Lawn Tennis |
| 11. Sri S. Satyapragyan | - Chess | 52. Ms Sujita Sinha | - Tenni-Koit |
| 12. Sri Prabodh Tirkey | - Hockey | 53. Sri Bijan Kumar Dalbehera- | Karate |
| 13. Sri Pravanjan Mallick | - Cricket | 54. Sri Nitai Sankar Guin | - Karate |
| 14. Sri Rashmi Ranjan Parida | - Cricket | 55. Ms Valena Valentina | - Karate |
| 15. Sri Sanjay Roul | - Cricket | 56. Sri Ashok Kumar Patnaik | - Karate |
| 16. Miss Sradhanjali Samantaray- | Football | 57. Sri Bijay Kumar Samal | - Karate |
| 17. Sri Rakesh Mohanty | - Cricket | 58. Sri Sarbadarshi Pattanaik- | Karate |
| 18. Sri Rajesh Hasdak | - Archery | 59. Ms Ipsita Priyadarshini | - Karate |
| 19. Miss Kiran Monisha Mohanty- | Chess | Pandey | - Karate |
| 20. Miss Pravasini Dwivedy | - Rowing & Sculling | 60. Sri Shakya Mohanty | - Karate |
| | | 61. Sri Pragyan Ojha | - Cricket |
| 21. Miss Kalpana Sahoo | - Football | 62. Padmini Rout | - Chess |
| 22. Sri Lotak Bindu Dash | - Volley Ball | 63. Ms. Shrabani Nanda | - Athletics |
| 23. Sri Bighnesh Mohanty | - Cricket | 64. Amiya Mallick | - Athletics |
| 24. Sri William Xalxo | - Hockey | 65. Saraswati Chand | - Athletics |
| 25. Ms Subhadra Pradhan | - Hockey | 66. Rachita Panda (Mistry) | - Athletics |
| 26. Ms Annarita Kerketta | - Hockey | 67. Usharani Mishra | - Athletics |
| 27. Sri Bikash Toppo | - Hockey | 68. Pranati Mishra | - Athletics |
| 28. Ms. Binita Toppo | - Hockey | 69. Anuradha Biswal | - Athletics |
| 29. Ms Jhililata Sena | - Volleyball | 70. Amita Sethi | - Athletics |
| 30. Sri Kirtan Behera | - Powerlifting | 71. Manjeet Kullu | - Hockey |
| 31. Sri Atish Kumar Jena | - Cricket | 72. Belsazar Horo | - Hockey |
| 32. Sri Subit Biswal | - Cricket | 73. Aman Miras Tirkey | - Hockey |
| 33. Ms Mandakini Mahanta | - Powerlifting | 74. Anand Tirkey | - Hockey |
| 34. Sri Budhram Singh | - Athletics | 75. Sunil Ekka | - Hockey |
| 35. Ms Sunaram Tiria | - Athletics | 76. Deep Grace Ekka | - Hockey (W) |
| 36. Sri Deepak Mangaraj | - Cricket | 77. Lilima Minz | - Hockey (W) |
| 37. Ms Sita Kumari Jena | - Weightlifting | 78. Anupa Barla | - Hockey (W) |
| 38. Ms Saswati Samantaray | - Karate | 79. Mukta Prava Barla | - Hockey (W) |
| 39. Ms Anjana Barla | - Hockey | 80. Agenia Lugun | - Hockey (W) |
| 40. Ms Sarita Lakra | - Hockey | 81. Roselin Dungdung | - Hockey (W) |

82. Rajesh Seth	- Kabaddi	96. Anwesh Upadhyaya	- Chess
83. Bhima Barad	- Kabaddi	97. Swayma Mishra	- Chess
84. Jayashree Swain	- Kabaddi	98. Ms Smaraki Mohanty	- Chess
85. Minati Das	- Weightlifting	99. Alok Ranjan Sahoo	- Chess
86. Pramila Kirsani	- Weightlifting	100. Ranjita Mohanty	- Football (W)
87. Subhasmita Mohanty	- Weightlifting	101. Alochana Senapati	- Football (W)
88. Achyutananda Sahoo	- Weightlifting	102. Sangita Patra	- Football (W)
89. K. Ravi Kumar	- Weightlifting	103. Suprava Samal	- Football (W)
90. Ms Pramila Prava Minz	- Rowing	104. R.P. Singh	- Football
91. Ms Pratima Puhan	- Rowing	105. Jagabandhu Modi	- Football
92. Mrs. Mamata Jena	- Rowing	106. Sk. Imtiaz Ali	- Football
93. Rohit Kumar Swain	- Rowing	107. Prasanna Kumar Das	- Football
94. Debasis Das	- Chess	108. Anjubala Sahoo	- Softball
95. Ms Saina Salonika	- Chess	109. Sunita Burma	- Softball
		110. Madhuri Mehetta	- Cricket

AWARDEES : BIJU PATNAIK AWARD FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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	-	Arjun 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 Kumar 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. Niranjan Reddy & Gyana R. Mishra	Keshab Ch. Swain (2008-09)

UNESCO KALINGA PRIZE

List of Prize Winners

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 Ditfurth	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	Julieta 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. Oderez	France
2005	Prof. Jeter Jorge Bertolletti	Brazil
2009	Prof. Yash Pal Trinh Xuan Thuan	India Vietnam
2011	Dr. Rene Raul Drucker Colin	Mexico

THE POLITY



EXECUTIVE

The Governor

Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(As on February 2012)

CHIEF MINISTER

Shri Naveen Patnaik	...	Home, General Administration, Works, Water Resources, Agriculture, Employment & Technical Education & Training & any other Department specifically not assigned.
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CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei	...	Finance, Public Enterprises
Shri Surya Narayan Patro	...	Revenue & Disaster Management, Information & Public Relations
Shri Raghunath Mohanty	...	Industries, Steel & Mines, Parliamentary Affairs, M.S.M.E.
Shri Debi Prasad Mishra	...	Forest & Environment
Shri Prasanna Acharya	...	Health & Family Welfare, Public Grievances and Pension Administration
Shri Prafulla Samal	...	Cooperation, Tourism, Culture
Smt. Anjali Behera	...	Women & Child Development
Smt. Usha Devi	...	Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts, Planning & Co-ordination
Shri Maheswar Mohanty	...	Panchayati Raj
Shri Lal Bihari Himirika	...	ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha	...	Rural Development, Law
Shri Niranjan Pujari	...	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, Science & Technology

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	...	Commerce & Transport
Shri Badri Narayan Patra	...	Higher Education, Sports & Youth Services
Shri Sarada Prasad Nayak	...	Housing & Urban Development, Excise
Shri Puspendra Singh Deo	...	Labour & Employees' State Insurance

Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	...	Information Technology, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development
Shri Pratap Jena	...	School & Mass Education
Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	...	Energy

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Puspendra Singh Deo	...	Water Resources (Minor Irrigation)
Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	...	ST & SC Development (ST Development)

JUDICIARY**Chief Justice**

Hon'ble Shri Justice V. Gopala Gowda

Puisne Judges

Hon'ble Shri Justice B.P. Das

Hon'ble Shri Justice L. Mohapatra

Hon'ble Shri Justice Pradip Kumar Mohanty

Hon'ble Shri Justice M.M. Das

Hon'ble Shri Justice R.N. Biswal

Hon'ble Shri Justice Indrajit Mahanty

Hon'ble Smt. Justice Aruna Suresh

Hon'ble Kumari Justice Sanju Panda

Hon'ble Shri Justice B.N. Mahapatra

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 B.K. Misra

LEGISLATIVE

Members of Odisha Legislative Assembly

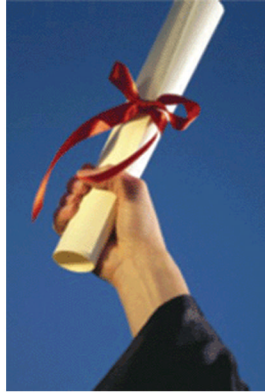
Sl.No.	Name of the Constituencies	Name of the M.L.As.	Party Affiliation
1	PADAMPUR	Shri Bijaya Ranjan Singh Bariha	BJD
2	BIJEPUR	Shri Subal Sahu	INC
3	BARGARH	Shri Sadhu Nepak	INC
4	ATTABIRA(SC)	Shri Nihar Ranjan Mahananda	INC
5	BHATLI	Shri Susanta Singh	BJD
6	BRAJARAJNAGAR	Shri Anup Kumar Sai	INC
7	JHARSUGUDA	Shri Naba Kishore Das	INC
8	TALSARA(ST)	Dr. Prafulla Majhi	INC
9	SUNDARGARH(ST)	Shri Jogesh Kumar Singh	INC
10	BIRAMITRAPUR(ST)	Shri George Tirkey	IND
11	RAGHUNATHPALI(SC)	Shri Subrat Tarai	BJD
12	ROURKELA	Shri Sarada Prasad Nayak	BJD
13	RAJGANGPUR(ST)	Shri Gregory Minz	INC
14	BONAI(ST)	Shri Bhimsen Choudhury	BJP
15	KUCHINDA(ST)	Shri Rajendra Kumar Chhatria	INC
16	RENGALI(SC)	Shri Duryodhan Gardia	INC
17	SAMBALPUR	Shri Jayanarayan Mishra	BJP
18	RAIRAKHOL	Shri Prasanna Acharya	BJD
19	DEOGARH	Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Pradhan	BJD
20	TELKOI(ST)	Shri Premananda Nayak	BJD
21	GHASIPURA	Shri Badrinarayan Patra	BJD
22	ANANDAPUR(SC)	Shri Bhagirathi Sethy	BJD
23	PATNA(ST)	Shri Hrusikesh Naik	BJD
24	KEONJHAR(ST)	Shri Subarna Naik	BJD
25	CHAMPUA	Shri Jitu Patnaik	IND
26	JASHIPUR(ST)	Shri Kamala Kanta Nayak	BJD
27	SARASKANA(ST)	Shri Rama Chandra Hansdah	NCP
28	RAIRANGPUR(ST)	Shri Shyam Charan Hansdah	INC
29	BANGIRIPOSI(ST)	Smt. Sarojini Hembram	BJD
30	KARANJIA(ST)	Shri Bijay Kumar Nayak	BJD

31	UDALA(ST)	Shri Shrinath Soren	BJD
32	BADASAHI(SC)	Shri Manoranjan Sethi	BJD
33	BARIPADA(ST)	Shri Sananda Marandi	BJD
34	MORADA	Shri Praveen Chandra Bhanj Deo	BJD
35	JALESWAR	Shri Debiprasanna Chand	INC
36	BHOGRAI	Shri Ananta Das	BJD
37	BASTA	Shri Raghunath Mohanty	BJD
38	BALASORE	Shri Jiban Pradip Dash	BJD
39	REMUNA(SC)	Shri Sudarshan Jena	BJD
40	NILGIRI	Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi	IND
41	SORO(SC)	Shri Surendra Prasad Paramanik	INC
42	SIMULIA	Shri Parsuram Panigrahi	BJD
43	BHANDARIPOKHARI	Shri Prafulla Samal	BJD
44	BHADRAK	Shri Jugal Kishore Pattnaik	BJD
45	BASUDEVPUR	Shri Bijayshree Routray	BJD
46	DHAMNAGAR(SC)	Shri Rajendra Kumar Das	BJD
47	CHANDABALI	Shri Bijaya Nayak	BJD
48	BINJHARPUR(SC)	Smt. Pramila Mallik	BJD
49	BARI	Shri Debasis Nayak	BJD
50	BARACHANA	Shri Amar Prasad Satpathy	NCP
51	DHARMASALA	Shri Kalpataru Das	BJD
52	JAJPUR	Shri Pranab Prakash Das	BJD
53	KOREI	Shri Pritiranjana Ghadai	BJD
54	SUKINDA	Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadai	BJD
55	DHENKANAL	Shri Nabin Nanda	NCP
56	HINDOL(SC)	Smt. Anjali Behera	BJD
57	KAMAKHYANAGAR	Shri Prafulla Kumar Mallik	BJD
58	PARJANGA	Dr. Nrusingha Sahu	BJD
59	PALLAHARA	Shri Rabi Narayan Pani	BJD
60	TALCHER	Shri Braja Kishore Pradhan	IND
61	ANGUL	Shri Rajani Kant Singh	BJD
62	CHHENDIPADA(SC)	Shri Khageswar Behera	BJD
63	ATHAMALLIK	Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	BJD
64	BIRMAHARAJPUR(SC)	Shri Padmanabh Behera	BJD
65	SONEPUR	Shri Niranjana Pujari	BJD
66	LOISINGHA(SC)	Shri Ramakanta Seth	BJD
67	PATNAGARH	Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo	BJP
68	BOLANGIR	Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	BJD
69	TITLAGARH	Shri Surendra Singh Bhoi	INC
70	KANTABANJI	Shri Santosh Singh Saluja	INC

71	NUAPADA	Shri Rajendra Dholakia	BJD
72	KHARIAR	Shri Hitesh Kumar Bagartti	BJP
73	UMERKOTE(ST)	Shri Subash Gonda (By election)	BJD
74	JHARIGAM(ST)	Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi	BJD
75	NABARANGPUR(ST)	Shri Manohar Randhari	BJD
76	DABUGAM(ST)	Shri Bhujabal Majhi	INC
77	LANJIGARH(ST)	Shri Shibaji Majhi	INC
78	JUNAGARH	Shri Gobardhan Dash	INC
79	DHARMAGARH	Shri Puspendra Singh Deo	BJD
80	BHAWANIPATNA(SC)	Shri Dushmana Naik	INC
81	NARLA	Shri Bhupinder Singh	INC
82	BALIGUDA(ST)	Shri Karendra Majhi	BJP
83	G.UDAYAGIRI(ST)	Shri Manoj Kumar Pradhan	BJP
84	PHULBANI(ST)	Shri Debendra Kanhar	BJD
85	KANTAMAL	Shri Bhagaban Kanhar	BJD
86	BOUDH	Shri Pradip Kumar Amat	BJD
87	BARAMBA	Shri Debiprasad Mishra	BJD
88	BANKI	Shri Pravata Kumar Tripathy	BJD
89	ATHAGARH	Shri Ranendra Pratap Swain (By election)	BJD
90	BARABATI-CUTTACK	Shri Debashish Samantaray	BJD
91	CHOUDWAR-CUTTACK	Shri Pravat Ranjan Biswal	BJD
92	NIALI(SC)	Shri Pramod Kumar Mallick	BJD
93	CUTTACK SADAR(SC)	Shri Kalindi Behera	BJD
94	SALIPUR	Shri Chandra Sarathi Behera	BJD
95	MAHANGA	Shri Pratap Jena	BJD
96	PATKURA	Shri Bed Prakash Agarawalla	BJD
97	KENDRAPARA(SC)	Smt. Sipra Mallick	BJD
98	AUL	Shri Pratap Keshari Deb	BJD
99	RAJANAGAR	Shri Alekh Kumar Jena	BJD
100	MAHAKALAPADA	Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	BJD
101	PARADEEP	Dr. Damodara Rout	BJD
102	TIRTOL(SC)	Shri Rabindranath Bhoi	BJD
103	BALIKUDA-ERASAMA	Shri Prasanta Kumar Muduli	BJD
104	JAGATSINGHPUR	Shri Bishnu Charan Das	BJD
105	KAKATPUR(SC)	Shri Rabi Mallick	BJD
106	NIMAPARA	Shri Samir Ranjan Dash	BJD
107	PURI	Shri Maheswar Mohanty	BJD
108	BRAHMAGIRI	Shri Sanjay Kumar Das Burma	BJD
109	SATYABADI	Shri Prasad Kumar Harichandan	INC

110	PIPILI	Shri Pradeep Maharathy	BJD
111	JAYADEV(SC)	Shri Arabinda Dhali	BJD
112	BHUBANESWAR CENTRAL(MADHYA)	Shri Bijaya Kumar Mohanty	BJD
113	BHUBANESWAR NORTH (UTTAR)	Shri Bhagirathi Badajena	BJD
114	EKAMRA-BHUBANESWAR	Shri Ashok Chandra Panda	BJD
115	JATANI	Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Balabantaray	BJD
116	BEGUNIA	Shri Prashanta Nanda	NCP
117	KHURDA	Shri Rajendra Kumar Sahoo	IND
118	CHILIKA	Shri Raghunath Sahu	BJD
119	RANPUR	Shri Satyanarayan Pradhan	BJD
120	KHANDAPADA	Shri Siddharth Sekhar Singh	BJD
121	DASPALLA(SC)	Shri Kashinath Mallik	BJD
122	NAYAGARH	Shri Arun Kumar Sahu	BJD
123	BHANJANAGAR	Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha	BJD
124	POLASARA	Shri Niranjana Pradhan	BJD
125	KABISURYANAGAR	Smt. V. Sugnana Kumari Deo	BJD
126	KHALIKOTE(SC)	Shri Purna Chandra Sathy	BJD
127	CHHATRAPUR(SC)	Shri Adikanda Sethi	CPI
128	ASKA	Shri Debaraj Mohanty	BJD
129	SURADA	Shri Purna Chandra Swain	BJD
130	SANAKHEMUNDI	Shri Ramesh Chandra Jena	INC
131	HINJILI	Shri Naveen Patnaik	BJD
132	GOPALPUR	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Panigrahy	BJD
133	BERHAMPUR	Dr. Ramesh Chandra Chyau Patnaik	BJD
134	DIGAPAHANDI	Shri Surjya Narayana Patro	BJD
135	CHIKITI	Smt. Usha Devi	BJD
136	MOHANA(ST)	Shri Chakradhar Paik	INC
137	PARALAKHEMUNDI	Shri K. Narayana Rao	BJD
138	GUNUPUR(ST)	Shri Ramamurty Mutika	BJD
139	BISSAM CUTTACK(ST)	Shri Dambarudhara Ulaka	INC
140	RAYAGADA(ST)	Shri Lal Bihari Himirika	BJD
141	LAXMIPUR(ST)	Shri Jhina Hikaka	BJD
142	KOTPAD(ST)	Shri Basudev Majhi	INC
143	JEYPORE	Shri Rabi Narayan Nanda	BJD
144	KORAPUT(SC)	Shri Raghuram Padal	BJD
145	POTTANGI(ST)	Shri Rama Chandra Kadam	INC
146	MALKANGIRI(ST)	Shri Mukunda Sodi	BJD
147	CHITRAKONDA(ST)	Smt. Mamta Madhi	INC

ACT & RULES



 RIGHT TO INFORMATION

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 21st June, 2005/Jyaistha 31, 1927 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 15th June, 2005, and is hereby published for general information :-

THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(22 of 2005)

[15th June 2005]

An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the Constitution of India has established democratic Republic;

AND WHEREAS democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information which are vital to its functioning and also to contain corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed;

AND WHEREAS revelation of information in actual practice is likely to conflict with other public interests including efficient operations of the Governments, optimum use of limited fiscal resources and the preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to harmonise these conflicting interests while preserving the paramountcy of the democratic ideal;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is expedient to provide for furnishing certain information to citizens who desire to have it.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :-

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5, sections 12, 13, 15, 16, 24, 27 and 28 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on the one hundred and twentieth day of its enactment.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -
 - (a) "appropriate Government" means in relation to a public authority which is established, constituted, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly -
 - (i) by the Central Government or the Union territory administration, the Central Government;

- (ii) by the State Government, the State Government;
- (b) "Central Information Commission" means the Central Information Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 12;
- (c) "Central Public Information Officer" means the Central Public Information Officer designated under sub-section (1) and includes a Central Assistant Public Information Officer designated as such under sub-section (2) of section 5;
- (d) "Chief Information Commissioner" and "Information Commissioner" mean the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of section 12;
- (e) "competent authority" means -
- (i) the Speaker in the case of the House of the people or the Legislative Assembly of a State or a Union territory having such Assembly and the Chairman in the case of the Council of States or Legislative Council of a State;
 - (ii) the Chief Justice of India in the case of the Supreme Court;
 - (iii) the Chief Justice of the High Court in the case of a High Court;
 - (iv) the President or the Governor, as the case may be, in the case of other authorities established or constituted by or under the Constitution;
 - (v) the administrator appointed under article 239 of the Constitution;
- (f) "information" means any material in any form, including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force;
- (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act by the appropriate Government or the competent authority, as the case may be;
- (h) "public authority" means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted -
- (a) by or under the Constitution;
 - (b) by any other law made by Parliament;
 - (c) by any other law made by State Legislature;
 - (d) by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government, and includes any-
 - (i) body owned, controlled or substantially financed;
 - (ii) non-Government organisation substantially financed,
 directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government;
- (i) "record" includes -
- (a) any document, manuscript and file;
 - (b) any microfilm, microfiche and facsimile copy of a document;
 - (c) any reproduction of image or images embodied in such microfilm (whether enlarged or not); and
 - (d) any other material produced by a computer or any other device;
- (j) "right to information" means the right to information accessible under this Act which is held by or under the control of any public authority and includes the right to -

- (i) inspection of work, documents, records;
 - (ii) taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records;
 - (iii) taking certified samples of material;
 - (iv) obtaining information in the form of diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device;
- (k) "State Information Commission" means the State Information Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of section 15;
- (l) "State Chief Information Commissioner" and "State Information Commissioner" mean the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information commissioner appointed under sub-section (3) of section 15;
- (m) "State Public Information Officer" means the State Public Information Officer designated under sub-section (1) and includes a State Assistant Public Information Officer designated as such under sub-section (2) of section 5;
- (n) "third party" means a person other than the citizen making a request for information and includes a public authority.

CHAPTER - II

RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

3. Subject to provisions of this Act, all citizens shall have the Right to Information.

4. (1) Every public authority shall -

(a) maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and the form which facilitates the right to information under this Act and ensure that all records that are appropriate to be computerized are, within a reasonable time and subject to availability of resources, computerized and connected through a network all over the country on different systems so that access to such records is facilitated;

(b) publish within one hundred and twenty days from the enactment of this Act, -

- (i) the particulars of its organization, functions and duties;
- (ii) the powers and duties of its officers and employees;
- (iii) the procedure followed in the decision making process, including channels of supervision and accountability;
- (iv) the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions;
- (v) the rules, regulations, instructions, manuals and records, held by it or under its control or used by its employees for discharging its functions;
- (vi) a statement of the categories of documents that are held by it or under its control;
- (vii) the particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by, the members of the public in relation to the formulation of its policy or implementation thereof;
- (viii) a statement of the boards, councils, committees and other bodies consisting of two or more persons constituted as its part or for the purpose of its advice, and as to whether meetings of those boards, councils, committees and other bodies are open to the public, or the minutes of such meetings are accessible for public;
- (ix) a directory of its officers and employees;

- (x) the monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees, including the system of compensation as provided in its regulations;
 - (xi) the budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made;
 - (xii) the manner of execution of subsidy programmes, including the amounts allocated and the details of beneficiaries of such programmes;
 - (xiii) particulars of recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted by it;
 - (xiv) details in respect of the information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form;
 - (xv) the particulars of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information, including the working hours of a library or reading room, if maintained for public use;
 - (xvi) the names, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officers;
 - (xvii) such other information as may be prescribed and thereafter update these publications every year;
- (c) publish all relevant facts while formulating important policies or announcing the decisions which affect public;
- (d) provide reasons for its administrative or quasi-judicial decisions to affected persons.

(2) It shall be a constant endeavour of every public authority to take steps in accordance with the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section (1) to provide as much information suo motu to the public at regular intervals through various means of communications, including internet, so that the public have minimum resort to the use of this Act to obtain information.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), every information shall be disseminated widely and in such form and manner which is easily accessible to the public.

(4) All materials shall be disseminated taking into consideration the cost effectiveness, local language and the most effective method of communication in that local area and the information should be easily accessible, to the extent possible in electronic format with the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, available free or at such cost of the medium or the print cost price as may be prescribed.

Explanation - For the purposes of sub-sections (3) and (4), "disseminated" means making known or communicated the information to the public through notice boards, newspapers, public announcements, media broadcasts, the internet or any other means, including inspection of offices of any public authority.

5. (1) Every public authority shall, within one hundred days of the enactment of this Act, designate as many officers as the Central Public Information Officers or State Public Information Officers, as the case may be, in all administrative units or offices under it as may be necessary to provide information to persons requesting for the information under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section(1), every public authority shall designate an officer, within one hundred days of the enactment of this Act, at each sub-divisional level or other sub-district level as a Central Assistant Public Information Officer or a State Assistant Public Information Officer, as the case may be, to receive the applications for information or appeals under this Act for forwarding the same forthwith to the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer or senior officer specified under sub-section(1) of section 19 or the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be:

Provided that where an application for information or appeal is given to a Central Assistant Public Information Officer or a State Assistant Public Information Officer, as the case may be, a period of five days shall be added in computing the period for response specified under sub-section (1) of section 7.

(3) Every Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall deal with requests from persons seeking information and render reasonable assistance to the persons seeking such information.

(4) The Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, may seek the assistance of any other officer as he or she considers it necessary for the proper discharge of his or her duties.

(5) Any officer, whose assistance has been sought under sub-section(4), shall render all assistance to the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, seeking his or her assistance and for the purposes of any contravention of the provisions of this Act, such other officer shall be treated as a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be.

6. (1) A person, who desires to obtain any information under this Act, shall make a request in writing or through electronic means in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area in which the application is being made, accompanying such fee as may be prescribed, to-

(a) the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, of the concerned public authority;

(b) the Central Assistant Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer, as the case may be, specifying the particulars of the information sought by him or her:

Provided that where such request can not be made in writing, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall render all reasonable assistance to the person making the request orally to reduce the same in writing.

(2) An applicant making request for information shall not be required to give any reason for requesting the information or any other personal details except those that may be necessary for contacting him.

(3) Where an application is made to a public authority requesting for an information,-

(i) which is held by another public authority; or

(ii) the subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another public authority, the public authority, to which such application is made, shall transfer the application or such part of it as may be appropriate to that other public authority and inform the applicant immediately about such transfer:

Provided that the transfer of an application pursuant to this sub-section shall be made as soon as practicable but in no case later than five days from the date of receipt of the application.

7.(1) Subject to the proviso to sub-section(2) of section 5 or the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 6, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, on receipt of a request under section 6 shall, as expeditiously as possible, and in any case within thirty days of the receipt of the request, either provide the information on payment of such fee as may be prescribed or reject the request for any of the reasons specified in sections 8 and 9:

Provided that where the information sought for concerns the life or liberty of a person, the same shall be provided within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the request.

(2) If the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, fails to give decision on the request for information within the period specified under sub-section(1), the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have refused the request.

(3) Where a decision is taken to provide the information on payment of any further fee representing the cost of providing the information, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall send an intimation to the person making the request, giving -

(a) the details of further fees representing the cost of providing the information as determined by him, together with the calculations made to arrive at the amount in accordance with fee prescribed

under sub-section (1), requesting him to deposit that fees, and the period intervening between the dispatch of the said intimation and payment of fees shall be excluded for the purpose of calculating the period of thirty days referred to in that sub-section;

(b) information concerning his or her right with respect to review the decision as to the amount of fees charged or the form of access provided, including the particulars of the appellate authority, time limit, process and any other forms.

(4) Where access to the record or a part thereof is required to be provided under this Act and the person to whom access is to be provided is sensorily disabled, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall provide assistance to enable access to the information, including providing such assistance as may be appropriate for the inspection.

(5) Where access to information is to be provided in the printed or in any electronic format, the applicant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), pay such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the fee prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 6 and sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 7 shall be reasonable and no such fee shall be charged from the persons who are of below poverty line as may be determined by the appropriate Government.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section(5), the person making request for the information shall be provided the information free of charge where a public authority fails to comply with the time limits specified in sub-section (1).

(7) Before taking any decision under sub-section (1), the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall take into consideration the representation made by a third party under section 11.

(8) Where a request has been rejected under sub-section (1), the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall communicate to the person making the request,-

- (i) the reasons for such rejection;
- (ii) the period within which an appeal against such rejection may be preferred; and
- (iii) the particulars of the appellate authority.

(9) An information shall ordinarily be provided in the form in which it is sought unless it would disproportionately divert the resources of the public authority or would be detrimental to the safety or preservation of the record in question.

8.(1)Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, there shall be no obligation to give any citizen, –

(a) information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence;

(b) information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;

(c) information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;

(d) information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;

(e) information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, unless the competent authority is satisfied that the larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;

(f) information received in confidence from foreign Government;

(g) information, the disclosure of which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or identify the source of information or assistance given in confidence for law enforcement or security purposes;

(h) information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;

(i) cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers:

Provided that the decisions of Council of Ministers, the reasons thereof, and the material on the basis of which the decisions were taken shall be made public after the decision has been taken, and the matter is complete, or over:

Provided further that those matters which come under the exemptions specified in this section shall not be disclosed;

(j) information which relates to personal information the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual unless the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer or the appellate authority, as the case may be, is satisfied that the larger public interest justifies the disclosure of such information:

Provided that the information which cannot be denied to the Parliament or a State Legislature shall not be denied to any person.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Official Secretes Act, 1923 nor any of the exemptions permissible in accordance with sub-section (1), a public authority may allow access to information, if public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests.

(3) Subject to the provisions of clauses (a), (c) and (i) of sub-section (1), any information relating to any occurrence, event or matter which has taken place, occurred or happened twenty years before the date on which any request is made under section 6 shall be provided to any person making a request under that section:

Provided that where any question arises as to the date from which the said period of twenty years has to be computed, the decision of the Central Government shall be final, subject to the usual appeals provided for in this Act.

9. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 8, a Central Public Information Officer or a State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, may reject a request for information where such a request for providing access would involve an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State.

10.(1) Where a request for access to information is rejected on the ground that it is in relation to information which is exempt from disclosure, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, access may be provided to that part of the record which does not contain any information which is exempt from disclosure under this Act and which can reasonably be severed from any part that contains exempt information.

(2) Where access is granted to a part of the record under sub-section (1), the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall give a notice to the applicant, informing -

(a) that only part of the record requested, after severance of the record containing information which is exempt from disclosure, is being provided;

(b) the reasons for the decision, including any findings on any material question of fact, referring to the material on which those findings were based;

(c) the name and designation of the person giving the decision;

(d) the details of the fees calculated by him or her and the amount of fee which the applicant is required to deposit; and

(e) his or her rights with respect to review of the decision regarding non-disclosure of part of the information, the amount of fee charged or the form of access provided, including the particulars of the senior officer specified under sub-section (1) of section 19 or the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, time limit, process and any other form of access.

11.(1) Where a Central Public Information Officer or a State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, intends to disclose any information or record, or part thereof on a request made under this Act, which relates to or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by that third party, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall, within five days from the receipt of the request, give a written notice to such third party of the request and of the fact that the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, intends to disclose the information or record, or part thereof, and invite the third party to make a submission in writing or orally, regarding whether the information should be disclosed, and such submission of the third party shall be kept in view while taking a decision about disclosure of information:

Provided that except in the case of trade or commercial secrets protected by law, disclosure may be allowed if the public interest in disclosure outweighs in importance any possible harm or injury to the interests of such third party.

(2) Where a notice is served by the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, under sub-section (1) to a third party in respect of any information or record or part thereof, the third party shall, within ten days from the date of receipt of such notice, be given the opportunity to make representation against the proposed disclosure.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be shall, within forty days after receipt of the request under section 6, if the third party has been given an opportunity to make representation under sub-section (2), make a decision as to whether or not to disclose the information or record or part thereof and give in writing the notice of his decision to the third party.

(4) A notice given under sub-section (3) shall include a statement that the third party to whom the notice is given is entitled to prefer an appeal under section 19 against the decision.

CHAPTER - III

THE CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION

12.(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a body to be known as the Central Information Commission to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

(2) The Central Information Commission shall consist of –

- (a) the Chief Information Commissioner; and
- (b) such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary.

(3) The Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of –

- (i) the Prime Minister, who shall be the Chairperson of the Committee;
- (ii) the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha; and
- (iii) a Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

Explanation: For the purposes of removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where the Leader of Opposition in the house of the people has not been recognized as such, the Leader of the single largest group in opposition of the Government in the House of the People shall be deemed to be the Leader of Opposition.

(4) The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs of the Central Information Commission shall vest in the Chief Information Commissioner who shall be assisted by the Information Commissioners and may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Information Commission autonomously without being subjected to directions by any other authority under this Act.

(5) The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners shall be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.

(6) The Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner shall not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union territory, as the case may be, or hold any other office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying on any business or pursuing any profession.

(7) The headquarters of the Central Information Commission shall be at Delhi and the Central Information Commission may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, establish offices at other places in India.

13.(1) The Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and shall not be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that no Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office as such after he has attained the age of sixty-five years.

(2) Every Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or till he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier, and shall not be eligible for reappointment as such Information Commissioner:

Provided that every Information Commissioner shall, on vacating his office under this sub-section be eligible for appointment as the Chief Information Commissioner in the manner specified in sub-section (3) of section 12:

Provided further that where the Information Commissioner is appointed as the Chief Information commissioner, his term of office shall not be more than five years in aggregate as the Information commissioner and the Chief Information Commissioner.

(3) The Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner shall before he enters upon his office make and subscribe before the President or some other person appointed by him in that behalf, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the First Schedule.

(4) The Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner may, at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign from his office:

Provided that the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner may be removed in the manner specified under section 14.

(5) The salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of -

(a) the Chief Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of the Chief Election Commissioner;

(b) an Information Commissioner shall be the same as that of an Election Commissioner:

Provided that if the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of a pension, other than a disability or wound pension, in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, his salary in respect of the service as the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of that pension including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity:

Provided further that if the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner if, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of retirement benefits in respect of any previous service rendered in a Corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, his salary in respect of the service as the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits:

Provided also that the salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners shall not be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

(6) The Central Government shall provide the Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioners with such officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of their functions under this Act, and the salaries and allowances payable to and the terms and conditions of service of the officers and other employees appointed for the purpose of this Act shall be such as may be prescribed.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner shall be removed from his office only by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on a reference made to it by the President, has, on inquiry, reported that the Chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner, as the case may be, ought on such ground be removed.

(2) The President may suspend from office, and if deem necessary prohibit also from attending the office during inquiry, the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioner in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-section (1) until the President has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the President may by order remove from office the chief Information Commissioner or any Information Commissioner if the Chief Information Commissioner or a Information Commissioner, as the case may be, -

- (a) is adjudged an insolvent; or
- (b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the President, involves moral turpitude; or
- (c) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
- (d) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or
- (e) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as the Chief Information Commissioner or a Information Commissioner.

(4) If the Chief Information Commissioner or a Information Commissioner in any way, concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.

CHAPTER - IV

THE STATE INFORMATION COMMISSION

15. (1) Every State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a body to be known as the..... (name of the State) Information Commission to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

- (2) The State Information Commission shall consist of –
 - (a) the State Chief Information Commissioner, and

(b) such number of State Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary.

(3) The State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee consisting of –

- (i) the Chief Minister, who shall be the Chairperson of the committee;
- (ii) the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly; and
- (iii) a Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Chief Minister.

Explanation : For the purposes of removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly has not been recognized as such, the Leader of the single largest group in opposition of the Government in the Legislative Assembly shall be deemed to be the leader of Opposition.

(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.

(5) The State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners shall be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.

(6) The State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner shall not be a Member of Parliament or Member of the Legislature of any State or Union territory, as the case may be, or hold any other office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying on any business or pursuing any profession.

(7) The Headquarters of the State Information Commission shall be at such place in the State as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify and the State Information Commission may, with the previous approval of the State Government, establish offices at other places in the State.

16. (1) The state Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and shall not be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that no State Chief Information Commissioner shall hold office as such after he has attained the age of sixty-five years.

(2) Every State Information Commissioner shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or till he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier, and shall not be eligible for reappointment as such State Information Commissioner:

Provided that every State Information Commissioner shall, on vacating his office under this sub-section, be eligible for appointment as the State Chief Information Commissioner in the manner specified in sub-section (3) of section 15:

Provided further that where the State Information Commissioner is appointed as the State Chief Information Commissioner, his term of office shall not be more than five years in aggregate as the State Information Commissioner and the State Chief Information Commissioner.

(3) The State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner, shall before he enters upon his office make and subscribe before the Governor or some other person appointed by him in that behalf, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the First Schedule.

(4) The State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner may, at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign from his office:

Provided that the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner may be removed in the manner specified under section 17.

(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 that if the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of a pension, other than a disability or wound pension, in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, his salary in respect of the service as the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of that pension including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity:

Provided further that where the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner if, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of retirement benefits in respect of any previous service rendered in a Corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, his salary in respect of the service as the State Chief Information Commissioner or the State Information Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits:

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.

(6) The State Government shall provide the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners with such officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of their functions under this act, and the salaries and allowances payable to and the terms and conditions of service of the officers and other employees appointed for the purpose of this Act shall be such as may be prescribed.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner shall be removed from his office only by order of the Governor on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on a reference made to it by the Governor, has on inquiry, reported that the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner, as the case may be, ought on such ground be removed.

(2) The Governor may suspend from office, and if deem necessary prohibit also from attending the office during inquiry, the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under sub-section (1) until the Governor has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Governor may by order remove from office the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner if a State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner, as the case may be, –

(a) is adjudged an insolvent; or

(b) has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Governor, involves moral turpitude; or

(c) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(d) is, in the opinion of the Governor, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body; or

(e) has acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner.

(4) If the State Chief Information Commissioner or a State Information Commissioner in any way, concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of the State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emoluments arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.

CHAPTER - V

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INFORMATION COMMISSIONS, APPEAL AND PENALTIES

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person,-

(a) who has been unable to submit a request to a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, either by reason that no such officer has been appointed under this Act, or because the Central Assistant Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer, as the case may be, has refused to accept his or her application for information or appeal under this Act for forwarding the same to the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer or senior officer specified in sub-section (1) of section 19 or the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be;

(b) who has been refused access to any information requested under this Act;

(c) who has not been given a response to a request for information or access to information within the time limit specified under this Act;

(d) who has been required to pay an amount of fee which he or she considers unreasonable;

(e) who believes that he or she has been given incomplete, misleading or false information under this Act; and

(f) in respect of any other matter relating to requesting or obtaining access to records under this Act.

(2) Where the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to inquire into the matter, it may initiate an inquiry in respect thereof.

(3) The Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, shall while inquiring into any matter under this section, have the same powers as are vested in a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and compel them to give oral or written evidence on oath and to produce the documents or things;

(b) requiring the discovery and inspection of documents;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavit;

(d) requisitioning any public record or copies thereof from any court or office;

(e) issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents; and

(f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(4) Notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other Act of Parliament or State Legislature, as the case may be, the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, may, during the inquiry of any complaint under this Act, examine

any record to which this Act applies which is under the control of the public authority, and no such record may be withheld from it on any grounds.

19. (1) Any person who, does not receive a decision within the time specified in sub-section (1) or clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 7, or is aggrieved by a decision of the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, may within thirty days from the expiry of such period or from the receipt of such a decision prefer an appeal to such officer who is senior in rank to the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer as the case may be, in each public authority:

Provided that such officer may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of thirty days if he or she is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) Where an appeal is preferred against an order made by a Central Public Information Officer or a State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, under section 11 to disclose third party information, the appeal by the concerned third party shall be made within thirty days from the date of the order.

(3) A second appeal against the decision under sub-section (1) shall lie within ninety days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received, with the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission:

Provide that the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of ninety days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(4) If the decision of the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, against which an appeal is preferred relates to information of a third party, the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, shall give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to that third party.

(5) In any appeal proceedings, the onus to prove that a denial of a request was justified shall be on the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, who denied the request.

(6) An appeal under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be disposed of within thirty days of the receipt of the appeal or within such extended period not exceeding a total of forty-five days from the date of filing thereof, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(7) The decision of the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, shall be binding.

(8) In its decision, the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, has the power to -

(a) require the public authority to take any such steps as may be necessary to secure compliance with the provisions of this Act, including -

(i) by providing access to information, if so requested, in a particular form;

(ii) by appointing a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be;

(iii) by publishing certain information or categories of information;

(iv) by making necessary changes to its practices in relation to the maintenance, management and destruction of records;

(v) by enhancing the provision of training on the right to information for its officials;

(vi) by providing it with an annual report in compliance with clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4;

(b) require the public authority to compensate the complainant for any loss or other detriment suffered;

(c) impose any of the penalties provided under this Act;

(d) reject the application.

(9) The Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, shall give notice of its decision, including any right of appeal, to the complainant and the public authority.

(10) The Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, shall decide the appeal in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed.

20. (1) Where the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal is of the opinion that the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, has, without any reasonable cause, refused to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information which was the subject of the request or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information, it shall impose a penalty of two hundred and fifty rupees each day till application is received or information is furnished, so however, the total amount of such penalty shall not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees:

Provided that the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before any penalty is imposed on him:

Provided further that the burden of proving that he acted reasonably and diligently shall be on the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be.

(2) Where the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal is of the opinion that the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, has, without any reasonable cause and persistently, failed to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information which was the subject of the request or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information, it shall recommend for disciplinary action against the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, under the service rules applicable to him.

CHAPTER - VI

MISCELLANEOUS

21. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

22. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Official Secrets Act, 1923, and any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

23. No court shall entertain any suit, application or other proceeding in respect of any order made under this Act and no such order shall be called in question otherwise than by way of an appeal under this Act.

24.(1) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the intelligence and security organisations specified in the Second Schedule, being organisations established by the Central Government or any information furnished by such organisations to that Government:

Provided that the information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations shall not be excluded under this sub-section :

Provided further that in the case of information sought for is in respect of allegations of violation of human rights, the information shall only be provided after the approval of the Central Information

Commission, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, such information shall be provided within forty-five days from the date of the receipt of request.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Scheduled by including therein any other intelligence or security organization established by that Government or omitting therefrom any organisation already specified therein and on the publication of such notification, such organization shall be deemed to be included in or, as the case may be, omitted from the Schedule.

(3) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

(4) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to such intelligence and security organization being organizations established by the State Government, as that Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify:

Provided that the information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations shall not be excluded under this sub-section:

Provided further that in the case of information sought for is in respect of allegations of violation of human rights, the information shall only be provided after the approval of the State Information Commission and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, such information shall be provided within forty-five days from the date of the receipt of request.

(5) Every Notification issued under sub-section (4) shall be laid before the State Legislature.

25. (1) The Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, shall, as soon as practicable after the end of each year, prepare a report on the implementation of the provisions of this Act during the year and forward a copy thereof to the appropriate Government.

(2) Each Ministry or Department shall, in relation to the public authorities within their jurisdiction, collect and provide such information to the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, as is required to prepare the report under this section and comply with the requirements concerning the furnishing of that information and keeping of records for the purposes of this section.

(3) Each report shall state in respect of the year to which the report relates,-

- (a) the number of requests made to each public authority;
- (b) the number of decisions where applicants were not entitled to access to the documents pursuant to the requests, the provisions of this Act under which these decisions were made and the number of times such provisions were invoked;
- (c) the number of appeals referred to the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, for review, the nature of the appeals and the outcome of the appeals;
- (d) particulars of any disciplinary action taken against any officer in respect of the administration of this Act;
- (e) the amount of charges collected by each public authority under this Act;
- (f) any facts which indicate an effort by the public authorities to administer and implement the spirit and intention of this Act;
- (g) recommendations for reform, including recommendations in respect of the particular public authorities, for the development, improvement, modernization, reform or amendment to this Act or other legislation or common law or any other matter relevant for operationalising the right to access information.

(4) The Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may, as soon as practicable after the end of each year, cause a copy of the report of the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, referred to in sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament or, as the case may be, before each House of the State Legislature, where there are two Houses, and where there is one House of the State Legislature before that House.

(5) If it appears to the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, that the practice of a public authority in relation to the exercise of its functions under this Act does not conform with the provisions or spirit of this Act, it may give to the authority a recommendation specifying the steps which ought in its opinion to be taken for promoting such conformity.

26.(1) The appropriate Government may, to the extent of availability of financial and other resources, -

(a) develop and organise educational programmes to advance the understanding of the public, in particular of disadvantaged communities as to how to exercise the rights contemplated under this Act;

(b) encourage public authorities to participate in the development and organisation of programmes referred to in clause (a) and to undertake such programmes themselves;

(c) promote timely and effective dissemination of accurate information by public authorities about their activities; and

(d) train Central Public Information Officers or State Public Information Officers, as the case may be, of public authorities and produce relevant training materials for use by the public authorities themselves.

(2) The appropriate Government shall, within eighteen months from the commencement of this Act, compile in its official language a guide containing such information, in an easily comprehensible form and manner, as may reasonably be required by a person who wishes to exercise any right specified in this Act.

(3) The appropriate Government shall, if necessary, update and publish the guidelines referred to in sub-section (2) at regular intervals which shall, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (2), include -

(a) the objects of this Act;

(b) the postal and street address, the phone and fax number and, if available, electronic mail address of the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, of every public authority appointed under sub-section (1) of Section 5;

(c) the manner and the form in which request for access to an information shall be made to a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be;

(d) the assistance available from and the duties of the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, of a public authority under this Act;

(e) the assistance available from the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be;

(f) all remedies in law available regarding an act or failure to act in respect of a right or duty conferred or imposed by this Act including the manner of filing an appeal to the Commission;

(g) the provisions providing for the voluntary disclosure of categories of records in accordance with section 4;

(h) the notices regarding fees to be paid in relation to requests for access to an information; and

(i) any additional regulations or circulars made or issued in relation to obtaining access to an information in accordance with this Act.

(4) The appropriate Government must, if necessary, update and publish the guidelines at regular intervals.

27.(1) The appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :-

(a) the cost of the medium or print cost price of the materials to be disseminated under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(b) the fee payable under sub-section (1) of section 6;

(c) the fee payable under sub-section (1) and (5) of section 7;

(d) the salaries and allowances payable to and the terms and conditions of service of the officers and other employees under sub-section (6) of section 13 and sub-section (6) of section 16;

(e) the procedure to be adopted by the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, in deciding the appeals under sub-section (10) of section 19; and

(f) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

28. (1) The competent authority may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(i) the cost of the medium or print cost price of the materials to be disseminated under sub-section (4) of section 4;

(ii) the fee payable under sub-section (1) of section 6;

(iii) the fee payable under sub-section (1) of section 7; and

(iv) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

29. (1) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

(2) Every rule made under this Act by a State Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is notified, before the State Legislature.

30. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

31. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 is hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE*[See sections 13(3) and 16(3)]***FORM OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION TO BE MADE BY THE CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER/THE INFORMATION COMMISSIONER/THE STATE CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER / THE STATE INFORMATION COMMISSIONER**

"I,, having been appointed Chief

Information Commissioner/Information Commissioner/State Chief Information Commissioner/State Information Commissioner swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and allegiance solemnly affirm

to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgement perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE*(See section 24)***INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY ORGANISATION
ESTABLISHED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Intelligence Bureau.
 2. Research and Analysis Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat.
 3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.
 4. Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.
 5. Directorate of Enforcement.
 6. Narcotics Control Bureau.
 7. Aviation Research Centre.
 8. Special Frontier Force.
 9. Border Security Force.
 10. Central Reserve Police Force.
 11. Indo-Tibetan Border Police.
 12. Central Industrial Security Force.
 13. National Security Guards.
 14. Assam Rifles.
 - * 15. Sashastra Seema Bal
 16. Special Branch (CID), Andaman and Nicobar.
 17. The Crime Branch-C.I.D.-CB, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 18. Special Branch, Lakshadweep Police.
 - ** 19. Special Protection Group
 - ** 20. Defence Research & Development Organisation
 - ** 21. Border Road Development Board
 - ** 22. Financial Intelligence Unit, India
- * Substituted vide GSR 347 dt.28.9.2005
 ** Added vide GSR 347 dt. 28.9.2005

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.

FORM - A

See Rule - 4 (I)

Application for Information under section 6 (1) of the Act

To

The Public Information Officer
(Name of the office with address)

1. Full name of the applicant
2. Name of the Father / Husband
3. Permanent address
4. Particulars in respect of Identity of the applicant
5. Particulars of information solicited
 - (a) Subject matter of information
 - (b) The period to which the information relates
 - (c) Specific details of information required
 - (d) Whether information is to be sent by post or received in person
(The actual postal charges shall be included in providing information)
 - (e) In case by post (ordinary, registered or speed)

6. Address to which information will be sent & in which form
7. Has the information been provided earlier ?
8. Is this information not made available by the Public authority ?
9. Do you agree to pay the required fee ?
10. Have you deposited application fee ?
(If yes, please indicate details of such deposit)
11. Whether belongs to BPL category, have you furnished the proof of the same ?

Place _____ Full Signature of the applicant
Date _____ Address

Office of the Public Information Officer

Received the application from _____
address _____
_____ on _____ seeking information.

Place : _____ Full name of Public Information Officer
Date : _____ Designation & Seal

FORM B

[See Rule 4 (2)]

Information for Payment

From _____
Name & Designation of the Public Information Officer

To _____
Name of the applicant -
Address

Sir,

Please refer to your application dated _____ addressed to the undersigned requesting information on _____. I am to inform you that the following amount towards cost for providing information may be deposited in cash, to enable the undersigned to furnish information sought for.

Please make payment within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of this intimation failing which the application shall be rejected.

Fee _____

Place: _____ Yours faithfully
Date: _____ Public Information Officer
Seal

FORM C

[See Rule 5 (1) and (2)]

Intimation of rejection

Sir,

The undersigned regrets to express his inability to furnish the information asked for on account of the following reasons-

- (i) It comes under the exempted category covered under sections 8 and 9 of the Act.
- (ii) Your application was not complete in all respect.
- (iii) Your identity is not satisfactory.
- (iv) The information is contained in published material available to Public.
- (v) You did not pay the required cost for providing information within the prescribed time.
- (vi) The information sought for is prohibited as per section 24 (4) of the Act.
- (vii) The information would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of any person.
- (viii) The information as sought for by you is available in our Website _____
_____ you may download the information.
- (ix) For any other reason, please see overleaf.

However, if you feel aggrieved for the above said refusal you may file an appeal before thewithin 30 days of the receipt of this letter.

Place:

Name & Designation of

Date:

Public Information Officer

To

Sri _____

FORM - D

[See Rule - 7 (1)]

Form of Memorandum of Appeal to the first Appellate Authority under Section 19 (1) of the Act

From

(Applicant's Name & address)

Before

The First Appellate Authority

1. Full name of the Appellant :
2. Address :
3. Particulars of Public Information Officer :
4. Date of receipt of the order appealed against :
5. Last date for filing the appeal :
6. Particulars of information :
 - (a) Nature and subject matter of the information required :
 - (b) Name of the office or Department to which the information relates :
7. The grounds for appeal :

(Details, if any, to be enclosed in separate sheet)

Verification

I, _____ Name of the appellant, son / daughter / wife of
 _____ hereby declare that the particulars furnished in the
 appeal are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and that I have not suppressed
 any material fact.

Signature of the Appellant

Place :

Date :

To

Name and address of Appellate Authority

FORM - E

[See Rule 7 (3)]

Second Appeal under Section 19 (3) of the Act

From

(Applicant's Name & address)

To

The Orissa Information Commission

1. Full name of the Appellant :
2. Address :
3. Particulars of the first Appellate Authority :
4. Date of receipt of the order appealed against :
5. Last date for filing the appeal :
6. Particulars of information
 - (a) Nature of subject matter of the information required :
 - (b) Name of the office or Department to which the information relates :
7. The grounds for appeal :

(Details of items to be enclosed in separate sheets)

Verification

I, _____(Name of the appellant, son / daughter / wife of _____) hereby declare that the particulars furnished in the appeal are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and that I have not suppressed any material fact.

Signature of the Appellant

Place :

Date :

To

**Orissa Information Commission,
Bhubaneswar, Orissa.**

FORM-F

[See Rule 11(1)]

FORMAT FOR THE INFORMATION REGISTER

Sl. No	Date of application	Name of the person requiring the information	Address of the person	Nature of information	Whether all formalities have been complied by the person requiring the information	Name of the authority which the information are to be collected	Date on which the information shall be supplied	Date on which the authority/ authorities concerned requested to supply the required information	No. & date of reminder issued	Date on which the information are received by the PIO from the authority/ authorities concerned	Date of supply of information to the person concerned requiring the information	Reasons in brief for not supply information	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FORM G

[See Rule 11 (2)]

CASH REGISTER

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Applicant	Date of application	Date of deposit of amount	Particulars of fee/ with Challan /Cash	Refund, if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Schedule

(See Rules 4 and 7)

Fees / Amount to be charged for providing information

PART - I

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

PART - II

(B) Amount to be charged for Providing information		
(i) Inspection of documents	Rupees fifteen per each hour or fraction thereof	By cash
(ii) A4 size paper for each folio		
(a) Typed copy/photocopy per page	Rupees five	By cash
(b) Print out from computer per page	Rupees ten	By cash
(iii) CD with cover	Rupees one hundred per CD	By cash
(iv) Floppy Diskette (1.44MB)	Rupees one hundred per Floppy	By cash
(v) Maps & Plans	Reasonable cost to be fixed by P.I.O. depending upon the cost of labour, material, equipment and other ancillary expenses	By cash
(vi) Video Cassette/Microfilm/Microfiche	- do-	By cash
(vii) Certified sample of material	-do-	By cash

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

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)”; and

- (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.

FORM A

Order of appointment of authorised officer

[Under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7]

No.

Before the Orissa Information Commission, .

.....No..... of 20.....

NameComplainant / Appellant

Whereas it has been found necessary to order an inquiry in this case under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005) the following order is issued for the purpose of inquiry.

1. This enquiry directed by the Commission (1)
.....
.....

2. This case before this Commission is for
.....

3.The (2)
alleges, inter alia, that.....

4. The point which requires to be elucidated and ascertained by inquiry is
.....
.....

It is therefore, ordered that Shriis appointed as authorised officer for the purpose of an inquiry into this matter.

5. The authorised officer is directed and instructed
.....
.....

6. The authorised officer is directed to submit his report, together with the evidence recorded by him, and any other papers forming the record of his enquiry on or before the
.....

7. The parties are directed to appear before the authorised officer on
at.....

By order of the Commission
Signature
Office
Date

FORM B

Notice to appellant / complainant of the day fixed for Hearing of the Appeal / Complaint

[See sub-rule(1)of Rule 9]

Before the Orissa Information Commission,

Name Appellant / Complainant
Appeal from the of the first appellate authority Dated the day of
..... 20 / Name and address of the officer (s) against whom complaint is made.

To

Take notice that an appeal from the order / the complaint has been
presented by you and registered in this Commission and that the
. day of20has been fixed by this Commission for
hearing of this appeal / complaint.

If no appearances is made on your behalf by yourself, through your duly authorised representative
to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under the seal of the Commission, this day. of 20

By Order of the Commission
Signature
Office

N. B.: Strike out whichever is not applicable.

[No.7307-I. & P.R.]
By order of the Governor
D. MOHANTY
Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

ORISSA HIGH COURT RIGHT TO INFORMATION RULES, 2005

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ORISSA, CUTTACK

NOTIFICATION

The 23rd February 2006

No.77 — In exercise of power conferred under Section 28 (1), Section 2 (e) (III) and Section 2(h), read with Section 5 of The Right to Information Act, 2005 (Act No.22 of 2005), the Chief Justice of the High Court of Orissa being the Competent Authority with the concurrence of the Public Authority does hereby make the following Rules :

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL

1. Short Title and commencement-
 - (i) These Rules shall be called "The Orissa High Court Right to Information Rules, 2005".
 - (ii) They shall come into force with effect from the date of publication in the *Orissa Gazette*.
2. Definition — In these rules unless the context otherwise requires-
 - (a) "Act" means Right to Information Act, 2005 (No.22 of 2005).
 - (b) "Competent Authority" means the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court.
 - (c) "Ministerial Officer" means an officer other than a Judicial Officer of the Court.
 - (d) "Outlying Court" means a Court not situated at the Headquarters of the district where seat of the District and Sessions Court is situated.
 - (e) "Public Authority" means the High Court of Orissa.
 - (f) "Subordinate Court" means the Judicial Courts subordinate to the High Court of Orissa situated within its territorial jurisdiction.
 - (g) Words and Expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meaning as are respectively assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER-II

DESIGNATION AND POWERS

3. (a) The Additional Deputy Registrar (J & E.) shall be the *ex officio* State Public Information Officer of the High Court.
- (b) The Registrar (Judicial) of the High Court shall be the Appellate Authority of the State Public Information Officer in respect of the Public Authority.

(c) The Ministerial Officers of the stations as mentioned in the Appendix-I shall be the *ex officio* State Assistant Public Information Officer of the respective areas.

(d) The District Judge of the concerned district shall be the Appellate Authority in respect of the appeal filed against the order of the State Assistant Public Information Officer posted at the Headquarters of the district.

(e) The senior most Judicial Officers of the station as indicated in Appendix I shall be the Appellate Authorities of their respective areas to decide the appeal against the order of the State Assistant Public Information Officer of the concerned area.

CHAPTER-III

FEES

4. (a) A person desirous of an information authorized under the Act may apply for information to State Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer by filling an application with declaration on oath as indicated in the prescribed *pro forma* in Appendix-II or Appendix-II (A) as the case may be on payment of Rs.50 towards application fees in shape of non-judicial stamp.

4. (b) When a copy is required in respect of an application is completed, it will be made over by the Copyist/Typist concerned together with the original documents to the comparer who shall be responsible for the correctness of the copy prepared. The prepared copy shall at the end bear the initial of the Copyist/Typist concerned and every page of the compared copy shall also be initialed by the comparer in token of comparison. All cuttings and corrections made during comparison will be initialed by the comparer who shall on completion of comparison put his/her signature with date at the foot of the last page of the copy. The certified copy of such document shall be issued under the signature of State Public Information Officer or the State Assistant Public Information Officer as the case may be.

(c) The person applying for such information may obtain the copy thereof on further payment of Rs.20 in shape of non-judicial stamp for each sheet of paper comprising of 180 words or part thereof.

(d) The form of application for information shall be obtained from the office of the State Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer, as the case may be at the rate of Rs.10 per form. Each application form shall contain a serial number and signature of the issuing clerk with the date of issue and the seal of the State Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer as the case may be.

(e) The applications for an information shall be consecutively numbered and registered as they are received along with its date in the Register to be maintained in the form prescribed in Appendix-III.

(f) The application form for information shall be issued and received during the office hours of the working days of State Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer as the case may be.

(g) Cost will be determined within three working days of receipt of the application form.

(h) If the required information or decision on the disposal of the application is not received within 3 months, the same will be destroyed and the applicant will have to apply afresh in accordance with the procedure.

CHAPTER-IV
MISCELLANEOUS

5. No information shall be provided to any applicant in the following matters :-
- (i) In respect of the document or records produced in a judicial proceeding.
 - (ii) The information, which is likely to affect the security of any institution or the public order
 - (iii) The information, which has no relationship with the public activity
 - (iv) The information, which could cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy to any person.
 - (v) Separate application shall be filed for information in respect of the separate record or information.
 - (vi) Other materials described in Sections 8 and 9 of the Act.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT

K. N. PANIGRAHY
Registrar (I. & E.)

APPENDIX-I

**LIST OF STATE ASSISTANT PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER IN THE SUBORDINATE
COURTS AND ITS APPELLATE AUTHORITY**

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	State Assistant Public Information Officer	Appellate Authority
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CUTTACK			
1.	Cuttack	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
2.	Athagarh	Sheristadar	Civil Judge(Sr. Division)
3.	Baramba	Sheristadar	Additional Civil Judge(Jr. Division)
4.	Narasingshpur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	J.M.F.C.
5.	Banki	Sheristadar	Civil Judge(Sr Division)
6.	Salipur	Sheristadar	Civil Judge(Jr. Division)
7.	Jagatsinghpur	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
8.	Kujanga	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)
9.	Kendrapara	Bench Clerk	Addl. District Judge
10.	Pattamundai	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division) JMFC
11.	Jajpur	Bench Clerk	Addl. District Judge
12.	Jajpur Road	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)
PURI			
13.	Puri	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
14.	Nimapara	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
15.	Pipili	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
16.	Nayagarh	Bench Clerk	Addl. District Judge
17.	Daspalla	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr.Division), JMFC
18.	Khandapara	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
19.	Ranpur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC

KHURDA

20.	Bhubaneswar	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
21.	Khurda	Bench Clerk	Addl. District Judge
22.	Khurda Road	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Special Railway Magistrate
23.	Banpur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC

DHENKANAL

24.	Dhenkanal	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
25.	Hindol	Sheristadar	SDJM
26.	Kamakshyanagar	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
27.	Angul	Bench Clerk	Addl. District Judge
28.	Talcher	Bench Clerk	Addl. District Judge
29.	Pallahara	Sheristadar	SDJM
30.	Athamallick	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)

BALASORE

31.	Balasore	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
32.	Jaleswar	Sheristadar	Addl. Civil Judge (Jr. Division)
33.	Soro	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Addl. Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
34.	Nilgiri	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
35.	Bhadrak	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
36.	Basudevapur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Addl. Civil Judge (Jr. Division) JMFC

KALAHANDI

37.	Bhawanipatna	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
38.	Madanpur-Rampur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
39.	Dharamgarh	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
40.	Nuapada	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
41.	Khariar	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Additional Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC

SAMBALPUR

42.	Sambalpur	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
43.	Kuchinda	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
44.	Rairakhol	Sheristadar	SDJM
45.	Deogarh	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
46.	Baragarh	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
47.	Padampur	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
48.	Sohella	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
49.	Barpalli	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
50.	Jharsuguda	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge

BOLANGIR

51.	Bolangir	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
52.	Patnagarh	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
53.	Kantabanji	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
54.	Titilagarh	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
55.	Sonepur	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
56.	Biramaharajpur	Sheristadar	SDJM
57.	Rampur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
58.	Lusingha	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC

KORAPUT

59.	Jeypore	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
60.	Laxmipur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
61.	Kotpad	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
62.	Koraput	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
63.	Nawarangapur	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
64.	Umerkote	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
65.	Malkanagiri	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
66.	Mottu (M.V.79)	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
67.	Rayagada	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
68.	Kashipur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
69.	Bissam-Cuttack	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
70.	Gunupur	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)

GANJAM

71.	Berhampur	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
72.	Digapahandi	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
73.	Chhatrapur	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
74.	Sorada	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
75.	Bhanjanagar	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
76.	Kodala	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
77.	Aska	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
78.	Khallikote	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
79.	Patrapur	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Jr. Division)
80.	Purusottampur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
81.	Paralakhemundi	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
82.	R. Udayagiri	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC

PHULABANI

83.	Phulabani	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
84.	G. Udayagiri	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
85.	Daringbadi	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr.Division), JMFC
86.	Baliguda	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
87.	Boudh	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
88.	Kantamal	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC

SUNDARGARH

89.	Sundargarh	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
90.	Bonai	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
91.	Rajgangpur	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	JMFC
92.	Rourkela	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge

MAYURBHANJ

93.	Baripada	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
94.	Rairangapur	Bench Clerk	Additional District Judge
95.	Udala	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
96.	Karanjia	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)

KEONJHAR

97.	Keonjhar	Sheristadar	District & Sessions Judge
98.	Champua	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)
99.	Barbil	Senior-most Sr. Clerk	Civil Judge (Jr. Division), JMFC
100.	Anandapur	Sheristadar	Civil Judge (Sr. Division)

APPENDIX - II

APPLICATION FORM FOR INFORMATION

SERIAL NO. _____

IN THE HIGH COURT OF ORISSA, CUTTACK

Space for
Court Fee
Stamp

<p>Description of document of which the information is required.</p> <p>Declaration :</p> <p>I, the applicant do hereby solemnly affirm and state that the facts stated in the application form are true to my knowledge and are based on information which I have obtained from the authentic sources. I believe the said information to be true and the information sought for by me are not coming within the purview of Section 8 (1) (a) to (j) of The Right to Information Act, 2005 and under Rule 5 of The Orissa High Court Right to Information Rules, 2005.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature of the applicant Date :</p>	<p>I, son of at P.S. Dist. do hereby apply for the information / order passed by the Hon'ble High Court relating to.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dated this day of 20</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature of the applicant</p>
--	--

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<p>Application received on</p> <p>Copy ready for supply</p> <p>Compared by (1) (2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature of the Issuing Clerk</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Received copy of information Signature of the applicant</p>	<p>Estimated Cost</p> <p>Record received on</p> <p>Information ready on</p> <p>Information delivered on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">State Public Information Officer</p> <p>Date (Seal)</p>
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**APPENDIX - II-A
APPLICATION FORM FOR INFORMATION**

SERIAL NO. _____
IN THE COURT OF

Space for
Court Fee
Stamp

<p>Description of document of which the information is required.</p> <p>Declaration :</p> <p>I, the applicant do hereby solemnly affirm and state that the facts stated in the application form are true to my knowledge and are based on information which I have obtained from the authentic sources. I believe the said information to be true and the information sought for by me are not coming within the purview of Section 8 (1) (a) to (j) of The Right to Information Act, 2005 and under Rule 5 of The Orissa High Court Right to Information Rules, 2005.</p> <p align="right">Signature of the applicant Date :</p>	<p>I, son ofat P.S. Dist. do hereby apply for the information / order passed by the Court relating to.</p> <p align="center">Dated this day of 20</p> <p align="right">Signature of the applicant</p>
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<p>Application received on</p> <p>Copy ready for supply</p> <p>Compared by (1) (2)</p> <p align="right">Signature of the Issuing Clerk</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Received copy of information</p> <p align="right">Signature of the applicant</p>	<p>Estimated Cost</p> <p>Record received on</p> <p>Information ready on</p> <p>Information delivered on</p> <p align="center">State Assistant Public Information Officer</p> <p>Date (Seal)</p>
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APPENDIX - III
REGISTER OF APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION IN THE
ORISSA HIGH COURT, CUTTACK

Serial Number with date of application	Name of the applicant with address	Date of estimating the value of Court Fees to be paid	Date of filing of deficit stamp	Date of delivery of information	Signature of the applicant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- N.B. - (1) If application is rejected, brief reasons thereof shall be entered in red ink in the remarks column.
- (2) If there is delay beyond the prescribed period in delivery of the information, the reasons for such delay be noted in the remarks column.
- (3) Register be verified by the State Public Information Officer / State Assistant Public Information Officer once in every week.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (ORISSA RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE COUNCIL-CONSTITUTION & FUNCTION) RULES, 2007

The following draft of certain rules which the State Government propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Act of 42 of 2005) is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of 15 days from the date of publication of this notification in the Orissa Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the expiry of the period so specified above will be considered by the State Government.

Draft Rules –

Short Title & Commencement :

- (1) These rules may be called as National Employment Guarantee (Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Council-Constitution & Function) Rules, 2007.
- (2) They shall come into force on such date as the State Government may by notification appoint.

Definition: (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires;

2. (a) 'Act' means the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Act 42 of 2005);
- (b) 'District Programme Co-coordinators' means the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad in the District.
- (c) 'Programme Officer' means the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti in the Block.
- (d) 'Scheme' means the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' notified under section 4 of the Act. (OREGS)
- (e) 'State Council' means the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Council constituted under section 12 of the Act.
- (f) All other words and expressions used in these rules but not defined shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act and Scheme.

3. Constitution of State Council :

The State council shall be constituted with the Chief Minister as the Chairman the Minister. Panchayati Raj as the ex-officio Vice-Chairman and with the following official and non-official members, namely:-

Official Member :

- (1) Chief Secretary
- (2) Development Commissioner & Secretary, Planning and Coordination

- (3) Agriculture Production Commissioner
- (4) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Finance
- (5) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Rural Development
- (6) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Labour
- (7) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Forest & Env.
- (8) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Works
- (9) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Water Resources
- (10) Principal Secretary/Secretary, SC/ST Development
- (11) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Law
- (12) Principal Secretary/Secretary, Panchayati Raj and State Programme Coordinator and Member Secretary of the Council.

Non-Official Members :

- a. One Sarpanch of Grama Panchayat
- b. One Chairperson of Panchayat Samiti
- c. One President of Zilla Parishad
- d. Four persons from organization of workers and Disadvantaged Groups

Manner of appointment and term of non-official members :

4. (1) The Chairman shall nominate the non-official members.
- (2) The Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat, Chairperson of Panchayat Samiti and President of Zilla Parishad who shall be nominated to the Council shall have a three-year term. Where the nomination is by designation, the successor in office shall be a member for the remainder of the term.
- (3) The nomination of representative of workers and disadvantaged groups will be for a period of three years. Where the nomination is made by designation, the successor will be a member for the remainder of the term.
- (4) Not less than one third of the non-official members shall be women.
- (5) Not less than one-third of the non-official members shall belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
- (6) The State Govt. may renew/extend the term of non-official member up to five years. The same person can be renominated even after five years.
- (7) The non-official members will be entitled to TA/DA and other perks as admissible to Class-I Officers of the State (1st grade)

5. **Constitution of Committees :**

The Chairman of the State Council will constitute such number of Committees to assist the Council in discharge of its duties and functions as required. The Committees will meet as often as possible and ordinarily the recommendations of the Committees will placed before the Council for approval and implementation. In case of exigency with the approval of Chairman, the recommendation of the Committees will be implemented and the same will be ratified in the next meeting of the State Council.

6. The Functions of State Council :

1. The functions of the State Council will be as follows :
 - a. Advising the State Government on all matters concerning the scheme and its implementation in the State;
 - b. Determining the preferred works;
 - c. Reviewing the monitoring and redressal mechanisms from time to time and recommending improvements;
 - d. Promoting the widest possible dissemination of information about this Act and the Schemes under it;
 - e. Monitoring the implementation of the Act and the Scheme in the State and coordinating such implementation with the Central Council;
 - f. Preparing the annual report to be laid before the Orissa Legislative Assembly by the State Government.
 - g. The power to undertake an evaluation of the Scheme operating in the State and for that purpose to collect or cause to be collected statistics pertaining to the rural economy and the implementation of the Schemes and Programmes in the State.
 - h. Any other duty or function as may be assigned to it by the Central Council or the State Government.
2. The Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Council will sit not less than once in a six month to transact business at any place of the State and can take up proceedings as per agenda.

ORDER : Ordered that the notification be published in the next issue of the Orissa Gazette and copies there of be supplied to All Departments of Govt./All HODs/ALL RDCs/ALL Collectors/All P.D., DRDAs/ All BDOs.

By order of Governor

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt.
Panchayati Raj Department

The Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation) Rules, 1994

INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 31st January 1994

No.4070- I. & P. R.–Rules for Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation of Media Representatives at the State, District, Subdivisional and Block Headquarters of Orissa.

1. *Short Title*—These rules may be called the Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation) Rules, 1994.

2. *Commencement*—(i) These rules shall come into force with immediate effect and will supersede the rules already in force.

(ii) They shall apply to the representatives of News Media Organisations at the State, District, Subdivisional and Block Headquarters of Orissa.

3. *Definitions*—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (i) “Accreditation” means recognition of Representatives of News Media Organisations by the Government of Orissa for the purpose of access to sources of Information in the Government and also to news materials, written or pictorial, released by, or on behalf of the Director of Information & Public Relations and/or other agencies of the Government of Orissa;
- (ii) “Accredited Journalist” means a Journalist who has been granted accreditation under these rule;
- (iii) “Committee” means the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee constituted under rule- 4;
- (iv) “Director” means the Director of Information & Public Relations of the Government of Orissa in the Department of Information & Public Relations and shall include any Officer of the State Government who has been authorised to discharge any or all the duties, functions and responsibilities of the Director of Information & Public Relations;
- (v) “ Government “ means the Government of Orissa;
- (vi) “News Media” shall mean and include wire services, non-wire service, audio and audio-visual networks dealing with news of Public interest of comments on news of public interest,
- (vii) “Newspaper” means any publication, printed and distributed at fixed intervals, which contains news and comments of public interest as defined in the Press and Registration of Books

Act, 1867 but not a publication containing information of sectional interest such as house journals;

- (viii) "Working Journalist" means any working journalist as defined in the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 as amended from time to time.

4. *Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Conduct of the Business of the Committee*—(i) The Government of Orissa shall constitute a Committee called the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee to discharge the functions laid down under these rules;

- (ii) The Committee shall consist of representatives of recognised All-India Associations/Organisations or Working Journalists and Editors. The Director shall convene meetings of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee, preside over such meetings and maintain all records and proceedings of their deliberations.
- (iii) The Committee so constituted shall function for a period of two years from the date of its first meeting :

Provided that where it is not reasonably practicable to reconstitute the Committee after expiry of its term, the State Government may extend the term of the Committee last constituted for a period not exceeding three months at a time and one year in all.

- (iv) The Committee shall meet at least once in every four months or more if so required either by the Director or by majority of the members of the Committee;
- (v) One-third of the total members will form the quorum of the meeting;
- (vi) At least seven days notice shall be given for convening a meeting of the Committee. But emergent meetings may be convened after giving 48 hours notice.

5. *Scope of Accreditation*—(i) Accreditation shall be given in accordance with these rules to the representatives of News Media Organisations of the following categories, namely Editor-cum-Correspondent, Cameraman-cum-Correspondent, Cameraman, Cartoonist, Cartographer, Sports Journalists, Science Journalists, Media Critics and such other categories as may be recommended from time to time by the Committee;

- (ii) Accreditation shall not confer any official or special status on the representatives of News Media Organisations but shall recognise and identify him/her as a professional journalist dealing with news of public interest;
- (iii) Accreditation so granted shall be utilised only for journalists purposes;
- (iv) An accredited journalist shall not print or use the words "accredited to the Government of Orissa" on his visiting cards, letter heads or on any other form of stationery or publication;
- (v) When an accredited journalist ceases to represent the media organisation on whose behalf he/ she is accredited, the fact shall be brought to the notice of the Director in writing within fifteen days by both the journalist concerned and the editor concerned (In case of newspapers) and General Manager (In case of Agency) and the accreditation card shall be returned to the Director;

- (vi) Accreditation shall be withdrawn if the organisation on whose behalf the journalist is accredited ceases its publication or the network ceases to function except for a period not exceeding six months for reasons of industrial dispute or natural calamities ;
- (vii) An accredited journalist may be given not more than one additional endorsement on behalf of another media.

6. *General Eligibility Criteria for Grant of Accreditation*—An applicant for accreditation shall not be eligible unless he/she—

- (i) Has acquired not less than five years experience as a working journalist for State Level accreditation and not less than three years experience as a working journalist for accreditation at District or Subdivisional or Block Level :

Provided that experience of work in a Government media organisation viz.—The Press Information Bureau of Government of India, News Services Division of All India Radio, the News Unit of Doordarshan, the Photo Division of Government of India may be deemed as equivalent to experience of work in a news media organisation for the purpose of accreditation. Those Officers having experience of Journalistic work in Media Units of the Information & Public Relations Department of the State Government other than those referred to above, may also be considered for the purpose of accreditation, if the Committee would be satisfied about their journalistic experience.

- (ii) Application for accreditation shall be considered only from those media representatives who reside either at Bhubaneswar or Cuttack for State Level accreditation and District, Subdivisional and Block Headquarters for accreditation at respective levels. However, in consultation with the Committee, Government may relax this for granting district level accreditation in case of the journalists stationed at other important news centres.

7. *Eligibility Criteria for Newspapers Seeking Accreditation for Working Journalists under their Employment* :— Newspapers of up to fortnightly, periodicity shall only be eligible to seek accreditation for Journalists working with them, if they belong to the following categories :—

- (i) The contents of the newspapers has the news and information emanating from the Headquarters of the Governemnt of Orissa and / or district Headquarters and shall mainly contain information and /or comments, features, illustrations etc. on current, social, political, economic, scientific, cultural and other matters of public interest;
- (ii) A daily newspaper which is published not less than six days in a week ;
- (iii) A weekly or a fortnightly newspaper which is published not less than 45 weeks or 22 fortnights in a year, as the case may be;
- (iv) The circulation of a newspaper (Daily, Weekly or Fortnightly) shall not be less than 5,000 (Five thousand) copies per publishing day or per issue, as the case may be :

Provided that special consideration may be shown to newspapers contributing the Science & Technology and to those published from hilly or backward areas or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication;

- (v) Two or more newspapers or periodicals having a combined circulation of not less than 5,000 copies may sponsor a common representative :

Provided that such newspapers shall not be entitled to sponsor a second representative.

8. *Eligibility Criteria for News Agencies Seeking Accreditation*:—The following criteria shall be taken into consideration for the grant of accreditation to news agencies, feature agencies, photo agencies and television news and feature agencies, namely :—

- (i) The content of the items circulated/produced by agencies mentioned above should include news and information emanating from the Headquarters of the Government of Orissa as well as district and subdivisional headquarters;
- (ii) A news agency should use telegraphic or electronic transmission and receiving facilities and should have paying subscribers in news media organisations spread over not less than three districts;
- (iii) A news-photo agency should have a minimum annual subscription income of Rs.30,000 and Television Organisation Rs. 50,000 from media organisation as certified by an established firm of Chartered Accountant;
- (iv) A feature agency should have not less than twelve paying subscribers in media organisation;
- (v) Wire agencies should provide services to news media organisations including audio-visual net-work on a regular commercial basis and shall produce certificate from an established firm of Chartered Accountant, about their subscription income;

9. *Grant of Accreditation to the Editor-cum-Correspondents*—Editors of small and medium news paper who also work as correspondents can be given accreditation as Editor-cum-Correspondents provided the following criteria are fulfilled.

- (i) The newspaper/periodical concerned qualifies for accreditation as per these rules.
- (ii) The applicant himself/herself is qualified for grant of accreditation as a correspondent.
- (iii) The applicant submits clippings of published despatches apart from editorial carrying his/her creditline appearing in the newspaper/periodical on whose behalf accreditation is sought for.

10. *Grant of Accreditation to Cameraman-cum-Correspondent*—A cameraman representing a newspaper/newsphoto agency/T. V. News Unit can be granted accreditation as Cameraman-cum-Correspondent provided he/she satisfies the following criteria.

- (i) The applicant is eligible for accreditation as a Cameraman.
- (ii) The organisation on whose behalf the accreditation is sought for, qualifies for the grant of such accreditation.
- (iii) The applicant produces clipping of his/her despatches circulated or produced by the media organisation on whose behalf accreditation is sought for.

11. *Grant of Accreditation to Free Lance Journalist*—The Committee may consider the grant of accreditation to an applicant not attached to any particular news media organisation provided that such a person has at least 20 years experience as a full time journalist and has a proven income of not less than Rs.25.000 per annum from Journalistic activities.

12. *Procedure for grant of Accreditation* :—(i) A media representative who wishes to seek accreditation at the State Level shall apply to the Director in a form as may be prescribed from time to time. Each application shall be accompanied by a letter from the Editor (In case of newspaper/General Manager (in case of agencies) recommending accreditation on behalf of the newspaper/news agency/news media organisation concerned as the case may be;

(ii) Application for accreditation at District, Subdivisional and Block Headquarters should be submitted through the District Magistrate concerned who shall forward such applications to the Director after proper verification and with his recommendation;

(iii) Application for accreditation complete in all respects shall be placed before the Committee and accreditation shall be granted on its recommendation;

(iv) Accreditation cards shall be issued under the signature of the Director for a period of one Calendar year and may be renewed from year to year by the Director and this would be intimated to the concerned Editors (in case of Newspapers/General Managers (in case of agencies) as the case may be unless the Editors of the newspaper/General Managers, of the News agencies communicate otherwise;

(v) If the Committee for reasons duly recorded in its minutes decides not to grant accreditation to an applicant the fact of such a decision shall immediately be communicated to the applicant and the news media organisation concerned;

(vi) The aggrieved applicant and/or news media organisation shall be entitled to make a representation to the Committee for reconsideration.

13. Provisional Accreditation—Accreditation on a provisional basis may be granted by the Director with approval of Government on recommendation of three members of the Committee till the next meeting of the Committee of the applicant fulfils all the qualifications laid down for grant of accreditation.

14. The maximum number of Journalist who may be accredited – (i) The maximum number of journalists who may be granted accreditation by the State Government at the State, District, Subdivision and Block levels shall be kept within such reasonable limits as may be determined periodically by Government after taking into account : (a) the limitations of the press information service of the Government, (b) the capacity to provide necessary facilities for accredited Journalists and (c) importance of the places of reporting for the newspaper/ news agency/news media organisation. For determining the total number of such Journalists, Government may seek the recommendations of the Committee.

The maximum number of State Level representatives to be based either at Cuttack or at Bhubaneswar that may be accredited on behalf of a newspaper published from more than one place in Orissa shall be determined on the basis of its circulation as follows:

(1) DAILIES	Maximum Accredited	Number of Journalists
(a) Circulation from 5,000 to 50,000	Two	
(b) Circulation from 50,001 to 75,000	Three	
(c) Circulation from 75,001 to 1,25,000	Four	
(d) Circulation from 1,25,001 to 1,50,000	Five	
(e) Circulation from 1,50,001 onwards	six	
 (2) WEEKLIES/ FORTNIGHTLIES		
(a) Circulation from 5,000 to 50,000	One	
(b) Circulation above 50,000	Two	

In case of tabloids only one correspondent should be given state level accreditation.

Not more than one journalist of English/ Hindi/Other regional language dailies including dailies published from more than one place from outside the State and with considerable circulation in Orissa

shall be given accreditation at the State Level to be based either at Cuttack or at Bhubaneswar. The number of State Level accredited journalists of each of the News Agencies shall be limited to two only. In special cases on request from the National News Agencies only a maximum of three representatives may be given accreditation.

(ii) Daily newspapers and news agencies, Weeklies and Fortnightlies published from Orissa, Oriya dailies, Weeklies and fortnightly published from outside Orissa will be entitled to accreditation at District/Subdivisional/ Block levels subject to the conditions prescribed in these rules. In exceptional circumstances newspapers published from outside the State with considerable circulation in Orissa and news agency and News Media Organisations of repute can be given accreditation at the District, Subdivisional and Block level,

(iii) For granting accreditation in case of weeklies and fortnightlies the main criteria should be content study of the paper and the material published in the paper should justify the necessity for its journalist's day to day collection of news Official sources and day to day content with such sources.

(iv) Not more than one accredited journalist and one accredited photographer of a newspaper/news agency/news media organisation shall claim facilities for attending in one official function.

15. Suspension/Withdrawal of Accreditation – His/Her accreditation will be liable to be suspended withdrawn if :

- (i) He/she uses information and facilities accorded to him/her for non-journalistic purposes;
- (ii) In course of his/her duties as correspondent he/she behaves in an undignified or unprofessional manner,
- (iii) He/she ignores or violates the conditions on which information and facilities are provided by Government or acts contrary to any provisions of these rules;
- (iv) When an Editor (in case of Newspaper)/ General Manager (in case of Agency) desires for cancellation of accreditation granted to its correspondent or correspondents, he/she should apply to the Director for cancellation of accreditation. Director on receipt of such application will cancel the accreditation and place the same in the next meeting of the Committee for information;
- (v) An accredited media representative who continuously remains absent for 3 months from headquarters shall forfeit his/her accreditation. This period may be extended by 3 months more by the Director on a written request from the Editor (in case of Newspaper) / General Manager (in case of Agency) concerned.
- (vi) He/she has been granted accreditation on submission of false information to the Committee :
Provided that in case the newspaper/news agency/news media organisation itself is responsible for such wilful publication of false, *malafide* baseless or incorrect report, it will be liable to disaccreditation.
- (vii) The accreditation can be suspended by the Director of Information and Public Relations. This will be placed before the Committee within a month from the date of issue of suspension order. The Committee if differs with the decision on suspension will record their views with adequate reasons.
- (viii) If any accredited representative is found to have given false information about himself/herself or about his/her organisation and if the Committee after giving a reasonable

opportunity to the representative concerned to defend himself/herself is satisfied that the charge are true, the accreditation may be withdrawn for a period not exceeding two years and during this period he/she shall not be eligible for the grant of further accreditation provided that no decision to withdraw the accreditation of a media representative shall be taken by the Committee except at a meeting attended by at least two-third of its members. However the decision of Government for suspension/ withdrawal will be final.

16. (i) There shall be a periodic review by the Committee of accreditation granted to the representatives of News Media Organisations.

(ii) For purposes of such a review information regarding circulations, revenue etc. may be called for and the accredited journalists asked to provide clippings of published despatched or photographs or dope sheets from the newspaper/ news agency/ news media organisation concerned.

17. *Amendments*— These rules may be amended/ altered/ modified/ added to on the recommendation of the Press Accreditation Committee if a proposal to this effect is made by at least three of its members or the Director, Information and Public Relations.

By order of the Governor

SURASEN JENA
Additional Secretary to Government

**Amended Rules of the Orissa Press Accreditation
(Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation
Committee and Grant of (Accreditation) Rules 1994,
Published in The Extraordinary Orissa Gazette No. 1294
August 22, 2003.**

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd August 2003

No.22466-2003-IPR.– In exercise of the powers conferred by the 17 of the Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation) Rules, 1994, the Government on the recommendations of the Director, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation) Rules, 1994, namely:

1. (i) These rules may be called the Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation) Amendment Rules,2003.
(ii) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the *Orissa Gazette*.
2. In the Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of Orissa Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation Rules, 1994 in rule 4, (a) for sub-rule (ii), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :
“(ii) The Orissa Press Accreditation Committee shall consist of the Director, Information and Public Relations as Chairman and a maximum of 19 other members representing recognised All India Associations/Organisations of Working Journalists Media Persons who shall otherwise be eligible for accreditation under these rules. Editors will also be eligible notwithstanding their ineligibility for Accreditation. At least two representatives from electronic media may also be taken as members of the Orissa Press Accreditation Committee by way of nomination by Government” : and
(b) In sub-rule (viii), after the word “Bhubaneswar”, the symbol and word/ “Cuttack” shall be inserted.

By order of the Governor

B.P.MOHANTY

Director and Joint Secretary to Government
Information & Public Relations Department

APPLICATION FORM FOR ACCREDITATION OF PRESS REPRESENTATIVES AT THE STATE/ DISTRICT/SUBDIVISION/BLOCK HEADQUARTERS OF ODISHA

To

The Director, Information & Public Relations Department,
Bhubaneswar

Passport
photo

Sir,

I, the correspondent of..... (Name of the Newspaper/News Agency)With the particulars appended herewith may kindly be granted Accreditation to the Government of Odisha to work with my headquarters at.....

- (1) Name in full (in block letters) :
- (2) Father's/Husband's name in full (in block letters) :
- (3) (a) Present residential address Telephone No. :
- (b) Office address in full, Telephone No. :
- (4) Permanent Home address :
- (5) Nationality :
- (6) Date and place of birth :
- (7) Name and address of the Newspaper/ News Agency/Media Organization on Whose behalf of accreditation is being sought. :
- (8) Designation :
- (9) Are you engaged in any other work? Editor or also as Director/Owner. :
- (10) Whether employed whole-time or part time? :
- (11) Are you engaged in any other work? (Please give details). :

(12) Education and other qualification :

(13) Professional & Experience :
(in chronological order).

			<u>Period of service</u>	
Newspapers/News Agency where salaried Post were held		Post held	salary drawn	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(14) Were you accredited with Central/State Government, if so, Please give details.

(15) Since when residing at the headquarters of State/District/Subdivision/Block (Strike out which is not applicable).

(16) Places of stay during the last five years With full address.

I agree to abide by the Orissa Press Accreditation (Constitution of the Press Accreditation Committee and Grant of Accreditation) Rules, 1994 as amended from time to time, of the Information & P.R.Department and to accept the decision of Government of Odisha in the said Department.

I promise that I will not engage myself in any work other than journalistic. I will also surrender my accreditation card within 15 days of my ceasing to be a correspondent from this Newspaper/News Agency.

Certified that the above information is correct.

Yours faithfully,

Date :

Signature of the Correspondent

Certified that Sri has been working as since in the scale of pay p.m.

Signature of Owner/Publisher/
Authorised Signatory

**TO BE FILLED IN BY THE EDITOR/GENERAL
MANAGER OF THE NEWSPAPER/NEWS AGENCY/
MEDIA ORGANISATION**

1. Information about the newspaper-
 - (a) Name and address of newspaper
 - (b) Name of the Editor
 - (c) Periodicity of publication (Daily/ Weekly/Fortnightly).
 - (d) Language
 - (e) When established
 - (f) Subjects covered
 - (g) Areas covered
 - (h) Circulation (Attested copies of circulation Certificates from R.N.I. and Chartered Accountant should be attached). Circulation figures in Orissa to be shown in case of papers, published outside the State.
 - (i) No. of correspondents accredited at present (in the category for which this application is submitted).
 - (j) Group/Chain to which the paper belongs.
2. Information about the News/Feature Agency-
 - (a) Name and address of the News Agency
 - (b) Name of the General Manager
 - (c) When established
 - (d) Number of Newspaper served regularly on commercial basis (Attach list).

- (e) Annual revenue (Attach a Photostat copy of the certificate from a Chartered Accountant verifying the revenue of the agency, received as subscriptions from news media organizations).
- (f) Frequency, volume of service and method of distribution.
- (g) Type of coverage in which interested.
- (h) Any other information, if any

3. Certified that Shri is working as a full-time / part-time correspondent and he is being paid a salary of Rs..... (Rupees... ..) per month. The information furnished by him is correct to the best of my knowledge.

I understand to inform the Director, I & P.R WITHIN A PERIOD OF 15 DAYS OF HIS CEASING TO BE A CORRESPONDENT.

Date **Name and Signature of Editor/General Manager with office stamp**

Note

- (1) Please furnish reply to every column.
- (2) This form is to be submitted in triplicate along with three attested copies of passport size photographs of the applicant.
- (3) A letter from the Editor/General Manager to the Director, Information & Public Relations requesting for grant of accreditation is necessary.
- (4) Attested copies of certificates in support of entries in columns 12 to 14 should be attached.
- (5) Please attach a copy of the terms and conditions of your appointment including pay and other emoluments in the present organisation.
- (6) Please attach some recent copies of the newspaper/periodical/ news feature materials, as the case may be.
- (7) The application will be considered in accordance with the conditions laid down in the rules for Accreditation notified by the Government.
- (8) The application for accreditation to District/Subdivision/Block level correspondents should be recommended by the concerned Collector & District Magistrate.
- (9) Incomplete application will not be accepted.

APPLICATION FORM FOR RENEWAL OF ACCREDITATION

To

The Director,
Information & Public Relations Department,
Bhubaneswar

(Through the Collector and District Magistrate concerned in case of District, Subdivision and Block level correspondents)

Sir,

I, the correspondent of(Name of Newspaper/News Agency) With the particulars appended herewith request you to please renew my accreditation for another one year from.....to.....

- (1) Name in full :
- (2) Designation :
- (3) Name of Newspaper/News Agency :
represented
- (4) Present residential address :
- (5) Accreditation Card No. :
- (6) Period of validity :
- (7) Station :

Date

Signature of the Correspondent

RECOMMENDATION BY THE EDITOR/ GENERAL MANAGER

Certified that Shri..... (Name and designation of the correspondent should be mentioned) With his headquarters atis working as a full-time/ part-time correspondent in our organization and he is being paid a salary of Rs..... (Rupees.....) per month. The information furnished by him is correct to the best of my knowledge.

His accreditation may kindly be renewed for another one year from.....to..... . His accreditation card is sent herewith.

Date

**Name and signature of the Editor
General Manager with office stamp**

ORISSA WORKING JOURNALISTS WELFARE FUND RULES - 2006

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION

No. 7590 / IPR, Bhubaneswar, dated the 7th March, 2006

Whereas it is considered expedient to provide for the constitution of a welfare fund for the benefit of the indigent working journalists and retired working journalists in the State of Orissa and to provide for financial assistance to such working journalists, retired working journalists and their dependants as hereinafter provided.

Now, therefore, the Government of Orissa is pleased to make the following rules regulating the constitution and administration of the said fund including the procedure to be adopted for providing financial assistance, namely :-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Orissa Working Journalists Welfare Fund Rules, 2006.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Orissa Gazette.
2. In these rules, unless there is any thing repugnant in the subject or context -
 - (a) "Committee" means the Committee constituted for the purpose of administration of the Fund under rule 9.
 - (b) "Fund" means the Orissa Working Journalists Welfare Fund.
 - (c) "Working Journalist" means the Working Journalists as defined in section 2(f) of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.
 - (d) "Retired Working Journalist" means a working Journalist who has retired after having rendered a minimum service of ten years as a Working Journalist and has attained the age of 58 years and has not taken up any other gainful employment after such retirement.
3. There shall be constituted a Fund called the Orissa Working Journalists Welfare Fund which shall consist of contributions made by the Government of Orissa from time to time towards the corpus of the Fund. The Committee shall be competent to accept contribution from other sources for the corpus of the Fund subject to the condition that such contributors accept the scheme envisaged under these Rules. The corpus of the Fund shall be invested in a fixed deposit in any Nationalised Bank in such a manner as to be most, beneficial to the Fund in the circumstances.
4. Financial assistance under these rules shall be paid out of the interest accruing to the corpus of the Orissa Working Journalists Welfare Fund and no part of the corpus of the Fund shall be utilized for payment of any assistance under these Rules. Interest accruing to the corpus shall be deposited

in a Savings Bank Account in a Nationalised Bank. The Committee shall be competent to decide whether any part of the interest remaining unutilised shall be transferred to the corpus of the Fund.

5. Subject to the other provisions of these rules, a Working Journalist shall be eligible for consideration for sanction of assistance under these Rules if his annual income from all sources taken together does not exceed Rs.50,000/- and a retired Working Journalist shall be eligible for consideration for sanction of assistance under these rules if his annual income from all sources taken together does not exceed Rs.25,000/-.

6. All assistance under these rules are exgratia in nature and there shall be no legal right to assistance from the fund / funds constituted under these rules.

7 (1) The Committee may sanction financial assistance out of the interest accruing to the corpus of the fund in the following cases :

(i) In the event of death of a working journalist or a retired working journalist, a fixed sum of money as determined by the Committee may be paid to the widow and in the event of the deceased not being survived by his widow, equally to the minor children. In the event the deceased was not married or is not survived by his widow or children, such ex-gratia payment may be sanctioned in favour of his father or mother.

(ii) In the event of death of a working journalist, in addition to assistance provided for under clause (i) the Committee may sanction recurring educational assistance in favour of the children of deceased :

Provided that the educational assistance shall be limited to two children and shall be paid at the rate not exceeding Rs.150/- per month for education up to Matriculation stage and at the rate not exceeding Rs.250 per month for education in the Post Matriculation stage :

Provided further that educational assistance will be available till the concerned child attains the age of 21 years and that sanction of the assistance from year to year shall be subject to the condition that the child has been continuing studies as a regular student of a recognized educational institution and has shown satisfactory progress.

Note :- The committee may call for such certificates as may be necessary for satisfying itself about fulfillment of conditions for sanction of assistance.

(iii) In the event of permanent incapacitation of a working journalist on account of accident, disease or any other reason, the Committee may sanction a lump sum grant to the working journalist so incapacitated and in addition, educational assistance to the children as provided under clause (ii).

Note :- "Permanent Incapacitation" for the purposes of this clause means incapacitation which renders the working Journalist wholly unfit for working as such.

(iv) The committee may sanction financial assistance for treatment of Heart, Kidney cancer and any other critical illness suffered by a working journalist or a retired working journalist or any of the following member of his family provided that such member of the family is solely dependent on the said working journalist or retired working journalist;

(a) husband / wife

(b) son and or daughter or an adopted son or daughter. Assistance shall be limited to illness requiring hospitalization. Assistance under this clause shall not include cost of appliances except those which are life saving appliances.

(2) The Committee shall keep in view the amount available as interest on the corpus of the fund while sanctioning assistance for various purposes specified in sub-rule (1).

8. Financial assistance sanctioned under these rules is liable to be cancelled if it is found at any time that the assistance was sanctioned on the basis of incorrect facts or that the financial condition of the beneficiary / beneficiaries has improved or that the financial assistance was obtained by suppression or misrepresentation of facts.

Provided that the Committee shall give an opportunity to the beneficiary to present his or her case against the proposed action before withdrawing or canceling any assistance.

9. There shall be a Committee consisting of the following to administer the fund, namely:-

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|--------------------|
| (i) | Minister or Minister of State in-charge of Information & Public Relations | ... | Chairman |
| (ii) | Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Information & Public Relations Department | ... | Vice Chairman |
| (iii) | Director, Information & Public Relations | ... | Secretary Convenor |
| (iv) | 5 journalists of eminence to be nominated by Government | ... | Member |
| (v) | Joint Director / Dy. Director Information & Public Relations Department. | ... | Member |

10. The Committee so constituted shall function for a period of two years from the date of its constitution

11. Application for the grant of financial assistance under these rules shall be submitted to the Convener of the Committee in the form prescribed in Schedule-I, which shall be accompanied by a report in the form prescribed in Schedule-II.

12. In sanctioning assistance, the Committee shall take into consideration the financial condition of the applicant and the assistance likely to be received by him/her through his/her employer or from other sources. The Committee may also decide as to the certificates and other evidences which shall be called for from the applicant before sanction of assistance.

13. All the applications shall be scrutinised by the Committee. The Committee, after satisfying itself of the eligibility or otherwise of the applicant may in consistent with the provisions of the rules, make specific recommendation to the Vice-Chairman who shall thereafter take appropriate action for complying with the recommendation of the Committee.

14. Financial assistance shall be provided from the date of issue of the order sanctioning the assistance, unless otherwise specified therein.

15(1) Matters incidental to the scheme covered by these rules which are not specifically provided for in these rules shall be regulated in such manner as may be decided by the Committee.

(2) In addition to the conditions prescribed for the consideration of applications for assistance, the Committee may also with prior approval of Government lay down any other condition or guidelines for sanction of assistance subject to the condition that such condition or guidelines are not inconsistent with these rules.

16. The Chairman of the Committee may sanction suitable interim financial assistance from the fund to meet emergent needs in most deserving cases in anticipation of the approval of the Committee. The Committee may however prescribe the maximum limit that can be sanctioned by the Chairman in such emergent.

17.(1) The fund shall be operated by the Secretary-Convener of the Committee who shall maintain a separate account for the same.

(2) The accounts of the fund shall be subjected to annual audit by the Local Fund Audit Organisation of the Finance Department, Government of Orissa and the audit report shall be placed before the Committee.

18. Orissa Working Journalists Welfare Fund Rules, 1989 and subsequent amendments made thereof are hereby repealed : provided that notwithstanding such repeal any thing done or any action taken under the rules, so repealed shall be deemed to have been done or taken under these rules.

By order of the Governor

Commissioner-cum-Secretary

Schedule-I

FORM OF APPLICATION

To

The Director of Information & Public Relations,
Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

1. Name of the applicant in full (in capital letters)
2. Age and date of birth:
3. Full address:
4. In the case of living journalists
 - (a) Details regarding the service of the applicant as a journalist :
 - (b) Purpose for which assistance is sought:
 - (c) Documentary evidence in support of the illness, if any:
5. In the case of families dependant on the deceased journalist -
 - (a) Details regarding the service of the deceased journalist -
 - (b) The applicant's relationship with the deceased journalist (whether widow/widower/son/unmarried daughter / father / mother):
6. Details of other source and financial assistance received if any for the purpose mentioned of serial 4(b) : (1) PM/CM Relief Fund Rs._____
 - (2) From employer Rs._____
 - (3) Any other source Rs._____

7. I hereby certify that -

- (a) My income from all sources is Rs. _____ per annum
- (b) All the above particulars furnished by me are true to the best of my knowledge.

Place :

Date : _____ Signature of the Applicant

N.B : The applicant shall enclose the income certificate from competent authority to the application.

Schedule - II

**REPORT OF PRESIDENT / SECRETARY OF THE UTKAL JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION /
ORISSA UNION OF JOURNALISTS / DISTRICT
INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER**

I have made necessary enquiries regarding the statements in the application form of Shri / Smt and submit the following report -

- 1. The applicant comes under the scheme for giving financial assistance to working journalists / dependants in distress.
- 2. The applicant is the widow / widower / son / unmarried daughter / father / mother of the late
- 3. The age of the applicant as verified from the certificates of date of birth furnished by the applicant or other reliable records (to be specified) is Years
- 4. The total income of the claimant is Rs. _____ per annum
- 5. The particulars furnished by the applicant are correct
- 6. Other remarks if any -

Place :

Date :

Signature
Name and Address with
office seal



**RIGHT TO
INFORMATION**

**RIGHT to
INFORMATION**
MY RIGHT, MY MIGHT.
**THE RIGHT TO KNOW
KEEPING GOVT. ACCOUNTABLE**





POLICY & PROGRAMME



ବିଜୁ କେବିକେ ଯୋଜନା



STATE AGRICULTURE POLICY - 2008

INTRODUCTION

Orissa is an Agrarian State. Almost 70 per cent population of the State are dependent on agriculture. The agriculture sector contributes only about 26 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. The National Agriculture Policy approved by the Government of India during 2000, aimed to achieve annual growth of more than 4 per cent in the agriculture sector on a sustainable basis. However, the annual growth rate achieved during the Tenth Five Year Plan averaged around 2.3 per cent. On the other hand, the non-farm sector has grown much faster. 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 to focus more on the economic wellbeing of the farmers, rather than just on production.

The public investment in agriculture has been declining and is one of the main reasons behind the declining productivity and low capital formation in the agriculture sector. Private investment in agriculture has also been slow and must be stimulated through appropriate policies. 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 are needed to facilitate agricultural development.

It is quite distressing that the farmers feel at the lowest rung in the social hierarchy. It will be an important task to bring back the glory and self respect of the farming community. There are no policy tools that can achieve this directly. However, putting agriculture sector on a better path and resurrecting its importance across the sectors will go a long way in making farming a respectable profession.

In the above backdrop, a wholesome policy framework for the benefit of the farmers of the State is now brought out with a focus more on the economic well-being of the farmers, rather than just on production and growth. More than a decade has passed since the adoption of State Agriculture Policy in 1996. There have been many significant changes in the mean time in the realm of agriculture development, more so in the post-WTO regime. Therefore, this is an appropriate time to take note of the changing situation and bring out a policy to meet the present challenges in the sector.

AGRICULTURE IN ORISSA

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 suffers from salinity. About 3.00 lakh hectares of cultivable area suffers from water logging.

Agriculture contributes about 26% in the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP). About 65% of the workforce depends on agriculture for their employment.

The average size of holding in the State is 1.25 ha. The 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 agroclimatic 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 27.63 lakh hectares in Kharif and 13.31 lakh hectares in Rabi.

The total food grain production in the State during 2007-08 is estimated to be 92.13 lakh tones which is approx. 4.06 percent of national food grain production. Rice is the main crop of the State.

Agriculture in Orissa 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 (53 kg/ha. against national average of 113 kg/ha.), low level of mechanization etc. The serious gaps in yield potential and the technology transfer provide an opportunity to the State to increase production and productivity substantially.

OBJECTIVES

Agriculture in Orissa 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. The Government, therefore, have decided to go for a New Agriculture Policy which is futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk out a clear agenda for agricultural development for at least next 10 years. 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 so that people would accept agriculture as a vocation;
- ⊙ To promote sustainable agricultural development ;
- ⊙ To enhance productivity of important crops at least to match with national average (enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, INM, IPM, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer) ;
- ⊙ To encourage crop diversification particularly in uplands and medium lands (e.g. paddy to non-paddy crops);
- ⊙ To focus on horticultural crops including dry-land horticulture ;
- ⊙ To encourage modern farming system approach;
- ⊙ 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 implement integrated watershed development programmes 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 plays a key role in boosting agricultural productivity. Keeping the other inputs of production constant, the quality seeds alone can increase the production to the extent of above 20%. According to many agricultural scientists, one of the main reasons for the low productivity of many food crops in Orissa is the poor Seed Replacement Rate (SRR). The SRR refers to the percentage of area of crop in which improved / certified seeds are used in a given crop season. The present Seed Replacement Rate in Orissa is about 10% in paddy, the most important crop in the State. The Seed Replacement Rate in paddy will be enhanced to 25% by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan. To achieve SRR of 25%, 6.00 lakh quintals of certified seeds will be produced in the State by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In order to achieve the above, Seed Village Scheme will be intensified. The Seed Village Scheme is a viable model of participative production of quality seeds with the involvement of farmers. This makes it possible for production of seed at reasonable costs and ensures timely availability of quality seeds to farmers. Seed Village Programme will be implemented in all the blocks of the State. Special emphasis will be given for production of vegetable seeds, oil seeds and pulses seeds. Suitable production incentive and distribution subsidy will be provided for production and distribution of quality seeds.

In order to achieve required SRR, Seed Processing Plants along with godowns of adequate capacity will be established in each district. Five existing Processing Plants will be provided with dehumidified chamber for storage of seeds of groundnut, vegetable, etc. Adequate number of Mobile Seed Processing Plants will be procured to provide processing facility to seed villages. Orissa State Seed Corporation will be strengthened / restructured.

Presently, there are three Seed Testing Laboratories in the State. More number of Seed Testing Laboratories will be set up. Orissa State Seed Certification Agency (OSSCA) will be strengthened. Presently, OSSCA has 8 offices of Seed Certification Officers. Five more Offices of Seed Certification Officers will be established so that there is one Office of Seed Certification Officer in each undivided district of the State. The new Seed Certification Offices will also have Seed Testing Laboratories.

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.

- ⊙ There are more than 200 indigenous varieties/races of paddy in the State. An 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.
- ⊙ A special campaign for seed treatment will be launched with the participation of multiple agencies. Mobile seed treating machines will be popularized. It will be ensured that Orissa State Seeds Corporation Ltd will supply only treated seeds.
- ⊙ System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method of paddy cultivation requiring less seed rate will be promoted in the state in partnership with NGOs and CBOs.
- ⊙ The linkage between the Research Institutions producing the breeder seeds with the Department will be strengthened for introduction of better varieties.
- ⊙ Scientifically bred, drought and pest resistant high yielding and environmentally safe varieties will be promoted.
- ⊙ Hybrid rice in the state will be promoted at appropriate agro-ecological situations with quality safeguards.

- ⊙ Only after assessing the risks and benefits associated with Genetically Modified (GM) crops as per existing rules and procedures, such crop varieties would be introduced.

(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 project 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 programmes. 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 community irrigation management (PIM) will be encouraged through the pani panchayat system. Pani panchayats (Water Users' Associations) will be strengthened. Steps will be taken for capacity building of pani panchayat which will bring about awareness of their rights, roles and responsibilities in effective utilization and monitoring of water allotted to them.
- ⊙ Rotational Water Supply System will be adopted for effective 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.
- ⊙ Assured irrigation will be made to at least 35% of cultivable land in each block. This will be achieved by a suitable combination of flow irrigation and lift irrigation.
- ⊙ Irrigation tanks will be dug in every village having such potential.
- ⊙ Individual tube wells and bore wells will be promoted under the Jananidhi programme with subsidy upto 50% of the project cost.
- ⊙ Community Lift Irrigation projects with subsidy upto 80% of the project cost in the non-tribal and non-KBK districts and upto 90% of the project cost in the tribal and KBK districts will be continued under Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY).
- ⊙ Micro irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation) helps farmers in saving water, increasing yields, supporting new technological packages and increasing the employment. Micro irrigation will be promoted in a big way in the State by providing subsidies for drip and sprinkler irrigation upto 70% of the cost. Micro irrigation revolution will go a long way in creating efficient water use in the State.
- ⊙ Drawal of electric line for energisation of dug well / private L.I. points will be subsidized under Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY).
- ⊙ 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 NREGS.
- ⊙ About 3 lakh hectares of agriculture land in Orissa 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 53 kg/ha only as compared to the national average of more than 100 kg/ha. Hence, there is adequate 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 and 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 health of the soil. State will endeavour to promote INM practices in a big way through suitable programmes and incentives.

The effect of prolonged and over usage of chemicals on soil results in soil health deterioration, human health hazards and pollution of the environment. Hence, it is necessary to switch 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.

(iv) 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 and reduces 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.

In our State, level of mechanization is low. Farm Mechanization will be promoted in a big way by ensuring easy availability of appropriate farm machineries at substantially subsidized rates. Rate of subsidy on farm mechanization and equipments will be raised to 50% (Annexure-I).

- ⊙ The farm machinery suitable for different types of soil and operation for important crops shall be developed.
- ⊙ Technical know-how shall be provided to the farmers with respect of appropriateness of the farm machineries for the situation.
- ⊙ Training relating to farm machineries and equipment shall be imparted to the farmers 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 to provide door-step services for farm mechanization.

SOIL TESTING AND RESTORATION OF SOIL HEALTH AND FERTILITY

Soil health enhancement holds the key to raising farm productivity. Restoration of soil health and fertility is one of the prime needs of Orissa's Agriculture. Steps will be taken to ensure that each farmer is issued with a Soil Health Card in a campaign mode. These Soil Health Cards will have the details of results of soil tests and remedial measures required for restoring soil fertility. The following measures will be taken for restoration of soil health and fertility.

- ⊙ The farmers will be encouraged to get soil samples of their holding tested once in three years.

- ⊙ More Soil Testing Laboratories will be set up in the State and existing Soil Testing Laboratories will be strengthened.
- ⊙ Soil testing facilities will be made available at all Block headquarters through provision of soil testing kit to Block level functionaries of Agriculture Department.
- ⊙ The State will encourage setting up of Soil Testing Laboratory through private entrepreneurs to provide soil testing facilities to farmers. Private sector soil testing laboratories will be given financial incentives like capital investment subsidy etc. to make their operation viable.
- ⊙ Soil amendments such as lime, basic slag, gypsum, paper mill sludge etc. will be made available to farmers at affordable prices.
- ⊙ Cultivation of green manure crops like Dhanicha will be promoted extensively by making available seeds and technical know-how to the farmers.
- ⊙ The farmers will be trained in the production of biofertilizers like bluegreen algae, azolla, rhizobium etc.
- ⊙ At least one Vermi Hatchery will be set up in each block with private participation. Vermi Compost unit at village level will be promoted. Suitable incentive / subsidy will be provided for setting up of Vermi Hatcheries and Vermi Compost unit.
- ⊙ Plantation of bio-fuel crops will be taken up in public lands taking the foodsecurity aspects into consideration.
- ⊙ Tribal farmers will be discouraged from shifting cultivation with alternate livelihood options.
- ⊙ A compensation mechanism will be worked out for the crop loss due to dumping of industrial wastes/ by-products in violation of pollution norms by industries.
- ⊙ Extensive campaign would be organized with the involvement of NGOs and PRIs for motivating farmers to restore fertility by addition of green manure and through other corrective measures.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The State has one Agriculture University namely, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology with the network of colleges and research stations to cater to the needs of the farmers of the State. The emphasis would be given to 'demand-driven' research rather than 'project oriented' research. Understanding the farmers need has to be institutionalized in the University set up so that their research caters directly to clientele. At the same time, the goals of the basic research should not be lost. Primarily focus of research in Agriculture University should be on applied research as this was one of the objectives for which this University was established. OUAT and other ICAR research institutes like CRRI, etc. should gear up seed research to develop better seed production, processing, testing, packing, storing and cost reducing technologies. Emphasis should be given to development of technologies to cater to the needs of a large number of clientele and specifically small and marginal farmers. Agricultural University should enhance its media exposure and enter the technology business, effectively competing with private traders.

- ⊙ The demand for Agricultural Education is changing very fast and public institutions may not be able to meet the demand. In the general education sphere, private institutions have played a pivotal role and therefore, the State will consider allowing private institutions to venture in the Agricultural Education Sector.
- ⊙ It is observed that technology developed by the scientists in the Universities take a minimum of three years and in some cases five years to reach the farmer. It is necessary that such delays are avoided. There is a need for an efficient extension system to carry the message to the farmers so that diffusion of technology is faster.

- ⊙ The new technologies need to be tested under localized situations and suitably modified wherever necessary for adoption by the farmers. Linkage already developed between agricultural research and extension will be strengthened.
- ⊙ A Bio-technology Centre under the OUAT will be set up to take advantage of modern technologies, for the production of improved/hybrid planting materials of various crops suitable in different agro-climatic zones of the State.
- ⊙ The data base for the Agriculture Sector will be strengthened to ensure credibility and reliability of estimates and forecasting which will help in the planning and policy making.
- ⊙ Vocational Training Institutes will be promoted to create self-employment opportunities and to attract the youth in the agriculture sector.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION

The gap between scientific know-how and field level do-how has been widening in the recent years. This knowledge deficit needs to be overcome speedily to enhance farm productivity and profitability. It is well recognized that farmers are changing over the years, both as individuals, as well as their contact with the outside world and their information seeking habits. Today they require extension services unlike two decades ago. As the agricultural sector will be gradually segregating into two different segments- commercial and subsistence-the extension system will have to adopt a bimodal approach in its working. Extension machinery needs to be strengthened through retraining and retooling of existing extension personnel. The extension system has to undergo a change in its outlook. 'Talking Type', of extension will be replaced by 'Doing Type'. Reaching the contact farmers and delivering the messages by 'Doing Type' of extension will be emphasized.

Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) are operating in all the thirty districts of the State. They are the knowledge centres for the farmers that provide information on inputs, farm practices and market intelligence. However, the functioning of ATMAs need to be improved substantially. ATMAs will be properly equipped, both in terms of training and manpower.

Agriculture graduates will be motivated to undertake Agricultural Consultancy Services. Such Agricultural Consultants will act as catalysts in bringing the desired changes in cropping system, introduction of new technologies, providing market information and other required support to enhance the income of farmers. These consultants will be trained in the Agriculture University and provided a package of technology that is locally acceptable.

- ⊙ Presently, the extension work is being done by the institutions in the public domain. In the changed scenario, besides the public sector agencies, agri-clinics, farmers' organizations, farmers' field schools, cooperatives, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs and para-technicians will be encouraged for extension activities.
- ⊙ Emphasis will be laid on promoting farmers to farmers learning by setting up Farm Schools in the field of progressive farmers.
- ⊙ One lead farmer for each Gram Panchayat will act as 'Krushak Sathi'. The Krushak Sathi will be appropriately trained so that they serve as effective contact points for dissemination of Agriculture Technology to other farmers in the Gram Panchayat.
- ⊙ Linkages between the Department and Research Institutions like OUAT, CRRI and CIFA etc. will be strengthened so as to facilitate a smooth transfer of technology to the farmers. The KVKs in the districts would be the Link Points on researchable issues in the farm sector.
- ⊙ The technological dissemination and adoptions will be as per the bottom up planning by the farmer advisors and Block Technology Team (BTT) of experts reflected in the Block Action Plans (BAPs).

- ⊙ Gram Krushak Manch (GKM) in every revenue village will be used as a tool to increase outreach to more number of farmers.
- ⊙ Strategic Research Extension Plan (SREP) approach for identification of the farmers' problems and farmers-scientist interactions (FSI) for development of appropriate technology solutions will be encouraged.
- ⊙ Opening of 'Information Kiosks' by interest agri-entrepreneurs will be encouraged.
- ⊙ Farm Information and Advisory Centre will be opened in all Blocks.
- ⊙ The existing State Level Training Institute (IMAGE) and other Regional-Level Training Institute (RITE) will be revamped with latest capacity building tools and technologies, infrastructure and skill human resources.
- ⊙ Selected best farmers would be given cash award at Block, District and State level every year.
- ⊙ The officers of the Department at each level will be professionally trained to upgrade their skills and technical knowledge in partnership with Institutes of repute.

HORTICULTURE

Orissa is bestowed with variety of agro-climatic conditions favourable for the development of horticultural crops. Horticulture provides excellent opportunity to raise the income of farmers even in dry tracks. Since income derived from horticulture per hectare of land is generally higher than in cereals and pulses, the State will exploit the field potential for expanding the area under horticulture. The area under horticulture can be doubled with appropriate promotional policies and cropping patterns. Importance of dry land horticulture as a supplementary source of income to the farms will be promoted.

- ⊙ 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 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 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.

- ⊙ At present, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) covers 24 districts of the State. The State will launch State Horticulture Mission (SHM) for the remaining 6 districts. All the benefits available under NHM will be extended to the farmers of the 6 districts under State Horticulture Mission.
- ⊙ 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 40% of the capital investment excluding the cost of land.
- ⊙ In urban areas, home gardens and nurseries would be encouraged; Avenue plantations and greening the landscapes would be part of the developmental agenda of the urban local bodies.

Floriculture:

Orissa'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-operative 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 cashew-nut. Orissa is the third largest producer of cashew-nut after Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Presently, the area under cashew-nut is 1,26,000 ha, with production of approx. 78,000 M.T. Though the average productivity in the State is higher than the national average, there is ample scope to further increase the productivity. Plantations over approx. 40% of the area are old, senile and uneconomic and variety is also traditional. A special programme will be launched for replacement of the old, senile and uneconomical plantations with clones of High Yield variety in a time bound manner. Cashew processing in the State will be given priority.

Coconut:

Orissa is 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 programme will be taken up for replacement of old & senile plants with new high yield variety plants.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Watershed Development is one of the priority areas for the State. Orissa has been one of the pioneers in demonstrating successful watershed development programme. The focus of this development programme 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 multidisciplinary activities of and expertise from several Departments. In order to achieve better co-ordination in planning, implementation and supervision in watershed programme, Government of Orissa has set up a separate mission named Orissa Watershed Development Mission.

Under the DFID – assisted Western Orissa 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 Programme 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

Orissa 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 programme 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 un-remunerative as well as subject to the vagaries of nature. Farmers would be persuaded to raise light duty crops like oilseeds, pulses and horticultural plantations crops on such lands. Suitable incentives shall be provided for crop diversification.

ORGANIC FARMING

The chemical approach to productivity augmentation followed since midsixties has depleted the natural resource base for sustainable agricultural growth. The earlier technology has disturbed the biological composition, which might have lasting adverse impact on equilibrium. 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:

- ⊙ Suitable incentive for Organic Farming will be provided to farmers harvesting organically certified crops.
- ⊙ A drive will be launched for augmenting production and use of nonchemical fertilizer suited to different farming situations. This would need appropriate thrust on research and extension programmes.
- ⊙ 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.
- ⊙ A separate agency would be set up for certification of organic products.

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 start 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 resource, 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, agro-forestry, sericulture and pisciculture will be promoted.

POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT

The objective of agricultural development includes not only enhancing the productivity of agriculture but also maximizing the value of the produce generated. Value addition to agricultural produce involves proper post harvest processing, grading, packing, transportation and storage. The poor handling of farm produce results in a loss of upto 30% of the produce. This also considerably reduces the value realized by the farmers. Provision of post harvesting, processing and storage facilities therefore, assume great importance in increasing the income levels of the farmers of the State.

- ⊙ Absence of proper threshing facilities in the villages forces many farmers to use inefficient and unscientific methods of threshing. Steps would be taken to create 'Community Threshing Yards' to enable farmers to thresh their crops in time by using appropriate equipment.
- ⊙ Non availability of scientifically desired threshing equipment forces farmers to use unscientific method of threshing with considerable crop damage. Facilities would be created in private sector for custom hiring of threshing equipment by providing upto 50% of the cost of equipment as subsidy. Self Help Group of farmers will be provided subsidy upto 75% for acquiring threshing equipment for various crops.
- ⊙ Grading, packing and transportation of fruits, vegetables and flowers greatly add to the value of these commodities. At present, many farmers transport vegetables and fruits in bulk without any packing resulting in substantial deterioration of these commodities at the storage and sale points. To promote proper handling of vegetables and fruits individual farmers and farmers groups would be given intensive training. Farmers would be provided with subsidy to purchase crates and other equipments.
- ⊙ Major storage facilities will be created at important market centres by Orissa State Agriculture Marketing Board to facilitate scientific storage of produce till it can be sold at remunerative prices.

AGRI-ENTERPRISES

APICOL (Agricultural Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd) has been formed with the intention of bringing enterprise into agriculture. The Corporation provides necessary information regarding the scope of commercial and export oriented agriculture in the State of Orissa. It formulates schemes for bankable projects, identifies entrepreneurs and guides and trains them. It provides escort services to houses engaged in agri-business. It also acts as a nodal agency for providing incentives to agro and food processing industries. APICOL will be suitably strengthened and restructured to make its functioning more effective.

In order to identify agro entrepreneurs, counsel them and train them, Krishi Sahayak Kendras (KSKs) are functioning in each district. District Agriculture Officers are functioning as Krishak Sahayaks.

KSKs provide technical guidance to entrepreneurs in commercial agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, milk production, meat and egg production, fish production etc. In view of the increasing scope for agri-enterprise, KSKs will be appropriately professionalized.

Capital Investment Subsidy for setting up of agri-enterprises will be enhanced to 25% of the fixed capital cost (excluding the cost of the land) subject to the limit of Rs.25.00 lakh. Additional incentives will be given to SC/ST/Women agri-preneurs along with graduates of Agriculture & allied disciplines. The list of agri-enterprises eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy is enclosed (**Annexure-II**).

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.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

(i) Expansion of the Cooperative Credit Network

The network of the Primary Cooperative Credit Societies in the tribal areas whose growth has remained restricted due to the LAMPS approach 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. 7 lakh 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 two years covering 3.5 lakh families per year. The Cooperative Societies are being revived in order to make credit available to the farmers at the village level.

(ii) Agricultural Credit at Concessional Interest Rates

Government of Orissa have provided agricultural credit to the farmers at a cheap rate of 7% interest through the Cooperative Banks. The State Government is providing interest subvention support to the Cooperative Banks to enable them to finance crop loans to the farmers of the State at 7% interest rate.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The State Government have been implementing the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) with effect from Rabi 1999-2000 crop season with the scope of compulsory coverage of loanee farmers and optional coverage of nonloanee farmers. Taking into account the availability of data on production in respect of different crops and provisions / guidelines of the Scheme, major crops like paddy, groundnut, maize, niger, redgram (arhar) and cotton during the Kharif and the crops like paddy, groundnut, mustard and potato during the Rabi crop season are covered under the NAIS. The farmers under the Scheme are indemnified against their yield loss in the even of natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclone etc. thereby stabilizing farm income and providing a cushion to the farmers in the shape of indemnity claims against any unforeseen disasters.

- ⊙ Disaster preparedness programmes and contingent planning will be made for the disaster prone areas with emphasis on the vulnerability index of the farming community.

- ⊙ In partnership with IMD, location specific weather forecast and Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) will be provided to the farmers as per different climatic conditions and cropping patterns.
- ⊙ The emerging issue of impact of climate change on agriculture would be addressed by taking proactive measures and developing effective strategies for each agro-climatic zone to reduce the vulnerability to climate change.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The OAPM 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 districts. 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 are 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 are establishing 2 Special Mandis, at a cost of Rs.150.00 lakh each for Maize at Umerkote and Raigarh 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 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 Rs.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.

- ⊙ 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.
- ⊙ 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 will do continuous monitoring and suggest appropriate measures.
- ⊙ 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, NREGS, 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. So, emphasis will be laid upon capacity-building and empowerment of women to achieve the goals.
- ⊙ Women friendly farm equipments will be promoted.
- ⊙ The creativity, productivity and entrepreneurship of women and their capacity for furthering their skills will be dealt with 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.

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 will operate internet portal 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 Co-operation 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.

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE POLICY

Rules and Resolutions will be framed / passed as appropriate by the Government to operationalise the State Agriculture Policy. 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 bottomup 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.

The Policy is intended to help in rejuvenating the agriculture sector of Orissa 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 of 4 per cent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and ensure food and nutritional security to all the citizens of the State.

Annexure-I

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE UNDER STATE AGRICULTURE POLICY, 2008

Sl. No.	Scheme	Pattern of Assistance
1	2	3
1.	Capital Investment Subsidy for agri-enterprises	25% of the fixed capital (excluding the cost of the land) subject to a limit of Rs.25.00 lakh (33% limited to Rs.25.00 lakhs for SC/ST/Women/ Graduates of Agriculture & allied disciplines)
2.	Private Lift Irrigation Projects (Jalanidhi)	
	(i) Shallow tube well	50% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs.20,000/-
	(ii) Dug well	50% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs.50,000/-
	(iii) Bore well	50% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs.50,000/-
	(iv) River Lift / Surface Lift Project	50% of the project cost subject to a limit of Rs.40,000/-
3.	Micro Irrigation	
	Drip	70% of the system cost subject to a limit of Rs.30,000/- per ha.
	Sprinkler	70% of the system cost subject to a limit of Rs.10,000/- per ha.
	HDPE Pipes	Subsidy @ 50% limited to Rs.15000/-
	For Oil Palm	
	Drip	70% of the system cost subject to a limit of Rs.15,000/- per ha.

4. Soil Management

Acid Soil Management

i) Assistance for application of paper Mill Sludge at a nominal users' charge of Rs.10.00 per 50 kg bag.

ii) @ 50 % limited to Rs 750/- per ha.
(Assistance for application of Gypsum at nominal cost of Rs.14.15 per 50 Kg bag)

5. Farm Mechanization

(i) Tractor

@ 50% of the cost, limited to R.90,000/-
Tractors up to 40 PTO HP

(ii) Power Tiller

(a) @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.60,000/-
Power Tiller of 8 BHP & above.

(b) @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.30,000/-
Light weight power tiller below 8 BHP for hill regions.

(iii) Self propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and other similar self propelled machines.

@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.80,000/-

(iv) Specialized power driven equipments

(i) @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.30,000/-
Specialized power driven equipment like potato planter, potato digger, groundnut digger, strip till drill, tractor drawn reaper, cleaner-cum-grader, dryer, stubble shaver, mobile fruit harvester, power weeder, mini rice mill, dal mill, cultipacker, onion harvester with de-topping attachment, carrot harvester, motorized banana fibre making machine.

(ii) @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.25,000/-
Specialized power driven equipment like Zero-till-Seed-cum fertilizer Drill, Raised Bed Planter, Sugarcane cutter planter / ring pit digger / post hole digger, rotavator, straw reaper, crop reaper / binder, happy seeder, vegetable transplanter / pneumatic vegetable seeder/Axial flow thresher (tractor/power tiller operated)

(v) Manually operated implements / tools

@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.4,000/-

(vi) Animal driven implements

@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.5,000/-

(vii) Animal driven tool carrier

@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.12,000/-
Animal driven specialized implements viz.
(a) Multi tool bar / carrier / tropicultor (with minimum four attachments).
(b) Pre-germinated paddy seeder.

(viii) Power driven equipment (Tractor/ power tiller operated) Intended inclusion of all tractor & power tiller driven conventional equipment / implements.

(i) @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.20,000/-
for essential tractor driven implements viz. MB / Disc plough, harrow, cultivator, seedcum-fertilizer drill.

(ii) @ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.20,000/-
for a set of power tiller driven implements i.e. harrow, cultivator and seed drill.

(ix) Power Threshers (All types)	50% of the cost, limited to Rs.24,000/-
(x) Diesel / Electric pump sets	@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.10,000/- Diesel/electric pump sets up to 7.5 BHP / 5 KW
(xi) Cono Weeder	Assistance @ Rs.3,000/- per farmer or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.
(xii) Plant Protection Equipment	
(a) Manual	@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.1600/-
(b) Power operated	@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.4000/-
(c) Tractor mounted	@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.8000/-
(d) Aero-blast sprayer	@ 50% of the cost, limited to Rs.50,000/-
(xiii) Combine Harvesters	
(a) Self propelled track type	50% of the cost, limited to Rs.4.00 lakh
(b) Self propelled wheel type	50% of the cost, limited to Rs.3.00 lakh
(c) Tractor mounted combine	50% of the cost, limited to Rs.3.00 lakh (Subsidy will be provided for combine only exclusive of tractor)

HORTICULTURE SECTOR

6. Nursery

(a) Model Nursery

(i) Public Sector	Maximum of Rs.18.00 lakh per Nursery
(ii) Private Sector	50%, limited to Rs.9.00 lakh per Nursery

(b) Small Nursery

(i) Public Sector	Maximum of Rs.3.00 lakh per Nursery
(ii) Private Sector	50%, limited to Rs.1.50 lakh per Nursery

7. Vegetable Seed Production

(i) Public Sector, ICAR, SAU, State Deptt. etc.	100% of the total cost (maximum Rs.50,000/-ha)
(ii) Private Sector	50%, limited to Rs.25,000 / ha. (Limited to 5 ha per beneficiary)

8. Seed Infrastructure

(i) Public Sector	100% cost.
(ii) Private Sector	25% of cost.

9. Establishment of New Gardens.

(i) Fruits(Perennial) Mango, Litchi, Anala, Orange, Lime	75%, limited to Rs.12750 / ha in 3 instalments of 50:20:30 subject to survival of 75% in 2nd year and 90% in 3rd year (Limited to 4 ha / beneficiary)
(ii) Fruits (Non-perennial) Banana	50%, subject to limit of Rs.15,000 / ha. in 3 instalments of 50:20:30 subject to survival rate of 75% in 2nd & 90% in 3rd year (Limited to 4 ha / beneficiary)
(iii) Flowers	
(a) Cut Flowers (Rose / Marigold)	

(i) Small & Marginal farmer	50%, limited to Rs.30,000 / ha. (Maximum 2 ha per beneficiary)
(ii) Other farmers	33%, limited to Rs.23,100/- / ha. (Maximum 4 ha per beneficiary)
(b) Bulbous Flower (Tube rose / Gladioli)	
(i) Small & Marginal farmer	50%, limited to Rs.45,000 / ha (Maximum 2 ha / beneficiary)
(ii) Other farmers	33%, limited to Rs.23,100 / ha (Maximum 4 ha / beneficiary)
(c) Loose Flower	
(i) Small & Marginal farmer	50%, limited to Rs.12,000 / ha. (Maximum 2 ha / beneficiary)
(ii) Other farmers (Contract farming)	33%, limited to Rs.7920 / ha (Maximum 4 ha / beneficiary)
(iii) Spices / Aromatic Plants (Ginger / Turmeric)	75%, subject to Rs.11,250 / ha (Maximum 4 ha / beneficiary)
(iv) Plantation crops (Cashew etc.)	75%, subject to Rs.11,250 / ha in 3 instalments of 50:20:30 subject to survival rate of 75% in second year & 90% in 3rd year. (Limited to 4 ha per beneficiary)
(v) Rejuvenation / replacement of senile plantation	50% (Limited to 2 ha per beneficiary)
(vi) Post Harvest Management	
(a) Pack house	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(b) Cold Storage units	40% of the fixed capital (excluding the cost of the land)
(c) C.A. Storage	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(d) Ref. vans / container	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(e) Mobile processing units	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(f) Establishment of marketing infrastructure for horticulture produce	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(g) Wholesale markets	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(h) Rural Markets / Apni Mandis / Director markets	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area
(i) Function Infrastructure for collection, grading etc.	25% in general area 33% in Hilly & tribal area

(vii) Protected Cultivation

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (a) Green house | 50% (Small & Marginal farmers)
33% (Other farmers) |
| (b) Mulching | 50%, subject to a maximum of Rs.7000 / ha
(Limited to 2 ha / beneficiary) |
| (c) Shadenet | 50%, subject to a maximum of Rs.3500 per
500 sqm. (Limited to 2 ha / beneficiary) |
| (d) Plastic tunnel | 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/- per
1000 sqm. (Limited to 5 ha per beneficiary) |

(Viii) Promotion of INM / IPM

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Promotion of IPM | 50%, subject to a maximum of Rs.1000 / ha. |
| (b) Disease forecasting units (Public Sector) | Upto Rs.4 lakh / unit |
| (c) Bio-control lab | |
| (i) Public Sector | Upto Rs.80 lakh / unit |
| (ii) Private Sector | Upto Rs.40 lakh / unit |
| (d) Plant health clinics | |
| (i) Public Sector | Upto Rs.20 lakh / unit |
| (ii) Private Sector | Upto Rs.10 lakh / unit |
| (e) Leaf / Tissue analysis lab | |
| (i) Public Sector | Upto Rs.20 lakh / unit |
| (ii) Private Sector | Upto Rs.10 lakh / unit |

(ix) Organic Farming

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Adoption of organic farming. | 50% subject to a maximum of Rs.10,000 / ha
(Limited to 4 ha / beneficiary) |
| (b) Vermi-compost units | 50%, subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000 per
big unit & Rs.7,500 per small unit. |
| (c) Certification | Rs.5.00 lakh in cluster of 50 ha. |

Annexure - II

LIST OF AGRI-ENTERPRISES ELIGIBLE FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY

- | Sl. No. | Name of the Projects |
|----------------|---|
| 1. | Commercial Floriculture |
| 2. | Commercial Meat, Egg & Fish Production |
| 3. | Plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, cocoa, cashew and oil palm |
| 4. | Commercial calf rearing centre |
| 5. | Commercial goat/sheep/pig rearing centre |
| 6. | Export oriented agriculture & horticulture |
| 7. | Freshwater pearl culture |

8. Agro Service Centre
9. Agri- clinic and Agri- business Centre
10. Veterinary Clinic
11. Refrigerated Van
12. Agro-eco Tourism
13. Bio fertilizer Production and Marketing
14. Soil Testing Laboratory
15. Fingerling production
16. Commercial Fruit cultivation
17. Bagasse based Unit
18. Cashew processing and other cashew nut based industry
19. Coir based industry
20. Jute based industry
21. Seed Processing Plant
22. Oil extraction Mill
23. Cattle & Poultry /Fish Feed Plant
24. Apiary (Bee keeping)
25. Coconut based products
26. Dairy farming and milk processing
27. Squash, Jam, Jelly, pickle, etc of different fruits
28. Fruit Pulp
29. Vegetables & spices based industry
30. Dehydration and canning of vegetables
31. Frozen fruits and vegetables
32. Cultivation and processing of mushroom
33. Mushroom spawn production unit
34. Meat processing unit
35. Food Products Based on Soya bean
36. Maize Processing Plant
37. Product out of crop residue
38. Tissue culture laboratory
39. Vermiculture
40. Bio pesticides/Bio control agent producing unit
41. Green House, Poly House, Glass House

N.B. : The above mentioned list of enterprises can be amended/modified by the Government from time to time in the changing circumstances.

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

Annexure-I**DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS****DEFINITIONS :**

For the purpose of this Industrial Policy Resolution, the various terms shall have the meanings assigned to them hereunder:

1. "Ancillary Industry" means an Industrial undertaking which is engaged or is proposed to be engaged in manufacturing or production of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tooling or intermediates or rendering of services and the undertaking supplies or renders or proposes to supply or render not less than 50% of its production or services as the case may be, to one or more other industrial undertakings.
2. "Downstream Industry" means an Industrial undertaking, which is engaged or proposed to be engaged in value addition of the intermediate or final produce or waste product of one or more industrial undertakings.

3. "Earlier Industrial Policy Resolution" means the applicable previous IP Rs 4 "Effective Date" means the date of notification of this IPR.

5. "Entry Tax" means the Tax payable under Orissa Entry Tax Act, 1999.

6. "Existing Industrial Unit" means an industrial unit that has commenced commercial production before the effective date of this IPR.

7. "Expansion / Modernization / Diversification" of an existing industrial unit means additional investment of at least 33% of the undepreciated book value of plant and machinery of the said unit made in acquisition of additional plant and machinery and technology for such E / M/ D, duly appraised and approved by DIC/ SISI/ NSIC/ NCDC/ OCAC/ STPI/ IPICOL/ OSFC/ SIDBI/ Public Financial Institutions.

In case of "Expansion", the additional investment as above must result in at least 25 % addition in production capacity.

In case of "Diversification" the additional investment as above must result in production of at least one additional product.

8. "Finished Goods" means goods exclusively manufactured by the industrial unit and includes by-products, scrap, defective products either sold as such or as seconds /scrap /waste etc. which also come out as a result of its normal manufacturing activity / process.

9. "Fixed Capital Investment" means investment in land, building, plant, machinery and balancing equipment.

10. "Infrastructure Project" means roads, bridges & culverts, railway lines, power plants, electric substations and transmission lines, cold storage, water supply and storage facilities undertaken predominantly for use by industrial units, ports, airports, container terminals, bonded warehouses, satellite townships around industrial centers, film cities, film studios, transport and telecommunication facilities, common effluent treatment plants, waste management facilities, tool rooms, R&D Institutes, Technology Laboratories / Centers, Quality testing labs / centers, exhibition and conference centers, industrial townships, industrial estates, amusement parks, Multiplexes, Golf courses and other tourism-related infrastructure , social and allied infrastructure such as schools, technical & professional institutes and hospitals etc.

11. "Industrial Unit" means any industrial undertaking located inside the State and engaged in any manufacturing or servicing activity as detailed in the Schedule appended to this policy.

12. "Local Micro & Small Enterprises" means Micro & Small Enterprises situated in the State of Orissa

13. "Micro, Small, Medium & Large Enterprise" means an Industrial Unit as defined by the Government of India from time to time.

14. "New Industrial Unit" means an industrial unit where fixed capital investment has commenced on or after the effective date and which goes in to commercial production within two years for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and three years for the rest, from the date of starting first fixed capital investment.

15. "Migrated Industrial unit" means an industrial unit which has commenced fixed capital investment but not gone into commercial production before the effective date and will have the option to be treated as New Industrial Unit under this IPR provided that –

- it goes into commercial production within two years for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and three years for the rest from the effective date and

- It will surrender and or refund the incentives availed, if any, under earlier IPRs.

Provided also that such option shall be exercised in the prescribed form annexed to this IPR and submitted to the GM / PM, DIC for Micro & Small Enterprises and to the Director of Industries, Orissa

for the rest within 180 days from the effective date. Once the option is exercised, it shall be final and irrevocable.

16. "Pioneer Units" mean the first five industrial units of each thrust area which commence fixed capital investment and go in to commercial production during the operative period of this IPR.

17. "Priority Sectors" means – New Industrial units where fixed capital investment commences on or after the effective date and fall within the following categories.

- 1) Information technology and IT enabled service
- 2) Tourism related (hotels shall not be eligible for any fiscal incentive other than land at concessional industrial rate)
- 3) Bio-technology
- 4) Petroleum, Chemicals & Petro-chemicals
- 5) Pharmaceuticals
- 6) Handicraft, Handloom, Coir and Leather products
- 7) Gem stone cutting and polishing
- 8) Sea food Processing
- 9) Fly ash & Blast furnace slag based industries utilizing a minimum of 25% by weight as base raw material
- 10) Any industry other than mineral extraction and mineral based industries, which export more than 50% of its total turnover, duly certified by the Director, Export Promotion and Marketing.
- 11) Units not qualifying for "Thrust Sector" status for not meeting minimum capital investment criteria.

Note – Government may, by notification modify the above list.

18. "Raw Material" means materials required by the unit that will directly go into the composition of its finished products.

19. "Thrust Sector" means new industrial units in the following categories which commence fixed capital investment on or after the effective date and full fill the criteria stipulated as under.

Sector	Minimum Capital Investment	Employment Generation (Direct)
Agro- Processing	Rs.25 crore	100
Automobiles	Rs.300crore	500
Auto- Components	Rs.50 crore	200
Textile	Rs.50 crore	500
Apparel	Rs.10 crore	500
Ancillary & Down Stream	Rs. 10 crore	100

Note – Government may, by notification modify the above list and criteria as and when necessary.

20. "Transferred Unit" means an industrial unit whose ownership or management has been transferred in pursuance of the provisions of the State Financial Corporations Act. 1951 or SIDBI Act, 1989 or transferred with the approval of OSFC or IPICOL or SIDBI.

21. "VAT" means value added tax as defined under the provisions of The Orissa Value Added Tax Act, 2004' & Orissa Value Added Tax Rules, 2005' "CST" means Central Sales Tax as defined under the provisions of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

22. "Year" for the purpose of incentives means a period of 365 consecutive days.
23. "BIFR" means the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.
24. "BIS" means Bureau of Indian Standards
25. "DIC" means District Industries Centre
26. "DLNA" means District Level Nodal Agency
27. "HLCA" means High Level Clearance Authority
28. "IDCO" means the Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
29. "IDCO land" means land allotted to and land acquired by IDCO
30. "IPICOL" means the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited
31. "ISO" means International Standards Organisation
32. "IPR" means Industrial Policy Resolution
33. "NCDC" means the National Co-operative Development Corporation
34. "NSIC" means the National Small Industries Corporation
35. "OERC" means the Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission
36. "OFDC" means the Orissa Film Development Corporation Ltd
37. "OCAC" means Orissa Computer Application Centre
38. "OSFC" means the Orissa State Financial Corporation
39. "OSIC" means the Orissa Small Industries Corporation
40. "PMRY" means Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
41. "REGP" means Rural Employment Generation Programme
42. "SIDBI" means the Small Industrial Development Bank of India
43. "SLNA" means State Level Nodal Agency
44. "SLSWCA" means State Level Single Window Clearance Authority
45. "STPI" means Software Technology Parks of India

Annexure-II

SCHEDULE

UNDERTAKINGS CARRYING ON ACTIVITIES RECOGNISED AS INDUSTRIAL UNITS, OR GIVEN THE STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF IPR- 2007.

1. Units engaged in manufacturing and / or servicing activity belonging to the following categories.
 - a) Industries listed under the first schedule of the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951.
 - b) Industries falling within the purview of the following Boards and public Agencies:-
 - (i) Small Scale Industries Board.
 - (ii) Coir Board.
 - (iii) Silk Board.
 - (iv) All India Handloom and Handicrafts Board.
 - (v) Khadi and Village Industries Commission / Board.
 - (vi) Any other Agency constituted by Government for industrial development.

c) Infrastructure projects including projects undertaken for social infrastructure, technical and professional institutions only for the purpose of determining applicable land rate.

d) Service sector projects such as Tourism, Information Technology and IT Enabled Services, Research and Development only for the purpose of determining applicable land rate.

2. Industrial unit will not include non-manufacturing / servicing industries except:

(a) General workshops including repair workshops having investment in plant & machinery of Rs. 10 lakh and above and running with power.

(b) Cold storage and Fish freezing units.

(c) Electronics repair and maintenance units for professional grade equipment and Computer Software, Data Processing and related services.

(d) Technology Development Laboratory /Prototype Development Centre.

3. The following units shall not be eligible for fiscal incentives as industrial units, but shall be eligible for investment facilitation, allotment of land under normal rules and recommendations to the financial institutions for term loan and working capital and for recommendation, if necessary, to the Power Distribution Corporation:

01. Rice hu Hullers and Rice mills with investment in plant and machinery of less than two crore rupees.

02. Flour mills including manufacture of besan, pulse mills and chuda mills excluding Roller Flour Mill with investment in plant and machinery of less than one crore rupees.

03. Making of spices with investment in plant and machinery of less than two crore rupees and without Spice-mark or Agmark and brand name, pampad excluding pampad manufactured by Cooperative Societies.

04. Confectionary (excluding mechanized confectionary).

05. Preparation of sweets and numkeens, etc.

06. Bread-making (excluding mechanised bakery).

07. Mixture, Bhujia and Chanachur preparation units.

08. Manufacture of Ice candy and Ice fruits.

09. Manufacture and processing of betel nuts.

10. Hatcheries, Piggeries, Rabbit or Broiler farming.

11. "Iron and Steel Processors" including cutting of sheets, bars, angles, coils, M.S. sheets, recoiling, straightening, corrugating, drop hammer units etc.

12. Cracker-making units.

13. Tyre retreading units with investment in plant and machinery of less than ten lakh rupees.

14. Stone crushing units.

15. Coal / Coke screening units.

16. Coal / Coke Briquetting.

17. Production of firewood and charcoal.

18. Painting and spray-painting units with investment in plant and machinery of less than ten lakh rupees.

19. Units for physical mixing of fertilizers.

20 Brick-making units (except units making refractory bricks and those making bricks from flyash, red mud and similar industrial waste).

21. Manufacturing of tarpaulin out of canvas cloth with investment in plant and machinery of less than ten lakh rupees
22. Oil mills including oil processing, filtering, colouring, decolouring, refining, hydrogenation, scenting etc except Oil refining with / without solvent extraction facility.
23. Saw mill, sawing of timber.
24. Carpentry, joinery and wooden furniture making.
25. Drilling rigs, Bore-wells and Tube-wells.
26. Units for mixing or blending of tea.
27. Units for cutting raw tobacco and sprinkling jaggery for chewing purposes and Gudakhu manufacturing units.
28. Units for bottling of medicines.
29. Bookbinding.
30. Rubber stamp making.
31. Making notebooks, exercise notebooks and envelopes.
32. Printing press.
33. Photo copying.
34. Stenciling units.
35. Processing of Stencil paper.
36. Distilled water units.
37. Distillery Units.
38. Tailoring (other than readymade garment manufacturing units).
39. Repacking and stitching of woven sacks out of woven fabrics.
40. Laundry / Dry cleaning.
41. Photographic studios and laboratories.
42. Clinical/Pathological laboratories.
43. Beauty parlours.
44. Video parlours.
45. Guest Houses / Restaurants.
46. Goods and passenger carriers.
47. Decorticating, expelling, crushing, parching, and frying of oil seeds.
48. Fruit Juice base, aerated water and soft drink units (excepting the units manufacturing fruit pulp or fruit pulp and juice out of it).
49. Distillery, Bottling units or any activity in respect of IMFL or liquor of any kind.
50. Size reducing, size separating units.
51. Grinding and mixing units.

Note: List of Industrial units indicated above may be modified by the Government in Industries Department from time to time.

ADVERTISEMENT POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA - 1998

Consequent upon transfer of subject relating to control of newspapers etc. to I & P. R. Department, the question of amending the advertisement policy and framing a set of rules for issue of Government advertisements and advertisements of Government Undertakings, etc., was under consideration of Government for some time past. Government have after careful consideration, been pleased to decide as follows :-

1. DEFINITION

- (i) Government : Government means the Government of Orissa, in the Information and Public Relations Department.
- (ii) Policy : Means the advertising policy of the Government of Orissa.
- (iii) Advertisement : Means all Government advertisements and advertisements of all government of Orissa Undertakings, Corporations and Boards, etc., released through Information and Public Relations Department.
- (iv) Daily Newspaper : Means a publication that circulates news and comments on current affairs and is published everyday. Bi.-weeklies and tri-weeklies are included in this category.
- (v) Periodicals : Include weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annual publications.
- (vi) Classified Advertisement: Is that Advertisement which is published in a compact section of a newspaper, under specified heads, as opposed to the display advertisement. This includes the following, namely:-
- (a) Situation vacant,
 - (b) Tender and auction notices, and
 - (c) Statutory notices and miscellaneous announcements.
- (vii) Display Advertisement : Is that advertisement which has conspicuous display of contents and is published run over the paper, as opposed to the classified advertisement. This Includes the following :-
- (a) Mass Campaigns, and (b) Sales Promotion
- (viii) Commercial Advertisement : Means advertisements emanating from State Government Undertakings, Corporations, Boards, etc., Inter-State Joint Projects as well as those relating to Centrally sponsored schemes and those connected with any commercial schemes : the cost of publication of which is borne by the clients concerned.

2. CATEGORY

Small, Medium & Big Newspapers / Periodicals shall be categorised as under (to be revised as per R.N.I. guidelines from time to time).

- (i) Small - Up to a circulation of 25,000 copies per issue.
- (ii) Medium - Circulation ranging between 25,000 to 75,000 copies per issue.
- (iii) Big - Circulation above 75,000 copies per issue.

3. PRINT AREA

Newspapers / periodicals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for issue of Government advertisements.

Periodicity	Print area not less than
Dailies	760 Std. Col. Cms.
Weeklies & Fortnightlies	480 Std. Col. Cms.
Monthlies & other periodicals	960 Std. Col. Cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers / periodicals published in tribal languages or primarily for tribal readership.

4. ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility of newspapers and periodicals for release of Government advertisements :

- (i) Newspapers and periodicals eligible for Government advertisements must have a minimum paid circulation of not less than 10,000 copies per issue.
- (ii) National daily newspapers and periodicals with all-India circulation in the approved list of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Government of India can also be considered for release of advertisements.
- (iii) The newspapers / periodicals should have uninterrupted and regular publication for a period' of not less than four (4) months. Quarterly journals have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.
- (iv) Compliance with the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and registration of the daily newspapers / periodicals with the Registrar of Newspapers for India, New Delhi (R.N.I) are essential for being eligible to avail Government advertisements.
- (v) All newspapers and periodicals published from Orissa satisfying above criteria must be either in Oriya or English language.
- (vi) All newspapers and periodicals published outside Orissa in Oriya language satisfying other eligibility criteria.
- (vii) National Hindi and English newspapers satisfying the above criteria.
- (viii) House Journals, House Magazines and Souvenirs will not ordinarily qualify for Government advertisements.
- (ix) All eligible news papers may submit application in prescribed proforma as in the Annexure to be in the approved list of 1.& P.R. Deptt. to obtain advertisements at rates to be settled as in para 12 below.
- (x) Relaxation will be made in the case of the following :

specialised / Scientific / Technical periodicals of uninterrupted regular publication and of repute with a paid circulation of 1000 copies per issue.

5. RELEASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS (GENERAL)

Policy for release of advertisements :-

- (i) Keeping in view the Government policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers / periodicals. However, appropriate weightage or consideration will be given to :
- (a) Small and Medium newspapers / periodicals.
 - (b) Language newspapers / periodicals.
 - (c) Specialised, Scientific and Technical Periodicals.
 - (d) Any other category which Government may consider appropriate for special and bonafide reasons.
 - (e) To only genuine newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs; likewise to only standard journals / periodicals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs, etc. Regularity in publication is to be considered as one of the criterion for release of Government advertisements.
- (ii) General policy governing release of advertisements within the funds available will be as follows :
- (a) There must be widest possible coverage so as to reach the masses.
 - (b) Preference in release of advertisement will be given to Oriya dailies.
 - (c) Pulling power, production standard and the language and areas that are intended to be covered,
 - (d) While political affiliation of a newspaper or periodical will not be taken into account advertisement support may be withdrawn when the newspaper periodical acts in disregard to journalistic ethics. Whether or not the newspaper periodical has violated journalistic ethics shall be judged by any of the following parameters, namely :-
 - * Baseless, motivated, malicious, scurrilous or obscene reports or comments:
 - * Reports imputing a person of statements he/she has not made:
 - * Reports or comments designed to affect communal harmony or national integration or preach violence or lawlessness, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India:
 - * Reports or comments repugnant to socially accepted norms of public decency and morals: and
 - * Non-publication or publication in a mutilated or tendentious manner of Government Press Notes, Handouts, Communiques, Press Contradictions, etc.
- (iii) No classified advertisement will be issued to journals / periodicals unless specifically approved by Government.
- (iv) Since the objective of advertisements is to provide information to the people, the following criteria shall be taken into account while releasing the advertisements.
- (a) Whether the newspaper periodical reaches the class of people whom the advertisement seeks to inform: and
 - (b) Whether the newspaper / periodical has sufficient circulation in the area where the advertisement seeks to make an impact.

In view of the limitation of funds, it will be legitimate to release advertisements to different newspapers periodicals on rotation basis. This method will also provide some support to small newspaper periodicals.

6. RELEASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS, CORPORATIONS, BOARDS, ETC.

All commercial, classified and display advertisements by State Government Agencies, Undertakings, Corporations, Boards etc. will be routed through the Information and Public Relations Department to eligible news papers / periodicals in the approved list. The budget provision of the Undertakings will be communicated to the Information and Public Relations Department at the beginning of the year for keeping an effective watch on release of advertisements. Such budget provision must be communicated with the first advertisement of the year if not communicated earlier. I & P.R. Deptt. shall communicate approved rate in respect of each newspaper/periodical to all such advertisers in order to enable them to make payment directly to the news papers under intimation to I. & P.R. Department.

7. RELEASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

All government classified and display advertisements shall be released to news papers periodicals in the approved list by I. & P.R. Department only. In no case advertisements shall be released directly by other departments of government, Heads of departments and Subordinate Offices. All provisions for advertisement of all Government departments will be made in demand No.25 of I. & P.R. Department. All Land Acquisition Officers shall deposit the advertisement cost in the receipt head of the I.& P.R. Department.

8. PAYMENT OF BILLS AND PROCEDURE FOR RELEASE OF CLASSIFIED AND DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS :

- (i) Classified advertisement will not be issued to more than four local dailies and that too, for more than one insertion, unless specially considered necessary. If it has a message particularly requiring wider publication outside the State, it may be released to outside dailies, but to not more than two such dailies, for one insertion only, unless otherwise considered necessary.
- (ii) The advertiser shall allow a reasonable time gap (at least seven days) between the date of publication of the advertisement and last date of receipt of tenders/applications, etc. The advertisers should send their classified advertisements (tender, quotation, auction notices, etc.) in a precise form for publication to the Director I.& P.R. Department sufficiently in advance.
- (iii) I & P.R. Department will maintain a chronological computerised record and issue computerised acknowledgement to the advertiser after receipt of the advertisement matter to monitor proper distribution of advertisements. All advertisers shall ensure physical submission of the advertisement materials with the Director Information and Public Relations and obtain computerised receipt there for. The Director I. & .P.R. shall be responsible for timely publication of the advertisements in the news paper failing which sufficient reason shall be communicated to the advertiser well in advance. The concerned branch officer of advertisement shall be personally responsible for any lapse.
- (iv) The publishers of approved newspapers and periodicals published in Orissa will regularly send each of their issues to Information and Public Relations department to enable the Government to decide whether the publication is regular and whether the newspaper /periodical is not acting in a manner repugnant to journalistic ethics.

- (v) Classified advertisements will be released for publication in the daily newspapers proportionately according to the circulation in order to maintain equitable distribution. Preference will be given to small and medium newspapers and periodicals.
- (vi) The advertisers should not issue more than two corrigenda relating to any particular advertisement for publication except in special cases.
- (vii) In case of any wrong publication or printing mistake which may misguide or which may not convey the intended message, the publisher shall republish the advertisement, free of cost on request, failing which the bill for such wrong publication will not be accepted for payment. The Newspapers shall publish the advertisement s on the specified date failing which no payment shall be made.
- (viii) Not more than four (4) advertisements need be released for publication in one particular issue of any journal / periodical ordinarily.
- (ix) After publication of the advertisement in the news papers /periodicals the publisher will have to submit the bill to I.& P.R. Department within 15 days from the date of publication.

9. CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS/PERIODICALS - PROCEDURE FOR SETTLING CIRCULATION

The District Information and Public Relations Officer (DIPRO) duly authorised by Director Information and Public Relations shall verify the circulation figure and intimate his findings to the concerned news paper / periodical within his jurisdiction. While verifying the circulation, the verification will be based on capacity of printing press, purchase figures of newsprint used, sales net work and other relevant factors. The District Magistrate will carefully scrutinise and approve the findings of DIPRO before concluding the findings.

In case the newspaper concerned do not agree to the finding of the DIPRO they may first appeal to the District Level Circulation Monitoring Committee (DLCCMC) as constituted below:

District Level Circulation Monitoring Committee :-

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. District Magistrate | ... | Chairman |
| 2. Superintendent of Police | ... | Member |
| 3. DIPRO | ... | Member-Convenor |

If the newspaper/periodical concerned is not satisfied with the finding of the DLCCMC (District Level Circulation Monitoring Committee), they may appeal to the State Level Circulation Monitoring Committee (SLCCMC) constituted as under :

State Level Circulation Monitoring Committee :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Secretary, I.&.P.R. | ... | Chairman |
| 2. I.G. of Police (Spl. Branch) | ... | Member |
| 3. Director, I.& P.R. -Member | ... | Convenor |

Those newspapers which have certificate of circulation as members of Audit Bureau of Circulation may be exempted from process of verification referred to above. Unless there are valid reasons to workout a verification in the above manner.

Annual Verification: Annual verification of the circulation and the cessation or otherwise of the newspaper will be made as per procedure prescribed above.

10. SETTLEMENT OF RATE

- (i) Circulation (as determined in para (2) above), size, price per issue, standard of production of a newspaper / periodical, the rate charged by other newspapers / periodicals of the same locality/ region with comparable circulation, will be taken into consideration for settling the advertisement rates.
- (ii) The rate fixed by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) Government of India, will be given due regard in settling advertisement rates of newspapers and periodicals.
- (iii) The rates of newspapers and periodicals which do not have any approved rate of the D.A.V.P. for display and classified advertisements may be fixed by the Government taking into consideration the criteria in item (i) above.
- (iv) The State Government will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/ periodicals both outside and inside the State before release of advertisement for publication. The rate shall specify uniform flat rate for both display and classified advertisements. Rates shall remain valid from 1st July of any year to 30th June of next year.
- (v) The decision of Government in the matter of fixation of rates will be final.

11. GENERAL

This policy supersedes all previous government orders and instructions in the matter.

Resolution No. ADV-III A-192/98 -33281/1PR Dated Bhubaneswar the 16th December 1998.

This policy resolution has been published in the *Extraordinary Orissa Gazette* No.1708, dated 23-12-1998.

AMENDMENT RESOLUTION ON ADVERTISEMENT POLICY OF 1998

The 30th July 1999

Subject - Advertisement Policy of Government of Orissa, 1998.

The following amendment shall be made in the Resolution No.33281, dated the 16th December 1998 of Information and Public Relations Department.

Under Paragraph 11 (General) the following clause shall be inserted as Clause 11(i) in consequence whereof the Clause under "General" already under existing shall be read as Clause 11(ii), the amended Clause may be read as below :

"The Information & Public Relations Department of the State Government can relax any provision of this Resolution if it is necessary in any special circumstances. The Information and Public Relations Department would obtain the approval of the Chief Minister before making relaxation to any provision."

ORDER - Ordered that the Resolution be published in the next extraordinary issue of Orissa Gazettee for information of all concerned.

By order of the Governor

J.K. Dev

Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

Printed and published in the Extraordinary Gazette No.1214 on dated 20th August 1999.

ORISSA MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT POLICY - 2009

1. INTRODUCTION :-

1.1 The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) contribute significantly to value addition, employment generation, exports and overall growth and development of the country's economy. Govt. of India has enacted the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act-2006 with a view to providing a comprehensive legal framework to address the needs of both the manufacturing and the service sector MSMEs, particularly to enable the MSMEs of the country to face the emerging challenges in globalized and competitive market. The Government of India has announced an all India campaign under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) for the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises so as to withstand global and organized competition and to thrive through better technologies and skills. The Govt. of Orissa has also notified Industrial Policy Resolution-2007 (IPR-2007) which provides for specific fiscal as well as non- fiscal interventions to develop the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises of the State.

1.2 Despite the initiative taken in the successive industrial policies, the growth of MSMEs in Orissa is not at par with the national and international standards. The inherent richness of the State of Orissa in terms of abundant natural resources, human resources and an enterprise enabling polity need to be leveraged to realize the full potential of the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Sector of the State. The new wave of industrialization being witnessed in Orissa today, especially in the metal, power, cement, petro-chemical, IT, tourism sector and the current growth in the services sector provide enormous opportunity for the growth of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in the State.

1.3 The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises play a major role in broad- basing the industrial growth and augmenting employment opportunities, revenue, exports and economic growth. However, the MSMEs of the country as well as the state suffer from typical weakness and problems and have specific needs and requirements. In order to address such problems, needs and requirements of the MSMEs of the State in a focused manner and for their revival and development, Government of Orissa is declaring a policy christened as "**Orissa MSME Development Policy-2009**".

1.4 Orissa MSME Development Policy-2009 has been formulated through an elaborate consultative process involving all stake-holders including Industries Associations, Financial Institutions, Experts and Government Departments concerned.

2. OBJECTIVES :-

- 2.1 To catalyse setting up of new MSMEs.
- 2.2 To maximize growth of existing MSMEs.
- 2.3 To arrest sickness of MSMEs.
- 2.4 To revive of sick MSMEs.
- 2.5 To broad base the growth of MSME in all potential sectors of economy.
- 2.6 To provide opportunities to local entrepreneurial talent.
- 2.7 To maximize avenues for employment generation.

- 2.8 To make focused effort for sustainable and inclusive industrial growth aiming at balanced regional development.
- 2.9 To promote entrepreneurial spirit amongst the educated youth.
- 2.10 To enhance the contribution of MSMEs in manufacturing and services sector of the State's economy.

3. STRATEGY :-

- 3.1 Enhance competitiveness of MSMEs through clusterisation.
- 3.2 Facilitate setting up of ancillary and downstream units of existing and upcoming Large and Mega Industries.
- 3.3 Setting up of specialized/ focused industrial area / park for MSMEs.
- 3.4 Facilitate enhanced flow of credit to MSMEs.
- 3.5 Broaden marketing avenues.
- 3.6 Facilitate technological up-gradation of existing MSMEs and encourage the use of advanced cutting-edge technology amongst new MSMEs.
- 3.7 Establish Industry - Institution linkages.
- 3.8 Convergence of schemes and resources.
- 3.9 Enhance managerial, technical and financial capacity of local entrepreneurs.
- 3.10 Exposure of local MSMEs to best national and international practices.
- 3.11 Setting up consortium and Sub-Contract Exchanges of MSMEs.
- 3.12 Promote infrastructural linkages preferably in PPP mode.
- 3.13 Strengthening of the institutional support mechanism for MSMEs.
- 3.14 Facilitate backward and forward linkages.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE :-

- 4.1 The infrastructural needs of MSMEs shall be addressed on priority and minimum 20% of the area in all industrial estates, industrial parks, industrial corridors and land banks shall be reserved for MSMEs, unless otherwise decided by Govt.
- 4.2 IDCO shall promote new exclusive industrial parks for MSMEs at all major industrial hubs in the State such as Kalinganagar, Barbil, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Paradeep, Rourkela, Bargarh, Balasore, Dhamra, Gopalpur, Chhatrapur, Rayagada, Kalahandi and Choudwar and near the SEZs being set up in the State.
- 4.3 Wherever land is provided for setting up of large & Mega industries, 10% of such land subject to an upper limit of 200 Ac. shall be earmarked for setting up of MSMEs to facilitate setting up ancillary and downstream MSMEs preferable in cluster mode.
- 4.4 Sector specific Ancillary & Downstream industrial parks shall be set up by IDCO preferably in association with mother plants.
- 4.5 IDCO shall up-grade and maintain the infrastructure facilities in existing industrial estates, parks, IID centres, growth centres etc. preferably by associating user industries through appropriate management model.
- 4.6 The infrastructural requirements of MSMEs relating to water, power, waste management, environment management, testing laboratories, R&D institutions and civic amenities shall be addressed on priority.

4.7 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) set up by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of MSME clusters shall be entitled for allotment of land on free of cost basis at locations earmarked for the purpose by IDCO. This shall be treated as the State Government's share.

4.8 Large and Mega Industries who have signed MoUs / those who shall sign MoUs with State Govt., shall have to undertake in the MoU to develop 10% of the land subject to an upper limit of 200Ac. to facilitate setting up of Ancillary and Downstream MSMEs preferably in cluster mode.

4.9 IDCO shall set up permanent exhibition centres for MSMEs at suitable locations in consultation with the Director of Industries.

4.10 Dedicated Industrial Parks for Women Entrepreneurs shall be developed by IDCO at suitable locations.

4.11 The MSMEs shall be accorded priority in allotment of land in existing as well as new industrial estates / parks developed by IDCO.

4.12 The District Level Single Window Clearance Authority shall be the competent authority for assessing the requirement of land of MSMEs and for recommendation of the same to IDCO / Revenue Department / General Administration Department / Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities such as BDA, CDA etc.

5. CREDIT :

5.1 Adequate institutional credit is a major enabler for survival and growth of MSMEs. Concerted efforts shall be made for ensuring adequate flow of institutional credit to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

5.2 A suitable mechanism shall be devised in the Government for monitoring the flow of credit to the MSME sector. Further, the existing institutional set up of District Co-ordination Committee (DCC), State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) and Empowered Committee of RBI shall be utilized effectively for the purpose.

5.3 A Credit Monitoring Group shall be constituted to monitor and facilitate the flow of institutional credit to MSMEs. The group shall consist of :

- 1 Secretary, Industries - Chairman.
- 2 Director, Institutional Finance, Govt.of Orissa

Member

- 3 Regional Director, RBI - Member
- 4 Chief General Manager, SBI - Member
- 5 Convenor, SLBC - Member
- 6 Zonal Manager, Bank of India - Member
- 7 General Manager, SIDBI - Member
- 8 Managing Director, OSFC - Member
- 9 Director, MSME DI, Cuttack - Member
- 10 Representative of an Apex Industries Association on annual rotation basis.

Member

- 11 Director of Industries, Orissa : Member- Convenor.

5.4 Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions shall be encouraged to set up dedicated branches for MSMEs in the industrial hubs of the State. Infrastructure facilities including land for such branches shall be provided on priority basis at concessional industrial rate.

5.5 The schemes and programmes launched by Govt. of India / Govt. of Orissa for enhancing flow of credit to MSMEs such as Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) and National Equity Fund (NEF) and Interest Subsidy Scheme of IPR-2007 shall be effectively implemented with active assistance of Banks and Financial Institutions.

5.6 The Orissa State Financial Corporation shall revive its operations and resume lending to MSMEs so as to substantially improve the flow of credit to MSME sector.

5.7 The MSMEs shall be encouraged to increasingly adopt credit rating by reputed agencies such as SMERA. A specific scheme to reimburse / subsidize the rating fees shall be launched by the Govt. in due course.

5.8 Orissa MSME Venture Capital Scheme : - With a view to promoting new entrepreneurs, technologies and innovations "Orissa MSME Venture Capital Scheme" shall be launched. The basic purpose of the Scheme shall be to provide financial assistance and mentoring services to new and innovative MSMEs. The Scheme shall adopt a flexible approach for supporting the investee companies and provide financial assistance in the form of equity and quasi-equity. The detailed scheme in this regard shall be launched in due course by the Orissa State Financial Corporation with budgetary support from State Govt. and suitably involving other stake - holders such as commercial Banks, Financial Institutions and industries and also by taking recourse to public finance.

6. RAW MATERIAL :

6.1 The State of Orissa has rich resources of varied raw materials required by cross-section of MSMEs. It shall be the endeavour of the Govt. that the MSMEs are enabled to source their required raw materials in an efficient and cost effective manner.

6.2 Appropriate steps shall be taken to establish linkages amongst MSMEs and Central / State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for sourcing of crucial raw materials. The G.M. / P.M, DICs shall be the competent authority to assess the requirement of raw materials of MSMEs located within their jurisdiction and for recommending the same to competent authorities of the relevant Central / State PSUs and Govt. Departments through the Director of Industries, Orissa. It shall be incumbent upon the Orissa based PSUs to accord priority in allotment of raw materials to the MSMEs located within the State of Orissa at the lowest rate as extended to any other buyer of the same material inside or outside the State.

6.3 The Orissa Small Industries Corporation Ltd (OSIC) / National Small Industries Corporation Ltd (NSIC) may act as the Nodal Agency for sourcing and supplying of raw materials required by the MSMEs. OSIC / NSIC shall set up Raw Material Banks to provide such support. The PSUs shall accord priority in supplying raw materials to OSIC / NSIC acting as the Nodal Agency for MSMEs and shall do so at the lowest rate as extended to any other buyer of the same material inside or outside the State.

6.4 Common procurement of raw material by SPVs of MSME Clusters shall be encouraged. The Govt. shall assist such SPVs in formulating appropriate raw material linkages.

7. MARKETING :

7.1 The Govt. shall endeavour to promote marketing of goods and services produced by the MSMEs both in domestic and overseas markets by providing necessary policy, institutional and fiscal support wherever necessary.

7.2 Marketing Support to Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Government Procurement -

(a) The State Govt. will ensure that requirement of goods and services by Govt. Departments and Agencies under its control are procured from MSEs located within the State through the following procedure.

[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 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.

Explanation – III: The procurement norms in this para- 7.2 shall not apply for purchases under D G S & D Rate Contract System and in cases where there are separate procurement guidelines prescribed by international / national funding agencies.]

(b) Rate Contract -

i) List of goods and services to be reserved for procurement from MSEs via Rate Contract System shall be prepared by the Director, Export Promotion & Marketing (DEP&M) taking into account the quantity and quality of goods being manufactured and services being provided by the local MSEs and their requirement by Govt. Departments and Agencies under their control.

ii) Any goods or services for which subsisting rate contract exists shall be mandatorily procured following the rate contract system and shall not be procured by any other means.

(c) Purchase from Exclusive List

i) List of goods and services reserved for exclusive purchase from MSEs located within the State of Orissa will be prepared from time to time keeping in view the production capacity of the local MSEs and requirements of State Govt. Departments and Agencies under its control. This list shall consist of items for which sufficient production capacity exists within the State of Orissa so as to meet the entire demand of the Govt. sector. Such list shall be prepared and notified by the Director, EP&M.

ii) The State Govt. Departments and Agencies under their control will have to procure their requirement of these items exclusively from local MSEs with ISO/ISI/EPM certification for the items by inviting limited competitive quotations from such local MSEs only. Efforts will be made to distribute the purchase order equitably among the participating enterprises prepared to accept lowest negotiated rate keeping in view their production capacity.

(d) Purchase by Open Tender :

i) Goods and services other than those in the rate contract list or exclusive purchase list may be purchased by the State Govt. Departments and Agencies under the control of State Govt. through open tender. Local Micro and Small Enterprises and Khadi & Village Industrial Units including Coir, Handloom and Handicrafts, competing in the open tender shall be entitled to price preference of 10% vis-à-vis local medium and large industries as well as outside industries. Local Micro and Small Enterprises having ISO or ISI certification for their product shall get an additional price preference of 3% as per provisions of IPR-2007.

ii) Notice inviting tenders shall stipulate the condition that the participants to the tender must be registered under Orissa VAT or CST Act. While preparing comparative price statement for evaluation

of tender papers, the VAT payable in Orissa shall be excluded and price comparison shall be made only on the basic price. However, any tax payable outside Orissa shall be added to the basic price for such price comparison.

(e) The local MSEs registered with respective DICs, Khadi, Village, Cottage & Handicraft Industries, OSIC and NSIC shall be exempted from payment of earnest money and shall pay 25% of the prescribed security deposit while participating in tenders of Govt. Departments and Agencies under its control.

(f) Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing will be the nodal agency for issue of detailed guidelines for implementation of the above facilities extended to local industries. Director, Export Promotion & Marketing or his nominee will be a member of the purchase committee constituted at levels above the District level in State Government Departments and Agencies under the control of State Government. General Manager / Project Manager, DIC or his representative will be a member of purchase committee constituted at District level or below.

(g) In order to ensure that the policy on marketing support is meticulously followed, the Director, EP&M or his representative shall be allowed access to tender papers, purchase documents, books of accounts etc. to ascertain whether there has been any contravention in the implementation of the policy.

(h) Director, EP&M will have the power to draw samples and test the quality of products of local industries from time to time and shall have powers to blacklist and de-register industries supplying products not conforming to prescribed quality and specifications. He shall have the power to blacklist local industries for trading in the store item instead of manufacturing.

7.3 Marketing Syndication and MSME Consortium :

a) OSIC will act as nodal procurement agency of the State Govt. Departments and Agencies under their control. Bulk orders for procurement of goods and services shall be routed through OSIC. For such procurement, advance payments shall be placed with OSIC by the Govt. Departments and Agencies under their control.

b) While acting as a consortium leader of local MSMEs, OSIC shall be entitled to service charges not exceeding 1% of the order value from the concerned units.

7.4 Payment: State Govt. Departments and Agencies under their control will make prompt payment of dues of local MSEs and OSIC. The Directorate of EP&M shall closely monitor the status of timely payment of dues of MSEs.

7.5 The Micro, Small Enterprise Facilitation Council (MSEFC) constituted under the provisions of MSMED Act-2006 shall regularly take up cases related to delayed payments to MSEs.

7.6 With a view to encouraging large and mega industries including those in the 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 shall be devised and implemented.

7.7 A new scheme in the nature of Factoring Assistance Scheme and Bill Discounting Scheme shall be devised and launched in order to assist the local MSEs in their marketing effort.

7.8 The Directorate of EP&M and OSIC shall organize annual Buyer & Seller Meet and Vendor Development Programmes amongst the large & mega industries and the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in association with IPICOL, Director of Industries, MSME DI, NSIC and Apex Industry Associations.

8. EXPORT PROMOTION :

8.1 In order to realize the export potential of the MSMEs of the State, concerted efforts shall be made for creation of awareness about overseas markets and the identification of products of local MSMEs having export potential.

8.2 The Directorate of EP&M shall prepare a product country matrix for the MSMEs of Orissa identifying the products which have potential export market in specific overseas markets.

8.3 The Directorate of EP&M shall conduct regular sensitization programmes for the MSMEs about the export documentation procedure and logistic in association with FIEO, ECGC and other Export Promotion Councils of India.

8.4 The Directorate of EP&M shall publish an annual catalogue of products of MSMEs of Orissa having export potential.

9. TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION :

9.1 The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises must be encouraged to adopt modern cutting edge technology in order to achieve competitiveness through cost reduction and quality upgradation. MSMEs shall be suitably incentivised to adopt modern technology.

9.2 An MSME Technology Up-gradation Scheme shall be launched to support the MSMEs for technological up-gradation. The scheme shall be utilized for providing subsidised credit support to MSMEs for undertaking modernisation and technological upgradation. OSFC shall be the nodal agency for this scheme. Detailed scheme shall be notified by Govt. in due course.

9.3 Assistance for Technical Know-how : New Micro & Small Enterprises shall be eligible for reimbursement of 50% of cost of purchase of technical know-how up to Rs.1 lakh in case of indigenous technology and up to Rs.5 lakh in case of imported technology, as per IPR-2007.

9.4 The State Govt. shall endeavour to promote adoption of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and related technologies by the MSMEs. The Govt. shall subsidise consultancy services for adoption of CDM by the MSME to the extent of 50% of the charges or Rs.25,000/- whichever is less. The detailed scheme along with guidelines in this regard shall be notified by the Govt. in due course.

9.5 Concerted efforts shall be made to increase awareness about the programmes and schemes of Govt. of India meant for incentivising the adoption of higher technology by MSMEs such as CLCSS, QMS (Quality Management Standards), QTT (Quality Technology Tools). The progress of credit delivery under such schemes shall be closely monitored and corrective steps initiated wherever necessary.

10. PROMOTION OF CLUSTERS :

10.1 Cluster approach is the proven successful approach for sustainable growth of MSMEs in an increasingly globalizing competitive industrial economy. It is observed that wherever MSMEs have come up in clusters and have evolved sufficient social capital amongst themselves in such clusters, they have been successful. The State Govt. therefore shall adopt the Cluster Development Approach for promoting Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

10.2 A Cluster Development Cell headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Director of Industries shall be set up in the Directorate of Industries to intensify cluster development. This cell shall undertake studies of all the existing MSME clusters in the State and shall develop suitable cluster development action plans for making focused efforts to develop the enterprises in such clusters in a sustainable manner.

10.3 The Cluster Development Cell may also constitute itself into a Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act-1951 and evolve in to a professional body by adopting suitable means. The schemes and programmes of cluster development launched by the Govt. of India, State Govt. and Development / Consultancy Agencies shall be implemented in Orissa through this cell. This cell shall develop partnership with other like - minded agencies and institutions working in the field of industrial cluster development. It shall also converge resources and dovetail available funds, schemes and programme so as to evolve a unified strategy for cluster development in the State of Orissa.

10.4 Apart from identifying and promoting existing clusters of MSMEs, new clusters of ancillary and downstream units shall be promoted at major industrial hubs such as Kalinganagar, Paradeep, Dhamra, Gopalpur, Angul, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Keonjhar etc.

10.5 To promote the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in cluster mode, the respective Associations / Groups of units in clusters shall be encouraged to form Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for undertaking cluster development work in partnership with Govt. and other development agencies. To promote SPVs in MSME clusters, the SPVs shall be given the status of new small scale industrial units for the purpose of availing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives under this policy as well as under IPR-2007.

11. CONSORTIUM AND SUB-CONTRACT EXCHANGE :

11.1 To derive the benefits of economies of scale, consortium of MSMEs shall be promoted by availing the schemes of Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, NSIC and OSIC. To enable the MSMEs to participate in high value procurement and composite tenders, Sub-Contract Exchanges shall be promoted based on the product / service line and capacity of member units.

11.2 MSME Associations and SPVs of MSME Clusters shall be encouraged to set up Sub-Contract Exchange and Consortium. Such consortium and Sub-Contract Exchange recognized by the Directorate of Industries shall be allowed the same benefits as allowed to MSMEs as mentioned in the Chapter-7 of this policy.

12. REHABILITATION AND REVIVAL OF VIABLE SICK UNITS :

12.1 The recent intensification of industrial activities in the State provides significant growth opportunities for the existing industries, especially in the MSME sector, including those, which have become sick for various reasons. The State Government shall undertake a comprehensive district-wise drive through Directorate of Industries for 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 (Sub-SLIIC) and the State Level Inter Institutional Committee (SLIIC) shall be suitably reinforced for this purpose.

12.2 The SLIIC shall be empowered to extend need based incentives as available under the extant IPR for this purpose. The industries so assisted will be treated at par with new industrial units for determining the maximum level of incentives that could be sanctioned by SLIIC.

12.3 The Empowered Committee on SMEs constituted by the Reserve Bank of India, Bhubaneswar shall review the performance of banks and financial institutions in implementing the decisions of SLIIC / Sub-SLIIC / DLC and shall provide suitable direction to Banks wherever necessary to ensure compliance on such decisions.

12.4 The State Govt. shall liaise with the Govt. of India to set up a State level body on the lines of BIFR for revival and rehabilitation of sick MSMEs.

13. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT :

13.1 The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises have certain inherent weaknesses and require strong institutional support to enable them to perform as per their potential. Over a period of time, the State Govt. has already established an institutional framework in the Industries Department consisting of District Industries Centres at the grass root level and various Directorates, Corporations and Agencies at the Apex level. The working of this institutional framework shall be streamlined and aligned with the requirements of a strong and vibrant MSME sector.

13.2 Efforts shall be made to create a professional working environment in the District Industries Centres who are the fulcrum of all promotional efforts aimed at MSMEs. The resources available at DICs including human resources shall be further augmented towards this end. The knowledge and professional skill of the officers and staff working in the DICs shall be further upgraded by providing them suitable training in modern management tools and practices, project formulation and appraisal methodology and other emerging trends of industrial development.

13.3 Five DICs shall be upgraded to Regional DICs at locations where industrial concentration and potential exist. The Regional DIC 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. The Regional DIC shall be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Director of Industries and shall be adequately staffed with professional and qualified personnel.

13.4 The existing set up of different level of DICs shall be given a fresh re-look and necessary restructuring shall be done in order to incorporate the changes which have taken place in the industrial scenario of the State. Efforts shall be made to upgrade the DICs at locations where industrialization has picked up and potential for growth of MSMEs exist.

13.5 The Directorate of Industries shall be further strengthened in terms of resources so as to augment its efforts for accelerated and focused growth of the MSME sector in the changed industrial scenario of the State. A functional network shall be established between the Directorate of Industries and other agencies such as Directorate of Export, Promotion & Marketing, Directorate of Technical Education & Training, Directorate of Handicraft & Cottage Industries, IPICOL, IDCO, Orissa Khadi & Village Industries Board, KVIC, NSIC, MSME D.I., OSFC and OSIC.

14. SINGLE WINDOW MECHANISM :

14.1 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. The District Level Single Window Clearance Authority (DLSWCA) shall be gradually activated in all the districts and the District Industries Centres shall be empowered to enable them to effectively discharge the function of DLNA.

14.2 The Project Monitoring and Information System (PMIS) shall be made effective and operational in all the DICs so as to monitor the progress of implementation of the Single Window Services at the district level.

15. ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT :

15.1 The current industrialization being witnessed in the State provides tremendous opportunities for the growth of entrepreneurship. Focused efforts shall be made to promote the spirit of entrepreneurship amongst the youth of the State so as to harness the inherent talent amongst them.

15.2 The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, Orissa shall be further strengthened and helped to evolve into a centre of excellence in the field of entrepreneurship development. The institute

shall be accorded priority while undertaking entrepreneurship development programmes and training programmes for Govt. schemes as well as entrepreneurship development programmes of the private sector.

15.3 Institutions of National and International Repute shall be encouraged to set up their branches in Orissa by providing necessary infrastructure and other support to augment the entrepreneurship development efforts of the State Govt.

15.4 Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Park (STEP) shall be established at various locations in the State by involving technical institutions, preferably in a PPP mode. The State Government shall partner with the upcoming Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar and the National Institute of Science, Education & Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar to set up science and technology entrepreneurship park and also endeavour to avail Govt. of India assistance for the same.

15.5 Incubation centres for new entrepreneurs shall be set up at strategic locations in the State preferably in association with existing reputed institutions such as CIPET, CTTC, XIMB, NSIC, KVIC etc. The Business Incubator Scheme launched under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme of the Govt. of India for support to entrepreneurial and managerial development of MSMEs shall be effectively utilized for the purpose.

16. SKILL DEVELOPMENT :

16.1 The recent growth of industries in Orissa has necessitated accelerated growth in availability of trained quality manpower. The State Govt. Shall take steps to augment the capacity of the technical training institutes. This shall be done by encouraging setting up of new institutes wherever necessary and by upgrading the capacity of existing technical institutes.

16.2 The infrastructure of Government ITIs shall be upgraded by providing them modern technical equipment and educational aids. The scheme of World Bank, Govt. of India and State Government assistance shall be dovetailed for ensuring maximum coverage. Private industries shall also be encouraged to assist in up-gradation of ITIs.

16.3 It shall be the endeavour of the State Govt. to maximize Industry- Institution linkage by encouraging industries to adopt existing technical institutions and also to set up new institutions wherever feasible.

16.4 To promote setting up of new Institutes for skill upgradation, the State Government shall endeavour to lease out suitable Government land as per NCVT norms to entrepreneurs so as to motivate them to come forward to set up quality ITCs.

16.5 Entrepreneurs heading MSMEs who wish to participate in higher training programme shall be helped by subsidising the cost of training. A detailed scheme shall follow in due course.

17. FISCAL INCENTIVES :

17.1 The IPR-07 provides for wide ranging fiscal support measures for MSMEs. Efforts shall be made to increase awareness about these support measures amongst the entrepreneurs and the institutional framework necessary to translate such support measures into actual practice shall be streamlined. Adequate budgetary provision shall be made so as to enable the MSMEs to fully utilize the fiscal incentives available in the IPR-07.

17.2 Apart from the fiscal incentives provided in IPR-07, the following incentives shall also be provided to eligible new units.

i) Capital Investment Subsidy : New Industrial Units belonging to Micro and Small Enterprise sector shall be entitled to capital investment subsidy of 10% of fixed capital investment subject to an

upper limit of Rs. 8 lakhs only. SC, ST, PH, Women and Technical (Degree / Diploma holding) entrepreneurs shall be entitled to capital investment subsidy of 12% of fixed capital investment subject to an upper limit of Rs.10 lakhs.

ii) The capital investment subsidy shall be governed as per rules and guidelines to be notified in due course. The terms and conditions and eligibility for availing subsidy under the scheme shall be devised so as to ensure proper targeting of genuine enterprises who shall be recommended by a State Level Apex Committee, to be constituted for the purpose.

17.3 Women entrepreneurs setting up new MSE shall be entitled to additional two (2) years fiscal incentives relating to VAT under IPR-07 subject to being otherwise eligible for the said incentive and also subject to the overall absolute limits prescribed for the said incentive under IPR-07.

18. MISCELLANEOUS :

- a) This policy shall be read in conjunction with IPR-07.
- b) For the purpose of this policy all terms, definition and interpretation shall be as per IPR-07.
- c) Doubts relating to interpretation of any term and / or dispute relating to the operation of any provision under this policy 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) The units as enshrined in Annexure-II, Schedule-Point (3) of IPR- 2007 shall not be eligible for fiscal incentives under this policy, but shall be eligible for investment facilitation, allotment of land under normal rules and recommendations to the financial institutions for term loan and working capital and for recommendation, if necessary, to the Power Distribution Corporation.
- e) The Grievance / Complaints of investors shall be redressed in Shilpa Adalat / District Level Shilpa Adalat as constituted by the Government in Industries Department from time to time.
- f) No right or claim for any incentive under this policy shall be deemed to have been conferred merely on the ground of provision in this policy. 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.
- g) This policy shall remain in force from the date of its notification until substituted by another policy.
- h) The State Government may at any time amend any provision of this policy.

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).

ORISSA RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME - 2006

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section-4 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (42 of 2005), the State Government do hereby make the following Scheme for the purpose of providing not less than one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work namely:-

i. Short title and commencement – (1) This Scheme may be called the “**Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme,(OREGS) 2006.**”

ii. This shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Orissa Gazette.

1. **DEFINITIONS:** - In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires-

- a) ‘Act’ means the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005;
- b) ‘Council’ means the Orissa Employment Guarantee Council constituted under section 12 of the Act;
- c) ‘Executing agency’ means the agent of the implementing agency for implementing works and includes the line departments of State Government.
- d) ‘Fund’ means “ Orissa Employment Guarantee Fund” established under section 21 of the Act;
- e) ‘Guidelines’ means NREGA guidelines prescribed by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
- f) ‘Material’ includes semiskilled and skilled labour if any employed in the project and paid out of project funds.
- g) ‘Nodal Department’ shall mean the Panchayati Raj Department of Government of Orissa.
- h) ‘Panchayati Raj Institutions’ (PRIs) means ‘Zilla Parishad’ at District level, ‘Panchayat Samiti’ at Block level, ‘Gram Panchayat’ at Gram Panchayat level.
- i) ‘Registered Household’ means the members of the rural household who have been entered in the “Application Registration Register” as may be prescribed.
- j) ‘State Programme Coordinator’ means the Secretary of Panchayati Raj Department who shall be the State Programme Coordinator at the State level for implementation of the Scheme, as notified by the Government.
- k) ‘Year’ means financial year i.e. period from the 1st April of any calendar year to 31st March of the succeeding calendar year.

1.1 Words & expressions not defined in this Scheme shall have the same meaning as in the Act or the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, The Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act (OPS) 1959 or the Orissa Zilla Parishad (OZP) Act, 1991 as the case may be.

2. OBJECTIVES :

The basic objective of the Scheme is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members

volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives; generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

2.1 APPLICATION;

2.1.1 The Central Government shall notify the areas in which the Act will come into force from such date as may be appointed in the notification, and different dates may be appointed for different areas in Orissa. OREGS will be implemented in those areas after being notified as per Sec.4 of the Act.

2.1.2 STATUS

The Scheme will be implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and the States as determined by the Act.

3.1 BASIC IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES

3.1.1 Collaborative Partnership and Public Accountability: The Act envisages a collaborative partnership between the Central Government, the State Governments, the Panchayats and the local community. At each stage of implementation such as Planning, supervision and monitoring, the concerned authorities are accountable to the community.

3.1.2 Community participation: The Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha are the statutorily mandated institutional mechanism for community participation. Local Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, Jobseekers group, local beneficiary committees, self-help groups, user groups and other grass-roots organizations can be involved in implementation for ensuring transparency and public accountability.

3.1.3 Role of Panchayats: The Panchayats at each level will be the 'Principal Authorities for planning and implementation of the Scheme.

3.1.4 Coordination among Agencies: The Panchayats at different levels will need to coordinate with each other for the effective implementation of the Act. Similarly, the Panchayats and the District/Block administration will have to work together.

3.1.5 Resource Support: The Central and the State Governments will facilitate the implementation of the Act through timely and adequate resource support.

4.1 KEY AGENCIES AND THE RESPECTIVE ROLES

The key agencies involved in the implementation of OREGS, and their respective roles are as follows:

4.1.1 Village Level:

a) Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha : The Act authorizes the Gram Sabha/ Palli Sabha to recommend works to be taken up under OREGS, to monitor and supervise these works and to conduct social audits of the implementation of the Scheme. Gram Sabha/ Palli Sabha should be used as a forum for sharing information about the Scheme on different stages of implementation for ensuring transparency and accountability. This involves for instance, verifying applications for registration and conducting social audits.

b) Gram Panchayat (GP): The Gram Panchayat has a pivotal role in the implementation of OREGS. It is responsible for planning of works, registering households, issuing job cards, allocating employment, executing 50 per cent of the works namely, 'Panchayat works' and monitoring the implementation of the Scheme at the village level. To assist the Gram Panchayat in its role/responsibilities, additional staff such as 'Gram Rozgar Sebak', (' Multipurpose Assistant) and 'Technical Assistants' will be deployed out of the programme cost of the scheme.

4.1.2 Block Level:

a) The Panchayat Samiti will be responsible for planning at the Block level and for monitoring and supervision. It can also be given the responsibility of executing works from among the 50 per cent that are not to be executed by the Gram Panchayat as per the direction of State Government / Orissa Employment Guarantee Council.

b) Programme Officer (PO): As notified by Government, present BDO will act as PO for implementation of OREGS at Block level. He will essentially act as a 'Coordinator' for OREGS at the Block level. His main functions are : scrutinizing village plans, matching employment opportunities with the demand for work at the Block level, supervising the implementing agencies, safeguarding the entitlements of OREGS workers, ensuring that social audits are conducted by the Palli/Grama Sabhas, and responding to complaints and will chiefly be responsible to ensure that any one who applies for work gets employment within 15 days. He will also assist the Panchayat Samiti in its functions and will be answerable to the District Programme Coordinator.

4.1.3 District Level:

a) Zilla Parishad : Zilla Parishad will be responsible for finalizing the District Plan and for monitoring and supervising the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the District. Zilla Parishad can also execute works from among the 50 per cent that are not to be executed by Gram Panchayat called 'general works' as per the policy determined by State Government /OEGC.

b) District Programme Coordinator (DPC): As notified by Government, Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and Collector will act as DPC for the Scheme/Act. The DPC shall be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the Scheme in the District.

c) Implementing Agencies: In addition to Panchayats, Line Departments, NGOs, and Central and State Government Undertakings, can also be identified as Implementing Agencies. Self-Help Groups including women self-help groups promoted under Mission Shakti and Pani Panchayats Van Sanrakshan Samiti (VSS) may also be considered as possible Implementing Agencies.

d) Delegation of powers: The State Government shall delegate financial and administrative powers to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officer, as is deemed necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme.

4.1.4 State Level:

a) Orissa Employment Guarantee Council (OEGC): Orissa Employment Guarantee Council (or 'Council' for short) is to be set up under section 12 of NREGA. The OEGC shall advise the State Government on the implementation of the Scheme and evaluate and monitor it. It will decide on the 'preferred works' to be implemented under OREGS, and recommending the proposals of works to be submitted to the Central Government by the State Government under Schedule 1 Section 1(ix) of the Act. The State Council will also prepare an Annual Report on OREGS to be presented to the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

b) The State Government will frame the Rules pertinent to its implementation in consonance with the Act for setting up OEGC and to establish the ' Orissa Employment Guarantee Fund' (OEGF) to ensure timely resource support to the Scheme. It will ensure that the State share of the OREGS budget is released in time. State will ensure all administrative, financial and technical support to the District Programme Coordinator, Programme Officer, PRIs and all other agencies involved in implementation. It will undertake the regular review, monitoring and evaluation of OREGS processes and outcomes. It will also ensure that the implementation of the Scheme at all levels is transparent and accountable to the public.

c) Employment Guarantee Commissioner: As notified by Government, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Panchayati Raj Department may be declared as Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Commissioner responsible for ensuring that all activities are carried out as per objective of the Act. He will also act as 'Member – Secretary' of OEGC:

4.2 TRAINING OF KEY AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

4.2.1 All key agencies will need to be trained in discharging their responsibilities under the Act. This will include Gram Panchayats, other PRIs, District and State Level Department personnel involved in implementing OREGS, as well as local committees/groups formed for the purpose of vigilance, monitoring and social audit. Basic training on core issues pertinent to the Act shall be arranged by the

State Government with priority accorded to its key functionaries, especially the District Programme Coordinator, the Programme Officer and PRIs.

4.2.2 In addition to helping various agencies in performing their duties under the Act, training programmes should give priority to the competencies required for effective planning, work measurement, public disclosure, social audits and use of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

4.3 COMMUNICATION OF NREGA & ORISSA RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

4.3.1 The Act confers entitlements upon people and puts their demand center stage. For people to know their rights under the Act, effective communication of information about the Act and the Scheme is essential. The basic features of the Act and the Scheme should be widely publicized in local languages. Special attention should be paid to deprived areas and marginalized communities. Critical aspects of the Act such as the process of registration and application, the entitlements of OREGS workers, social audit and grievance redressal procedures, and the roles of different agencies must be communicated in clear and simple language. Multimedia communication processes appropriate for different stakeholders must be designed and implemented. Local cultural forms and intensive interpersonal communication such as discussions and conventions must be organized to generate awareness.

4.3.2 While intensive communication should precede the implementation of the Act, communication is also an integral part of the implementation process, aimed at making this legislation a 'People's Act'. The effectiveness of this communication process will be evident in the extent to which people who need work under this Act register and apply for work. Other signs of successful communication include the active involvement of local communities at every stage; prompt grievance redressal, vigilant social audits by the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha, and wide use of the right to information. The communication process should be designed to help people articulate their demands and claim their entitlements.

5.1 PLANNING AT GRAM PANCHAYAT / BLOCK AND DISTRICT LEVEL

5.1.1 Planning is critical to the successful implementation of the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (OREGS). A key indicator of success is the timely generation of employment within 15 days while ensuring that the design and selection of works are such that good quality assets are developed. The need to act within a time limit necessitates advance planning. The basic aim of the planning process is to ensure that the District is prepared well in advance to offer productive employment on demand.

5.1.2 The Act requires the Gram Panchayats to forward proposals for OREGS projects to the Programme Officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval prior to the commencement of the year in which these projects are to be executed.

5.1.3 The Programme Officer is responsible U/S 15(3) of the Act for matching the demand for work in the Block with the employment opportunities arising from OREGS projects. For this purpose, he/she is expected to prepare a plan for the Block by consolidating the proposals of the Gram Panchayats and the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti has to approve and forward the Block Plan to the Zilla Parishad.

5.1.4 As per the statute, the District Programme Coordinator is required to prepare a 'labour budget' by the end of December for the next financial year. This labour budget should contain the details of the anticipated demand for unskilled manual work in the District, and the plan for engagement of labourers in OREGS works. It should be submitted to the Zilla Parishad for approval.

5.1.5 The need to coordinate different levels of planning, and to prepare a 'Shelf of projects' to offer employment on demand, requires the preparation of an Annual Plan for the District. This should be done well before the commencement of the year in which the works are to be executed.

5.1.6 The Annual Plan will be like a rolling plan, since the approved shelf of projects will be carried over from one financial year to the next. It should be seen as part of a longer-term strategy for

sustainable employment generation in the District. The need to integrate work priorities with a longer-term development strategy is reflected in Schedule I of the Act, which states that the 'creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor shall be an important objective of the Scheme'. Thus, Districts Perspective Plans should aim at assessing the causal factors of poverty and possible interventions.

5.1.7 The Orissa Employment Guarantee Council is expected to prepare a list of preferred works for different areas based on their ability to create durable assets.

5.2 DISTRICT PERSPECTIVE PLAN

5.2.1 The District Perspective Plan (DPP) is intended to facilitate advance planning and to provide a development perspective for the District. The aim is to identify the types of OREGS works that should be encouraged in the District and the potential linkages between these works and long-term employment generation and sustained development.

5.2.2 A District Perspective Plan of five years will have the advantage of facilitating annual working plans on the basis of which annual budgets can be estimated and drawn up and also give a continuum to plan works beyond the restriction of a financial year. The District Perspective Plan will serve as a framework of long term planning, but it will be flexible enough to respond to the new emerging needs of the area, the experience of implementation and the new works approved by the Central Government.

5.2.3 Generally, a District Perspective Plan will have the following features: a) Village-based : with the village as the unit of planning; b) Holistic: cover socio-economic aspects of development, c) Diagnostic: include a causal analysis of poverty. This will help identify gaps and needs and indicate the nature of inputs required d) Delineate baselines; e) indicate outcomebased strategies; f) Indicate methods for measurement of outcomes; and g) Map resources.

5.2.4 The District Perspective Plan will enable the adoption of a project approach to works rather than just an activity approach. It will also facilitate an inter-sectoral approach, so that Districts can address certain fundamental causes of poverty in the area.

5.2.5 If the Perspective Plan has been made under the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), it should be revisited in order to serve the purposes of NREGA. For this purpose, the draft plan should be discussed and approved, with modifications if need be, by the Gram/Palli Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Block and Zilla Parishad. At the village level, efforts should be made to ensure the participation of those who are likely to seek work under the Act. Their demand for work as well as their preference for the nature and time of work should be elicited, so that the Plan becomes an instrument to give them employment according to their need. Each village should develop its Perspective Plan, so that it can benchmark the incremental improvements associated with OREGS.

5.3 ANNUAL PLAN

5.3.1 The Annual Plan will be the working plan that identifies the activities to be taken up on priority in a year. The Perspective Plan will provide the framework for facilitating this identification. If new activities need to be taken up, their justification should be indicated in terms of needs and outcomes. The process for this will be as stipulated in the Act, based on the participation of the community, with a principal role assigned to the Panchayats.

5.3.2 Every year the Gram Panchayat shall convene a meeting of the Gram Sabha/Palli sabha to estimate the demand for labor, and to propose the number and priority of works to be taken up in the next financial year. The timing of the meeting will take into consideration the work season and the migration time, in case the workforce in that area tends to migrate for work. Participation of likely beneficiaries should be ensured in the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha so that their priorities and needs shape the Annual Plan. The time and date of the Gram sabha/Palli Sabha meeting should be fixed well in advance and should be widely publicized so that people can participate in large numbers.

5.3.3 The recommendations formulated in the Grama sabha / Palli Sabha will be forwarded to the Gram Panchayat. Based on these recommendations, the Gram Panchayat will prepare an Annual

Plan and forward it to the Programme Officer. The Annual Plan should indicate clearly the existing demand for work, the demand in the previous year, the works taken up in the previous year, ongoing works and works proposed for the next year, likely costs and the proposed Implementing Agencies. The Gram Panchayat will also identify the 50 per cent of the works in its area that it may wish to take up called 'The Panchayat Works'. The Annual Plan should be sent to Programme Officer by October without fail.

5.3.4 The Programme Officer will scrutinize the Annual Plan for its technical feasibility. He will satisfy himself that it meets the likely demand for employment based on the registrations and previous experience. He will ascertain that the employment opportunities arising from the projects in the area under his jurisdiction match the demand for employment. If the Programme Officer feels that the list is insufficient to meet the likely demand, he should ask for a supplementary list.

5.3.5 The Programme Officer will not reject a proposal received from the Gram Panchayat. If the proposal is not within the parameters of the Act, or appears technically unfeasible, the Programme Officer will record his observations on the proposal and then submit a consolidated statement of proposals to the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti will not reject a work proposed by the Gram Panchayat if it is within the parameters of the Act. If it is outside the parameters of the Act, then it will be returned to the Gram Panchayat by this body to replace it with a valid proposal.

5.3.6 The Panchayat Samiti will maintain the priority indicated by the Gram Panchayat. It is possible that there may be a need for works that involve more than one Gram Panchayat. The Panchayat Samiti may include such works. It is, however, reiterated that the priority of works in a Gram Panchayat will be as determined by the Gram Panchayat. On the basis of these discussions, the plan for the area of the Panchayat Samiti will be approved by the Panchayat Samiti by end of November without fail and will then be forwarded to the District Programme Coordinator.

5.3.7 The District Programme Coordinator will scrutinize the plan proposals of all the Panchayat Samiti, examining the appropriateness and adequacy of works in terms of likely demand as well as their technical and financial feasibility. He/She will also invite and examine work proposals from other implementing agencies, but in doing so, the priorities of the Gram Panchayat and the priorities of inter Gram Panchayat works as indicated in the Block plan by the Panchayat Samiti will be retained. He / She will consolidate all these proposals into District Plan proposals to be discussed and approved by the Zilla Parishad. The time frame for each project must be specified in the Annual Plan. The District Plan will comprise a Block-wise shelf of projects. The Block-wise shelf of projects will be arranged Gram Panchayat-wise. The Implementing Agency of each work has to be identified keeping in view the mandatory minimum 50 per cent of the works to be executed by the Gram Panchayat. The Zilla Parishad will examine and approve the District Plan by December unfailingly.

5.3.8 The Gram Panchayat Action Plan/Block Plan/District Plan should contain such number of projects which can meet double the employment demand projected.

5.3.9 The District Programme Coordinator will coordinate the preparation of detailed technical estimates and sanctions. The project report of each approved work shall contain all details as may be specified in the technical/works manual of the Orissa Government. It will also clarify the expected outcomes such as person days of employment, specifications of the physical assets (e.g. length of road, size of a tank) and enduring outcomes (e.g. area irrigated, villages connected).

5.3.10 The District Programme Coordinator will communicate the sanctioned Plan to the Programme Officer. The Programme Officer will forward a copy of the Block Plan with the shelf of projects to be executed in each Gram Panchayat as well as projects that may be executed inter Gram Panchayat. These will carry full project cost, time frame, person-days to be generated and the name of the Implementing Agency. Planning for projects must give priority to low-wage areas, where the demand for work at minimum wages is likely to be large. This process must be completed by December of the preceding year.

5.3.11 Approved works should be widely publicized.

6. REGISTRATION AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 Eligibility: The Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (OREGS) will be open to all rural households in the areas notified by the Central Government. The entitlement of 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year is in terms of a household. This entitlement of 100 days per year can be shared within the household; more than one person in a household can be employed (simultaneously or at different times).

6.2 All adult members of the household who register may apply for work. To register, they have to: a) Be local residents: 'Local' implies residing within the Gram Panchayat. This includes migrant families of that area, including those that may have migrated some time ago but may return b) Be willing to do unskilled manual work c) Apply as a household at the local Gram Panchayat

6.3 Household' will mean a nuclear family comprising mother, father, and their children, and may include any person wholly or substantially dependent on the head of the family. Household will also mean a single-member family

7. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

7.1.1 The application for registration may be given to the local Gram Panchayat. It should contain the names of those adult members of the household who are willing to do unskilled manual work, and particulars such as age, sex and SC/ST status. The details that must be included in the application for registration are indicated in Annexure B-1. For want of printed forms, manuscript forms will be used.

7.1.2 An individual may appear personally and make an oral request for registration. In that case, his request may be reduced to writing by filling up the format.

7.1.3 Verification of applications will be regarding local residence in the Gram Panchayat concerned, the household as an entity, and the fact that applicants are adult members of the household.

7.1.4 Notwithstanding the method of application, registration and verification suggested above, a Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha shall be convened on the commencement of the Act. The purpose of the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha will be to explain the provisions of the Act, mobilize applications for registration and conduct verifications.

7.1.5 A door-to-door survey may also be undertaken to identify persons willing to register under the Act. The survey may be conducted by a team headed by the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat and involving, SC/ST and women Ward Members, Executive Officer and/or the Secretary Gram Panchayat.

7.1.6 To allow maximum opportunities to families that may migrate, registration will be open throughout the year at the Gram Panchayat office during working hours.

7.1.7 The process of verification shall be completed as early as possible, and in any case, not later than a fortnight after the receipt of the application in the Gram Panchayat.

7.1.8 After verification, the Gram Panchayat will enter all particulars in the Application Registration Register in the Gram Panchayat.

7.1.9 Every registered household will be assigned a unique registration number. The registration number shall be assigned in accordance with a coding system similar to that prescribed by the Government for the BPL Census 2002.

7.1.10 Copies of the registration will be sent to the Programme Officer for the purpose of reporting to the Intermediate Panchayat / Zilla Parishad for further planning, tracking and recording. This must be done immediately, so that the Programme Officer has a consolidated record of likely demand to enable him/ her to organize resources accordingly.

7.1.11 A Palli Sabha of registered workers must be held to apprise them to apply for work and regarding ongoing works or works to be started shortly in the locality for providing work.

7.1.12 If a person who applies for registration turns out to have submitted incorrect information regarding his/her name, residence or adult status, he/she will become ineligible. In such cases, the Gram Panchayat will refer the matter to the Programme Officer. The Programme Officer, after independent verification of facts and giving the concerned person an opportunity to be heard, may direct the Gram Panchayat to cancel such registration and job card. Such cancellation lists will have to be made public and should be presented to the Palli Sabha.

7.2 JOB CARDS

7.2.1 The Gram Panchayat will issue job cards to every registered household. The timely issue of well-designed job cards is essential; this is a critical legal document, which also helps to ensure transparency and protect labourers against fraud.

7.2.2 The job card should be issued immediately after verification, i.e. within a fortnight of the verification of particulars for registration. Job cards should be issued in the presence of the local community.

7.2.3 Photographs of adult members who are applicants have to be attached to the job cards. The cost of the job cards, including that of the photographs, will be borne as part of the programme cost. The Orissa Government in a particular area may order the photograph to be affixed later (within three months) if the immediate provision of a photograph is not practicable.

7.2.4 A copy of the job card will be maintained at the Gram Panchayat.

7.2.5 The job card shall be valid for a period of five years and will have provision for the addition/deletion of members eligible to work. Deletions in any household on account of demise, or permanent change of residence of a member, are to be reported immediately by the household concerned. Additions desired may be applied for by the household. The Gram Panchayat will also undertake an annual updating exercise in the same manner as registration, the time for which should be fixed keeping in mind the work and migration season of the local workforce.

7.2.6 All additions and deletions made in the Registrations Register will be read out in the Palli Sabha. The Gram Panchayat will send a list of additions/deletions to the Programme Officer.

7.2.7 The Orissa Employment Guarantee Council will determine the proforma of the job card. The essential features of this proforma are suggested in Annexure B-2. The proforma of the job card should be such that it contains permanent information regarding the household as well as the employment details for five years. Permanent information will include the household registration number and particulars (such as age and sex) of all adult members of the family who are willing to work.

7.2.8 The entitlements of OREGS workers and the other basic features of NREGA may be printed on the reverse of the job cards to promote wider awareness of the Act.

7.2.9 Individual identity slips may be given to each registered applicant of the family, if so desired. The identity slip should contain the information given in page 2 (identity portion) of the job card, including the registration number of the household.

7.2.10 A cardholder may apply for a duplicate job card if the original card is lost or damaged. The application will be given to the Gram Panchayat and shall be processed in the manner of a new application, with the difference being that the particulars may also be verified using the duplicate copy of the job card maintained by the Panchayat. The fact of issue of a duplicate job card will be intimated to Programme Officer immediately.

7.2.11 If a person has a grievance against the non-issuance of a job card, he/she may bring the matter to the notice of the Programme Officer. If the grievance is against the Programme Officer, he/she may bring it to the notice of the District Programme Coordinator at District level. All such complaints shall be disposed off within 15 days.

7.3 APPLICATION FOR WORK

7.3.1 Applications for work should generally be submitted to the Gram Panchayat. As prescribed by the Act, workers should have the option of submitting an application directly to the Programme Officer,

but this should be treated as a 'fallback' option only. In that case Programme Officer will forward the same to GP for due action within three days.

7.3.2 Application should be given in writing on prescribed format Annexure – (1) stating the registration number of the job card; the date from which employment is required; and the number of days of employment required.

7.3.3 A single application may be given for a number of days in different periods during the year for which employment is required. 'Joint applications' may also be submitted by several applicants.

7.3.4 A dated receipt for the application for work must be issued to the applicant as per the counter foil provided in the format (Annexure C-1).

7.3.5 Information on new applications for work shall be conveyed at least once a week by the Gram Panchayat to the Programme Officer. At the same time, the Gram Panchayat shall specify how many of the new applicants are being employed on 'Panchayat works' (and for how long), and how many are to be provided employment on 'general works' by the Programme Officer.

7.4 EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE DAY

7.4.1 Each Gram Panchayat, should earmark a particular day of a week as ('employment guarantee day') which should be set apart for processing work applications and related activities such as disclosure of information, allocation of work, payment of wages and payment of unemployment allowances. However, applications for work should be accepted at any time.

7.4.2 Work applications received on 'employment guarantee day' should be forwarded immediately to the Programme Officer, along with an indication of the number of applications that can be met at the Gram Panchayat level itself.

7.4.3 The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat and any staff appointed such as Gram Rozgar Sevak to assist with OREGS should be present on 'employment guarantee day'.

7.4.4 The proceedings of 'employment guarantee day' should be held in an open public space, with ample provision for proactive disclosure of information including muster rolls, employment lists, unemployment allowance lists, etc.

7.5 ALLOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

7.5.1 It is the statutory duty of the Programme Officer and the Gram Panchayat to direct any person who has applied for employment to do work of any type permissible under the Act by intimating him in format Annexure C-2. If any person applies for work to Programme Officer, he will forward the application to Gram Panchayat for doing the needful within 3 days and Gram Panchayat will do the needful for providing work as per date line. This information should be recorded on the job card and the Employment Register. Both the agencies should share information on employment allotted and works opened on weekly basis so that dateline for providing work is not deviated.

7.5.2 If some applicants have to be directed to report for work beyond 5 km. of their residence, women (especially single women) and older persons should be given preference to work on the worksites nearer to their residence preferably in the same village.

7.5.3. If several members of a household who share the same job card are employed simultaneously under the Scheme, they should be allowed to work on the same worksite. If unusual circumstances arise whereby members of the same household have to be allocated work on different worksites, the Gram Panchayat should ensure that the job card is duly processed at both worksites. Individual identity slips may be given to each registered applicant of the family to facilitate providing work at different worksites.

7.5.4 If a request for work is made to the Gram Panchayat, it should offer employment on the works executed or to be executed by it. If, under any circumstances, this is not possible, the Gram Panchayat may also allocate employment in a work to be executed by any other Implementing Agency in its jurisdiction that has already been approved of in the Annual Plan. The Gram Panchayat may do this

either by requesting the Programme Officer or by directing the Implementing Agency and endorsing a copy of the directive to the Programme Officer, who will ensure that the directive is complied with. The Programme Officer will also ensure that the funds needed for that work are released. The Implementing Agency will be bound to act upon the directive.

7.5.5 If the Gram Panchayat decides that employment cannot be given under its own shelf of works, and that employment needs to be given outside the Gram Panchayat, it will inform the Programme Officer.

7.5.6 Upon receiving this intimation from the Gram Panchayat, the Programme Officer will allot work. Such work will be selected from the shelf of projects that include inter Gram Panchayat works. The Programme Officer will intimate the Gram Panchayat concerned about the employment allotted so that the employment data are consolidated in the Employment Register at the Gram Panchayat.

7.5.7 If a request for employment is made to the Programme Officer and the Programme Officer allots work, he must inform the Gram Panchayat so that the data on works and employment are coordinated at that level too. The Gram Panchayat will also inform the Programme Officer of the employment allotments made. This information sharing should be done by sending intimation to each other within 3 days.

7.5.8 Applicants who are provided work shall be intimated by the Gram Panchayat/ Programme Officer by means of a notice sent to them in prescribed format Annexure C-2 at the address given in the job card, and also by a public notice displayed at the offices of the Gram Panchayat and the Programme Officer.

7.5.9 While providing employment, priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Scheme.

7.5.10 If a rural disabled person applies for work, work suitable to his/her ability and qualifications will have to be given. This may also be in the form of services that are identified as integral to the programme. Provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 will be kept in view while implementing the scheme.

7.5.11 The Act vests the Programme Officer with the responsibility of ensuring that every applicant is provided unskilled manual work. Thus, the overall responsibility of coordination and resource support to the Gram Panchayat and other Implementing Agencies will vest with the Programme Officer. To ensure that every applicant has work according to the legal entitlement, the Programme Officer shall have the power to supervise and direct the Gram Panchayats and the other Implementing Agencies to discharge their responsibilities. If any Implementing Agency fails to do so, the Programme Officer will ensure that the applicants for work are not aggrieved and make arrangements for their employment, while also reporting the matter to the District Programme Coordinator for appropriate action.

7.6 TIME-BOUND EMPLOYMENT

7.6.1 The Gram Panchayat/Programme Officer shall be responsible for providing wage employment to the applicant within 15 days of the date of receipt of the application. In the case of advance applications, employment will be provided from the date that employment has been sought, or within 15 days of the date of application, whichever is later.

7.6.2 If a Gram Panchayat is unable to provide employment within 15 days, it will be the responsibility of the Programme Officer to do so. The employment allotted by the Programme Officer will be intimated to the Gram Panchayat and vice versa within 3 days to facilitate providing work to the job seeker in time.

7.6.3 If an Implementing Agency directed by the Programme Officer does not start work on time, or does not employ the persons directed to it for work by the Gram Panchayat, the Programme Officer will make alternative arrangements to ensure employment for those applicants.

7.6.4 The District Programme Coordinator will coordinate with the Programme Officers and the Implementing Agencies to ensure that applicants are provided employment as per their entitlements. If a Programme Officer fails to provide employment, the District Programme Coordinator will intervene to make appropriate arrangements for employment.

7.7 RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT

7.7.1 Every agency making payment of wages must record on the job card without fail the amount paid and the number of days for which payment has been made.

7.7.2 A copy of the muster roll of every work will be sent by the Programme Officer to those Gram Panchayats from which workers are employed and in whose jurisdiction the work is executed. The Gram Panchayat will consolidate household-wise employment data in the Employment Register. The format of the Employment Register is given in Annexure B-9.

7.7.3 The responsibility for coordination of employment data will lie with the Gram Panchayat at the Gram Panchayat level, and with the Programme Officer at the Block level. Employment data of G.P and P.O will be intimated to each other on weekly basis without fail.. The Programme Officer will be responsible for ensuring that this coordination mechanism is functional. Any problems in this regard will be addressed immediately by the District Programme Coordinator.

8. WORKS AND THEIR EXECUTION

8.1 PERMISSIBLE WORKS

8.1.1 In pursuance of Schedule – I of the Act, under Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme the following works are permissible:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting
- (ii) drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation;
- (iii) irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the SC/ST or to land of the beneficiaries of land reforms, or to land of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood-control and protection works, including drainage in waterlogged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access. The construction of roads may include culverts where necessary, and within the village area may be taken up along with drains;
- (ix) any other work that may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

8.1.2 The above list of permissible works represents the initial thrust areas. In some circumstances, locations or seasons, it may be difficult to guarantee employment within this initial list of permissible works. In such circumstances, the Orissa Government may add to the list of works in consultation with Central Government. Proposals for new categories of work can be framed by the Orissa Employment Guarantee Council and referred to the Ministry of Rural Development for inclusion.

8.1.3 The maintenance of assets created under the Scheme (including protection of afforested land) will be considered as permissible work under the Act. The same applies to the maintenance of assets created under other programmes but belonging to the sectors of works approved in Schedule I of the Act.

8.1.4 OREGS works aims at maximizing benefits to the weaker sections in the area. In particular, land development works should begin with the land of small and marginal farmers.

8.1.5 NREGA resources should not be used for land acquisition. Land belonging to small and marginal farmers or SC/ST landowners cannot be acquired or donated for works under the programme.

8.1.6 To avoid duplication, a unique identity number should be given to each work.

8.1.7 To ensure sustainable assets and a holistic approach to planning, a Project approach should be adopted towards defining a Work. This will enable subsuming a number of works as activities under an umbrella Work or Project. The Project may be formulated with the Block as a unit so that the Programme Officer may coordinate the activities under it at sub Block levels. Inter Block Projects may also be formulated at the District level.

8.1.8 Standard designs should be put together as a document at the District level and should be made available to Panchayats and other Implementing Agencies.

8.1.9 Projects in low-wage areas, where the demand for work at minimum wages is likely to be large, must be formulated on a priority basis.

8.2 IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

8.2.1 At least 50 per cent of the works in terms of costs will be allotted to the Gram Panchayat for execution. This is the statutory minimum, and the Programme Officer or the District Programme Coordinator may allot more if deemed feasible in case of employment demand.

8.2.2 The other Implementing Agencies can be Block and Z.P, line departments of the Government, Public Sector Undertakings of the Central and State Governments, Cooperative Societies with a majority shareholding by the Central and State Governments, and reputed NGOs having a proven track record of performance. Self-Help Groups including women self-help groups promoted under Mission Shakti and Pani Panchayats Van Sanrakshan Samiti (VSS) may also be considered as possible Implementing Agencies

8.2.3 The selection of the Implementing Agency will be based on technical expertise and resources, capacity to handle work within the given time frame, reputation for work, and the overall interests of beneficiaries. The selection of the Implementing Agency will have to be indicated in the Annual Plan. A panel of agencies approved in order of priority may be considered to ensure that alternative options are available in the event where an agency fails to execute the work.

8.2.4 If any Implementing Agency (including a Gram Panchayat) is unable to execute the works allotted within 15 days, it will immediately inform the Programme Officer, who will entrust it to another agency, chosen from a panel of agencies approved project-wise for that Block in the Annual Plan for the District. If a Gram Panchayat does not execute a work within 15 days, the Programme Officer will direct the applicants to a work being executed by another Implementing Agency.

8.2.5 As stated in the Act (Schedule I), contractors cannot be engaged in any manner in the execution of works.

8.3 SANCTIONING OF WORKS

8.3.1 Works shall be of two types: those implemented by the Gram Panchayats ('Panchayat works') and those implemented by other Implementing Agencies ('general works').

8.3.2 In each Block, the Programme Officer shall allot at least 50 per cent of the works in terms of its cost under a Scheme to be implemented through the Gram Panchayats.

8.3.3 All works on both lists (Panchayat works and general works) will be required to obtain Administrative Sanction and Technical Sanction in advance, by December of the year preceding the proposed implementation.

8.3.4 For Panchayat works, the Gram Panchayats are the appropriate authorities empowered to 'start' works (as per guidelines) and to allocate employment among persons who have applied for work. Residents of the Gram Panchayat will be given priority in the allocation of work.

8.3.5 For general works, the Programme Officer shall act as the authority empowered to 'start' works (by issuing work orders). Priority will be given to projects that are located in or near Panchayats where applications for work are pending.

8.3.6 Information on new applications for work shall be conveyed at least once a week by the Gram Panchayat to the Programme Officer. At the same time, the Gram Panchayat shall specify how many of the new applicants are being employed on Panchayat works (and for how long), and how many are to be provided employment on 'general works' by the Programme Officer.

8.3.7 Muster rolls for all OREGS works shall be issued by the Programme Officer. Each muster roll shall have a unique identity number. A detailed record of muster rolls will be maintained in the registers as per formats enclosed in Annexure B-3, B-4, B-5 and B-6. Before starting a work, the Gram Panchayat shall inform the Programme Officer, so that the Programme Officer may issue the required muster rolls.

8.3.8 The Programme Officer shall prepare a consolidated shelf of projects for the Block based on proposals received from the Gram Panchayats and the Panchayat Samiti, distinguishing between Panchayat works and general works. Other Implementing Agencies may also submit proposals to the Programme Officer through the P.S.

8.3.9 Whenever the Programme Officer starts a work among the 'general works', he/she should inform the relevant Gram Panchayat(s), and specify how many labourers can be employed on this project from each Gram Panchayat. The allocation of work to specific applicants within the Gram Panchayat is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat.

8.3.10 In the event where the Programme Officer is unable to meet all applications for work in a particular area because the list of 'general works' on the shelf of projects is too short, he/she may direct some Gram Panchayats in that area to proceed with the implementation of works on the 'Panchayat works' list.

8.4 THE WAGE-MATERIAL RATIO

8.4.1 The ratio of wage costs to material costs should be no less than the minimum norm of 60:40 stipulated in the Act. This ratio should be worked out at the Gram Panchayat, Block and District levels but parity should be maintained at district level by DPC.

8.4.2 Wages of skilled labourers and mates/village level leaders (VLL) should be included in the 'material costs'.

8.5 WORKSITE FACILITIES

8.5.1 Worksite facilities are to be ensured by the Implementing Agency. Medical aid, drinking water, shade, and crèche if there are more than five children below the age of six years will have to be provided.

8.5.2 If more than five children below the age of six years are present at the worksite, a person (preferably old/physically challenged women) should be engaged under REGS to look after them. Suitable provisions should be made for this in the cost estimate of the work.

8.6 WEEKLY REPORT ON WORKSITES

8.6.1 The Programme Officer should attempt to arrange to collect data on labour employed and material received on a weekly basis from each OREGS worksite. This information should be collated in a prescribed format and displayed on the notice-board at the office of the Programme Officer. It should also be posted in summary form on the REGS website on a regular basis.

DRDA should be intimated of the weekly information in each Monday that in turn sends the same to Government on the same day.

8.6.2 While finalizing the accounts of each work and authorizing its final closure, the Programme Officer will check and satisfy himself/herself that the final expenditures reported to the Implementing Agency are found to be correct.

9 PAYMENT OF WAGES & UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

9.1 PAYMENT OF WAGES

9.1.1 Every person working under the Scheme shall be entitled to wages at the minimum wage rate fixed by the State Government (or the competent authority concerned) for agricultural labourers under

the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, unless the wages have been notified by the Central Government under Section 6(1) of the Act.

9.1.2 Equal wages shall be paid to both men and women workers, as per the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 .

9.1.3 The State Government may provide for a portion of the wages to be paid to the labourers on a daily basis during the period of employment.

9.1.4 Wages should be paid on a weekly basis on a pre-specified day of the week in each Gram Panchayat which should be preferably the weekly market days or as fixed by the G.P. The payment of wages should not defer beyond 15 days from the date it becomes due. In any case, wages should be paid in a public place, with muster rolls being read out aloud and displayed at the time of payment. In case, wages are paid through the Bank/Post network, the details of wages paid should be made public.

9.1.5 It is essential to ensure that wages are paid on time. Workers are entitled to being paid on a weekly basis, and in any case within a fortnight of the date on which work was done. In the event of any delay in wage payments, workers are entitled to compensation as per the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

9.1.6 If workers are willing, then a State Government may consider dovetailing wage payments under REGS with social security arrangements. With the consent of the worker, a proportion of the wages may be earmarked and contributed to welfare schemes organized for the benefit of REGS workers such as health insurance, accident insurance, survivor benefits, maternity benefits and other social security arrangements. Such a social security cover will be purely voluntary.

9.2 DAILY WAGES AND PIECE RATES

9.2.1 Wages may be paid either on a time-rate basis or on a piece-rate basis.

9.2.2 Where wages are paid on a time-rate basis: the supervisory authorities will be responsible for ensuring that productivity norms are met; the Implementing Agencies may provide a description of the daily work requirements to facilitate the fulfillment of productivity norms; no worker can be paid less than the daily minimum wage.

9.2.3 Where wages are paid on a piece-rate basis: the work must be of such a nature that each labourer's work can be individually measured; the work norms must be such that any person working at a normal pace for seven hours earns no less than the minimum wage, as per the District Schedule of Rates; measurements must be recorded in a transparent manner whereby individuals may verify their measurements on a daily basis; no time requirements should be imposed and daily attendance should not be a condition for payment of wages. Quantum of work will be specifically mentioned in Transparency Pillars to be erected at worksite.

9.2.4 In construction works, skilled labour can be paid on a piece-rate basis.

9.2.5 The State Governments and the programme authorities shall make all efforts to publicize the minimum wage and the task-based rates in simple language and by means easily accessible to the local community. Wage rates shall also be displayed prominently at every worksite in Transparency Pillars.

9.3 UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

9.3.1 If a worker who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance shall be payable at the rate prescribed in the Act.

9.3.2 The Programme Officer shall be responsible for the prompt payment of unemployment allowances throughout the Block. He will obtain approval of DPC before payment of unemployment allowance.

9.3.3 Unemployment allowances should be paid on a weekly basis at the Gram Panchayat level preferably an 'employment guarantee day'.

9.3.4 The payment of unemployment allowance shall be made no later than 15 days from the date on which it becomes due for payment (NREGA, Section 7(5)). In the event of any delay, the recipients shall be entitled to compensation based on the same principles as wage compensation under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

10. FUNDING

10.1 FINANCING PATTERN

10.1.1 The Central Government will bear the following costs:

- (a) The entire cost of wages for unskilled manual workers
- (b) 75 percent of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- (c) Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government. These will include, inter alia, the salary and allowances of Programme Officers and their support staff and work site facilities
- (d) Administrative expenses of the Central Employment Guarantee Council.

10.1.2 The State Government will bear the following costs:

- (a) 25 percent of the cost of material and wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers.
- (b) Unemployment allowance payable in case the State Government cannot provide wage employment within 15 days of application.
- (c) Administrative expenses of the Orissa Employment Guarantee Council.

10.2 EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE FUND

10.2.1 The State Government will make Rule for Fund/Financial management of OEGF starting from State level upto Gram Panchayat level as per which OEGF funds will be regulated.

10.3 RELEASE OF FUNDS

10.3.1 Under the Scheme, each State will formulate and submit a State Annual Work Plan and Budget Proposal (AWPB) to the Ministry of Rural Development, which will enable the Ministry to decide and sanction the budget likely to be used by the State in that year.

10.3.2 The AWPB will be based on the demands for funds received from the Districts and reflected in the Labour Budgets approved by the Zilla Parishad

10.3.3 The AWPB will provide an opportunity for the State Governments to submit proposals for works other than the ones specified in Schedule I. This will enable the Central Government to examine their proposals under Section 1(ix) of Schedule I of the Act and to notify them on time.

10.3.4 The AWPB will also report on the use of the previous funds received by the State, as well as on the key performance indicators determined under the Scheme. This will enable a qualitative assessment of the proposals received from a State Government, to help decide the quantum of assistance likely to be released to it for a financial year. The actual release of funds to a State Government will depend on its actual utilization of funds previously released.

10.3.5 The initial installment as seed money of the Revolving Fund under the Scheme will be released in a single installment to the Receptacle Fund, as may be decided by the Ministry of Rural Development.

10.3.6 After utilizing 60 per cent of the funds earlier released, the District Programme Coordinator (with the recommendation of the State Government) or the State Government (in the event that a State Employment Guarantee Fund is established) may apply to the Ministry of Rural Development for the next installment out of the Central Employment Guarantee Fund. The proposal shall be submitted on a prescribed proforma and the release will be subject to the following conditions: (a) Submission of Utilization Certificate showing that at least 60 per cent of funds/ resources already released have been utilized at the time of submission of the proposal for the next installment. (b) Submission of

certificate regarding the release and receipt of the State Share against the amount of the Central funds released so far. This must be accompanied by (i) a copy of the order sanctioning the State Share; and (ii) a certified copy of the bank statement indicating the credit of the State Share. This bank statement must be authenticated by the Branch Manager and the Accounts Officer in charge of the OREGS account at the District level. (c) Submission of non-diversion and non-embezzlement certificate. (d) Any other condition indicated from time to time.

10.3.7 The release of the Central Share of funds during the next financial year will depend on the submission of the Audit Report and the Utilization Certificate for the previous year to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Rural Development.

10.3.8 The Central Government will normally release funds equal to the expenditure incurred and admissible under the Scheme. If, on the basis of the actual utilization pattern, it is felt that the initial installment approved is not adequate for meeting the District's half-yearly requirements, the Central Government may release a larger installment of funds to the District. On the other hand, if the pace of utilization is slow, the Central Government may release a smaller amount.

10.3.9 The Central Government may suspend assistance to an Implementing Agency for improper use of funds. Assistance will be restored after remedial measures have been effected. In such cases, the workers affected will be allocated alternative employment opportunities by the Programme Officer.

10.3.10 The State Share of funds will be released by the State Government within 15 days of the release of the Central funds.

10.3.11 The Programme Officer will release funds to the other Implementing Agencies in the Block for works sanctioned to them for execution. The sanctioned amounts will be communicated to all Panchayats, and especially to the Gram Panchayats.

10.3.12 The Programme Officer will be eligible for the next installment after utilizing 60 percent of the funds already placed at his/her disposal. The proposal of the Programme Officer shall be accompanied by details of expenditure for each Implementing Agency including the Gram Panchayats. It must also include copies of the Utilization Certificate furnished by the Implementing Agencies to the Programme Officer.

10.3.13 Central assistance to OREGS will be on the works and processes permissible under the Act and these Guidelines.

10.4 GRAM PANCHAYATS

10.4.1 Each Gram Panchayat will have a single bank account for the purpose of implementing OREGS works. This OREGS account will be operated jointly by the Sarpanch and Executive Officer/Secretary of the Gram Panchayat.

10.4.2 All payments made from the OREGS account will be reported to the Gram Panchayat at its next meeting and approval will be obtained. Any objection will be recorded and a copy of the minutes will be sent immediately to the Programme Officer for necessary action.

10.4.3 Funds from the OREGS account may be spent on REGS works after only these works have received the required Administrative and Technical Sanction from the competent authorities. The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat will be personally liable for any expenditure made without such sanctions.

10.4.4 The OREGS-related accounts of the Gram Panchayat shall be presented for scrutiny at the biannual social audits of the Gram Sabha, in prescribed formats.

10.4.5 OREGS funds at the Gram Panchayat level cannot be used for other purposes under any circumstances. The Sarpanch and Secretary shall be responsible for ensuring that disbursements from the OREGS account are made for legitimate purposes. Any diversion of OREGS funds will be treated as a defalcation and recovery proceedings will be immediately initiated.

10.4.6 The Gram Panchayats will be authorized to spend the money released to them on the works that have been sanctioned for them to execute. After 60 percent of the allocation given to any Gram

Panchayat has been spent, the Gram Panchayat may apply to the Programme Officer for release of additional funds. The proposal of the Gram Panchayat shall be accompanied by a statement of work-wise expenditure together with the report of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee duly approved by the Gram Sabha.

10.4.7 The Programme Officer, after satisfying himself about the proper utilization of the earlier allocations, will ensure the release within 15 days of the next installment, equal to the amount utilized by the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for carrying out any amendment in the proposal as directed by the Programme Officer.

10.5 MONTHLY SQUARING OF ACCOUNTS

10.5.1 To reduce the risk of financial 'leakages', and to promote transparency and accuracy in fund management, the practice of 'monthly squaring of accounts' should be introduced. This consists of verifying that *all* the money released under Scheme/ NREGA is accounted for under the following three heads: (a) Money held in bank accounts at various levels; (b) Advances to implementing or payment agencies; (c) Vouchers of actual expenses.

10.5.2 Details of the monthly squaring of accounts should be made publicly available on the Internet at all levels of aggregation.

11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES

An important objective of the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is the 'creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor'. Investments made under NREGA are expected to generate employment and purchasing power, raise economic productivity, promote women's participation in the workforce, strengthen the rural infrastructure through the creation of durable assets, reduce distress migration, and contribute to the regeneration of natural resources. Thus, outlays for OREGS have to be transformed into outcomes. The OREGS formulated by the State Governments must indicate the expected outcomes as well as the methods through which the outcomes are to be assessed.

11.1 MONITORING AT VARIOUS LEVELS

11.1.1 The Palli Sabha will monitor all the works at the village level as well as the employment provided to each person who has applied for work. It will also monitor the registration and issue of job cards and the timely payment of wages.

11.1.2 The Gram Panchayat will monitor works executed by other Implementing Agencies, muster rolls maintained by them at worksites, and the payments made.

11.1.3 The Panchayat Samiti and the Programme Officer will monitor the registration of households; employment provided to each applicant, unemployment allowances paid, social audits, flow of funds, timely and correct payment of wages, and progress and quality of works. The Programme Officer shall be responsible for sending all reports and returns to the District Programme Coordinator, who in turn shall send such reports to the State and Central Governments.

11.1.4 The Zilla Parishad and the District Programme Coordinator will monitor all aspects of implementation, including registration, employment, unemployment allowances, and social audits, flow of funds, progress and quality of works, qualitative aspects of implementation,

timely and correct payment of wages, and timely payment of unemployment allowances.

11.1.5 The State Government shall monitor the performance of all Districts on the quality and pace of implementation as laid down in the National Monitoring System, the Orissa Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, and the directives of the Orissa Employment Guarantee Council. The State Government will send consolidated reports and returns to the Central Government.

11.2 MONITORING METHODS

11.2.1 Verification and quality audit by external monitors must be taken up at the Central, State and District levels. For this purpose, National Quality Monitors (NQM) at the national level may be designated by the Ministry of Rural Development with the approval of the Central Council.

Similarly, State Quality Monitors (SQM) at the State level may be designated by the State Government with the approval of the State Council. The District will also identify District Quality Monitors (DQM) with the approval of the State Government.

11.2.2 A comprehensive Monitoring and Information System (MIS) will be developed by the Ministry of Rural Development to facilitate monitoring. A national online monitoring system for key performance indicators will be evolved. All programme implementation authorities—from the Programme Officer to the District and State levels—shall report regularly on this system.

11.2.3 Field visits, inspections and sample checks (internally and externally) must be undertaken on a regular basis to ensure comprehensive and continuous assessment of the Scheme.

11.3 EVALUATION

11.3.1 Regular evaluations and sample surveys of specific OREGS works should be conducted. Evaluation criteria similar to those used in the 'annual ranking of Districts' may be used, among others, for this purpose.

11.3.2 District-wise studies will be conducted or commissioned by the Orissa Employment Guarantee Council. Block-wise evaluation studies will be conducted or commissioned by the District Programme Coordinator.

11.3.3 OEGC should seek the association of research institutions of repute with this process. All evaluation agencies should be approved by OEGC.

11.3.4 Broad guidelines for evaluation studies, including OREGS assessment criteria, will be framed by OEGC.

11.3.5 OEGC should develop its own evaluation system in collaboration with research institutions of repute and review evaluations conducted by other agencies. The evaluation studies should also throw light on particular innovations in planning, monitoring or implementation. These should be sent to the State and Central Governments for examination and dissemination to other parts of the State and country.

11.3.6 The findings of the evaluation studies should be used by OEGC, the Zilla Parishad and other institutions for initiating corrective action.

11.4 ANNUAL RANKING OF DISTRICTS

11.4.1 Monitoring process should include an annual ranking of Districts in the State in terms of their performance in implementing OREGS/ NREGA. The ranking should be done or supervised by the State Employment Guarantee Council, based on verifiable criteria and sample surveys conducted by competent organizations.

11.4.2 Performance indicators for facilitating the ranking of Districts, and making such rankings comparable across States, are expected to be developed by the Central Employment Guarantee Council. These indicators could be used in evaluation methods at the District and State levels, and also to evolve a method of ranking. An indicative list of possible evaluation criteria is as follows:
a) Extent to which applications for work have been met b) Productive value of completed works
c) Quality of record keeping and reporting d) Accessibility and transparency of NREGA-related documents e) Timeliness of wage payments f) Timeliness and quality of social audits g) Involvement of Gram Sabhas/Palli Sabha.

11.4.3 The ranking of Districts (if available) should be made public. The State Employment Guarantee Council and the Zilla Parishad are advised to review the scores on each criterion and suggest corrective measures.

12. MANAGEMENT OF DATA & RECORDS

The entitlements under the Act are legally justiciable. For this reason, among others, it is important to maintain accurate records of all aspects of implementation. This is also required by the Right to Information Act, 2005. The State will adopt the Computerized MIS developed by the Centre for maintenance of data and records with required medications.

12.1 RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE GRAM PANCHAYATS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

12.1.1 Application Registration Register: Every Gram Panchayat shall maintain a register of applications (or requests) received for registration which should contain the name of each applicant, the date of receipt of application or request, and the date on which the job card was issued as per proforma given in Annexure B-7.

12.1.2 Job Card Register: Every Gram Panchayat shall maintain a job card register as per proforma given in Annexure B-8. A duplicate of this register will be maintained in computerized form at the office of the Programme Officer.

12.1.3 Employment Register: Every Gram Panchayat shall maintain a register that records: (a) employment demanded; (b) employment allotted; and (c) employment actually taken up as per prescribed proforma given in Annexure B-9.

12.1.4 Asset Register: Every Gram Panchayat and every Implementing Agency shall maintain a register of all works sanctioned, executed and completed in the proforma given in Annexure B.

10. The information in the register will be reported by the Gram Panchayat and all other Implementing Agencies to the Programme Officer on the same proforma. The Implementing Agencies that are executing works within the jurisdiction of more than one Programme Officer shall send the data on the same proforma to the District Programme Coordinator.

12.1.5 Muster Roll Receipt Register: Gram Panchayats and Implementing Agencies shall maintain a muster roll receipt register based on the proforma given in Annexure B-5, B-6 respectively. The Gram Panchayat shall also maintain a record of the copies of muster rolls received from other Implementing Agencies.

12.1.6 Complaint Register: Complaint registers shall be maintained at all the Panchayat Levels as per format given in Annexure B-11.

12.2 RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE PROGRAMME OFFICERS

12.2.1 Employment Register: Every Programme Officer shall maintain a register of applications for employment received by him/her. All such applications shall be recorded in the register and forwarded to the concerned Gram Panchayat. Copies of the application shall be retained at the office of the Programme Officer.

12.2.2 Job Card Register: Duplicate copies of the job card register from every Gram Panchayat will be maintained in computerized form at the office of the P.O.

12.2.3 Muster Roll Issue Register: The Programme Officer will maintain a register in proforma B-4 to keep track of the muster rolls issued to the various Implementing Agencies.

12.2.4 Asset Register: Gram Panchayats and other Implementing Agencies will forward the information recorded in their asset registers to the Programme Officer on the same proforma. The Programme Officer will compile the data in computerized form and supply a copy to the DPC.

12.2.5 Complaint Register: The Programme Officer will maintain a complaint register based on the proforma given in Annexure B-11. The Programme Officer should also install a complaint box at a conspicuous place at his/her office and personally open it once a week. The complaints received in such boxes should be entered into the complaint register.

12.3 RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE DISTRICT PROGRAMME COORDINATORS

12.3.1 For works falling within the jurisdiction of more than one Programme Officer, the relevant data will be compiled by the District Programme Coordinator from the relevant Programme Officers and the Implementing Agencies.

12.3.2 The District Programme Coordinator shall generate monthly and annual reports based on the proforma given in Annexure B-12. These are to be sent to the State Programme Coordinator and the Ministry of Rural Development through (a) an electronic copy, emailed or reported online; and (b) a hard copy, duly signed by the State Programme Coordinator.

12.3.3 The District Programme Coordinators will maintain a complaint register according to the proforma given in Annexure B-11. They should also install a complaint box at a conspicuous place in their office and personally open it at once a week. The complaints received in such boxes should be entered into the complaint register.

12.4 MUSTER ROLLS

12.4.1 Muster rolls each with a unique identity number will be issued by the Programme Officer to the Gram Panchayats and all Executing Agencies in the proforma given at Annexure B-3.

12.4.2 Muster rolls will be maintained by the Gram Panchayats and other Executing Agencies. They will contain, inter alia, the following information for each work: a) Name of the person on work; his or her job card number; days worked and days absent; and wages paid. The payment made and the number of days worked will be entered in the household job card of every worker. b) Unique identity number given to that work. c) Signature or thumb impression of the payee.

12.4.3 The original muster roll will form part of the expenditure record of the Executing Agency.

12.4.4 A photocopy of the muster roll will be kept /sent for public inspection in every Gram Panchayat and in the office of the Programme Officer.

12.4.5 Muster rolls should be digitized at the Programme Officer level and if possible at the Gram Panchayat level.

12.4.6 Any muster roll that is not issued from the office of the Programme Officer shall be considered unauthorized.

13. TRANSPARENCIES AND ACCOUNTABILITY: ROLE OF THE STATE

Commitment to transparency and accountability runs throughout the stages of implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). This commitment also flows from the Right to Information Act, 2005. The following steps will be taken in ensuring transparency and accountability.

13.1 RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND PROACTIVE DISCLOSURE

13.1.1 The Right to Information Act should be followed both in letter and in spirit in all matters relating to NREGA. Section 4 of the Act, which concerns proactive disclosure of information, should be strictly complied with at all levels.

13.1.2 Requests for copies of OREGS-related documents submitted under NREGA should be complied with within seven days. No request should be refused under any circumstances. In particular, no information should be withheld by invoking Clause 8 of the Right to Information Act. All NREGA-related information is in the public domain.

13.1.3 Key documents related to NREGA should be proactively disclosed to the public, without waiting for anyone to 'apply' for them as suggested by the State Employment Guarantee Council and updated from time to time.

13.1.4 Public access to key records and key information should be ensured at all levels. Updated data on demand received, registration, number of job cards issued, list of people who have demanded and been given/not given employment, funds received and spent, payments made, works sanctioned and works started, cost of works and details of expenditure on it, duration of work, person-days generated, reports of local committees, and copies of muster rolls should be made public in prescribed format outside all offices of all agencies involved in implementing OREGS, and should also be placed by the Gram Panchayat before the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha once in every quarter.

13.1.5 The person to whom application for information will be made time limit for giving such information and fees charged for copies of NREGA-related documents will be as per RTI/Rules framed by State Government there under.

13.1.6 Whenever feasible, key documents should be made available on the Internet.

13.1.7 OREGS-related accounts of each Gram Panchayat should be proactively displayed and updated twice a year. Summary accounts should be displayed through various means, including painting on

walls at the Gram Panchayat Office, postings on notice boards and publication in Annual Reports available at cost price.

13.1.8 Report Cards on local works, employment and funds should be posted by the Gram Panchayat on its premises and by the Programme Officer at the Block /Programme Officer's office, and for the whole District by the District Programme Coordinator at the District Programme Coordinator/Zilla Parishad Office.

13.2 FINANCIAL AUDIT

13.2.1 Financial Audit is mandatory. This must be carried out at the end of the financial year by each District. The audit will be done either by Local Fund Auditors or by the Chartered Accountants appointed by the State Government. A copy of the Audit Note will be sent to the State Government. A concurrent audit will be undertaken in addition to this.

13.2.2 The Accountant General will also conduct the Audit of Accounts of NREGA in addition to the audit conducted by the Chartered Accountants. The audit team of the Accountant General shall be supplied with a copy of the audit conducted by the Chartered Accountants.

13.3.3 The Audit Report of the Chartered Accountant and the Utilization Certificate for the previous year must be submitted latest by September next year by the District Programme Coordinator. If the Audit Report is not received, or if the observations of the Auditor and of the Ministry on the Audit Report are not properly attended to or complied with, to the satisfaction of the Ministry within the financial year, the Ministry will be within its right to stop the funds for the next financial year. The responsibility for payment of unemployment allowance arising out of the non-availability of funds for this reason shall be on the State Government.

13.3.4 The District Programme Coordinator will ensure that the Opening and Closing Balance included in both the Audit Report and the Utilization Certificate tally. In case there is variation due to any unavoidable reason, it has to be clearly explained with reasons to the satisfaction of the Ministry, with documentary support, if any.

13.3.5 Processing of reports of social audit by the Palli Sabha/ Gram Sabha: A District Internal Audit Cell in the office of the District Programme Coordinator shall be constituted to scrutinize the reports of the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha and conduct a special audit, if necessary. A Monthly Report will be compiled and sent to the District Programme Coordinator, State Programme Coordinator and the State Government. These authorities will initiate action to address serious irregularities and also take appropriate preventive action.

13.4 PHYSICAL AUDIT

13.4.1 A Physical Audit of the works undertaken will be conducted to verify the quality of works and to check that the expenditures incurred have led to the creation of durable assets.

13.5 ACTION ON AUDIT REPORTS BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT

13.5.1 A copy of every Audit Report, whether conducted by the Chartered Accountant/ the Local Fund Auditor / the Internal Audit Cell and auditors of the Accountant General or Comptroller and Auditor General, and Social Audit Reports will be sent to the State Government concerned.

13.5.2 The State Government will ensure speedy action against the concerned officials/ nonofficials for misappropriation of funds, frauds, incorrect measurement, false entries in the muster rolls and other irregularities of a serious nature, resulting in the leakage of Government/public funds/resources and the denial of entitlements to workers. The State Government will resort to provisions of Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act for recovery of defalcated /loss amount. The State Government will also take appropriate steps to prevent such irregularities.

13.6 VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEES

13.6.1 For every work sanctioned under the Scheme, there should be a local Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, composed of members of the locality or village where the work is undertaken, to monitor the progress and quality of work while it is in progress. The Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha will elect the members of this Committee and ensure that SC/STs and women are adequately represented on it.

13.6.2 The Implementing Agency should apprise this Committee regarding the work, time frame and quality parameters. The Final Report of the Committee should be attached along with the Completion Certificate of the work, and should also be placed at the next meeting of the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha in the Panchayat where work has been executed. A copy of the Report will also be sent to the Programme Officer and the District Programme Coordinator.

13.6.3 Local Beneficiary Committees may also be constituted for effective articulation of their entitlements and their access to information. The Programme Officer will be responsible for ensuring that local Vigilance and Monitoring Committees/ Beneficiary Committees are constituted for the purpose.

13.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

i) The Programme Officer will be the Grievance Redressal Officer at the Block level, and the District Programme Coordinator at the District level. The grievance petition will be disposed of within 15 days of its receipt.

ii) A system of appeal will be designed to deal with grievances at each level. Appeal against the Gram Panchayat will be to the Programme Officer. Appeal against the Programme Officer will be to the District Programme Coordinator. Appeal against the District Programme Coordinator may lie with State Programme Coordinator. The appeal will be disposed of within a month of its institution.

iii) A format is prescribed for grievance redressal.

iv) Name and address of the petitioner, and nature and date of the petition, are to be entered in a register, which will be uploaded on to the Internet on a weekly basis

v) The person registering the grievance is to be given a receipt with number and date so that he/she can follow up the status of disposal of his/her grievance from a counter in the office of the Programme Officer and over the Internet using the receipt number

vi) Once a grievance has been disposed of, the date and nature of disposal should be communicated to the petitioner. These details are to be made available over the Internet

vii) Data generated by classifying petitions are to be analyzed each month for region and type so that it becomes a tool for identifying areas that require senior management attention and redesigning of systems.

viii) Grievances relating to items listed as 'Mandatory Agenda' for the Social Audit Forum in Chapter 11 Section 6 of these Guidelines, should be addressed as per the time frame / procedure prescribed there under.

ix) Grievance redressal performance of all authorities under the Act and these Guidelines are to be posted on the Internet on a weekly basis.

x) The Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha and the Social Audit Forum shall provide a forum for public hearings so that grievances may be quickly redressed.

xi) A Help Line may be set up for grievance redressal.

xii) Action taken on the complaints received by the Programme Officer and the District Programme Coordinator shall be placed before the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti and the District Panchayats respectively.

14. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY: PUBLIC VIGILANCE AND SOCIAL AUDITS

14.1 The Act make social audit of all works as a mandatory means of continuous public vigilance. The basic objective of a social audit is to ensure public accountability in the implementation of projects, laws and policies. One simple form of social audit is a public assembly where all the details of a project are scrutinized. 'Social Audit Forum' in this context is referred as periodic assemblies convened by the Gram Sabha/Palli sabha as part of the process of social audit and continuous process of public vigilance.

14.1.1 In this perspective, a social audit is an ongoing process through which the potential beneficiaries and other stakeholders of an activity or project are involved at every stage: from the planning to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Social audit, thus, is a means for promoting transparency, participation of affected persons, consultation, accountability and redressal of grievances.

14.2 SOCIAL AUDITS AS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS

14.2.1 In the context of NREGA/OREGS, the process of social audit should include public vigilance and verification of the stages of implementation: Registration of families, Distribution of job cards ,Receipt of work applications ,Preparation of shelf of projects and selection of sites, Development and approval of technical estimates and issuance of work order, Allotment of work to individuals ,Implementation and supervision of works ,Payment of unemployment allowance ,Payment of wages ,Evaluation of work ,Mandatory social audit in the Gram Sabha (Social Audit Forum)

14.2.2 Steps may be taken for preventing/addressing the vulnerabilities in the indicative list in Chart-1 of NREGA Guidelines as a corrective measure in implementation process.

14.3. THE SOCIAL AUDIT FORUM

14.3.1 Apart from the ongoing process of social audit, there will be a mandatory review of all aspects of the social audit at the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha meetings to be held at least once every six months for this purpose. At these 'Social Audit Forums' information will be read out publicly, and people will be given an opportunity to question officials, seek and obtain information, verify financial expenditure, examine the provision of entitlements, discuss the priorities reflected in choices made, and critically evaluate the quality of work as well as the services of the programme staff which will amount to detailed public audit of all NREGA works.

14.4 SOCIAL AUDIT FORUM: PREPARATORY PHASE

14.4.1 The success of the Social Audit Forum depends upon the open and fearless participation of all people, particularly potential beneficiaries of the programme. Effective public participation requires adequate publicity about the Forum as well as informed public opinion. This itself requires that people have prior access to information from the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat in a demystified form.

14.4.2 The date, time, agenda, importance and sanctity of the Forum must be widely publicized so as to ensure maximum participation by following the measures as prescribed by the NREGA operational guidelines/ACT/Rule.

14.5 SOCIAL AUDIT FORUM: PROCEDURAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

14.5.1 Sound procedures are essential for the credibility of a Social Audit Forum. Proceedings should be conducted in a transparent and non-partisan manner, where the poorest and most marginalized can participate and speak out in confidence and without fear. Care has to be taken that the Forum is not manipulated by vested interests. The steps prescribed by NREGA guidelines will be followed for procedure decision making, minutes of the Social Audit Forum.

14.6. SOCIAL AUDIT FORUM: MANDATORY AGENDA

14.6.1 'Mandatory Agenda' refers to the minimum agenda of every Social Audit conducted by the Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha. While reviewing whether the norms and provisions in the Act, Rules and Guidelines are being observed, the checklist and mandatory agenda as prescribed in the NREGA guidelines will be followed scrupulously.

15. TECHNICAL RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR QUALITY

Ensuring quality in all aspects of its implementation is the key concern of the Government.

15.1 TECHNICAL RESOURCE NETWORK

15.1.1 The State Government will take steps for setting up Technical Resource Support Groups at the State and District levels to assist in the planning, designing, monitoring, evaluation and quality audit of various initiatives. The Groups will assist in training and handholding with a view to improving the quality and cost effectiveness of the Scheme.

15.1.2 To facilitate technical resource support to the Implementing Agencies, especially at the District level. Resource Institutions will be identified at the State Government level. A panel of institutions/agencies for technical resource support may be prepared. The panel may constitute a Technical Resources Network.

15.1.3 The functions of the identified institutions will be as follows:

- a) Identify effective labour-intensive technologies for water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing, flood control, all-weather rural connectivity and other works approved under the Act, appropriate for the State and various climatic regions of the State.
- b) Standardize the estimation procedures and prepare software for estimation.
- c) Prepare standard model estimates for works (or elements of works) that are to be executed repeatedly.
- d) Simplify and demystify the process of estimate preparation to enable Panchayats and non-technical persons to prepare estimates for small works, assess the labour and material requirements, and estimate the cost of completed works.
- e) Prepare manuals that explain the process of estimation and lay out procedures for the use of technical staff.
- f). Prepare software/manuals/pamphlets/charts for estimation for use of Panchayats, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and non-technical persons.
- g). Propose quality parameters for various types of works.
- h). Prepare 'people's manuals' for quality checking.
- i). Coordinate and train State/District-level Technical Coordination Agencies to bring about uniformity and harmony in estimation, quality parameters, quality-monitoring systems and quality-evaluation systems.
- j). Undertake quality appraisals in different Districts on a sample basis and send reports to the Central Government, the State Government and the District Panchayats concerned.
- k). Suggest and devise ways of removing deficiencies in quality and achieve quality upgradation.
- l). Any other functions assigned by the Secretary (RD/NREGA) of the State concerned or by the Ministry of Rural Development.

15.2 DISTRICT TECHNICAL AGENCIES

15.2.1 Possible functions of the Technical Resource Support Groups at the District level include:

- a) Identify effective labour-intensive technologies for water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing, flood control, all-weather rural connectivity and other works appropriate for the District and various climatic regions of the District. These will be supplementary to the identification done by the State Technical Coordination Agency.
- b) Standardize the estimation procedures and prepare software for estimation to supplement the software prepared at the State level.
- c) Prepare standard model estimates for works (or elements of works) that are to be executed repeatedly.
- d) Simplify and demystify the process of estimate preparation to enable Panchayats and non-technical persons to prepare estimates for small works, assess the labour and material requirements, and estimate the cost of completed works.
- e) Train the District technical staff, technical staff of PRIs, Secretaries of Panchayats, members of PRIs, and members of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to carry out estimation, quality control and quality monitoring.
- f) Conduct quick appraisal studies to assess the quality of work and provide technical inputs to the Implementing Agencies for improving the quality of works. g) Any other functions assigned by the nodal officer, Secretary (Panchayati Raj //NREGA) of the State concerned or by the Ministry of Rural Development.

15.3 USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

15.3.1 Active use of Information Technology (IT) should be made for improving the efficiency and transparency of operational processes, including: a) Preparation of project proposals and their execution;

b) Digitization of muster rolls, job cards and other important documents; c) Financial Management Systems; d) Communication and access to information; e) Grievanceredressal systems; f) Monitoring and evaluation; g) Creation of a Monitoring and Information System (MIS) with a database on preferred works, resource requirements, registered households, payment of wages, person-days of employment provided to the registered employment seekers, funds received and expended at different levels, and related matters. The full possible applications of IT to the implementation of NREGA will be explored and appropriate modules developed into a comprehensive system to be continuously up-graded.

15.4 EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE WEBSITE

15.4.1 A special OREGS website' should be built by the State Government. This website should function as an integrated access point for REGS-related documents on the Internet.

15.4.2 Whenever possible, key REGS-related documents as provided in Annexure A-6 should be publicly accessible on the Internet and also posted on the REGS website. These documents should be loaded on the OREGS website for being available in electronic form.

15.4.3 Subsequently other key documents on the REGS website, such as muster rolls, vouchers, measurement books and Utilization Certificates etc. may be posted if technologically possible.

16. CONVERGENCE

16.1 CONVERGENCE/DOVETAILING WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

16.1.1 Convergence of the OREGS funds with funds from other sources for the creation of durable assets is permissible. However, care must be taken to ensure that schematic funds do not substitute for resources from other sectors or schemes as there are intended to create *additional* employment.

16.1.2 Funds available with PRIs from other sources (such as the National Finance Commission, State Finance Commission, State Departments) and other Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes (such as the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana [SGSY], Drought Prone Areas Programme [DPAP], Desert Development Programme [DDP], Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana [RSVY], Backward Area Grant, etc.) can also be dovetailed with OREGS funds for the construction of durable community assets/works permissible under the Act. However, OREGS funds should not be used as a substitute for Departmental Plan funds of different departments and agencies. Funds from other programmes for the works permissible under NREGA can be dovetailed with these funds but not vice versa. These aspects should be taken care of in the Perspective Plan.

16.1.3 All initiatives of convergence will be within the parameters of OREGS, especially the need to design labour-intensive works and the need to ensure that there is a complete ban on contractors.

16.2. CONVERGENCE WITH SOCIAL SECTOR PROGRAMMES

16.2.1 Social sector programmes such as literacy and health missions must be converged with the OREGS to extend the benefits of these programmes to REGS workers and beneficiaries. For example, information on NREGA / OREGS, and workers' entitlements under the Act, can be introduced in the Literacy Primers and Continuing Education Materials since a large proportion of the OREGS workforce may consist of non-literate or semi-literate persons. This will serve the double purpose of making them literate and giving them information about their rights under the Act.

16.2.2 The worksite can also become a nodal point for the linkage of welfare activities (such as the creation of SHGs and the provision of insurance) run by other departments. This will enable NREGA / OREGS workers to participate effectively in these activities.

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

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana is being implemented in the State from 1st January 2008. 3 lakh new beneficiaries will get pension under this scheme. The target groups in this new programme include old, widow, cured leprosy patients and differently-able. The Pensioners will get Rs.200/- per month on the 15th day of every month in the Office of the Gram Panchayats. The criteria fixed for these pensioners as under :

1. The annual income of the family should be less than Rs.3200/-.
 - (a) The age factor of the beneficiary is fixed at more than 60 years for both male & female.
 - (b) Widows irrespective of age factor.
 - (c) Disabled leprosy patients irrespective of age factor.
2. Following target groups above the age of 5 years whose family income is less than Rs.11,000/- per annum.
 - (a) Complete blind people.
 - (b) More than 40% physically challenged male or female.
 - (c) More than 40% mentally retarded male or female.

Apart from this, persons getting State Old Age Pension and differently-able pension will be considered as beneficiaries under the new scheme.

BIJU KBK PLAN : MODALITIES AND GUIDELINES

With a view to continuing their increasing efforts as well as for maintaining the momentum gathered under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) and upscaling the public investment in the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region, the State Government have launched a new initiative, called "the Biju KBK Plan" under State Plan as a tribute to late Biju Patnaik. Former Chief Minister of Orissa who was the first to articulate the need for long-term measures for development of the KBK region. The rationale, modalities and guidelines for the Biju KBK Plan are as follows:

2. The KBK Region: Most Backward Region of the Country

2.1 The KBK region, comprising undivided Koraput (i.e. Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkanagiri & Rayagada), undivided Bolangir (i.e. Subarnapur and Bolangir) and undivided Kalahandi (i.e., Kalahandi & Nuapada) districts, is the poorest and most backward region of the country. As per estimates of the 55th round of NSS Survey conducted in 1999-2000, the incidence of rural poverty was as high as 87.14%. The region also suffers from acute economic, social and gender disparities, and very adverse socio-economic and human development indicators. The multifaceted deprivation and backwardness of this region are the result of deep rooted factors or processes that have emanated from a complex mix of geographical, economic and social factors. This region is general, and undivided Koraput and Kalahandi districts in particular are almost at the bottom of the list of 250 Backward Districts identified under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Therefore, long-term and holistic development strategies are needed to bring this region closer to the other regions of the State, as well as that of the Country.

3. The Biju KBK Plan: Rationale

3.1 Because of its very adverse socio-economic and human development indicators, the KBK region has for some time past been attracting the attention of Government of India, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the State Government. The need for longterm measures for speedy development of this region with special attention to removal of poverty and livelihood support was first articulated in early 1990s by late Biju Patnaik, then Chief Minister of Orissa and a Long-Term Action Plan (LTAP) for a period of seven years was submitted by the State Government to Government of India in 1993-94 for their approval. LTAP was approved and launched in August 1995. However, the programme did not take off due to inadequate fund flow and major initiatives could not be undertaken. LTAP was, therefore, modified as Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP) that was conceived as a comprehensive and long-Term special area development plan for a period of nine years from 1998-99 to 2006-07. The region has been receiving Special Central Assistance (SCA) of Rs.250 crore per year under RLTAP effective from the year 2003-04. With active support from Government of India and pooling of resources the State Government has been making concerted efforts during the last five years to improve the implementation of RLTAP schemes and accelerate the development process in the KBK districts.

3.2 The Government of India have also included the KBK districts under National Food for Work Programme / National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), and propose to include these eight districts under BRGF retaining the special funding for the region at Rs.250 crore per year. Though these initiatives are expected to improve conditions in the region to some extent and are, therefore, a step in right direction, however the quantum of funding may not be adequate to take care of special problems and needs of the region. The major gaps in rural infrastructure like road connectivity, drought

proofing, health and education infrastructure, social safety nets etc, act as a drag on the speedy growth and reduction of poverty rates in this region.

3.3 The poverty in this ST & SC dominated region is not only widespread, but is also very severe and of a long duration. More than 50% of the rural poor in the area are at least 20% or more below the poverty line. Moreover, tribals of this region are greatly handicapped because of their physical isolation, low human capital development, poor communication and markets. In his report dated 13th March 2006 to NHRC, the Special Rapporteur, NHRC has observed, among other things, that "... poverty in the KBK region has to be considered in its specific context by recognizing not only the incidence of poverty as per national norm but also the depth and severity of poverty which distinguishes it from poverty in other parts of the country and calls for special strategies and concerted action like RLTAAP. Considering the importance of the programme and projects taken up under RLTAAP and the results of implementation which can be improved further by following the Commission's recommendation regarding monitoring, I request the Commission to recommend to the Government of India a further extension of RLTAAP for a period of ten years".

3.4 There is, therefore, a growing realization within the State Government and in Civil Society that the KBK region requires a holistic and long-term development strategy, needing continued, focused attention and greater fund flow over and above normal development inputs coming from the State and the Central Plans so that special problems and needs of this region and those of the people are effectively addressed and a serious dent into poverty can be made.

3.5 Therefore, with a view to maintaining and strengthening the momentum gathered by RLTAAP and upscaling the public investment in the KBK region, the State Government launched a new initiative, called "the Biju KBK Plan" under State Plan as a tribute to late Biju Patnaik who was the first to conceive a Long-Term Action Plan for the KBK region. The Biju KBK Plan is to be implemented over a period of 5-Years effective from the year 2007-08 to 2011-2012 and envisages an annual outlay of Rs120 crore over and above normal plan allocations, and the Special Central Assistance that may be available to the region under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The Biju KBK Plan shall form the part of the Special Area Development Project that has been constituted vide Planning & Coordination Department Resolution No. 4148/LTAP-86/99/P, dated 14.03.2000.

4. Objectives of Development Strategies for the Plan

4.1 The objectives of the Biju KBK Plan are as follows:

- (i) Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people in the region, especially the disadvantaged,
- (ii) Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving millennium developmental goals, and
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the local people and bringing the region at par with other developed regions.

4.2 In order to achieve the aforesaid objectives, the following strategies would guide the Plan:

- (i) Building rural infrastructure (e.g., critical roads and bridges, minor irrigation projects, tanks, watershed development, markets and afforestation),
- (ii) Developing district-specific and sub-district-specific livelihood support programmes (e.g., agriculture / horticulture development, animal resources, fisheries, afforestation and forest-based enterprises, micro credit support, agro-processing enterprises and other value addition initiatives),
- (iii) Mobilising and empowering the rural poor through SHG, Vana Samrakhan Samities, Pani Panchayats and participatory planning,
- (iv) Promoting quality education, employable skills and health programmes taken to the specially distant habitations,
- (v) Strengthening social security systems (e.g., food security, old age pensions, special nutrition programmes, houses for the rural poor, and other initiatives),

(vi) Enhancing development effectiveness through convergence of resources and programmes, efficiency in resource use and improved governance and service delivery, and

(vii) Synthesizing the traditional knowledge available with the communities in all developmental activities and preserve the traditions and culture of the region and make the development process inclusive and pro-poor.

5. Increased Fund Flow to the KBK region

5.1 Each Development Department is mandated to allocate atleast 30% of their plan funds including funds received by them under Central flagship programmes such as Bharat Nirman, NREGP, and other programmes to the KBK region.

5.2 Government of India shall also be requested to direct Central Ministries to ensure that atleast 30% funds available to the concerned line departments under Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes are allocated to the KBK region.

5.3 With a view to ensuring convergence of resources and programmes, development funds available from all sources including Central Plan, Centrally Sponsored Plan, State Plan and other flagship programmes such as Bharat Nirman and BRGF shall be taken into account while preparing Annual Action Plans for the KBK region.

5.4 The funds available under the Biju KBK plan shall be used as an additionality to fill critical gaps for which funds are either not available or are inadequate. The Plan funds may also be used for innovative schemes.

5.5 Specified amount out of available funds shall also be utilized for strengthening District Planning Committees and grass root level planning, and improving the local self governance.

6. Mechanisms for Implementation of the Plan

6.1 Planning & Coordination Department shall be the Nodal Department for the purpose of Administration of the Biju KBK Plan.

6.2 The Plan shall be executed in all 8 (eight) KBK districts and shall have two windows : (i) State Window, and (ii) District Window. The State Window component of the Plan shall be implemented through different line Departments, which will take appropriate budget provisions for this purpose under appropriate heads of account each year. The District Window component of the Plan shall be implemented under the umbrella of the District Plans and appropriate budget provisions for this purpose shall be taken by P & C. Department. Each District Collector shall ensure preparation of a District Plan in a specified manner, which shall be examined and consolidated by the District Planning Committee. Grassroots level consultation should be part and parcel of the Plan formulation.

6.3 The Biju KBK Plan shall also fill up critical gaps left uncovered under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). It shall specifically take up construction of 10,000 Buildings for Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) at a cost of Rs.3 lakh per building within the 11th Five Year Plan. Priority shall also be accorded to hostel buildings for girl children, critical gaps in connectivity such as cross drainage works including culverts and bridges, buildings for Anganwadi centres etc.

6.4 With a view to maintaining a long term perspective and providing a definite direction to the Plan, each district shall prepare a 5 year perspective plan. The funds available under the District Window should be treated as additionality for the district Plan. Each District shall prepare Annual Action Plan which will form the part of the State Annual Plans. The approval of the State Annual Plan by the State Government as well as the Planning Commission shall be deemed to be the approval of the special plan for the KBK districts.

6.5 The proposals received under the State Window shall be examined and approved by the Government in P & C. Department. The approved State Window component shall be implemented by concerned line Departments in the same manner as RLTP has been implemented. Funds shall be released under the Biju KBK Plan in not more than two installments by the P & C. Department direct to the concerned Collectors who shall maintain a separate head of account for the Plan with the District

Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The concerned Project Director, DRDA shall function as Drawing & Disbursing Officer for the District Window of the Plan.

6.6 The line Departments and District Collectors shall release the received funds to the concerned implementing agencies within 15 days of the receipt of funds from the P & C. Department. The concerned line Departments, District Collectors and Project Directors, DRDA shall be directly responsible for effective and timely implementation of the Plan and shall furnish Monthly Progress Report (MPR) on financial and physical achievements of the Plan to P & C. Department by the following months.

6.7 The implementation of the Plan shall be periodically monitored and evaluated by District Planning Committees, Planning & Coordination Department and the State Level Committee, constituted for RLTAAP.

7. Preparation of District Plan

7.1 For availing the additional developmental assistance under the Plan, preparation and consolidation of the District Plan by, and strengthening the capacity of, DPC shall be mandatory. 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 04.09.2006 and in such a manner as may be specified by P & C. Department from time to time.

7.2 The needs and aspirations of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads shall be fully reflected in the District Plan. DPC shall prioritize the schemes received from different Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parishads and incorporate them in the District Plans in a phased manner.

7.3 The DPC shall also prepare a benchmark survey of key monitoring indicators before the first District Plan is implemented. The benchmark indicators shall be used for effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

7.4. The main principles which may be taken into consideration for 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 Biju KBK Plan are to be used as additionality for those schemes for which funding from other sources including State Plans, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Schemes and funds received from any other source for development purpose is either not available or is found to be inadequate.
- (iii) The cost effectiveness of all Schemes shall be carefully evaluated so that returns from the funds invested under the scheme are maximized.
- (iv) People's participation and involvement of PRIs, NGOs, VECs, Pani Panchayats, Self Help Groups and other community based organizations should be ensured at every stage including plan formulation, implementation and monitoring.
- (v) There shall be complete transparency in the choice of schemes and projects and their locations. The prioritized list of schemes and projects 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. The involvement of Palli Sabha and Gram Panchayats in selection of investment projects is critical.
- (vi) It shall be ensured that the schemes are sustainable and durable assets are created. 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 encouraged to pay user fees so that a corpus fund for maintenance can be created.

(vii) Efforts should be made to concentrate the development activities in poorer pockets and for disadvantaged communities within the district. It will be mandatory that the District Plan allocates funds for SC communities under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and ST communities under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) modes in proportion to their populations in the district.

(viii) The District Plan shall be on the basis for Development Vision for the district and not be a mere collection of schemes and projects for which funding from existing sources is insufficient.

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 visits for each supervisory level functionary and ensure that the inspection schedules are faithfully followed by supervisory level functionaries. The Government in Planning & Coordination Department may also prescribe additional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, reports and returns with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the Plan from time to time.

9. Other Matters

9.1 Planning and Coordination Department shall be responsible for clarifying doubts, if any, and ensure that bottlenecks in the implementation of the Plan are removed as expeditiously as possible and communicated to all concerned.

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department, Government of Odisha.

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.

ORISSA PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS POLICY - 2007

PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION

No.12711 / PPP 38/2006 Dated 07th August 2007

Sub: - ORISSA PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) POLICY- 2007

1. INTRODUCTION

The future development of the country hinges on the development of its infrastructure and efficient delivery of its services. The Planning Commission, Government of India estimates that around US\$320 billion (14, 50,000 Cr. INR) is likely to be invested in the infrastructure sector over the 11th Plan. A large part of this investment is to come from the private sector with Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode as one of the preferred routes. The PPP approach is best suited for the infrastructure sector as it supplements scarce public resources, creates a more competitive environment and helps to improve efficiencies and reduce costs. To achieve this goal, Government of Orissa has come out with this Public Private Partnership Policy.

2. THE POLICY OBJECTIVES

The key objective of this policy is to:-

1. Leverage State and Central Government funds, support private investment and to create a conducive environment so as to utilize the efficiencies, innovativeness and flexibility of the private sector to provide better infrastructure and service at an optimal cost.
2. Setting up of a transparent, consistent, efficient administrative mechanism to create a level playing field for all participants and protect interest of all stakeholders.
3. To prepare a shelf of projects to be offered for PPP and take them forward with assistance of the owner departments through a transparent selection process.
4. Putting in place an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for speedy clearance of the projects.
5. Provide necessary risk sharing framework in the project structure so as to assign risks to the entity most suited to manage them.
6. Create a robust dispute redressal mechanism / regulatory framework for PPP projects.
7. To provide the required viability gap funding (VGF) where the essential projects are intrinsically unviable.
8. To create "Orissa Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF)" to facilitate implementation of the objectives of the Policy.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

The infrastructure sectors covered by the policy, which may be modified from time to time, are as follows:

1. Roads, Bridges and Bypass
2. Ports and Harbours
3. Airports, Airstrips and Heliports
4. Inland container depots and logistics hubs

5. Industrial parks, Theme Parks like Information Technology (IT)/ Bio-Technology (BT) Parks, Knowledge Parks, Special Economic Zones and Townships
6. Water supply, Treatment and Distribution
7. Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems
8. Solid waste Management
9. Sewerage & Drainage
10. Inland water Transport
11. Tourism and related infrastructure
12. Healthcare Facilities
13. Education
14. Trade fair, convention, exhibition, cultural centers
15. Urban infrastructure including entertainment and recreational facilities
16. Urban Transportation Systems / Improvement of Public Transport Facilities including construction of state of art bus-stands.
17. Railway & related projects
18. Agriculture Production and Marketing
19. Any other sector / facility as may be included by the Government

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The Government of Orissa recognizes the requirement for an effective and efficient institutional mechanism and therefore constitutes the requisite committees and empowered groups for furthering the objectives of the Policy.

4.1 High Level Clearance Authority

A High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) under the chairmanship of Chief Minister shall be constituted in respect of all infrastructure projects being undertaken in PPP mode. All PPP Projects having investment of over Rs. 500 Crore will require approval of HLCA. Special Secretary, PPP shall be the member-convenor of HLCA.

4.2 Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI)

Government of Orissa shall constitute Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) consisting of a group of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa for facilitating infrastructure development in the State under PPP. Special Secretary, PPP shall be the member-convenor of ECI.

4.2.1 Role of the ECI

The ECI shall be the nodal agency to co-ordinate all efforts of the State Government regarding development of infrastructure sectors, involving private participation and funding from various sources.

4.2.2 Powers and Functions of the ECI

The Powers and Functions of the ECI would include:

- a) To prioritize, approve shelf of projects, sanction, authorize expenditure for PPP projects.
- b) To adopt, adapt and develop Model Concession Agreements (MCA) for various sectors.
- c) To recommend projects for Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- d) Manage the "Orissa Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF)" proposed to be created to facilitate infrastructure development, to recommend projects alongwith amount required from the fund to meet the objectives of this Policy.
- e) To deliberate and recommend to HLCA the final bids for approval of the projects above Rs. 500 Cr.
- f) To deliberate and recommend to HLCA any special grants and concessions.
- g) To coordinate the efforts of other departments for the furtherance of the objectives of this Policy.

- h) To inspect, visit, review and monitor any PPP Projects regarding its implementation, execution, operation and management.
- i) To recommend en-action of special legislation for formation of appropriate regulatory mechanism/ robust grievance redressal mechanism as may be required for the project.
- j) To sanction PPP Projects and approval of Concession Agreements for projects with investments upto Rs.500 Cr.

4.3 PPP Cell and the Technical Secretariat

The ECI shall be assisted by a PPP Cell in the P&C Department in undertaking the functions specified under this policy & shall be under the direct supervision of Chief Secretary. The PPP Cell is to be assisted by a Technical Secretariat. The fund requirements for furthering the objectives of the Policy through the PPP cell shall be initially met through budgetary support.

4.3.1 Functions of the PPP Cell and Technical Secretariat (TS)

The Functions of the PPP Cell and its Technical Secretariat would include:

- a) To identify, conceptualize and create a shelf of projects in consultation with the owner department/ agency and recommend approval of such projects for PPP from time to time to the ECI.
- b) To assist different government departments/agencies in preparing prefeasibility reports by itself or through consultants.
- c) To assist the respective departments/agencies for preparing Detailed Project Reports
- d) To appoint / select consultants to take the projects upto selection of developer stage in consultation with the concerned department.
- e) To help respective departments/agencies to conduct the bidding process for appointment of developers.
- f) To interact with the Planning Commission, Government of India (GoI) and other funding agencies like World Bank for obtaining approval under VGF and any other fund created for such purpose.
- g) To recommend the requirement of multilateral/bilateral funding for furthering the objectives of the Policy.
- h) To act as the nodal agency for capacity building for PPP in the state. To further this function it shall conduct/recommend exposure visits and training programs on PPP.
- i) To recommend appropriate regulatory mechanism / robust grievance redressal mechanism as per requirement of the project.
- j) To recommend requirements from the PPP Fund for development of projects, gap funding and for any other requirement for furthering the objectives of this Policy. Formulation and recommendation of any legislation if required for creation, administration and monitoring of the Fund.
- k) To develop internal evaluation guidelines by PPP Cell in consultation with the respective departments/agencies to evaluate and assess the projects whether the projects are to be funded by the State Government through multilateral/bilateral funding and/or implemented with Private Sector participation.

4.3.2 Creation of PPP Cell in Line Departments

PPP Cells shall be set up in all line departments/agencies to co-ordinate with the State PPP Cell and to take forward the PPP initiatives.

5. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS

5.1 Project Identification/Conceptualization

State Government Departments/ Agencies in consultation with PPP Cell shall identify, conceptualize infrastructure projects to be developed in the State and place before ECI through PPP Cell. The ECI shall prioritize projects based on demand and supply gaps, interlinkages and any other relevant parameters and create a project shelf.

5.2 Preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Report

State Government Departments/Agencies with assistance of the Technical Secretariat will prepare the Preliminary Feasibility Report for the identified projects. The preliminary feasibility report

should establish the need for the project, broad level project cost estimation and indicative commercial viability of the proposed project including preliminary engineering studies if any.

5.3 Approval of Projects for development under PPP Mode.

On receipt of the preliminary feasibility report from the State Government Department/Agency by the ECI through PPP Cell, the ECI shall review the proposal based on its merit, grant its in-principle approval or suggest modifications/changes to the proposal. Projects with investment beyond Rs. 500 Cr. will be recommended to HLCA for its approval.

6. PREPARATION OF DPR AND SELECTION OF DEVELOPERS

6.1 Preparation of DPR and Selection of Developers.

On obtaining approval of ECI the respective government department/agency shall prepare / get prepared the Detailed Project Reports (DPR) if required or if the DPR is to be prepared by the project developer launch the competitive bidding process for selection of developers. The Technical Secretariat shall assist government departments/agencies in selection of the Project developer and the entire selection and bidding process including preparation of the various contractual, concession and bid documents. The bid process shall be fully transparent and conforming to best practices in the Industry.

6.2 Approval of Developer

The outcome of the bidding process along with required concessions to be granted will be placed before ECI / HLCA as the case may be for final approval before award of the project to the developer. In cases where VGF assistance is sought from Gol the proposal to ECI/HLCA will be put up after receipt of final sanction of VGF assistance from Gol.

6.3 Development through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

SPVs shall be formed as and when required to carry forward and realize the objectives of this Policy and get various clearances and permissions in the SPVs to speed-up the project.

6.4 Review & Monitoring of the Projects

ECI will review and monitor the progress of PPP projects regularly. All the Departments / Agencies carrying out PPP projects will keep informed the PPP Cell regarding the latest development.

7. STATE SUPPORT

The State Government will formulate sector specific policies wherever required for providing specific incentives and also establish mechanism for tariff setting, pricing, arbitration, safety and operational standards etc. It also envisages coordination across infrastructure sectors and dovetailing of sectoral plans. State Support would include:

7.1 Legislative Support

Necessary legislative support as and when required shall be provided.

7.2 Administrative Support

State Government shall offer necessary administrative support to all the infrastructure projects developed in the State which would include:-

- a) To facilitate obtaining all State & Central Government clearances as may be required for the project.
- b) To facilitate all rehabilitation & resettlement activities in case so required as per existing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Government including shifting of utilities wherever required.
- c) To facilitate the process of availing benefits under various Central Government and State Government schemes (as may be applicable) to enhance the viability of projects under implementation;
- d) To facilitate provision of supply of power and water at projects site.
- e) To facilitate acquiring of land necessary for the project.

7.3 Financial Support

In addition to the viability gap funding available under different schemes of Government of India, the State Government may also contribute for the remaining portion of Viability Gap as emerged

from the open bid in cash or through other concessions to help the emergent infrastructure projects attain viability and get implemented.

8. ORISSA INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Government shall establish a fund to be called "Orissa Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF)" and may levy cess / tax separately to augment this fund. The fund will be utilized for building up the required infrastructure and the works to be undertaken would include.

- a) Taking up of technical and financial pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, preparation of reports and bid documents and any other activities that need to be undertaken prior to offering proposed infrastructure projects for private sector participation including facilitation to select projects to assess viability gap funding and other such schemes from Government of India.
- b) To provide direct financial support to the projects for enhancing project viability as considered by the Government on recommendation of ECI or HLCA.
- c) For capacity building and training.
- d) For any other purposes in pursuance of this act and building of infrastructure in the State.

8.1 Operation of Fund

The fund will be administered and managed by the ECI. Detailed guidelines for the same shall be issued separately.

9. PROTECTION OF STAKEHOLDER RIGHTS

The rights of the users, developers, the local community and lenders, together referred to as stakeholders shall be protected. The various mechanism considered include:

- a. Adequate legislative and administrative support for successful and timely implementation and operation of the project while safeguarding the interest of local communities.
- b. Adequate legislative and administrative support for levy and collection of user charges.
- c. Adopting, adapting and developing MCAs and incorporating in all project documents the requisite clauses for protection of the rights of all stakeholders.
- d. Structuring of concession agreements incorporating service standards, revenue streams and levy of equitable user charges also providing for exempt category of users wherever applicable.
- e. Setting up of Independent Regulators appellate forums and other robust dispute redressal mechanism.

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
Sd/-
(A.K. Tripathy)

MAMATA

(A conditional cash transfer scheme for Pregnant Women)

The much-awaited 'Mamata' Scheme, a Conditional Electronic Cash Transfer Programme for benefit of pregnant women in the State, has been launched by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister, Odisha on 19th October 2011.

The Pregnant Women who have registered their names with Anganwadi Centres will receive Rs.5000/- in four installments under this innovative scheme. It aims not only at reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality rates but also helps in improving the nutrition status of Pregnant Women and newborn babies. 'Mamata' Scheme will be the largest State Sponsored Scheme after Rs.2/- per Kg. rice Scheme. Nearly 6 lakh Pregnant Women will be covered every year under "Mamata" resulting in an annual disbursement of Rs.350 crore".

Intrauterine nutrition has a strong impact on birth weight and subsequent malnutrition of children. However, often both during pregnancy and lactation, the women are forced to go for work, thereby neglecting their own health and that of the child. Thus proper rest and adequate nutrition during pregnancy and child care are essential not just for the mother's health and well being but also for the infant.

Various studies have shown that low weight infants have less chances of survival and even when they survive they are more prone to diseases, growth retardation and impaired mental development (Lancet Series, 2008). Also, intrauterine growth retardation contributes largely to the high incidence of Low Birth Weights (LBWs). Although Odisha has made considerable progress in curbing the high rates of maternal mortality (258 per 100,000 live births) and infant mortality (65 per 1000) live births (SRS, 2009), a lot still needs to be done before we reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

MAMATA – THE SCHEME

Goals and Objectives

Goals

1. Contribute as a factor in reducing maternal and infant mortality.
2. Improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants.

Objectives

1. To provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery.
2. To increase utilization of maternal and child health services, especially ante-natal care, post-natal care and immunization.
3. To improve mother and child care practices, especially exclusive breast-feeding and complementary feeding of infants.

2.1 This scheme is operational in all the 318 rural projects of the State. Pregnant and Lactating women of 19 years of age and above for the first 2 live births, except all Government/Public Sector Undertaking (Central and State) employees and their wives will be covered.

Age, number of live births and employment status would be as reported by the beneficiary in the format prescribed. In case of false claim by the beneficiary, the amount paid to her would be recovered as per law. A signed undertaking to this effect will be necessarily taken from the beneficiary at the time of registration under MAMATA.

2.2 **Beneficiary Registration:**

1. To avail the benefits under this scheme, a pregnant woman has to register herself at the AWC/mini AWC to which she belongs.

2. For all new cases of pregnancy, registration at the AWC should be done within 4 months of conception. However for claiming the first installment under MAMATA scheme, a pregnant woman may be allowed to register within 6 months of conception.

3. Care should be taken to see that every pregnant woman registers her pregnancy at the AWC/mini AWC to whose service area she ordinarily resides. (A pregnant woman may avail services at any AWC, but she will receive her entitlements under MAMATA only from the AWC where she is registered.

4. In case of AWW vacancy, the beneficiary will register in the nearest AWC. However. The AWW while sponsoring her name to the CDPO shall mention the name of the AWC to which the beneficiary originally belongs and the reason for sponsoring her name. In that case the AWW will submit two separate reports for two AWCs.

5. It is the duty of the AWW to monitor that every pregnant woman registered at the AWC receives an MCP card. The AWW shall keep a duplicate copy of all cards issued to her. The MCP card will be used as a means of verification of the conditionalities for payment. Hence the AWW and ANM should ensure that the MCP card is provided to every beneficiary and the required information is filled in this card in time.

6. The names of all pregnant women, who have registered at the AWC/mini AWC will also then be entered in the ante-natal register along with an entry in the MCP Card.

7. From among the pregnant woman, the AWW shall identify those women who are eligible to receive entitlements under the MAMATA scheme.

8. All such eligible women shall be asked by the AWW to open an account in a bank which has core banking facility. The account should be a single account in the name of the beneficiary. (A Joint Account or an Account other than in the name of the beneficiary shall not be accepted). The beneficiary must give the photocopy of the first page of the Bank Pass Book with her name to the AWW. The AWW should check the correctness of the details so submitted. It is extremely important that the bank details and submitted correctly to the AWW as the mode of payment is e - transfer and any mistake will result in non - sanction of funds to the beneficiary. The bank details shall be filled up by the AWW in the MCP card at the appropriate place i.e. reverse side of the cover page.

9. All such women shall then be given two copies of the self declaration form. The beneficiary should fill up both copies of the self declaration form, with two photographs and return it to the AWW as soon as possible.

10. The AWW shall keep one copy of the self declaration with her at the AWC and submit one copy to the CDPO through the supervisor. The CDPO shall then enter the details in the MIS format. The CDPO should keep all copies of self declaration forms given by the AWWs, AWC wise, in her office for purpose of cross verification and audit.

11. The AWW should also get the beneficiary to sign a declaration on the MCP card at pg 4 after first installment that she will (i) initiate breast-feeding within one hour of delivery (ii) continue exclusive breastfeeding till six months.

2.3 Amount of Payment and Conditionality

The beneficiary will receive a total incentive of Rs. 5000 in four installments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. Payment will be made by e-transfer from the CDPO to the beneficiary account. Why four installments and why incentive of RS. 5000 only ?

— The first three installments and amounts have been worked out such that the beneficiary gets a reasonable amount every three months after the second trimester of pregnancy up to nine months after delivery (including the JSY tranche.)

— This is a part wage loss compensation given as maternity benefit, for ensuring that the mother takes the much required rest before delivery and soon after delivery, to enable her to take better care of herself and her young infant. This amount should be used for improving the nutritional intake of pregnant and lactating women.

— The fourth installment is intended to ensure continuing contact with the mother to promote continued breast feeding, ensure appropriate complementary feeding, ensure appropriate complementary feeding, and full immunization of the child at 9-12 months.

Every beneficiary shall be sponsored for the installment, only then can subsequent installments be claimed. No beneficiary can enter at any other stage. Claim for every subsequent installment can be made, if only the previous installment has been cleared.

The “Mamata” Scheme has the potential of transforming the nutritional status of many underprivileged women and children. It is great opportunity for all of us to contribute in the reduction of maternal and child mortality and give a headstart in life to the next generation.



PRESS & MEDIA



I. & P.R. APPROVED WEEKLY / FORTNIGHTLY / MONTHLY JOURNALS

Sl. No.	Name of the Periodicals	Sl. No.	Name of the Periodicals
1.	New Planner	36.	Prabaha
2.	Nijukti Khabar	37.	Asha Pradeep
3.	The E.P.A.	38.	Satark
4.	Isha	39.	Capital Poster
5.	Sushasana	40.	Orissa Employment & Business News
6.	Rastradeep	41.	Orissa Photo News Analysis
7.	Dindayal Mail	42.	Juga Surya
8.	Manthan	43.	Vikas Barta
9.	Shramika Malik	44.	Utkal Prahari
10.	S.O. Kholapharda	44.	Ama Samajar Pratibimba
11.	Sakal Surya	45.	Graharaja
12.	Soochana Patra	46.	Baghua Barta
13.	Nabeen	47.	Priya Khabar
14.	Chira Sandhan	48.	Satya Sangharasha
15.	Janatar Bandhu	49.	Neta
16.	Paschimanchal	50.	Subarta
17.	Sanchar	51.	Hiranchal
18.	Purbanchal Sambad	52.	Bartta
19.	Narikalyan	53.	Samikhya Amasamayar
20.	Dhwaza	54.	Sahana Mela
21.	Kadambini	55.	Industry Mines Observer
22.	Krushak Sambad	56.	Pratigyan
23.	Amrutayan	57.	Swadhikar
24.	Pallibadhu	58.	Kholakatha
25.	Sahakar	59.	Pawan Putra
26.	Jiban Rang	60.	Nijukti Keshari
27.	Parada	61.	Life Line
28.	Orissa Express	62.	Sambad Bahika
29.	India First	63.	K.B. Annapurna
30.	Nua Jugara Nua Sakala	64.	Suryasta
31.	Vikash Barta	65.	Kishor Swakhya
32.	Gokarnika	67.	Emerging Science
33.	Aarop	68.	Orissa Calling
34.	Employment Solution	69.	Jugashree Juganari
35.	Bishesh Khabara		

STATE LEVEL ACCREDITED JOURNALISTS

(As on 19.03.2012)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
01	Barendra Krushna Dhal, Correspondent, Qrs.No.VA-11/4,Unit-2,Bhubaneswar-9	Aaj Kal(Bengali)
02	Prasanna Kumar Nayak, Correspondent, Qrs.No52/3, Type-E, Unit-9(F),Bhubaneswar-22.	Agnisikha
03	Bismaya Mohanty,Editor-Cum-Correspondent, Type-IVR/285, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar	Ajikali
04	Pradeep Ku. Mohanty, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.IV-285,Unit-VI,Bhubaneswar	Ajikali
05	Pradyumna Ku. Mohanty, Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.VA-20/4, Unit-II,Bhubaneswar	Ajikali
06	Alaya Kumar Mohanty,Correspondent, Qrs.No.VR-68,Unit-VI,Bhubaneswar	Amrit Sandesh(Hindi)
07	Kailash Mishra, Chief Editor-cum-Correspondent, 131, Rajarani Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Amari Katha
08	Brahmipriya Samantray, Editor-cum- Chief Correspondent Qrs. No.2RA-11/36, OUAT Colony, Unit-8, BBSR	Asha Pradeep
09	Akshaya Kumar Sahoo, Correspondent, Plot No.403,Appolo Ashiyan Apartment, Palasuni, Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar	Asian Age
10	Parthasarathi Jena, Correspondent, Plot No.43, I.R.C Village, Nayapalli, BBSR-10	Bharat Darshan
11	Kishore Chandra Mangaraj, Correspondent 1/D Sainth Palace, 4th Lane, Jagamohan Nagar Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar-30	Chamakta Aaina
12	Parthasarathi Ajaya Barik, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, MIG-78, Ananta Vihar, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar-20	Chirasandhan
13	Surendra Sahu, Editor-cum-Correspondent 2RA-43/1, Unit-9 Flat, Bhubaneswar-22	Capital Poster

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
14	Akshaya Kumar Pati, Correspondent, Qrs.No.VA-23/1, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-9	Dainika Asha
15	Basanta Kumar Das, Correspondent, D-3/3,Unit-8, Bhubaneswar-12	Dainika Asha
16	Gouranga Charan Hota, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.VA-6/2,Unit-2, Bhubaneswar.	Dakara
17	Shital Tarang Beuria, Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.4R/4,Near Central School, Unit-9,BBSR	Deccan Herald (English)
18	Bipin Kumar Singh, Correspondent, Qrs.No.VA-7/1,Unit-II,Bhubaneswar	Dharitri
19	Tathagata Satpathy, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, B-15,Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar	Dharitri
20	Gopabandhu Barik, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.2RB-4,Unit-III, Bhubaneswar	Dhwani-Pratidhwani
21	Priya Ranjan Sahoo, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, 55,Ratnakar Bag,Tankapani Road, Bhubaneswar	Dhwaza
22	Bimal Das, Special Correspondent S-3/596, Niladree Vihar, Bhubaneswar-21	Dansan
23	Purna Chandra Jena, Special Correspondent 2RB-4, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar	Dansan
24	Srustidhar Parida, Chief Editor-cum-Correspondent 2RB-4, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar.	Dhwani - Pratidhwani
25	Sanjay Kumar Das, Special Correspondent, 668,Sahid Nagar,Bhubaneswar.	Durabarta
26	Maheswar Rath, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.IVB-51/1,Unit-3,BBSR	Dunia Khabar
27	Bishnu Charan Barik, Correspondent, Qrs.No.Misc-E/57,Rly. Colony, New Malgodown Road, Cuttack-3.	Durabarta
28	Aneel Prasad Mishra, Photo Journalist, VA-12/2, Unit-2, Bhubaneswar	Eastern Press Agency
29	Hari Prasad Bharati, Photo Journalist, A-311, Kesari Enclave, Nuasahi, Unit-8, BBSR-12.	Eastern Press Agency
30	Nageswar Patnaik, Principal Correspondent, Qr No.4R-15, Unit-8, Mining Square, BBSR	Economic Times

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
31	Utpala Das, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, VA-12/1, Unit-II, BBSR	EPA Weekly
32.	Lalat Kishore Bhanj, Editor-cum-Correspondent Plot No.D-Y, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR	Employment Solution
33	Dillip Kumar Bisoi, Staff Correspondent, VR-3/1, Unit-3, Kharvela Nagar, BBSR	Financial Express
34	Shaikh Riaj Mohammed, Managing Editor-cum- Correspondent, Plot No.170, Bayababa Matha Road, Unit-9, BBSR-22.	Fast News Network
35	Prafulla Ku. Das, Principal Correspondent, Qrs.No.V-2, Unit-V, Bhubaneswar-751001	Hindu
36	Himansu Shekhar Sahoo, Staff Correspondent, Plot No.444(B), Paikanagar, Unit-8, Bhubaneswar	Hindustan Times
37	Debabrata Mohanty, Special Correspondent A-326, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar.	Indian Express
38	Jatindra Kumar Dash, Principal Correspondent, GA-115, Niladri Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar-21	Indo-Asian News Service
39	Jitendra Tripathy, Special Correspondent Plot No. 298, 1 st floor, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar	Isha
40	Sudhansu Kumar Das, Editor-cum-Correspondent (Provisional), D/12, Green Park, Jagamohan Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Isha
41	Ramesh Ch. Mohanty, Correspondent, Qrs.No.VA-4/1, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar	Janamorcha (Hindi)
42	Pradip Kumar Mohanty, Staff Correspondent, Plot No.1081(B), Jagamohan Nagar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar	Janamukha
43	Sanjib Kumar Patjoshi, Editor-cum-Correspondent Qrs.No.IVR-18/4, Unit-1, Bhubaneswar.	Janatara Bandhu
44	Chittaranjan Pattnaik, Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.VR-96, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar	Kalantar
45	Jayanta Kumar Das, Correspondent, C/o-P.C.Mishra, Jaganatha Lane, A.D.Market, Badambadi, Cuttack	Kalinga Bharati
46	Kirti Ranjan Biswal, Staff Correspondent, Plot No.30(48/992), Mahatab Road, BBSR-2	Kholadwar
47	Govinda Chandra Samal, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, LB-57, Stage-IV, Laxmisagar Brit Colony, BBSR	Krantidhara

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
48	Bhagirathi Patajoshi, Special Corrspondent, N-5/90,IRC Village,Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	Mahabharat
49	Niranjan Puhan, Executive Editor-Cum-Correspondent, A-17/8,Surya Nagar,BBSR	Manthan(Weekly)
50	Bijaya Kumar Panda, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.2RB-4,Unit-III,Bhubaneswar	Matrubhasha
51	Ranjurani Mishra, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, Plot No.257, Kharavel Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Mukta Mandap
52	Shrimoy Kar, Bureau Chief, 396, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar-7	New Indian Express
53	Rina Gadanayak, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, Plot No.B/27, B/28, Chandaka Industrial Estate PO - KIIT, Bhubaneswar-24.	Narikalyan (Weekly)
54	Byomakesh Dash, Correspondent Plot No.B-253, BDA Complex, Baramunda, BBSR-3	National News Service
55	Biswaranjan Mohanty, Principal Correspondent, Plot No.1177/7, Nayapalli (Gada Sahi), BBSR	National Tidings Service (News Agency)
56	Sanat Mishra, Correspondent, A/E-38, Phase-I, Bhimatangi Housing Board Colony, Bhubaneswar-2	News Trust of India
57	Pitambar Ray, Correspondent, Qrs.No.VR-43,Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar	Nutan Barta
58	Ramesh Chandra Swain,Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.IVB-16/4,Unit-III, Bhubaneswar	Nutan Barta
59	Suvasa Chandra Swain, Principal Correspondent, LB-75, Stage-IV, Laxmisagar Brit Colony, BBSR-6	Odisha News Network (News Agency)
60	Ambika Prasad Das, News Editor-cum-Spl. Correspondent Qr.No.VR-80, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar	Orissa Express
61	Umapada Bose, Editor-cum-Correspondent Qr No.GM-9, 2nd Floor, VSS Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Orissa Express
62	Giridharilal Sarangi, Photo Journalist 2, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar	Orissa Photo News Analysis
63	Sarbeswar Bardhan, Correspondent, Mendhasala, Chandaka, Bhubaneswar.	Orissa Times
64	Somanath Sastry, Correspondent, VIM-710, Phase-6, Sailashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar-21	Orissa Times
65	Ajay Kumar Das, Special Correspondent Qrs.No.2RB-8, Express Way Colony, Unit-8, BBSR	Odisha Bhaskar
66	Sidhartha Kanungo, Bureau Chief 5R-13, Unit-I, BBSR-9	P.T.I.

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
67	Krushna Chandra Das, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, Room No.6, Municipality Block,Unit-IV Market, BBSR	Parikrama
68	Dulal Ranjan Sarbangya, Photo Journalist, Plot No.1043,Laxmisagar,BBSR	Paryabekhyak
69	Sarat Chandra Das, Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.CR-13,Unit-I,Bhubaneswar	Paryabekhyak
70	Birupakshya Tripathy, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.E-3/2,Unit-9,Bhubaneswar	Pragativadi
71	Lalitmohan Pattajoshi, Representative, Qrs.No.3R-16/1,Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar	Pragativadi
72	Sanjay Kumar Pradhan, Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.D/6,Jaydev Vihar, Bhubaneswar	Press News of India
73	Jayashis Roy, Special Correspondent, 464,Saheed Nagar, BBSR	Press News Services
74	Subash Chandra Patra, Correspondent, N-5/251,Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	Punjab Keshari
75	Bipin Bihari Rout, Special Correspondent, 89,Surya Nagar, BBSR.	Rastradeep
76	Panchanan Agrawala, Correspondent MA-I, Badagada Brit Colony, BBSR	Panchajanya
77	Sudhir Kumar Panda, Editor-cum-Correspondent TS-3/193, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR-10	Pratidin
78	Biraja Kumar Mohanty, Cameraman-cum-Correspondent Qrs. No.IVR-18/4, Unit-I, BBSR	Sabuja Odisar Kholapharda
79	Bimal Ku.Bhanjadeo, Editor-Cum-Correspondent Qrs.No.IVR-18/4,Unit-I, BBSR	Sabuja Odisar Kholapharda
80	Raghunath Ray, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.VII-9,Unit-I,Bhubaneswar.	Samaj
81	Dr. Pramod Kumar Mohapatra, Bureau Chief Plot No.1530, Beside Laxmisagar Canal, Budheshwari BBSR-751006	Samaj
82	Bibekananda Jena, Correspondent Qrs No.IVA-16/1, Unit-2, BBSR	Sambad Kalika
83	Ashok Kumar Panda, Chief Staff Photographer, Ashirbad Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Plot No.44254, Sector-A, Zone-D, M.I.Estate, PO : Rasulgarh, BBSR-10	Samaya
84	Jitendranath Pattanayak, Staff Reporter, Qrs.No.E-2/1,New Irrigation Colony, B.J.B Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Samaya
85	Devendra Suar, Senior Reporter Plot No.1180, Nayapalli, BBSR	Sambad

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
86	Dhirendra Narayan Mishra, Chief Reporter Qrs.No.E-88, Krishi Vihar, Unit-8, BBSR	Sambad
87	Arjun Charan Biswal, Sr. Reporter A-45, Krishna Garden, Phase-II, Jagamara, BBSR	Sambad
88	Ajaya Kumar Pradhan, Staff Correspondent, Qrs.No.3R/164,Road No.1, Unit-9, Bhubaneswar	Sambad Keshari
89	Bijay Kumar Pradhan, Special Correspondent, Qrs.No.3R-12/2, Unit-IV,Bhubanewar	Sambad Keshari
90	Debendra Prusty, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, B/1,Unit-II, Bhubaneswar	Sanchar
91	Soumya Sivedita Tripathy, Staff Correspondent, Plot No.526, Laxmisagar, Bhubaneswar -6	Sasan Khabar
92	Chandrabhanu Patnaik, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, 16,Bapuji Nagar, BBSR	Satabdi
93	Adwaita Prasad Biswal, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, C/o-Bishnu Routray,N-4/347,IRC Village, BBSR	Shramika Malika
94	Bibhuranjan Sahoo, Executive Editor- Cum-Correspondent, IVR-18/4,Unit-I,Bhubaneswar	Soochana Patra
95	K. Ravi, Resident Editor, Qrs.No.B-4, Unit-II,Bhubaneswar-9	Statesman
96	Sanjib Pattnaik, Editor-cum-Correspondent 464, Nuasahi, Nayapalli, BBSR	Satarka
97	Pradumnya Kumar Satpathy, Editor VIM-01, Sailashree Vihar, BBSR-21	Subarta
98	Dr. Maheswar, Editor-cum-Chief Correspondent Qrs.No.2RA/40, Unit-I, Market Building, BBSR	Samiksha Ama Samayara
99	Subrat Das, Staff Correspondent, 22,Ashok Nagar, BBSR	Telegraph
100	Braja Kishore Mishra, Editor-Cum-Spl.Correspondent Qrs.No.3R-14/1,Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar	Tathya
101	Himansu Prasad Singh, Staff Reporter Qrs. No.3R-14/1, Unit-IV, BBSR-1	Tathya
102	Rajaram Satpathy, Principal Correspondent, Qrs.No.VIA-3/2,Unit-1, Bhubaneswar	Times of India
103	Sandeep Mishra, Senior Correspondent, Plot No.4706/5851, Gajapati Nagar, BBSR	Times of India
104	Rabi Mishra, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, A-87, Unit-III, Sriya Road, Kharavel Nagar, BBSR	Trishakti
105	Balabhadra Das, Senior Reporter, UNI Office, 5RF(Flat), Unit-III Mahatma Gandhi Marg Road, Bhubaneswar	U.N.I

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
106	Debi Prasanna Pattanaik, Bureau Chief, Qrs.No.5RF/4,M.G. Marg, Unit-III,Bhubaneswar	U.N.I
107	Abinash Mishra, Correspondent, Plot No.1580/2104, Lane-3, M. Nagar, BBSR	Utkal Mail
108	Bijaya Kumar Routray, Editor-Cum-Correspondent, Qrs.No.3R-9/1,Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar-1	Utkal Mail
109	Pramod Kumar Dash, Correspondent, D/3, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar	Utkal Samaj
110	Gyana Ranjan Das, Managing Editor-cum-Special Correspondent, 758, Sahidnagar, BBSR-7	Utkal News Network
111	Amit Kumar Mallick, Spl. Correspondent, Plot No.A/69, Unit-3, Kharavel Nagar, BBSR	The Sakala (Odia daily)
112	Debendra Nath Dash, Editor-cum-Correspondent Plot No.2641, Sai Home Basistha Nagar, BBSR	The Sahanamela (Odia weekly)
113	Pradosh Kumar Mohapatra, Editor-cum-Correspondent LIG-7/39, Phase-I, Chandrasekharpur, BBSR	Pawan Putra (Odia Weekly)
114	Ajit Kumar Mohanty, News Editor-cum-Spl. Correspondent, Plot No.TS 3/193, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar	The Odisha Bhaskar
115	Smt. Sujata Pattanaik, Editor-cum-Correspondent M-67, Samantavihar, Bhubaneswar-17	The Utkal Prahari (Odia Weekly)
116	Rahul Dey, Editor-cum-Correspondent, NRS-1, Old Secretariat Road, Buxibazar, Cuttack-1	Vikash Barta (Odia Fortnightly)
117	Kaustav Das, Correspondent, Plot No.N/4-111, IRC Village, Bhubaneswar	Odisha Bhaskar
118	Arabinda Mishra, Sr. Correspondent Plot No.319 (N-3) IRC Village, Nayapalli	PTI
119	Pratap Kumar Samal, Staff Correspondent 8-A, Kharvelanagar, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar	Suryaprava
120	Sarada Prasanna Debta, Sr. Correspondent LB-92, Bhimatangi, Housing Board Colony, Bhubaneswar	The Samaya
121	Ashok Kumar Sahoo, Editor-cum-Correspondent K-9, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar	Pragativadi
122	Pravat Kumar Dash, Special Correspondent Plot No.60, Budheswari Colony,Bhubaneswar-751006	Pratidin

ELECTRONICS MEDIA

1	Bijaya Ketan Mishra, Editor-cum-Correspondent Type-VIC-3/2, Unit-I, BBSR-1	www.Odisha now.in
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Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
2	Sarada Lahangiri, Correspondent, 1203/A, Nilakantha Nagar, Nayapalli, BBSR.	Asian News International (TV News Agency)
3	Jajatikaran, Chief of Bureau Plot No.130, Bomikhal, Rasulgarh, BBSR-10	CNN-IBN
4	Sampad Mohapatra, Correspondent, 93, Anant Vihar-II, Near DAV School, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar-20	NDTV
5	Subhas Ch. Pattanayak, Representative-in-Chief, (Electronic Media) Qrs.No.VR-32, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar	Orissamatters.com
6	OM Prakash, Editor-cum-Correspondent Qrs No.E/20, Unit-III, BBSR	Public Trust of India
7	Ashok Kumar Das, News Editor, Qrs.No.VIB-3/1,Unit-III, Bhubaneswar	Sankalp TV
8	D.N Singh, Senior Correspondent, C/3 Labour Colony, Kharavel Nagar, Unit-3, BBSR	ZEE News

FREELANCE JOURNALISTS

1	Ajaya Kumar Mishra, N-4/279, IRC Village, BBSR-15	Freelance
2	Arun Kumar Panda, N-6/172, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
3	Ashutosh Mishra, 1/1,Nilkantha Nagar Apartment, In Front of Deba Ray College, Nayapalli, BBSR-12.	Freelance
4	Baishnab Charan Jena, Qrs.No.IV-B-20/3, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
5	Basanta Das, Qrs.No.VI (DS)-4/2,Unit-2, BBSR-9	Freelance
6	Bauribandhu Maharana, Qrs.No.2RB (F) 61/9,Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
7	Bisweswar Dey, Qrs.No.NRS-1, Old Secretariat Road, Cuttack	Freelance
8	Debu Patnaik, B-18, Indradhanu Market,IRC Village, BBSR	Freelance
9	Dulal Mishra , Qrs.No.VA-25/1,Unit-2,Bhubaneswar	Freelance
10	Gurukalyan Mohapatra, Qrs.No.VA-29/3, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar-9	Freelance
11	H.N.Das, Freelance Photo Journalist, Sutahat, Cuttack	Freelance

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
12	Haladhar Dhir, D-84, Block No.14,Jayadev Vihar, BBSR-13.	Freelance
13	Harekrushna Choudhury, Chidananda Vihar, Plot No.126/616 Kolathia, Aiginia, BBSR	Freelance
14	Harihar Prasad Mahalik, Town Hall Road,Cuttack-753009	Freelance
15	Jimuta Bahan Mangaraj, Qrs.No.3R-167, Road No.2, Unit-9, BBSR	Freelance
16	Kapilash Bhuyan, F-10/20,MIG-1, BDA Colony, C.S Pur, BBSR	Freelance
17	Kashinath Barik, 355,Sahid Nagar, BBSR	Freelance
18	Nisith Bose, L-25, Baramunda H.B Colony, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
19	Pt. Prabodha Ku. Mishra, B-33, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar.	Freelance
20	Prabhukalyan Mohapatra, VR-3/2,R.B.I,Kharvelnagar, Unit-3,Bhubaneswar	Freelance
21	Pradosh Patnaik, Freelance Journalist (Provisional) Manjari Mahal, 208, Kharavela Nagar, Unit-III Bhubaneswar	Freelance
22	Prasanna Ku. Mohanty, Qrs.No.VA-29/4,Ashok Nagar, Unit-II, BBSR	Freelance
23	Prasanta Ku. Patnaik, Freelance Journalist, 5RF-5,Unit-III, Mahatma Gandhi Marg,BBSR-751001	Freelance
24	Rabi Singh, Qrs.No.D-5/1,Unit-9 (F),Bhubaneswar-22	Freelance
25	Ramahari Mishra, C-69, Unit-8, BBSR-12	Freelance
26	Sanjeeb Ku. Mukherjee, Freelance Photo Journalist, Qrs.No.E-184,Unit-8, BBSR-12.	Freelance
27	Sarat Chandra, A-49, Kharavel Nagar,Unit-3, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
28	Sarbeswar Das, C/o-Gopinath Mohanty, IAS, Qrs.No.4R/2/1, Near BJP Office, BBSR	Freelance
29	Somanath Sahoo, Qrs.No.D-8/6, Unit-8, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
30	Sriram Dash, B-253, BDA Duplex, Baramunda, BBSR	Freelance

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Address of the Correspondent	Name of the Organization
31	Subash Ch. Sarangi, Freelance Journalist, 2RA(F)-5/3, Kalpana Area, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
32	Subrat Patnaik, C/o-Shraban Ku. Patnaik, Sevashraya-2, Kalpana Square, BBSR	Freelance
33	Sudhansu Ku. Patra, 802(Pt), Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar-13	Freelance
34	Upendranath Nayak, 73, Forest Park, BBSR-9	Freelance
35	Ramani Ranjan Das Plot No. CHP 98, Phase-I, Patia, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
36	Girija Shankar Das 2RA (Flat) 6/1, Unit-9, BBSR	Freelance
37	Kishore Chandra Satpathy Plot No. 3C/243, Sector-9, CDA, Cuttack-14	Freelance
38	Arun Kumar Dash Plot No. 734, Mangala Vihar, Bhoisahi Road, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
39	Ashok Kumar Palit Sai Niwas, Plot No. 14, Ganganagar, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
40	Bhagabat Tripathy 490(P), Maharshi College Road, Sahidnagar, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
41	Jyotsna Routray Qrs. No. 3R-167, Road-2, Unit-9, Bhubaneswar	Freelance
42.	Ambika Prasad Kanungo Qrs No. D-11/1, Unit-8, Bhubaneswar-12	Freelance

DISTRICT/SUB-DIVISION/BLOCK LEVEL ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS

ANGUL

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Sri Sangram Ranjan Dash
Correspondent
2nd Lane, Amalapada, Angul | Samaya |
|----|--|--------|

BALASORE

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | Shri Ram Narayan Satpathy
Correspondent
Neliabag, Balasore. | Ajikali |
|----|---|---------|

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 2. | Shri B.M. Prasad
Photo Journalist, Balasore. | Ajikali |
|----|---|---------|

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-----|
| 3. | Rabi Rout | PNS |
|----|-----------|-----|

SUB-DIVISION LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Shri Ratnakar Behera
Nilagiri, Balasore. | Kalantara |
|----|---|-----------|

BLOCK LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Shri Prasant Ku. Nath
Jaleswar. | Krantidhara |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------|

BHADRAK

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Shri Rabinarayan Khillar
Correspondent | Krantidhara |
|----|---|-------------|

BALANGIR

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Gopabandhu Satpathy
Correspondent, Balangir. | Sambad
Kalika |
| 2. | Shri Satya Narayan Behera
Correspondent | Pratidin |

CUTTACK

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1. | Shri Prabir Kumar Sarkar
Sr. Correspondent
P.C. Sarkar Lane
Arunodaya Nagar, Cuttack-12 | Orissa Times |
|----|--|--------------|

SUB-DIVISION LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Shri Ratnakar Beura
Correspondent, Athagarh
Cuttack. | Samaj |
|----|--|-------|

DEOGARH

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Shri Mitrabhanu Mohapatra
Correspondent. | Matrubhasa |
|----|---|------------|

DHENKANAL

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Shri Ratan Kumar Nair
Correspondent | Dharitri |
|----|--|----------|

GANJAM

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | Shri Anil Kumar Padhy
Correspondent
Berhampur, Ganjam. | Matrubhasa |
|----|--|------------|

JAGATSINGHPUR

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | Shri Naresh Kumar Jena
Manda Sahi, Jagatsinghpur. | Matrubhasa |
|----|--|------------|

JAJPUR

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | Shri Satish Ku. Biswal
At- Bhubanpur, Po - Madhapur | PNS |
|----|--|-----|

BLOCK LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Shri Padmanav Jena
Reporter, Bari, Jajpur. | Prajantra |
|----|---|-----------|

JHARSUGUDA

SUB-DIVISION LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Shri Gajendra Ku. Mohanty
Correspondent, Jharsuguda. | Samaj |
|----|---|-------|

KENDRAPARA

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Ganesh Chandra Samal
Special Correspondent
Derabisi Block, Po- Thakurpatna | Sambad
Kalika |
|----|---|------------------|

KEONJHAR

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Surjit Ku. Tripathy
Keonjhar | PNS |
|------------------------------------|-----|

KORAPUT

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Niraj Ku. Satpathy
DNK Colony, Koraput | PNS |
|--|-----|

KANDHAMAL

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Shri Siba Prasad Tripathy
Correspondent | Parikrama |
|---|-----------|

MAYURBHANJ

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Shri Amarendra Lal Bose
Correspondent,
Baripada, Mayurbhanj. | U. N. I. |
| 2. Shri Ashok Ku. Patnaik
Correspondent Baripada. | Pragativadi |

PURI

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Shri Ananta Narayan Mishra | Utkal Samaj |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

RAYAGADA

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Sri Nursinghanath Padhy
Brahmin street | Krantidhara |
|--|-------------|

SUNDARGARH

DISTRICT LEVEL

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri Subash Ch. Panigrahi
Sr. Journalist | P.T.I |
| 2. Smt. Surama Mishra
Editor-cum-Correspondent
Paschimanchala | Rourkela |

SAMBALPUR

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Shri Pramod Ku. Pattnaik
Correspondent. | Kalinga
Mail |
|---|-----------------|

LIST OF APPROVED DAILIES

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Publisher	Editor	Address of Publication
1	Dharitri	Dandapani Mishra Navajat Printers & Media Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Tathagat Satapathy.	15, Industrial Estate Bhubaneswar - 10.
2	Samaya	Patitapaban Mohapatra Ashirvad Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.,	Shri Satakadi Hota	Plot No. 44 & 54, Sector - A, Zone - D, Mancheswar, Industrial Estate, BBSR - 10.
3	Samaja	Servants of the People Society	Shri Gopalkrushna Mohapatra	Gopabandhu Bhawan, Buxi Bazar, Cuttack-1.
4	Prajatantra	Narendra Ch. Pradhan Prajatantra Prachar Samiti	Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab	Biharibag, Chandinichowk, Cuttack-2
5	Pragativadi	Priyadarshan Dash Pragativadi Publication	Samahit Bal	178-B, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR-10.
6	Sambad	Bijay Kumar Patnaik Eastern Media Ltd.	Shri Soumya Ranjan Patnaik.	Sambad Bhawan Bhubaneswar-10
7	Matrubhasa	Salila Kar Matrubhasa Prachar Samiti	Smt. Salila Kar	Nilakantha Press Bidanasi, Cuttack-14
8	Anupam Bharat	Rabindra Ku. Panda Media Anupam Ltd.	Shri Rabindra Kumar Panda	Anupam Printers, D2-14, Mancheswar Industrial Estate Bhubaneswar
9	Orissa Times (English)	Shri B.K. Shastry	Shri B.K. Shastry	Plot No. A-114, Unit-III Kharvel Nagar, BBSR.
10	Kholadwar	Babaji Ch. Rout Kranti Press Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Niranjan Mohanty	Plot No.F-5/A, Chandaka Industrial Estate, BBSR.
11	Utkal Mail	Pitabash Mishra Utkal Mail Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Pitabash Mishra	493, Gobinda Prasad Sarathi Market Complex, Bomikhal, Bhubaneswar.
12	Aji Kali	Shri Bismay Mohanty	Shri Bismay Mohanty	4R-285, Unit-VI, BBSR
13	Kalinga Bharati (Hindi).	Shri Hrusikesh Mishra	Shri Hrusikesh Mishra	House No.57, Shakti Nagar Rourkela - 14
14	Kalinga Mail	Sambit Roy Roy Communication (P) Ltd.	Shri Sibananda Ray	Plot No. 17, Rajarani, Lewis Road, BBSR-2.
15	Utkal Samaj	Rosa Priyadarshini	Shri Prafulla Ch. Mishra	Talmali Sahi, Puri-2
16	Sambad Kalika	Basanti Roy Integral Publication	Shri Jayasish Roy	D-1/1, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, BBSR.
17	Dhwani Pratidhwani.	Smt. Sairindhri Sahu	Smt. Sairindhri Sahu	Jail Road, Balasore
18	Bharat Darshan	Shri Bijnaranjan Mishra	Shri Bijnaranjan Mishra.	Lal Building Road, Sivaji Marg, Rourkela.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Publisher	Editor	Address of Publication
19	Agnisikha	Shri Arjuna Ranjan Panda.	Shri Arjuna Ranjan Panda.	Gaiety Road, Sambalpur-1
20	Krantidhara	Shri Gobinda Chandra Samal.	Shri Gobinda Chandra Samal.	L. B.-57, Stage-IV, Laxmi Sagar, Brit Colony, BBSR.
21	Kalantara	Rayashree Upendra Prasad Nayak.	Rayashree Upendra Prasad Nayak.	Kalantara Villa, Balasore
22	Sudhara	Shri Parikshita Ch. Das	Shri Parikshita Ch. Das	Chandini Market Complex Panposh Road, Rourkela.
23	Indian Era (English)	Shri Niranjana Mohanty	Shri Nihar R. Mohanty	Plot No. 337, Baramunda, BBSR.
24	Durabarta	Shri Sarada Mishra Khetramani Printers	Shri Sarada Mishra	1458-New Forest Park, BBSR.
25	Mohabharat	Kshirabdhiza Nanda Niyati Communication (P) Ltd.	Bhagirathi Pattajoshi	166-B, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar-10
26	Dinalipi	Arun Kumar Dash Suryo Media Ltd.	Smt. Arnapurna Dash	A-54/1 & 55/1, Nayapalli, Baramunda, BBSR.
27	Eshwar	Smt. Manjulita Nayak Nilachal Publication	Smt. Manjulita Nayak	D-1/3, Sector-A, Zone-D, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar
28	Janamukha	Shri Birendra Ku.Panigrahi	Shri Birendra Ku.Panigrahi	Shreeram Printers Adarsha Nagar,Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur.
29	Mukta Mandapa	Maitri Publication	Shri Ashok Mishra	Baseli Mandira, Baseli Sahi, Puri.
30	Duniya Khabar (English)	Prasant Kumar Nayak Niyati Publication (P) Ltd.	Debraj Sai	Plot No. 722, Laxmisagar, BBSR-6.
31	Nutan Barta	Smt. Beenapani Mishra	Shri Gopa N. Mohanty	Gopala Gaon, Balasore-1
32	Trisakti	Umakanta Rathsharma	Shri Rabindra Mishra	Plot No. A/87, Kharavela Nagar, Bhubaneswar.
33	Dakara	Shri Ashok Panda	Shri Ashok Panda	Kalyan Printers, G. M. College Road, Sambalpur-1.
34	Nyayabati	Banabihari Mohanty	Adhip N. Mohanty	354, Cuttack Road Bhubaneswar.
35	Loka Katha	Shri Giridhari Patnaik	Shri Giridhari Patnaik	At-Liploi, PO-Rajgangpur, Sundargarh-17
36	Dainik Asha	Shri Pramod Ku. Panda	Shri Pramod Ku. Panda	Asha Printer Pvt. Ltd. Hillpatna, Berhampur-5
37	Beura	Shri G. Nilamani Mohapatra.	Shri G.Nilamani Mohapatra.	Chandabali, Bhadrak
38	Pratidin	Shri Satyajit Panda	Shri Sudhir Kumar Panda	TS 3/193, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar
39	Sakala	Shri Manas Ranjan Mallick	Shri Manas Ranjan Mallick	1926/2406, Nua Bazar Bhadrak.
40	Odisha Bhaskar	Shri Madhu Mohanty Tilak Raj Publication Pvt. Ltd.	Shri Bhaskar Parichha	D-2/18, Sector-A, Zone-D Mancheswar Industrial Estate Bhubaneswar - 10

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Publisher	Editor	Address of Publication
41.	Dansan	Shri Manoranjan Behera	Shri Manoranjan Behera	FR-53 /2, Sailashree Vihar C.S.Pur, Bhubaneswar.
42	Surya Prabha	Shri Biswojit Mohapatra	Shri Pramod Kishore Panda	A-29, Ruchika Market, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar-3
43	Janabani	Janavani Charitable Trust	Trupti Nayak	3, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar-23
44	Paryabekhyak	Budhadev Mohapatra	Dr. Pabitra M. Samantaray	N-4-F/24, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar.
45	Khabara	Surendra Ku. Routray L.J. Publications Pvt. Ltd.	Adhyapak Biswaranjan	TS ₂ -191, Sector-A, Zone-B Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar
46	New Indian Express	Express Publications	Shri Shreemay Kar	Bhubaneswar
47	Statesman	Anand Sinha	Shri Rabindra Kumar	Bhubaneswar
48	Times of India	Bennett, Coleman & Co.Ltd.	Shri Kingshuk Mukharjee	Bhubaneswar
49	Orissa Express	Hemanta Ku. Patra Radha Krushna Publication	Umapada Bose	166-B, Macheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar-10
50	Pioneer	Sarada Prasanna Nanda CMYK Printech Ltd.	Chandan Mitra Resident Editor Sarda Prasanna Nanda	TS-3/103, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar
51	Durabarta	Sarada Mishra Khetramani Printers	Sarada Mishra	1458, New Forest Park, Bhubaneswar
52	Kholapharda	Priya Bala Bhanja	Bimal Kumar Bhanjadeo	Qrs No.IVR-18/4, Unit-1, Bhubaneswar.
53	Oscar Utkal	Bijayalaxmi Rout	Pravash Ch. Rout	Plot No.767, Oscar Vihar Raghunathpur Jali, Raghunathpur, Bhubaneswar
54	Hiranchal	Jugal Kishore Samal	Jugal Kishore Samal	337, Jagannath Vihar, Lane-12, Baramunda, BBSR.

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 | 5. No. of Tehasils : 08 |
| Municipal Corporation : 1 | 6. No. of Blocks : 08 |
| NAC : 2 | 7. No. of G.Ps : 199 |
| 11. No. & Name of | 8. No. of Villages : 1208 |
| Assembly Constituency: 87. Baramba | 9. No. of Police Stations : 15 |
| 88. Banki | 10. No. of Municipality : 1 |
| 89. Athagarh | NAC : 2 |
| 90. Barbati-Cuttack | 11. No. & Name of |
| 91. Choudwar-Cuttack | Assembly Constituency: 55. Dhenkanal |
| 92. Niali - (SC) | 56. Hindol(SC) |
| 93. Cuttack | 57. Kamakhyanagar |
| Sadar - (SC) | 58. Parjanga |
| 94. Salipur | 12. Literacy Rate : 79.41% |
| 95. Mahanga | 13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1428.8 |
| 12. Literacy Rate : 84.20% | |
| 13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1424.3 | |

DEOGARH

- | |
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| 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 |

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 |

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

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%
 13. Normal rainfall (mm) : 1559.9

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. Brajarajnar
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. Lakshmpur
- (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. Chitrokonda(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. Brahmajiri
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)	9. No. of Police Stations	: 47
	65. Sonepur	10. No. of Municipalities	: 4
		NAC	: -
12. Literacy Rate	: 74.42%	11. No. & Name of Assembly Constituency:	8. Talsara (ST)
13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1418.5		9. Sundargarh(ST)
			10. Biramitrapur(ST)
			11. Raghunathpali (SC)
			12. Rourkela
			13. Rajgangpur(ST)
			14. Bonai (ST)
SUNDARGARH			
1. Name of the District	: Sundargarh	12. Literacy Rate	: 74.13%
2. Geographical Area	: 9712 sqkm	13. Normal rainfall (mm)	: 1422.4
3. Population – Total	: 2081000		
Male	: 1056000		
Female	: 1025000		
4. No. of Sub-division	: 03		

ODISHA AT A GLANCE

1. Total area (Sq. Kms.)	1,55,707
2. Total Population, 2011 census (Provisional)	41,947,358
(a) Total males	21,201,678
(b) Total females	20,745,680
3. Decadal growth rate, 1991–2001 (in percentage)	13.97
4. Density of population per Sq. Km.	269
5. Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	978
6. Total Urban population, 2011	6,996,124
(a) Total Males	3,616,819
(b) Total Females	3,379,305
7. Total Rural Population, 2011	34,951,234
(a) Total males	17,584,859
(b) Total Females	17,366,375
8. Total literates and literacy rate	27,112,376 (73.45 %)
(a) Total male literates & literacy rate	15,326,036 (82.40 %)
(b) Total female literates & literacy rate	11,786,340 (64.36 %)
9. Total Scheduled Castes Population (2001) and percentage to total population	6,082,063 16.53 %
10. Total Scheduled Tribes Population (2001) and percentage to total population	8,145,081 22.13 %
11. Number of Districts	30
12. Number of Subdivisions	58
13. Number of Tahasils	316
14. Number of Grama Panchayats	6,234
15. Number of Blocks	314
16. Total Number of Villages, 2011	51,313
17. Number of Towns including Census Towns (includes ULBs and Industrial Towns)	223
18. Number of Municipal Corporations	03
19. Number of Municipalities	37
20. Number of Notified Area Councils	63
21. Number of Industrial Towns	02
22. Number of Police-Stations	586
(General-533 + Women-6 + Energy-34 +Vigilance-6 + Cyber crime - 1 + CID -1+ Marine-5)	
23. Number of Fire Stations	255
(i) Sanctioned	255
(ii) Functioning	178
24. Number of Assembly Constituencies	147
25. Number of Lok Sabha Constituencies	21
27. Number of Rajya Sabha Seats	10

ANNEXURE

GOVERNORS OF ODISHA (1936 to 2007)

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 - (continuing)

NAME OF THE ODIA FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND STATESMEN WHO HAVE BECOME GOVERNORS IN OTHER STATES

1. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab
2. Shri Nityananda Kanungo
3. Shri Biswanath Dash
4. Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedi
5. Shri Lokanath Mishra
6. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
7. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik

PRIME MINISTERS AND CHIEF MINISTERS OF ODISHA

[1937 to 2009]

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. Giridhar 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 - (continuing)

HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ODISHA**[1948 to 2010]**

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 - (Continuing)

SPEAKERS OF ODISHA

[1937 to 2009]

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 - (continuing)

DEPUTY SPEAKERS OF ODISHA

[1937 to 2011]

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	Sananda Marandi	17.08.2011 - (continuing)

**JUDGES OF ODISHA 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 ODISHA 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 ODISHA 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 A. Pasayat	Kerala & Delhi H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice R.K. Patra	Sikkim H.C.
Hon'ble Shri Justice A. 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.

BIO - DATA OF GOVERNORS OF ODISHA

SHRI KAILASH NATH KATJU

Born on 17th June, 1887, Kailash Nath Katju read in the Jaora School up till March, 1900. Jaora was the capital of an Indian State of that name, a small backward place, not much touched at that time by modern civilization. He was the first of his family to enter an English school. His father was employed as a Personal Assistant to the Minister. Kailash Nath Katju graduated from the Forman Christian College in March, 1905. His father proposed that he should go to Allahabad for legal education. He joined the Muir Central College at Allahabad in July, 1905 and became a member of the Hindu Hostel and remained there for nearly two years. In September 1907 he passed the L.L.B. Examination of the Allahabad University, standing second in the province. In 1908 he secured his degree of Master of Arts in History from the Allahabad University before commencing his practice.



Kailash Nath Katju returned to Jaora and was looking for a job in some Indian State. He started his career in the legal profession at Kanpur in 1908. Six years later, in 1914 he shifted to Allahabad. As a legal luminary, he had little bias for politics in his early days. He actively joined politics and accepted the portfolio of Law & Justice in the Pant Ministry in U. P. After the outbreak of the Second World War, he courted imprisonment for taking part in passive resistance. He was released in 1943 and he rejoined his legal profession. Four years later, he once again joined the Pant Cabinet. Subsequently he became the Governor of Orissa and then of West Bengal. He went to New Delhi as Minister of Home, Law & State Affairs. For sometime he also took over the Defence portfolio. Thereafter he was saddled with the responsibility of the Chief Minister's post in Madhya Pradesh for sometime. After his retirement from this post, he returned to Allahabad to pass his life in peace. He died in February 1968.

Dr. Katju was a man of broad outlook, but rigid principles. He had deep sympathy for the weak and the downtrodden. He undoubtedly was one of the leaders of the Allahabad Bar.

DR. AJUDHIANATH KHOSLA

B. 11-12-1892, S. of Late Rallaram, At 15, Jangpura-B, Mathura Rd., New Delhi, M. Late Susilabati Khosla, 1-5,6-D; Ed. B.A., B.E.

Lit. Act.— Publication of the treatise on Design of Weirs on Permeable Foundations. Author of several, papers and treatises. Received Punjab Engineering Congress Gold Medal and Keenedy Gold Medal on two occasions for outstanding papers. His book on Design of Weirs on Permeable Foundation is now a classic work on the subject.

Joined Irrigation Branch of the Punjab Government 1916. Took up assignment of survey and investigation of Bhakra Dam Project. Joined as Commissioned Officer, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force in Iraq during First



World War 1918 to 1920 and appointed to Indian Service of Engineers 1919. During the period of Commissioned Officer, invented 'Khosla Disc' for precision levelling across rivers and wide valleys. After military career joined Sutlej Valley Project and then posted to Suleimanki Barrage Construction. Evolved and introduced precast concrete and precast reinforced concrete through units for use in barrages and on roofs, respectively. Remodelled Marala Headworks, Upper Chenab Canal works and took up Panjnand Barrage. Carried out reconstruction of Khanki weir. His construction of Trimmu Barrage is noteworthy. Appointed Chief Engineer and Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, 1943 and Consulting Engineer, Government of India 1945. Chairman, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and Additional Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. Reorganised and developed Poona Research Station at Khadakvasla into Central Water and Power Research Station. Initiated investigations of water and Power Potential of River Valleys in the country as a whole and several projects like Bhakra, Chambal, Damodar Valley, Hirakud and Tapti. As Special Secretary to Government of India led delegation to U.S.A. for Indus Waters Dispute with Pakistan. Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee 1954. Deputed by Government of India to advise Sudan Government on Development of Water Resources, 1957. Member in Rajya Sabha, 1958 April to 1959 October. Appointed Member, Planning Commission 1959 December. Appointed Governor of Orissa 1962. Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government of India for preparing a Master Plan for the optimum and integrated development of Narmada Water Resources. Continues to be the Chairman of the Boards of Consultants of Balimela, Beas, Khakra Pamba-kaki, Ramganga and Yamuna River Valley Projects.

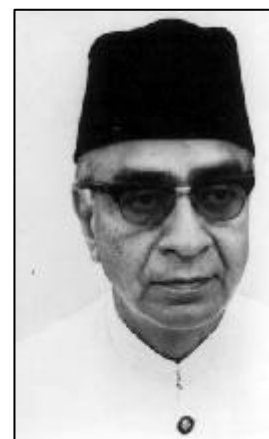
President of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1949-50 and 1950-51; President of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1951, President, National Institute of Sciences of India, 1960-62; Founder President, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, 1951-54; and its Honorary President since; Vice-President, World Power Conference, 1948-53 Vice-President, International Commission on Large Dams, 1946-51; Vice-President, International Association for Hydraulic Research, 1948-53; and Vice-President, Union of International Engineering Organisation of the UNESCO, 1950-53.

Dr. Khosla is the recipient of numerous honours. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1954; Doctor of Engineering (Honorary). Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, U.S.A. in 1956, Doctor of Engineering (Honoris Causa), University of Roorkee in 1959; and Doctor of Science (Engineering) (Honoris Causa), University of Punjab in 1961. He is a Life Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and an Honorary Life Member of the Institution of Engineers (India).

DR. S. S. ANSARI

Was born on May 12, 1908 in Mirzapur, U. P. got his early education at home. In 1921 took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. In 1924 went to Geneva, Switzerland, and passed his high school from there. Later, after taking his B. Sc. Degree from the Paris University, studied Medicine there and got his M. D. in 1936. Returned to India and married the daughter of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, who was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1927 and was a close colleague and friend of Mahatma Gandhi. Practised Medicine in Delhi till 1947.

After Independence was sent to Turkey as Minister. In 1951 was elected to the first Lok Sabha from Bider, Hyderabad State. In 1954 and 1955 went to the United Nations as Member of the Indian Delegation. Also in 1955 represented India at the International Labour Conference at Geneva. As a Member of the Parliamentary Delegation visited Yugoslavia and U. S. S. R. In 1957 was appointed Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control, Laos. After having brought



about a settlement there, was sent to Vietnam as Chairman of the International Control Commission. In 1960 was appointed Ambassador of India to Sudan and Congo. Assumed office as Governor of Orissa on January 31, 1968.

SHRI B. D. JATTI

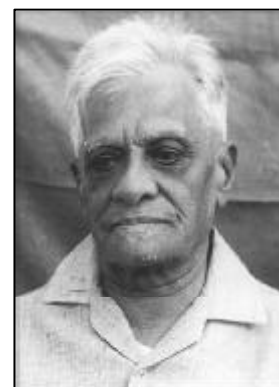
JATTI SHRI B. D. : B. 10 September, 1912 at Sevalgi, Bijapur District, Education—B. A. L. L. B. (Studied Bijapur Government High School, Rajaram College and Sykes Law College, Kolhapur) Practised at Jamkhandi; was Minister, Jamkhandi State; became its Chief Minister, Nominated M. L. A. Bombay to represent the merged areas, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. B. G. Kher , the then Chief Minister of Bombay; Deputy Minister for Health and Labour, Bombay, 1952 M. L. A. Mysore after the reorganisation of States ; Chairman, Land Reforms Committee ; Chief Minister, Mysore State, 1958–62 ; Re-elected M. L. A. Mysore from Jamkhandi Constituency 1962 and 1967. Minister for Finance 1962–65, Minister for Food 1965–67 Lt. Governor of Pondicherry since 1968, Governor of Orissa from the 8th November, 1972.



SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN

KHAN SHRI MIR AKBAR ALI— Born on 20th November, 1899 in Hyderabad City; S/o. Shri Mir Mehboob Ali Khan Saheb; Received education in Mufidulannam High School, Aligarh College and discontinued studies on the call of Mahatma Gandhi; Completed B.A. in 1923 from Usmania University, took LL.B. (Hons) from London University, Completed Bar-at-Law at Middle Temple, returned in 1927 and started practice as Advocate.

He was included in Dasturi Islahat Commission formed in Hyderabad, was the life-spring of Bulki Movement, Deep interest in Municipal Corporation affairs and Vice-Chairman, Hyderabad Municipal Council, Associated with Usmania Graduates Association from 1952 and served as Member and Chairman of its Economic Committee and Exhibition Committee; He was Chairman, United Progressive Committee for 17 years; He greatly contributed to the success of the movement to observe New Year's Day intended to maintain unity in Hyderabad and to strengthen its culture.



He prepared a scheme in 1939 to end Hindu-Muslim differences and presented before leaders of both sides. He did not accept the advice of Mr. M.A. Jinnah to join Majlis-a-Iltahadul Muslimin; did not also accept the offer of Prime Ministership of Hyderabad State. He always propagated equality and non-communal approach and had faced circumstances with patience, faith and good cheer and even after the political change in Hyderabad he kept his mission active.

Vice-Chairman of Reception Committee of Indian National Congress Hyderabad, 1948; Member, Usmania University Senate 1952, Member of Senates of Aligarh University, Jawaharlal University and James.

Laid foundation of Hyderabad Polytechnic 1957; He supported the demands of Telangana but opposed the demand for separation. He represented India at the United Nations Organisation. He was in the Mission to China and was also with the deputations to Moscow, Finland and other Nations of Asia, Africa and Europe.

Member, Rajya Sabha for 18 years and was its Vice-Chairman for a total period of 12 years; He was Deputy leader of Congress Parliamentary Board.

He is known as the torch-bearer of culture of Hyderabad. He could be counted among those high personalities of whom Indian culture could rightfully be proud of . He is a very firm believer of secular outlook.

SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH BRAR

Sardar H. S. Brar was born on 22nd January, 1922 in village Sarainanga in Punjab. He is the youngest Governor of any state in Independent India. He is a highly respectable and exceedingly influential and well-placed family of the Ilaqa with an abiding interest in agriculture and rural development.

He joined the Aitchison College, Lahore in 1937; and distinguished himself in his studies throughout his academic career, until he took his B.A. in Economics and Political Science in 1945. He always topped his class. Being a very good orator, he won many prizes in debates. He was chosen as the College Prefect for three years. He was also the Captain of the College Cricket Eleven, a prominent member of the Hockey and Tennis teams and won the Wahali Challenge. Fond in Riding. His versatility naturally won him the Riwarz Gold Medal which was awarded to the most outstanding boy of the College.



He applied the same interest and energy to everything he dealt with in life too. As a farmer, he has displayed the most progressive traits, whether it be in the introduction of Scientific Agriculture or in general programmes of Rural Development. As a pioneer in Horticulture, he became the Chairman, All-India Horticultural Development Council for some years. His long and significant association with Cotton Development in the country earned for him the membership of All-India Cotton Development Council for 15 years, All-India Cotton Advisory Board, and Directorship of the Cotton Corporation of India. On his own farm, his improvements raised the production by three times. He was a member of the Executive of All-India Farmers' Forum.

His village and Ilaqa have gained a great deal through his leadership. A Government College was established in Muktsar, and many schools, roads and rural electrification projects owe their existence to his tireless efforts.

Broad-minded and non-communal in nature, he played a prominent part in his area during the upheaval of 1947 by saving and sheltering many innocent Muslims and also running free langar for displaced persons who came into India from Pakistan.

His wide variety of interests and irrepressible energy could not naturally be contained within the Ilaqa only. In 1957, Sardar H.S. Brar, was elected as a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly where he continued till 1972. In the political arena of Punjab, he distinguished himself as President of the Ferozepore District Congress Committee; General Secretary of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee; and Deputy leader of the Congress Legislature Party. He rose to the rank of Minister of State for Irrigation & Power from 1962 to 1965 and was later placed in charge of Sports and Civil Aviation in Punjab Government.

He married Gurbrinder Kaur Brar, daughter of the well-known freedom fighter Sardar Jaswant Singh Kairon, niece of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, the late Chief Minister of Punjab. Mrs. G.K. Brar shines on her own merit too as an eminent Social Worker. She is the Vice-President of the Indian Council of Child Welfare. For 15 years she was the Chairman of the Punjab Unit of the Social Welfare Board. It will not be an exaggeration to say that she is associated with almost all important social welfare institutions in Punjab. Till the announcement of the name of Sardar H.S. Brar as Governor of Orissa, Mrs. Brar was the Minister of State for Housing in Punjab. She resigned from this post in order to be with her husband in Orissa and keenly looked forward to opportunities for social welfare in this State.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA

Shri C. M. Poonacha, son of late Shri Cheppudira Muthana, was born at Attur Village, Soth Coorg, on 16th September 1910.

Was educated at Mercara and Virajpet in Coorg at St. Sloysius College, Mangalore.

He discontinued his studies to join the Freedom Movement and was sentenced to imprisonment twice during the Salt Satyagraha in 1932 and 1933. He was again imprisoned during the individual Satyagraha Movement in 1940-41. He was detained during the "Quit India" movement in 1942-44.

He was Secretary, District Congress Committee, Coorg in 1933; Member, Executive Committee, Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee in 1938 and a member of All-India Congress Committee in the same year. He was elected to Coorg District Board in 1938 and became its President in 1941. He was elected to Coorg Legislative Council in 1945. He was leader of the Congress Legislative Party in the Council from 1945 to 1951. He was Chief Minister of Coorg from 1952 to 1956. After the formation of the new Mysore State he was Minister for Home and Industries. He was also Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India from 1959 to 1963.

He led the Government of India Trade delegation to some East European countries in 1960 and was the leader of the State Trading Corporation delegation to Japan in 1961.

He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in April, 1964. From 1st to 24th January 1966, he was Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and from January 25, 1966 to March 12, 1967 Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism. He was Union Minister for Railways from 1967 to 1969 and Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering in 1969.

Took over as Governor of Madhya Pradesh on 17th August 1978, and as Governor of Orissa on 30th April 1980.

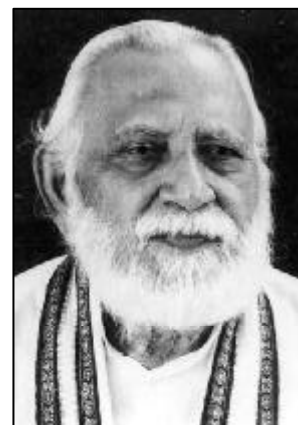
Shri Poonacha has two sons and two daughters.

Has travelled Japan, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia.



PADMASHREE BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE

Post-Graduate Research (Snatakottar Anusandhan), Recipient of "Padmashree", son of late Shri Ramadhar Pande, b.at Umreth, Dist. Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh, December 23, 1906, ed. at Govt. High School, Chhindwara, Theosophical Institute, Adyar (Madras) and Vishva Bharati, Santiniketan (West Bengal), m. Shrimati Shanta Pande, December 26, 1947, 1. d., Author and Editor, associated with the Indian National Congress since 1920, joined non-violent non-co-operation movement in 1921, took part in all the Satyagraha movements from 1921 to 1942; suffered imprisonment eight times and spent over ten years in prison;



Member, (i) Pradesh Congress Committee and A.I.C.C. from Mahakaushal (MP), 1924–27, (ii) Pradesh Congress Committee and A.I.C.C. from Uttar Pradesh, 1937–55, (iii) High School and Intermediate Board, U.P., 1953–56, (iv) Court, Allahabad University, 1960-61, (v) Court, Delhi University, 1979, (vi) Civil Defence Reorganisation Committee, 1964, appointed by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Health, Government of India, (vii) Municipal Budget Reforms Committee, 1973-74, appointed by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, (viii) Executive Council, Allahabad University, 1973–79, (ix) Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, 1952-53, (x) Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad, 1972–74, (xi) Standing Committee, All India Newspaper Editors Conference, 1949-50, (xii) Pradesh Congress Committee, Uttar Pradesh since 1973, (xiii) Central Advisory Board of Museum, 1977, (xiv) Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, (xv) Joint Committee, Visva Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, (xvi) Advisory Committee, Mehta Eye Hospital, Allahabad, 1950–80, (xvii) Jawaharlal Nehru University Court, 1982, (xviii) Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO, 1982, (xix) Kendriya Hindi Parishad, 1982 and (xx) Selection Committee, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fellows, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, New Delhi, 1981;

President, (i) Railwaymen's Union, U.P., 1946–50, (ii) Chheoki Ordnance Vehicle Depot Workers' Union, 1946–50, (iii) Allahabad R.M.S. and Post & Telegraph Workers' Union, 1946–50, (iv) Allahabad Fort Ordnance Workers' Union, 1946-50, (v) Allahabad Journalists' Association, 1948–52, (vi) City Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1946–49, (vii) Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee(I), 1981–82, (viii) India-China Society, 1982 and (ix) Hindustani Cultural Society, 1981;

Founder President, U.P. Bank Employees' Union, 1946–48;

Vice-President, (i) City Congress Committee, Allahabad, 1950–72, (ii) U.P. Working Journalists' Association, 1948–50, (iii) All India Sampradayika Virodhi Committee, 1969–74, (iv) U.P. Vishva Vidyalaya Itihas Parishad, 1960–64 and (v) U.P. Government, 20-Point State Level Committee, 1981;

Regional President (for U.P.), All India Insani Biradari, 1970–72;

General Secretary, Secular Democratic Forum, 1968–76;

Secretary, (i) Satyagraha Committee, Allahabad, 1930, 1932 and 1942, (ii) Hindustani Culture Society, 1960–80, (iii) Allahabad City Gandhi Shatabdi Samiti, 1960–76 and (iv) Indira Gandhi Abhinandan Samiti, 1972–80;

Director (i) Jawaharlal Nehru Study Circle, 1969-70 and (ii) Centre of Indology, 1964–80;

Chairman, (i) Allahabad Municipal Board from August, 1948 to July, 1953 and (ii) Allahabad Museum, 1948–53;

Working Chairman, (i) Gandhi Smriti Samiti, New Delhi, 1981, (ii) Gandhi Darshan Samiti, Rajghat, New Delhi, 1981 and (iii) Joint Parliamentary Committee on Vishva Bharati University Amendment Bill, 1981-82;

Convenor, Committee of Courses in History, U.P. High School and Inter Education, 1953–56;

Associate Member, Indian Culture Commission, UNESCO, 1955–58;

Mayor, Allahabad Municipal Corporation, 1960-61; Vice-Chairman, Government of U.P., Local Self Government Municipal Corporation Act Amendment Committee, 1972–74;

Editor, (i) Vishva Vani (Monthly) 1941–55, (ii) Naya Hind (Monthly) (Hindi and Urdu), 1946–58, (iii) Bhartiya Sthanik Swarajya (Quarterly), 1962–75 and (iv) Golden Jubilee Commemoration Volume. All India Institute of Local Self Government, Bombay;

Principal Editor, "The Spirit of India" (in four volumes) presented to Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as Abhinandan Granth in December, 1975;

Executive Director, Comprehensive Congress History Project;

Chairman, Governing Council, Bharat Ratna Bhagwan Das Trust and Model Eye Relief Society, New Delhi, 1979–81;

President, Indian Writer's Union, Vice-President, Indian Council of World Affairs;

Contributed over 500 articles in various journals and magazines and broadcast over 500 radio talks, features and running commentaries from various radio stations, awarded Padmashri in 1976, nominated to the Rajya Sabha in April, 1976 and elected to the Rajya Sabha in April, 1982, from Uttar Pradesh (April, 1982 to 29th June 1983).

Publications : In Hindi — (i) Zorostrian Religion and Iranian Culture, (ii) Judaism and Semitic Culture, (iii) History of Egyptian Civilization, (iv) History of Greek Civilization, (v) History of Babylonian Civilization, (vi) History of Roman Civilization, (vii) History of Islamic Culture, (viii) Cultural Unity of India, (ix) Gandhiji and Hindu-Muslim Unity, (x) Is Par Bharat Us Par Bangla Desh, (xi) Parichit Itihas Nahin Aise Shivaji Se (a Book of Poems), (xii) Desh ko Bachaya Tabahi Se Indira Ne (collection of poems), (xiii) Han Yad Ata Hai Than EK MAHATMA (collection of poems), (xiv) a diary of Muslim Sufi and (xv) Muslim Patriot; In English –(i) Allahabad, Retrospect and Prospect, (ii) India and Islam, (iii) History of Hindu Muslim Problem, (iv) Fundamentals of Town Planning, (v) The Local Finance and (vi) The Municipal Water Works.

Travel abroad : Burma, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet, U.S.S.R., Central Asian Republics, Sweden, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Thailand, Syria, Arab Republic, U.K. and France.

Special Interests : History, archaeology, travelling, research and writing

Favourite pastime and recreation : Reading and gardening

PROFESSOR S. NURUL HASSAN

Born : 26th December 1921 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Son of Saiyid Abdul Hasan and Noor Fatima.

Married : One son and one daughter.

M.A. from Allahabad University and D. Phil from Oxford University, Lecturer in History in Lucknow University 1942–49, School of Oriental & African Studies, London University 1947-48, Reader in History in Aligarh Muslim University 1949–54, Professor and Head of the Department of History and Director of the Centre of Advanced Study in History, Aligarh Muslim University 1954–71, Professor of History, Delhi University since 1977, Professor Emeritus, Aligarh Muslim University, Nominated Member of Rajya Sabha 1968–71, Elected member 1971–78, Minister for Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Government of India, 1971–77, Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1980–83, Ambassador of India to USSR, 1983–86, Member, Indian Delegation to U. N. General Assembly, 1967 and 1971, Led the Indian Delegation to the UNESCO General Conference (Elected Vice-President) in 1971, 1972, 1974 and 1976, Attended the Conference of Asian Ministers for Culture, Commonwealth Minister for Youth Affairs and UNESCO Conference on Sports, Elected General President of the Indian History Congress in 1973, Sectional President of International Congress of Historical Science held at Bucharest in 1980 and at Stuttgart in 1985, Elected member of the Executive Bureau, International Congress of Historical Sciences since 1985, Visiting Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford in 1968-69, Foreign Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR since 1976, President, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, 1982-83, Member of the Advisory Committee of the United Nations University, Tokyo, 1982-83, Consultant to UNESCO for the project on History of Mankind, Received Dr. B.C. Roy Award in 1984.



SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA

Father's Name	..	Late Pt. Dinanath Sharma
Date of Birth	..	October 21, 1922
Place of Birth	..	Born at Takhatgarh Village, District Ropar (Punjab)
Party Affiliation	..	B.J.P. (Previously associated with Bhartiya Jan Sangh)
Academic and	..	Kaviraj, Vaidya Vachaspati, Technical Education Vidya Nidhis Ayurvedic Physician.
Educated at	..	(a) D.A.V. High School, Hissar (Haryana) (b) Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore (c) Brahma Vidyalaya, Lahore; and (d) D.A.V. College, Lahore
Marital Status	..	Married Smt. Prakashwati Sharma on May 15, 1940. Sons 4 and daughters 2.

PROFESSION

Agriculturist, Political and Social Worker, Previously associated with Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Offered Satyagraha at Amritsar to protest against the Emergency in 1975-76, Arrested under M.I.S.A. in June 1975 and released after 19 months in January 1977, Secretary, Punjab State Bhartiya Jan Sangh, 1958-66, Organising Secretary, Akhila Bhartiya Jan Sangh, 1967-69, All India Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, 1969-73, Vice-President, Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh, 1974-77, President, Punjab Janata Party, Member, Working Committee, All India Janata Party, Member, Senate and Syndicate, Guru Nanak University, Punjab, Publicity Secretary, All India Save Hindi Committee, 1957-59, General Secretary, Punjab State Anti-Corruption Front, 1962-65, Member of Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70, Member of Sixth Lok Sabha, 1977-79, Chairman, Committee on Government Assurances, 1977-79, Member, Consultative Committee of Ministry of Home Affairs.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Uplift of the downtrodden people, Organised (i) Famine Relief Service through Arya Samaj, Sewa Sangh, 1943-44, (ii) Free Dispensaries run by Arya Samaj for the service of the poor and the Harijans in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh during 1945-50, (iii) Rehabilitation service for displaced persons through Punjab Relief Society, 1947-48, Working for the promotion of Sikh-Hindu unity in Punjab since 1955, Went on fast against Regional formula at Hoshiarpur, June 1956, Organised blood donations, opening of canteens for jawans and civil defence in urban areas during Indo-Pakistan fighting in 1965, Went on fast against formation of Punjabi Suba at Amritsar, March 1966, Member, Supreme body for Hindi agitation in Punjab 1958, Member, Punjab State Defence Council 1965, Secretary, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Jan Sangh, All India Vice-President, Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Member, High Power Delegation to Vietnam, General Secretary, B. J. P., 1980.

FAVOURITE PASTIME AND RECREATION

Reading, Swimming and Tourism

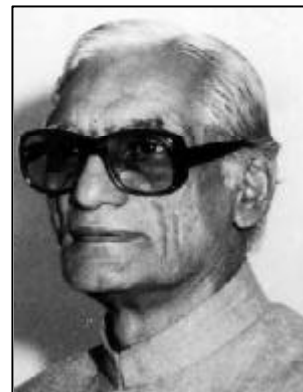
SPECIAL INTERESTS

Writing on philosophical, moralistic, cultural and ethical themes and talks on All India Radio/Television

Sworn in as Governor of Orissa on 7th February 1990.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY

Born on 21st August 1927 in his native village Annaram Shadnagar, district Mahboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh, Sri B. Satyanarayan Reddy hails from an agricultural family. He had his primary education in village Edulabad of Rangareddy district and thereafter in Kayastha Pathshala, Nampalli School and Keshav Memorial School, Hyderabad. After getting his High School education in Vivekvardhini High School, Hyderabad, had college education at Nizam College, Hyderabad. He received Law Graduate Degree from famous Osmania University, Hyderabad.



He is a well-known Freedom Fighter and took part in the “Quit India Movement” in 1942 at an early age of 14 years and was arrested when he took out a procession of students against Gandhiji’s arrest.

He took an active part in the Socialist Movement and participated in the “Hyderabad Peoples Movement” in 1947 as a student leader, under the leadership of Swami Ramanand Tirth, the then President of the Hyderabad State Congress. He took inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Narendra Dev, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Jai Prakash Narayan and took part in the ‘Socialist Movement’ under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. He organised “Satyagraha Movement” against the Nizam’s Rule. In 1947, when the movement for merger of Hyderabad State in the Indian Union was organised, he was arrested in 1948 by the then Nizam’s Government and imprisoned in Central Jail, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad for six months.

While in prison he started and edited the Urdu Weekly “Payam-e-Nav” which he used to circulate among his prisoner colleagues. Before this while he was studying in Class VI, he used to publish a Hindi Fortnightly “Mukul”.

He was arrested on 1st August 1975 and was detained under MISA for 18 months during the Emergency. He took part in the “Bhoodan Movement” of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Shri Jai Prakash Narayan.

Shri Reddy had wide experience of Indian politics. He was the Chairman of the Action Committee of the Hyderabad Students Union in the year 1947-48. He was the General Secretary of the Bar Association, City Civil Court, Hyderabad. He was the Chairman of the Telangana Praja Samiti during 1969–71. He was the General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. He was the General Secretary of the Janata Party of Andhra Pradesh Unit. Thereafter, he was General Secretary of Lok Dal (Central Party). He was Convenor of Jai Prakash Narayan Reception Committee, Andhra Pradesh in 1975. He was founder-member of the Socialist Party, Socialist Youth Wing National High School, Samajwadi Yuvjan Sabha and Janata Party.

Shri Reddy visited Malaysia, Singapore, Rome, Libya, Nairobi (Kenya), London, China, Hong Kong, Thailand, West Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, Netherland, Norway etc.

He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1978 as the nominee of the Janata Party. He joined Telugu Desham Party in 1983 and was re-elected to the Rajya Sabha as Telugu Desham nominee in 1984.

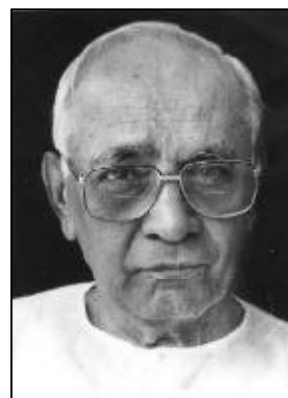
Sworn in as Governor of Uttar Pradesh on February 12, 1990 and Governor of Orissa on June 1, 1993.

SHRI GOPALA RAMANUJAM

Shri Gopala Ramanujam was a distinguished Trade Union Leader . He took office as Governor of Goa on 4th August, 1994. On transfer, he was sworn in as Governor of Orissa on 18th June 1995.

He was born on 28th May 1915 at Edircottal village, Ramanatha Puram District in Tamil Nadu. He was trained in trade union work during 1945–47 at the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and Majur

Mahajan, Ahmedabad, an institution founded by Mahatma Gandhi. He is one of the Founder-Members of the Indian National Trade Union Congress formed in 1947. He was the President of INTUC from 1958 to 1960. He was General Secretary of the INTUC from 1964 till 1984. In 1985 he once again became the President of the INTUC and continued in that office till 3rd August 1994.



As an eminent trade unionist and public leader, Shri Ramanujam was on the Board of Directors of a number of Public Undertakings and other bodies. The institutions that he was associated with are listed at Annexure-'A'. He has attended a number of International Conferences abroad. The Conferences in which he participated in different Countries in the World are given at Annexure-'B'.

Shri Ramanujam is the author of a number of books on Industrial Relations and various aspects of Management. His published works are listed at Annexure-'C'. He has authored books in English and Tamil.

He was the recipient of the Dr. Sir Jehangir Gandhi Medal for outstanding contribution to industrial peace in 1974. He was conferred the honour of Padma Bhusan by the President of India in 1985.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Founder Member' INTUC – 1947, President, INTUC–1958-1960, 1985– till 3-8-1994. General Secretary, INTUC : 1964–1984 Chairman Cotton Corp of India Ltd. Bombay–1974–1976. Chairman: Central Board for Workers' Education–1981–1994, Director, Industrial Finance Corporation–1968–1972. Director, Neyvile Lignite Corporation–1960–1965; Director, Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore–1970–1977. Director, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore-1961–1977. Director, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam–1965–1977. Director Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,– 1984-1990. Member, Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd, 1984–1988 Director, Reserve Bank of India – 19th May till August, 1994. Trustee, Tirupathi Tirumalai Devasthan–1993-1994. Member, National Integration Council–1985-1994. Member Council of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi-1973–1981, Member, Board of Governors, Institute of Management, Bangalore-1974–1977 and 1980–1983. Member, National Labour Institute, New Delhi-1974–1977 and 1984. Member, National Labour Commission–1965–1967, Member, Board of Arbitration under JCM for Central Govt. Employees -1970–1990. Member, ESI Review Committee, Member, Committee of Automation, Member, Bonus Review Committee, Member, First and Second National Board of Arbitration for Cement Industry.

ANNEXURE 'B'

ILO Industrial Committee on Textiles -1951. Visited China -1954. Fraternal delegate Ceylon Workers' Congress-1957. Fraternal delegate British Trade Union Congress Conference- 1959. Fraternal delegates AFL-CIO convention-USA-1959. Led the Official INTUC delegation to USSR-1976.

ANNEXURE 'C'

1. "Industrial Relations- A point of view" 2. "From the Babul Tree - A story of Indian Labour". 3. "The Third Party". 4. "The Honey Bee" - A New Culture in Industrial Relations ".5. "Indian Labour Movement". 6. "Management- The Ring Side View". 7. "Yarukkaga"- In Tamil. 8. "Ivarukkaga" -In Tamil.

DR. C. RANGARAJAN

Dr. C. Rangarajan, Governor of Andhra Pradesh (since 24th Nov. 97), assumed charge as Governor of Orissa on the 27th April, 1998.

Dr. Rangarajan was Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, for almost a decade from 12th February, 1982 to 20th August 1991 and Governor, Reserve Bank of India between December 22nd 1992 and November, 1997.

He was a Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, from 21st August 1991 to 21st December, 1992. He was also for a brief period Member, Tenth Finance Commission.

After obtaining his Honours Degree from Madras, he went to the University of Pennsylvania wherefrom he took his Ph. D. degree in Economics. In the U. S., he had taught at the Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, University of Pennsylvania and the Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University. In India, he had taught at Loyola College, Madras, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur; Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi and for well over a decade and a half at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. He was for a time, Fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington.



His main areas of interest in Economics are : Monetary Economics and Financial Institutions, Economic Planning and Industrial Economics. He has published extensively in these areas in professional journals in India and abroad. He is the author or co-author of the following books.

Short-term Investment Forecasting (1974)

Principles of Macro-economics (1979)

Strategy for Industrial Development in the '80s (1981)

Innovations in Banking (1982)

and *Agricultural Growth and Industrial Performance in India* (1982)

He was a member of the Economic Advisory Council for the Prime Minister between 1985 and 1991. He was President of the Indian Economic Association in 1988 and President of the Indian Econometric Society in 1994.

SHRI M. M. RAJENDRAN

Shri Rajendran is a very senior and outstanding public administrator having joined the IAS in 1957 as the topper of his batch. Earlier, he had won a Master's degree in Physics with a First Class and First rank in Madras University. He had occupied key positions with distinction at the State, National and International levels.

Wide experience in development administration at the grassroots, having been District Collector of two major districts for over 4 years and as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary in the Rural Development and Local Administration Department of the State of Tamil Nadu.

Extensive experience in Labour and Industrial Relations as a successful Labour Commissioner for over 3 years, Secretary in the State Department of Labour and Employment and at the National level as member of the Committee on Labour Welfare and National Committee on Child Labour.



State level experience covers General Administration and other important areas particularly in infrastructure, having been Secretary of Departments of Power, Irrigation, Water-Supply, Roads, Buildings, Housing and Urban Development. Has been Chairman and Chief Executive of two major State Government Undertakings, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Has also been part-time Chairman of Public Sector/ Joint Sector Undertakings and part-time Director of many State and Central Government Undertakings.

In the Government of India, worked for 5 years as Joint Secretary in the then Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in charge of Nutrition and Child Development and played a major role in conceptualizing and developing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which has won appreciation

at national and international levels. Was a member of the UNICEF Executive Board and Vice-Chairman of its Programme Committee.

On the invitation of UNICEF, United Nations, joined as its Senior Adviser in UNICEF headquarters in New York, in June 1981, on deputation from Government of India. Eventhough UNICEF requested him to stay with them on a permanent basis, gave up this lucrative job to return to Government in January, 1987 and worked as State Vigilance Commissioner and Commissioner for Administrative Reforms.

Was appointed Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu in February 1988, when the State was brought under President's Rule and continued as Chief Secretary under an elected Government from January 1989 till January 1991. Moved to Government of India and worked as Secretary in two Ministries including as Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from where retired in 1993.

Widely travelled and participated in several international meetings including many United Nations bodies.

His service in Government, spanning 36 years, is an absolutely unblemished record, known for initiative result-oriented work, high integrity and efficiency.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR

Born on 28th July 1927 in his native village Thakur Gangti, district Godda, Jharkhand, Shri Thakur received his M.A., L.L.B and F.C.A. degrees from Patna University, Calcutta University and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi respectively. His family is consisting of his wife Smt. Narmada Thakur and two sons and two daughters. He participated in the quit India Movement in 1942 and remained underground for nearly six months in Raj Mahal Hills of Santhal Pargana. In connection with the National Movement he was also arrested and detained in Central Jail, Dum dum, Calcutta in 1946. Shri Thakur also took active part in Health Care, Educational Upliftment, Social Reforms and Rural Reconstruction activities particularly in Santhal Pargana area of Jharkhand. He is a professional Chartered Accountant since 1953. He has also served as a Lecturer in City College of Calcutta University (1955-1960) and Visiting Professor in Delhi University (1960-1973)



His other outstanding services are as follows :-

A. Founder Trustee :

- (i) *Hari Devi Smarak Nidhi* - A Public Charitable Trust established in 1965. Established a 30 bedded Rural Referral Hospital in 1976 and another 40 bedded Hospital for Cancer, Leprosy & T.B. in 2002 at native village, Thakur Gangti, Dist. Godda, Jharkhand.
- (ii) *Gadadhar Mishra Smarak Nidhi* - A Public Charitable Trust established in 1965 at Gandhigram. Engaged in Khadi & Village Industries, Rural Development Programmes in Godda District, Jharkhand since 1965.

B. Shri Thakur has held important and prestigious positions from time to time including :

- (i) President : Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (1966-67)
- (ii) National President : All India Bharat Scouts and Guides.(1998-01 & 2004- till date).
- (iii) Chairman : Study Group on Banking Costs, Banking Commission, Government of India (1978-82).

- (iv) Chairman : Associated Journals Ltd. (1987-91).
 (v) Chairman : Thakur Research Foundation, New Delhi (Since 1981).
 (vi) Chairman : Rajendra Bhawan Trust, New Delhi.
 (vii) Director : (i) Unit Trust of India (4 years), (ii) Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (3 years), (iii) Punjab National Bank (1978-82), (iv) Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce (3 years), (v) Board of Governors, Management Development Institute, Gurugaon, Haryana.
 (viii) Secretary : Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust, Amethi, U.P.

C. International Delegation :

- (i) Deputy Leader - Indian Parliamentary Union Conference, Geneva (1984).
 (ii) Leader of Indian Delegation to the World Congress of Scouts, Brussels (1964).
 (iii) Group Leader to the International Congress of Accountants, Mexico (1982).
 (iv) Leader of Fifteenth Asia Pacific Gathering, Colombo (1984).
 (v) Leader of Indian Delegation to the 17th General Assembly Coventry, London (1987).
 (vi) Chairman, World Congress of Scouts & Guides Fellowship (1999)

D. Parliament & Union Council of Minister :

- (i) Shri Thakur was elected to the Rajya Sabha (April 1984 to March 1990) and was re-elected (April 1990 to March 1996).
 (ii) Shri Thakur was Union Minister of State for Finance (Revenue), Rural Development and Parliamentary Affairs (June 1991 to December 1994).

E. Travels Abroad :

Russia, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Switzerland, United States, Mexico, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka etc.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE

Leading Legal Luminary Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare has taken over as the Governor of Odisha. He succeeds Shri Rameshwar Thakur who has been appointed as Governor of Karnataka.

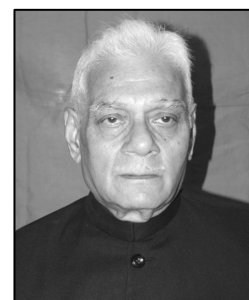
Shri Bhandare took oath in a simple ceremony at Raj Bhavan in Bhubaneswar on August 21, 2007 at 5.00 P.M.

He was born on December 10, 1928 at Mumbai.

As a senior advocate in the Supreme Court of India, Shri Bhandare is respected as a champion of the causes of common man.

Shri Bhandare was the President of the Supreme Court Bar Association for two terms.

He was a Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha having been elected in June 1980 and re-elected in April 1982 and April 1988.



He was the Chairman of various committees of the Parliament and visited USA, UK, USSR, Germany and several other foreign countries.

Shri Bhandare edited the book titled 'The World of Gender Justice' and has been active in supporting the cause of women and children.

His articles on Law, Human Rights, Population Control, Gender Parity and Justice have been published in leading magazines and journals.

He shows keen interest in issues related to the empowerment of women, protection of the rights of the children and physically handicapped.

BIO - DATA OF PRIME MINISTERS AND CHIEF MINISTERS OF ODISHA

MAHARAJA SHRI KRUSHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATI NARAYAN DEO

Late 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.



SHRI BISWANATH DAS

Not only as a prominent legislator, Shri Biswanath Das, the illustrious son of Orissa has earned name and fame, but as a member of the Constituent Assembly had all his praise for the hard work the Drafting Committee had put on for making the Constitution.

He was born on 8th March 1889 to late Madhusudan Das of Ganjam district. He graduated from the Ravenshaw College and obtained a Bachelor of Law from the Calcutta University. While pursuing his Legal avocation in Madras, he was illegitibly drawn to the freedom struggle in response to the Non Co-operation Movement in 1921 and joined the Indian National Congress. In the same year,



he was elected President of Chatrapur Taluk Board in Ganjam district. Prior to 1920, he had pioneered the agitation for abolition of intermediary system of land by organising Kishan Movement in Madras Presidency.

Elected to the Madras Council for three terms from 1920 to 1929, he resigned from the body to activate the freedom movement and courted imprisonment several times.

His tireless efforts for amalgamation of Oriya speaking tracts through the aegis of Utkal Conference is indeed a valued memory. After the separation of Orissa Province in 1936, he was elected to its Assembly to become its first Prime Minister in 1937. During his premiership the three important tenancy Legislation which his Ministry initiated were :

- (a) Madras Estates Land (Orissa Amendment Act) Bill ;
- (b) Orissa Tenancy (Amendment) Bill ;
- (c) Money Lenders Bill

He, however, resigned the office in 1939 in obedience to the directives of the Indian National Congress on declaration of Second World War. He had braved detention during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Shri Biswanath Das, who lived all along a life of austerity had numerous occasions to hold high political offices. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly from 1947 to 1952. The contribution of Shri Biswanath Das to the shaping of the new Constitution is no less important. His ideas and ideals are reflected in many provisions of the Constitution. The chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy had given place to most of his ideas on social and economic justice. He was very much optimistic about the working of the new Constitution usually with Constituent Assembly, names like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalswamy Ayyangar, Hridayanath Kunzru, K. Santhanam, Satchidananda Sinha, K. M. Munshi, Tej Bahadur Sapru, etc. come to occupy the memories of the students of Indian Government and politics. But there were also other members in the Constituent Assembly whose name do not appear frequently in the memories of the scholars of Indian Constitution, though they have rendered great services in the working of the Constitution of free India. One such name is late Biswanath Das, the Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa. Late Biswanath Das was the first and only Chief Minister of Orissa to be associated with the Constitution-making.

Besides being a member of the State Congress Executive Committee 1947-1952, he was the President of Pradesh Congress Committee for a number of years. Elected to the State Assembly 1962, he resigned to accept the Governorship of Uttar Pradesh was sworn in on 16th April 1962 and held this gubernatorial for a term of five years. He returned to State politics once again to hold the Coalition Ministry of Utkal Congress, Swatantra and Jharakhand during the year 1971 and 1972.

He keenly pursued high ideals of social service by his involved association with the servants of the people's society of which he became the President of on the demise of the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Sastri. Besides he was one of the founder trustees of Chatrudham-Veda Bhawan, Puri and instituted Biswanath Trust Fund to cater to the felt needs of poor students.

An embodiment of simplicity and grace, a veteran freedom fighter, an astute statesman and a democrat he led the socio-political life of the State for more than half century. The most distinguished illustrious son of the State passed away on 2-6-1984.

DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHATAB

Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab 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 Chairman of Balasore District Board from 1924–1928. He was the member of Bihar and Orissa Council in 1924. He joined Salt Movement and imprisoned in 1930. He was elected as the General Officer Commanding of Congress Sevadal for Puri Congress session in 1932 and he was arrested, when Congress was banned. He participated in Harijan Movement in 1934 and opened his ancestral temple to Harijans for the first time in Orissa. According to the instruction of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, he started Gandhi Karma Mandir at Agarpada in Balasore district. He became the President of Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee from 1930-1931 and again in 1937. He was nominated to Congress Working Committee by Subhas

Chandra Bose in 1938 and continued till 1946 and again from 1946 to 1950. 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 and became Deputy President of Congress Party in 1966. He resigned from Congress Party and led Jana Congress Party in 1966. He was elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1967, 1971 and 1974.

He was the founder of the Prajatantra Prachar Samiti which till today publish 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. The emeriti of his achievements in one life time is extraordinary. 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.

SHRI NABAKRISHNA CHOUDHURY

Shri Nabakrishna Choudhury born 1901 November 22nd, son of late Gokulananda Choudhury of Kherash of Jagatsinghpur in the undivided district of Cuttack. Education up to B.A. in Ravenshaw College, left education at the time of Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921. One of the founder members of "BHARATI MANDIR", an Organisation of Educated Youth for Cultural and Political Independence, joined Sabarmati Ashram and stayed with Gandhiji for about two years. In 1926 went to Shantiniketan for studies, married Malati Debi in 1927, took part in Salt Satyagrah of 1930, was successful to explain to people about non-payment of revenue to Government. A founder member of Congress Socialist Party of India, took leading part in Peasant Movement, Member of Orissa Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1956. Led people of Eastern Princely States (Gadajat) of Dhenkanal and Talcher in Independence Movement, courted arrest in that movement and in subsequent movements of Civil Disobedience and Quit India. Minister of Revenue, Supply and Transport from 1946 to 1948, nationalised passengers' transport system, President, Orissa Land Reforms Committee, 1947, resigned from the Cabinet and worked as an Organiser of Basic Education, Chief Minister of Orissa from 1950 to 1956, enacted Grama Panchayat Act, Zamindari Abolition Act and Orissa Tenants Protection Act, joined Sarvodaya Movement, after resigning from Chief Ministership, President Sarba Seba Sangha, devoted his time for economically backward class, joined J.P.'s Movement in 1974 to 1977. Expired on 24-6-1984.



SHRI BIJU PATNAIK

Biju Patnaik—Born 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. 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 Chowdwar (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. The age old leader passed away on 17th April, 1997 at Escort Hospital, New Delhi.



SHRI BIREN MITRA

Born : 26th November, 1917 at Bangalisahi, Cuttack-2, District Cuttack.

Death : 25th May, 1978 (60 years 5 months 29 days)

Father : Late Bipin Behari Mitra; Married to Shrimati Iswarama Mitra; Father of two sons and one daughter; Education : B. A., B. L. (Ravenshaw College, Cuttack).

Political and other activities :

Interested in philanthropic activities. An outstanding student leader. While leading medical students strike was imprisoned in the year 1939. During 'Quit India Movement' in the year 1942 was imprisoned in Berhampur Jail. Played outstanding role in Peasant and Labour Movements. Opted 'Inter-caste' marriage. Minister, Orissa 1961-63, Chief Minister, Orissa from 1963-64. Resigned from Chief Ministership in the year 1965. Elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1952, 1957 and 1961 and 1967 from Cuttack City (Cuttack) Constituency. Expired on 25-5-1978 at S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack.

SHRI SADASIBA TRIPATHY

Shri Sadasiba Tripathy—Born 21st April 1910, son of late Lingaraj Tripathy, Education—Matriculate, Married Shrimati Tilottama Tripathy; three sons.

Political and other activities—Served as Teacher 1929–1936 and was associated with Congress. Responsible for political awakening of the people of Adivasi infested Koraput district. Gave lead to people of Koraput district in Freedom Movement. Imprisoned for one year during individual Satyagraha Movement, 1941. Under detention from 1943 to 1945 during 'Quit India Movement' Secretary, Orissa Bhoodan Yagan Samiti, 1958–1961 and continues to be a member. Member, A.I.C.C. and Executive Member, P. C. C., 1938–1955. Has been a Minister for a total period of twelve years and the main portfolio was Revenue throughout. An expert in Revenue Administration of Orissa. Piloted Orissa Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill. Chief Minister, Orissa from February 1965 to 1967 February. Elected 1937, 1946, 1952, 1957, 1961 and 1967 from Nowrangpur and Umarkot. Expired on 9-9-1980 at S. C. B. Hospital, Cuttack.



SHRI RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO

Born : 31st March 1912; Son of Late Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo; At Sailashree Palace, P.O. Balangir, Dist. Balangir; Education : Studied in Mayo College, Ajmer, St. Columbia's College, Hazaribagh; Undergone Administrative Training at Ranchi and Monghyr; Married Shrimati Kailash Kumari Debi; 2 Sons; 4 Daughters, Elected March 1971 from Balangir Constituency (Balangir); Prior occupation-ex-Ruler, Patna; Hobbies-Photography and Cinematography; Favourite Pastime : Reading; Social Activities—



Removed untouchability and allowed temple entry to Harijans in the Patna State; Literary Activity—Contributed articles of interest to the newspapers and periodicals; Travel Abroad—U. S.A., Canada, West Germany, Japan, U. K., France, Italy, Switzerland and some other Asian countries; Political Activities—After merger of the States, there was great discontentment amongst the people of the Orissa State ; To channelise this discontentment on healthy lines and to check the evils of one-party rule, a new political party, Ganatantra Parishad was formed under his leadership in 1950 in order to establish and aid the real democracy in the State. This party continued to work as the main opposition in the State Legislature during the last three elections in Orissa and merged with the Swatantra Party after the Parliamentary Election 1962; Elected to Parliament (Lok Sabha) 1952; Elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1957 and 1961 from Kantabanjhi Constituency and 1967 from Balangir Constituency; President Utkal Sammelan 1956; Secretary-General, National Democratic Party under the Presidentship of late Shayama Prasad Mukherji; Opposition Leader, Orissa Legislative Assembly 1957 to 1959 November and from 1961 to 1967 November; Finance Minister, Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry from May 1959 to February 1961, was member of the Rules Committee and several Select Committees in the Lok Sabha; Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Orissa; Member, Public Funds Development Enquiry Committee,

Orissa; As a Ruler of ex-Patna State took and implemented around developments in the State; Established Rajendra College at Balangir; Took active and important part in Orissa politics since 1948; President, Swatantra Party, Orissa Unit, 1962; Member, General Council, National Executive Parliamentary Board, Swatantra Party; Chief Minister of Orissa since 1967 March with the portfolios of Finance, Home (excluding Jails and Reformatories and Public Relations), Planning and Co-ordination; Minister, Political & Services (excluding River Valley Development) and Home (Public Relations and Tourism) till 9th June, 1972. Expired on 23-2-1975.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATAPATHY

Shrimati Nandini Satapathy : At Pithapur, District Cuttack, Born : 9th June, 1931 ; Daughter of Padma Bhusan Shri Kalindi Charan Panigrahi ; Education M.A. ; Married Shri Devendra Satapathy ; Two sons; Hobby; Reading, Favourite Pastime, Social welfare; Associated with several social and cultural organisation; Literary Activity; Author of many poems and short stories; Hindi version of her short stories "Janapath" published; Edited Kalana Oriya monthly; Travel Abroad U.K., U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Paris, etc. Political Activities; while at school took active interest and part in public affairs; led students movement and Secretary, Girls' Students Association 1948-49; organised relief work in distant villages affected by floods and drought; organised Orissa Women's Relief Committee and was its Secretary, 1958; Organisor, Orissa Branch of Association of Social and Moral Hygiene in India; Associated with many welfare, relief, literary and other organisations; Elected to Rajya Sabha as Congress member in April 1962 and again in April 1968; was Dy. Minister for Information and Broadcasting, 29th January 1966; was Deputy Minister attached to Prime Minister 14th February, 1969; was Minister of State 26th June 1970; As Central Council of Ministers earned a name. Led Indian Film Delegation to Moscow November-December 1966 and October 1968 and to Taskent in May 1972, Attended 15th General Conference of UNESCO at Paris as delegate in Indian Delegation, accompanied Prime Minister as member of India's delegation to Commemorative Session, United Nations in New York, Chairman, Children's Film Society, India for two terms; Member, Board of Director, International Centre of Film for Children and Young People in Paris October 1968; Member, Working Committee A.I.C.C. ; Member, Advisory Council, Youth Congress ; elected leader of Orissa Congress Legislature Party 13th June, 1972 and was Chief Minister till 1st March, 1973; again elected leader, Congress Legislature Party 2nd March 1974 and was Chief Minister till 1976 ; elected to Orissa Legislative Assembly from Dhenkanal 1977 and 1980.

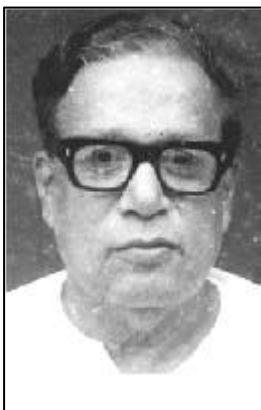


SHRI BINAYAK ACHARYA

Shri Binayak Acharya : Born on 30th August, 1918; Son of Late Raghunath Acharya; Education B.A. D.Ed., married Shrimati Bhagyalata Acharya; Three sons and three daughters; Prior Occupation-Teachership; Hobbies-Newspaper reading; Favourite Pastime : Discussion of political affairs and study of International situation. Political Activities-Took part in 1942 Movement, kept contact with the underground Leaders and looked after their family members during their absence; His house was searched by the police during 'Quit India Movement, and his brother Shri Satyanarayan

Acharya was taken to custody; spent about 20 years as Headmaster in several M. E. and High Schools; Prior to the teachership served as the Graduate Assistant in several schools; During teachership, was also interested in Political affairs; Firm believer in socialism and deeply interested in trade union activities; A staunch supporter of Socialism and Secularism; Took keen interest for the upliftment of the backward communities in the country; After resigning Headmastership, started active political career in 1967; Contested election to Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1967 and 1971 from Berhampur Constituency and got elected; was Leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Legislative Assembly from 1967 to 1972. After the fall of the United Front Ministry joined Congress (R) and was Minister, Agriculture, Urban Development, Labour, Employment and Housing from 14th June 1972 to March 1973 and then Minister, Finance; became Chief Minister on 29-12-1976 and continued till 30-4-1977. Expired on 11.12.1983.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY



Shri Nilamani Routray : Born on 24th May 1920; Son of late Chandrasekhar Routray; Education; B. A., B.L.; At/P.O. Mukundapur, P.S. Tihidi, Dist. Balasore; Married; late Nalini Devi Routray; One son; worked as Editor of Oriya daily 'The Prajatantra'; Hobby & Favourite Pastime-study of Political history and Political trend in national and international sphere. Secretary, Oriya Samaj, Calcutta and rendered valuable service to riot-stricken industrial workers in 1946 during direct action days of Muslim League; Travel Abroad-Switzerland, Germany, France, U. K. and USSR. Political Activities-Dedicated force in freedom struggle and Trade Union movements; Active student leader during college career; one of the founders of Orissa Branch of All-India Students' Federation; Imprisoned several times for political activities; connected with students organisation; Organiser Orissa Branch of Indian National Trade Union Congress and its General Secretary and then President, 1948; President OPCC 1967-70; President UC and State Unit of Bharatiya Lok Dal.

Member of Orissa Legislative Assembly from 1948 to 1967, from 1971 to 1973 and from June 1977 to February 1980, Minister 1952 to 1957, Minister 1957 to 1963 and from 1965 to 1967. Deputy Chief Minister 1963 to 1965, Minister 1971, Deputy Chief Minister 1972 and resigned from Cabinet : February 1973; Elected to Rajya Sabha 1976, Chief Minister of Orissa from 1977 to February 1980. Expired on 4.10.2004.

SHRI JANAKI BALLAV PATNAIK

Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik was born at Rameswar, Puri on January 3, 1927. After receiving his early education at Khurda High School, he graduated in Sanskrit (Honours) from the Utkal University in 1947 and received his Master's Degree in Political Science from the Banaras Hindu University in 1949.

On the conclusion of his University education, he took up Journalism and joined the EASTERN TIMES (English Daily) as Sub-Editor. In 1950, he became the Joint Editor of the EASTERN TIMES. Two years later, he became the Editor of the paper. Simultaneously, he took-up editorship of PRAJATANTRA



(Oriya Daily). He was Editor of both the papers until 1967. He was the Editor of PAURUSHA, a monthly magazine published in Oriya, for a long time.

Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik was a student leader all through his college days. He was President of the State Youth Congress in 1950. He had successfully led a tenants' movement at Madhupur, Cuttack District in 1953. He was a member of the Working Committee of the Pradesh Congress Committee from 1954 to 1960. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference from 1956 to 1960 and of the Sahitya Akademi of Orissa from 1956 to 1967. He was a fellow of the Senate of Utkal University from 1957 to 1967. He was associated with many literary and Cultural Organisations in Orissa. He was President of the All Orissa Basic School Teachers' Conference.

Shri Patnaik had widely travelled and also visited the United Kingdom, West Germany, the UAR, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Burma, USSR, Afghanistan, France, Italy and Israel.

He is the author of Gautam Buddha-Biography. He also published a translation of Bhartruhari Nitisatak in Oriya in verse form.

Shri Patnaik was elected to Lok Sabha in 1971.

He was Deputy Minister of Defence in Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet from 1973 to 1975 and then Minister of State for Defence. He initiated many new schemes for the welfare of ex-servicemen and brought about improvement in the cantonment administration in the country.

Shri Patnaik was elected to Lok Sabha during the Lok Sabha Election held in January, 1980 and was the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation and Labour.

Shri Patnaik was unanimously elected as Leader of the Congress (I) Legislative Party of Orissa. He was elected from Athagarh constituency in a bye-election, 1980 and became the Chief Minister. For the second time he was elected from Khurda and Athagarh Assembly constituency in 1985 and unanimously elected as leader of the Congress (I) party of Orissa and was sworn in as Chief Minister of Orissa.

Became the leader of Congress Legislature and took over the charge of Chief Minister for the third term on 15th March, 1995.

His hobbies are swimming and travelling.

He is the leader of opposition in the 13th Legislative Assembly.

SHRI HEMANANDA BISWAL

Son of Shri Basudev Biswal, At : Thakurpada P.O. Bhalupatna, District; Sambalpur, Born 1st December, 1939; Married; Smt. Urmila Biswal, Daughter-5, Son-1; Edn. I.A., Elected; March 1985 from Laikera Constituency; Pre Occ. : Teachership 1961-1967; Hobbies; Gardening and Photography; Favourite Pastime-Travelling and games; Spl. Int. : Reading of Political Magazines and other weekly and fortnightly magazines.

Social Activities – Organisor of Yubak Sangh, Tribal Welfare Sangh. Athletic Association Dramatic association and Educational Institutions, Lit. Act. : During student career used to write poems and articles.

Political Activities–Elected as Chairman to Kirmira Panchayat Samiti in 1967 and 1971; Joined Congress in 1972; Convenor of Youth Congress of Kirmira Block, Vice-President of Jharsuguda Land Development Bank from



1968 to 1974; Governing Body Member of Jharsuguda L.N. College and Kuchinda College, Member of the Orissa Assembly in 1974 and 1980 from same constituency with congress ticket; Chairman of P.U.C. of Assembly from 1981 to 1983, President of the Sambalpur D.C.C. (I) in 1984-85. He was Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare in J. B. Patnaik Ministry from 12-3-1985 to 19-12-1986. Took over the charge of Chief Minister of Orissa from 7th December, 1989 to 4th March, 1990 and 6.12.1999 to 5.3.2000.

DR. GIRIDHAR GOMANGO

Dr. Giridhar Gomango—Born on 8th April, 1943 in Dibrisingi village of Gunupur in Rayagada District of Orissa, graduated from Berhampur University and was subsequently conferred Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by the Forest Research Institute (Deemed University), Dehradun. He served as a Union Minister in various key ministries from 1982 to 1996 except the years 1984 and 1990. He was Union Deputy Minister for Supply and Rehabilitation (1982), Union Deputy Minister for Labour (1982-83), Union Deputy Minister, Welfare (1985-88), Union Minister of State for Tourism (1988), Union Minister of State for Communications 1988-89 and held Independent Charge of the said ministry from July to December 1989; Union Minister of State for Food Processing Industries (Independent Charge) (1991-93), Union Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation (Independent Charge) (1993-95) and Union Minister of State for Mines (Independent Charge) (1995-96). Dr. Gamang was elected to Lok Sabha for eight consecutive terms (5th Lok Sabha Elections 1972 to 12th Lok Sabha Elections in 1996) from Koraput Parliamentary Constituency without any break. His eventful political career is interspersed with divergent activities, i.e., Member, Estimate Committee (1973-75); Executive Member, C.P.P. (I) (1977-79); Member, Committee on the Welfare of SCs & STs (1978-79 & 1980-82); Member, Committee on Official Language (1980-84); Member, Committee on Subordinate Legislation (1990); Member, Library Committee (1990); Member, Consultative Committee (1990-91, Ministry of I & B); President, Orissa P.C.C.(I) (1990-92); Chairman, Orissa Election Campaign Committee (1995); Member, AICC (1996); Member, Committee on Communications (1996-97 & 1998-99). Besides, he is Life Member to Indian Parliamentary Group; Member, Indian Institute of Public Administration and Member/Advisor to various cultural organisations. He has visited countries like Canada, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mauritius, Sychelles, U. K. and U.S.A.



Dr. Gomango has an amazing interest in tribal culture, music and dances. On top of this, as a performing musician on stage, he holds spectators spellbound with his dancing agility and musical performances through his much-loved folk instruments *Dhamp* and *Changu*. As a gifted artiste he evolves classical soundscape, which has a healing effect and meditative value. Besides the tribal folk musical instruments, he has also a flair in playing on western electronic instruments. Dr. Gamang, an amateur artist of high calibre is the Founder Director and Patron of Hidden Talent Cultural Troupe, Koraput.

Interest in intellectual pursuit is another dimension of Dr. Gomango's multifaceted personality. He is not only a voracious reader but also the author of two books, *Piradana Kening* i.e., a collection of Soura poems in Oriya and Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Another significant feature of his long and distinguished political career is that he has never changed his party affiliation, a rare phenomenon in the present age of political opportunism and careerism.

Orissa is immensely indebted to Dr. Giridhar Gomango for effecting extensive automisation of telephone exchanges operating in the State.

Dr. Giridhar Gomango, a worthy son of the soil took over the charge of Chief Minister of Orissa from 17th February 1999 to 6th December 1999.

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 recently 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 Party 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.

BIO-DATA OF HON'BLE SPEAKER, ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SHRI PRADIP KUMAR AMAT

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal
Constituency	:	86 - Boudh
Elected on	:	16/5/2009
District	:	Boudh
Date of Birth	:	18.10.1952
Father's Name	:	Shri Gouri Shankar Amat
Category	:	OBC
Marital Status	:	Married
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Seema Rani Amat
Children	:	Son: 2
Educational Qualification	:	M.A., LL.B.
Profession	:	Advocate



Position Held :

Member, Odisha Legislative Assembly from Boudh Constituency as Independent candidate, 2000-2004.

Member, Odisha Legislative Assembly from Boudh Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2004-2009

Member, Odisha Legislative Assembly from Boudh Constituency as Biju Janata Dal candidate, 2009- till date.

Minister of State (Ind. Charge), Steel & Mines - 06.02.2008 to 16.05.2009.

Speaker - 25.05.2009 to continuing

Committees :

Member, Library Committee 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Forest Protection 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Shri Jagannath Temple Administration 2001-2002

Member, Public Accounts Committee 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005

Member, Estimate Committee, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008.

Member, House Committee on Cyclone and Flood 2004-2005.

Member, Western Odisha Development Council.

Other Information : Mass mobilisation for inclusion of Boudh District in Western Orissa Development Council & in K.B.K. District. In 1978 Counsellor of Boudh N.A.C. for a period of 4 years. In 1990, Chief Administrator of Boudh Co-operative Central Bank for a period of about 3 1/2 years and President of different primary cooperative societies. In 1997, Member Zilla Parishad of Boudh District for a period of 3 years. In 2000, President of Boudh District Bar Association.

Hobbies : To help weaker sections of the society.

Favourite Pastime : To read different types of journals / newspapers / magazines etc.

Special Interest : To provide legal aid to poor.

Social Activities : Participating in many Social Organisations, educational institutions etc.

Cultural Activities : To promote Folk Dance, Lok Geet and Danda Nritya.

Literary Activities : Writing in Koshali (Sambalpur) language

Countries Visited : Thailand, Singapore.

Permanent Address : At - Bijapadar, Po- Brahmuniipalli,
Dist.- Boudh
Boudh Town, (Gandhi Chhak)
Dist.- Boudh
Tel. (06841) 222330 (R)

Present Address : Qrs.No-1, Type-VIII (DS),
Unit-3, Near P.M.G. Square, Bhubaneswar.

**BIO-DATA OF
HON'BLE DEPUTY SPEAKER,
ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

SHRI SANANDA MARANDI



Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal
Constituency	:	33 - Baripada (ST)
Elected on	:	16.05.2009
District	:	Mayurbhanj
Date of Birth	:	26.06.1971
Father's Name	:	Late Gangadhar Marandi
Category	:	Scheduled Tribe
Marital Status	:	Married
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Kajal Marandi
Children	:	Daughter : 2
Educational Qualification	:	B.A.
Profession	:	Agriculturist

Position Held :

Deputy Speaker - 17.08.2011 - Continuing

Hobbies : Dance & Song

Favourite Pastime : Fishing

Special Interest : Travelling

Social Activities : To work for the upliftment of poor and to create awareness among them.

Sports & Clubs : Football and Palabni Cultural Association

Permanent Address : Ward No.24, Kalikapur, PO-Baripada, Dist.- Mayurbhanj,
Tel.-06792-240259

Present Address : Qrs. No.4/4 (DS), MLA Colony, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar, Mob.- 9937644779

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF ODISHA (1937–2009)

FIRST PRE-INDEPENDENT ASSEMBLY, 1937

Hon'ble Governor –His Excellency Sir John Austin Hubback

Hon'ble Speaker – Shri Mukunda Prasad Das

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker – Shri Nanda Kishore Das

(Assumed Charge of Office On 1st April, 1937)

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Hon'ble Captain Maharaja
Shri Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo. | .. | Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Home and Law. |
| 2. Hon'ble Shri Gora Chand Patnaik | .. | Minister of Revenue and Education |
| 3. Hon'ble Shri Maulavi Latifur Rahaman | .. | Minister of Health, Local Self Government and Public Works. |

(The Ministry resigned on the 19th July 1937)

(Assumed charge of Office on the 19th July 1937)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Hon'ble Shri Biswanath Das | .. | Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Home Affairs and Education. |
| 2. Hon'ble Shri Nityananda Kanungo | .. | Minister of Revenue and Public Works |
| 3. Hon'ble Shri Bodharam Dube | .. | Minister of Law, Commerce, Health & Local Self Government. |

(The Ministry resigned on the 6th November,1939)

(Assumed charge of Office on the 24th November 1941)

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Hon'ble Captain Shri Maharaja Krushna
Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo. | .. | Prime Minister |
| 2. Hon'ble Pandit Godavaris Mishra | .. | Minister of Home Affairs (Publicity), Finance, Education and Development. |
| 3. Hon'ble Shri Maulavi Abdus Sobhan
Khan. | .. | Minister of Revenue, Health, Law and Commerce |

(The Ministry resigned on the 30th June 1944)

SECOND PRE-INDEPENDENT ASSEMBLY, 1946

Hon'ble Governor – His Excellency Chandulal Madhavia Trivedi

Hon'ble Speaker – Shri Lal Mohan Patnaik

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker – Shrimati A. Laxmi Bai

(Assumed charge of Office on the 23rd April 1946)

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Hon'ble Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab | .. | Prime Minister, Minister of Home, Finance, Planning & Reconstruction. |
| 2. Shri Dinabandhu Sahu | .. | Minister of Law, Development & Health |
| 3. Raja Saheb Shri Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj. | .. | Minister of Industries, Transport |
| 4. Shri Sunaram Soren | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare, Labour & Commerce. |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---|
| 1. Shrimati Basanta Manjari Devi | .. | Minister of Health |
| 2. Shri Bhairab Chandra Mohanty | .. | Minister of Works |
| 3. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. | Minister of Home |
| 4. Shri Anup Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Public Relations Relief & Rehabilitation, Animal Husbandry. |
| 5. Shri Santanu Kumar Das | .. | Minister of Local Self Government, Co-operation & Fisheries. |

(As on 11th May, 1954)

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1. Shri Nabakrushna Choudhury | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of Cabinet, Works, Development, River Valley Development, Relief & Rehabilitation & Public Relations. |
| 2. Shri Sadasiva Tripathy
(Assumed charge on 26-2-1952 & Resigned on 22-9-1956). | .. | Minister of Revenue, Excise and Supply |
| 3. Raja Saheb Shri Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj | .. | Minister of Industries, Transport |
| 4. Shri Sunaram Soren | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare, Labour & Commerce. |
| 5. Shri Radhanath Rath
(Assumed charge on 7-4-1952). | .. | Minister, Finance & Education |
| 6. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty
(Assumed charge on 24-4-1954) | .. | Minister of Law, Home & Health |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Shrimati Basanta Manjari Devi | .. | Minister of Health |
| 2. Shri Bhairab Chandra Mohanty | .. | Minister of Works |
| 3. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. | Minister of Home |
| 4. Shri Anup Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Public Relations, Relief & Rehabilitation, Animal Husbandry. |
| 5. Shri Santanu Kumar Das | .. | Minister of Local Self Government, Co-operation & Fisheries. |
| 6. Shri Tirthabasi Pradhan
(Assumed charge on 5-3-1952) | .. | Minister of Transport & Forest |
| 7. Shri Krupanidhi Naik
(Assumed charge on 5-3-1952) | .. | Minister of Supply & Agriculture |

(The Ministry resigned on 19th October 1956)

(As on 19th OCTOBER, 1956)

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of Political & Services, Finance, Education & Health, Tribal & Rural Welfare & Labour. |
| 2. Shri Radhanatha Rath | .. | Minister of Works & Transport, Agriculture, Co-operation & Forestry, Supply, Commerce & Relief & Rehabilitation. |
| 3. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty | .. | Minister of Revenue, Excise, Home & Law |
| 4. Raja Saheb Shri Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj | .. | Minister of Industries, Mining & Geology |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Shrimati Basanta Manjari Devi | .. | Minister of Health |
| 2. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. | Minister of Home, Industries |
| 3. Shri Krupanidhi Naik
Marketing Organisation & Supply. | .. | Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, |
| 4. Shri Anup Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare & Labour |
| 5. Shri Santanu Kumar Das | .. | Minister of Co-operation, Fisheries, Relief and Rehabilitation. |

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY, 1957

Hon'ble Governor – Shri Bhimsen Sachara

Hon'ble Speaker – Pt. Nilakantha Das

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker – Shri Jadumani Mangaraj

(Assumed Charge of Office on 6th April, 1957)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of Political & Services (including Community Development & N. E. S.) and Finance. |
| 2. Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi | .. | Minister of Home, Law & Education. |
| 3. Shri Radhanath Rath | .. | Minister of Development |

(Assumed charge on 27-4-1957)

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 4. Shri Dinabandhu Sahu | .. | Minister of Industries, Mining & Geology |
| 5. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty | .. | Minister of Revenue, Excise, Local Self Government. |
| 6. Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo | .. | Minister of Works |
| 7. Shrimati Basanta Manjari Devi | .. | Minister of Health (excluding Local Self Government & Relief & Rehabilitation). |
| 8. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. | Minister of Supply, Transport & Labour |
| 9. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan | .. | Minister of Tribal, Rural Welfare & Commerce |
| 10. Shri Rama Chandra Mardaraj Deo
(Assumed charge on 21-8-1957) | .. | Minister of River Valley, Development, Vigilance Organisation, Capital Administration, All matters relating to Rourkela Steel Plant (including) Land acquisition, Reclamation & Resettlement). |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Shri Santanu Kumar Das | .. | Minister of Political & Services (G. P. Branch),
Development, Fisheries &
Co-operation. |
| 2. Shri Bira Bikramaditya Singh Bariha | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare (excluding
Education of S.C. & S.T. and matters
concerned with Tribal Research Bureau). |
| 3. Shri Kumuda Chandra Singh | .. | Minister of Public Relations, Transport &
Works |
| 4. Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi
(Assumed charge on 9-9-1957) | .. | Minister of Agriculture |

(As on 22nd May 1959)

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of Political &
Services. (General Branch) Home, Education,
Planning & Co-ordination. |
| 2. Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Finance, Industries, Mining &
Geology and Law. |
| 3. Shri Radhanath Rath | .. | Minister of Development |
| 4. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Revenue, Excise, Political &
Services, Administration of New Capital. |
| 5. Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Works, (Appointment, Irrigation,
Embankment, Drainage & Electricity). |
| 6. Shri Nilamani Routray
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Supply & Commerce |
| 7. Shri Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Political & Services, Capital
Administration, Tribal Welfare, Vigilance
Organisation, River Valley Development,
Matter relating to Rourkela Steel Plant. |
| 8. Shri Brundaban Naik
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Transport, Works (Roads &
Building). |
| 9. Shri Rama Prasad Mishra
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Health |
| 10. Shri Laxmi Prasad Mishra
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Planning & Co-ordination,
(Community Development, National Extension
Services & Gram Panchayat
Co-ordination). |
| 11. Shri Rajaballav Mishra
(assumed charge on 14-7-1959) | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare & Labour |

(The Ministry resigned on 25th February, 1961)

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY – 1961

Hon'ble Governor –Shri Y. N. Saktankar

Hon'ble Speaker – Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker – Shri Loknath Mishra

(Assumed charge of Office on 23rd June, 1961)

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri Bijayananda Patnaik | .. Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Development (Fisheries, Co-operation & Marketing Organisation). Industries, Mining & Geology, Works (Appointment, Irrigation, Embankment, Drainage & Electricity), Planning & Co-ordination (Planning) and Commerce (Port). |
| 2. Shri Biren Mitra | .. Minister of Political & Services, Health (Local Self Government), Planning & Co-ordination (Community Development & National Extension Services and Gram Panchayats, Co-ordination) & Law. |
| 3. Shri Sadashiva Tripathy | .. Minister of Revenue & Excise, Development (Forestry). |
| 4. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan | .. Minister of Education, Development (Agriculture), Tribal & Rural Welfare. |
| 5. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. Minister of Home, Commerce, (excluding Ports), Labour & Supply. |
| 6. Shri (Dr.) P. V. Jagannath Rao | .. Minister of Health, (Excluding Local Self Government) & Development (Animal Husbandry) |
| 7. Shri Harihar Singh Mardaraj | .. Minister of Works (Roads & Building) & Transport. |

(The Ministry resigned on 2nd October, 1963)

AS ON 2ND OCTOBER 1963

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|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Shri Biren Mitra | .. Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Industries, Mining and Geology, Irrigation & Power, Cultural Affairs, Health (Local Self Govt.) Planning and Co-ordination & Commerce. |
| 2. Shri Brundaban Naik | .. Minister of Community Development & Panchayat Raj. |
| 3. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty | .. Minister of Education, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Co-operation & Forestry (excluding Forestry). |

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| 4. Shri (Dr.) P. V. Jagannath Rao | .. Minister of Health, (excluding Local Self Government). |
| 5. Shri Sadashiva Tripathy | .. Minister of Revenue & Excise, Co-operation & Forestry (Forestry). |
| 6. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. Minister of Political & Services, Home, Labour & Supply. |
| 7. Shri Harihar Singh Mardaraj | .. Minister of Works & Transport |
| 8. Shri Toyaka Sanganna | .. Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 9. Shri Banamali Babu | .. Minister of Law |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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|---|---|
| 10. Shri Prahallad Mallick | .. Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 11. Shri Bira Bikramaditya Singh Bariha | .. Minister of Works & Transport (Transport), Agriculture & Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry). |
| 12. Smt. Saraswati Pradhan | .. Minister of Education |
| 13. Shri Chandra Mohan Singh | .. Minister of Labour, Home (Jails) |
| 14. Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu | .. Minister of Health (Local Self-Government), Cultural Affairs, Co-operation & Forestry (Co-operation) |

**(The Ministry resigned on 21st February 1965),
(As on 21st February, 1965)**

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri Sadasiba Tripathy | .. Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Industries, Planning & Co-ordination, Mining & Geology, Irrigation & Power, Commerce, Revenue, (excluding Registration of deeds and documents and Mahmmadan Marriages and immediate control of all officers employed in Registration Department), Co-operation & Forestry (Forestry), Community Development and Panchayati Raj. |
| 2. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. Minister of Political and Services, Home, Supply, Labour & Employment and Housing. |
| 3. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty | .. Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs, Works & Transport. |
| 4. Shri (Dr.) P. V. Jagannath Rao | .. Minister of Health (excluding Local Self Government) |
| 5. Shri T. Sanganna | .. Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare, Excise, Revenue (Registration of deeds & documents & Mohammadan Marriages and immediate control of all officers employed in Registration Department). |
| 6. Shri Banamali Babu | .. Minister of Law, Health (Local Self Government) |

7. Shri Rama Prasad Mishra .. Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation & Forestry (excluding Forestry)

DEPUTY MINISTERS

8. Shri Prahallad Mallick .. Minister of Irrigation & Power, Revenue (Betterment levy of water rate & cess), Finance.
9. Shrimati Saraswati Pradhan .. Minister of Education.
10. Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu .. Minister of Cultural Affairs, Co-operation & Forestry (Department of Branches of Co-operation & Forestry Deptt.), Mining & Geology.
11. Shri Chandra Mohan Singh .. Minister of Labour, Employment, Housing, Home (Jail), Excise, Revenue (except Betterment levy and water rate & cess).
12. Shri Chittaranjan Nayak .. Minister of Industries, Commerce & Transport (Branches of Works & Transport Department).
13. Shri Anup Singh Deo .. Minister of C.D. & P.R., Public Relations (Branches of Home Deptt.).
14. Shri Madan Mohan Pradhan .. Minister of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

As on 1967

1. Shri Sadashiba Tripathy .. Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Cultural Affairs, Planning & Co-ordination, Law (all matters relating to "Sri Jagannath Temple, Puri under the subject No. 18. Hindu Religious Endowment & Acts" relating thereto in the Judicial Branch), Mining & Geology, Irrigation & Power.
2. Shri Nilamani Routray .. Minister of Home, Political & Services, Supply, Labour & Employment, Housing, Commerce, Co-operation & Forestry (Forestry).
3. Shri Satyapriya Mohanty .. Minister of Education, Revenue & Excise, Works & Transport (excepting the subject No.6 Public Health Engineering of R. & B. Branch).
4. Shri (Dr.) P.V.Jagannath Rao .. Minister of Health (excluding Local Self Govt.)
5. Shri T. Sanganna .. Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare.
6. Shri Banamali Babu .. Minister of Law (excluding all matters relating to "Shri Jagannath Temple, Puri under the

- subject No. 18. Hindu Religious Endowment & Acts” relating thereto in the Judicial Branch), Works & Transport No.6 (P.H. Engineering of R. & B. Branch), Industries.
7. Shri Rama Prasad Mishra .. Minister of Agriculture, Co-operation & Forestry (Co-operation).

DEPUTY MINISTERS

8. Shri Prahallad Mallick .. Minister of Finance, Irrigation & Power
9. Smt. Saraswati Pradhan .. Minister of Education
10. Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu .. Minister of Co-operation & Forestry, Mining & Geology.
11. Shri Chandra Mohan Singh .. Minister of Revenue, Excise, Labour & Employment & Housing.
12. Shri Chittaranjan Nayak .. Minister of Industries & Commerce
13. Shri Anup Singh Deo .. Minister of Community Development & Panchayati Raj.
14. Shri Madan Mohan Pradhan .. Minister of Agriculture

(The Ministry resigned on 8th March, 1967)

THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY, 1967

Hon’ble Governor – Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla

Hon’ble Speaker –Shri Nanda Kishore Mishra

Hon’ble Deputy Speaker –Shri Harihar Bahinipati

(Assumed charge of Office on 8th March, 1967)

1. Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo .. Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Home (excluding Jail and Reformatories & Public Relations), Tourism, Planning & Co-ordination.
2. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan .. Deputy Chief Minister, Minister of Political & Services (excluding Administration of New Capital & River Valley Development) Mining & Geology.
3. Shri Raj Ballav Mishra .. Minister of Agriculture (excluding Animal Husbandry & Fisheries), Labour, Employment & Housing.
4. Shri Surendra Nath Patnaik .. Minister of Revenue (excluding Registration), Irrigation & Power.

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| 5. Shri Harihar Patel | .. | Minister of Industries, Commerce, Home (Public Relations & Tourism), Education (Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar). |
| 6. Shri Santanu Kumar Das | .. | Minister of Excise, Revenue (Registration), Political & Services (Administration of New Capital & River Valley Development). |
| 7. Shri Nityananda Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Supply & Cultural Affairs |
| 8. Shri Hara Prasad Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Law, Co-operation & Forestry (excluding Co-operation & Marketing Organisation, Community Development & Panchayati Raj). |
| 9. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak | .. | Minister of Works, Transport (excluding Public Health Engineering of the Roads & Building Branch). |
| 10. Shri Murari Prasad Mishra | .. | Minister of Health, Co-operation & Forestry, (Co-operation). |
| 11. Shri Banamali Patnaik | .. | Minister of Education (excluding Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar). |
| 12. Shri Manmohan Tudu | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 13. Shri Kartik Chandra Majhi | .. | Minister of Urban Development, Works & Transport (Public Health Engineering of the R. & B. Branch). |
| 14. Shri Gangadhar Pradhan | .. | Minister of Home (Jail and Reformatories) Agriculture (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries). |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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| 15. Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi | .. | Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power. |
| 16. Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Community Development & Panchayati Raj, Industries & Commerce. |
| 17. Shri Brundaban Tripathy | .. | Minister of P. & C., Agriculture, Co-operation & Forestry (Co-operation). |
| 18. Shri Gobinda Chandra Munda | .. | Minister of Health, Labour & Employment, Housing. |
| 19. Shri Dambaru Majhi | .. | Minister of Works & Transport (excluding P. H. Engineering of R. B. Branch). |

(As on 5th September, 1967)

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| 1. Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Home (excluding Jail and Reformatories & Public Relations), Planning & Co-ordination. |
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2. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	.. Deputy Chief Minister, Minister of Political & Services, Mining & Geology.
3. Shri Raj Ballav Mishra	.. Minister of Community Developments & Panchayati Raj , Agriculture, (excluding Animal Husbandry & Fisheries), Labour, Employment & Housing.
4. Shri Surendra Nath Patnaik	.. Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power.
5. Shri Harihar Patel	.. Minister of Industries, Home (Jail and Reformatories & Public Relations), Education (Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar), Commerce.
6. Shri Santanu Kumar Das	.. Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare, Excise
7. Shri Nityananda Mohapatra	.. Minister of Supply & Cultural Affairs
8. Shri N. Ramsehaiah	.. Minister of Health
9. Shri Hara Prasad Mohapatra	.. Minister of Law, Urban Development, Works & Transport (Public Health Engineering).
10. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak	.. Minister of Works, Transport (excluding Public Health Engineering).
11. Shri Murari Prasad Mishra	.. Minister of Co-operation & Forestry and Agriculture (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries).
12. Shri Banamali Patanaik	.. Minister of Education (excluding Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar).

DEPUTY MINISTERS

13. Shri Himansu Sekhar Padhi	.. Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power
14. Shri Manamohan Tudu	.. Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare.
15. Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo	.. Minister of Community Development & Panachyati Raj.
16. Shri Kartick Ch. Majhi	.. Minister of Finance, Home (Public Relations)
17. Shri Brundaban Tripathy	.. Minister of Agriculture and Planning & Co-ordination.
18. Shri Gobinda Munda	.. Minister of Health, Home (Jail and Reformatories)
19. Shri Gangadhar Pradhan	.. Minister of Co-operation & Forestry, Agriculture (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries).

(As on 31st August, 1969)

1. Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	.. Chief Minister, Minister of Finance, Home (excluding Jail and Reformation & Public Relations), Tourism, Planning & Co-ordination.
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| 2. Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan
(Resigned on 7-1-1971) | .. Deputy Chief Minister, Minister of Political and Services (excluding Administration of New Capital and River Valley Development), Mining & Geology. |
| 3. Shri Raj Ballav Mishra | .. Minister of Agriculture, (excluding Animal Husbandry & Fisheries), Labour, Employment & Housing. |
| 4. Shri Surendra Nath Patnaik
(Resigned on 7-1-1971) | .. Minister of Revenue, (excluding Registration), Irrigation & Power. |
| 5. Shri Harihar Patel | .. Minister of Industries, Commerce, Home (Public Relations) & Tourism, Education (Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar). |
| 6. Shri Santanu Kumar Das
(Resigned on 7-1-1971) | .. Minister of Excise, Revenue (Registration) & Political & Services (Administration of New Capital & River Valley Development) |
| 7. Shri Nityananda Mohapatra
(Resigned in 7-1-1971) | .. Minister of Supply, Cultural Affairs |
| 8. Shri .Hara Prasad Mohapatra | .. Minister of Law, Co-operation & Forestry (excluding Co-operation & Marketing Organisation), Community Development & Panchayati Raj. |
| 9. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak | .. Minister of Works. Transport (except Public Health Engineering) |
| 10. Shri Murari Prasad Mishra | .. Minister of Co-operation & Forestry (excluding Forestry and Health). |
| 11. Shri Banamali Patnaik | .. Minister of Education (excluding Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar). |
| 12. Shri Manamohan Tudu
(Resigned on 7-1-1971) | .. Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 13. Shri Kartick Chandra Majhi
(Resigned on 7-1-1971) | .. Minister of Urban Development, Works & Transport (Public Health Engineering). |
| 14. Shri Gangadhar Pradhan | .. Minister of Home, (Jails and Reformation), Agriculture (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries). |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 15. Shri Himansu Shekhar Padhi | .. Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power |
| 16. Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo | .. Minister of Cummunity Development & Panchayati Raj, Industries & Commerce. |

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| 17. Shri Brundaban Tripathy | .. Minister of Planning & Co-ordination, Co-operation & Forestry (excluding Forestry). |
| 18. Shri Govinda Munda | .. Minister of Labour, Employment & Housing, Agriculture (excluding A. H. & Fisheries). |
| 19. Shri Dambaru Majhi | .. Minister of Works, Transport (excluding P. H. Engineering). |

(The Ministry resigned on 9th January, 1971)

THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY 1971

Hon'ble Governor-Dr. S. S. Ansari

Hon'ble Speaker-Shri Nanda Kishore Mishra

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker-Shri Narayan Birabara Samanta

(ASSUMED CHARGE OF OFFICE ON 3rd April, 1971)

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri Biswanath Das | .. Chief Minister & Minister of Finance, Planning & Co-ordination. |
| 2. Shri R. N. Singh Deo | .. Minister of Political & Services (excluding River Valley Development), Industries, Home (Public Relations & Tourism). |
| 3. Shri Nailamani Routray | .. Minister of Home (excluding Public Relations & Tourism), Mining & Geology, Supply & Under-taking & State Public Corporation. |
| 4. Shri Sidhalal Murmu | .. Minister of Labour, Employment & Housing |
| 5. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak | .. Minister of Excise, Commerce |
| 6. Shri Brundaban Nayak | .. Minister of Rural & Urban Development, Agriculture & Co-operation (Co-operation). |
| 7. Shri Gangadhar Pradhan | .. Minister of Forest & Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry & Fisheries). |
| 8. Shri Prahallad Mallick | .. Minister of Irrigation & Power (excluding Lift Irrigation) and Political & Services (River Valley Development). |
| 9. Shri A.N.Singh Deo | .. Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation (except Co-operation) and Community Development & Panchayati Raj. |
| 10. Shri Pratap Chandra Mohanty | .. Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power (Lift Irrigation). |
| 11. Shri Ainthu Sahu | .. Minister of Works, Transport, Forest & Animal Husbandry (Forest). |

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| 12. Shri Sarat Kumar Kar | .. | Minister of Education & Cultural Affairs |
| 13. Shri Natabar Pradhan | .. | Minister of Law, Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 14. Shri Rama Krushna Pattnaik | .. | Minister of Health & Family Planning |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

(As on 21st January, 1972)

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|----------------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Shri Dambaru Majhi | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation, Works & Transport (Transport). |
| 2. Shri Jadunath Das Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Finance & Cultural Affairs |
| 3. Shri Ghasiram Majhi | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare, Home (Public Relations & Tourism). |
| 4. Shri Birabhadra Singh | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power (excluding Lift Irrigation). |
| 5. Shri Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb | .. | Minister of Industries, Planning & Co-ordination |
| 6. Shri Saharai Oram | .. | Minister of Rural & Urban Development, Mining & Geology. |
| 7. Shri Prafulla Kumar Das | .. | Minister of Commerce, Forest and Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry). |
| 8. Shri Debaraj Sahoo | .. | Minister of Home (excluding Public Relations & Tourism), Supply, State Public Corporation Undertakings & Agriculture & Co-operation. |
| 9. Shri Sarat Kumar Deb | .. | Minister of Works & Transport (Works) & Excise. |
| 10. Shri Govinda Chandra Sethy | .. | Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Powers (Lift Irrigation). |
| 11. Shri Rama Chandra Praharaj | .. | Minister of Community Development & Panchayati Raj. |
| 12. Shri Rabi Singh Majhi | .. | Minister of Health & Family Planning. |

(The Ministry resigned on 14th June, 1972)

(As on 14th June, 1972)

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| 1. Smt. Nandini Satapathy | .. | Chief Minister and Minister of Political & Services (excluding Parliamentary Affairs), Home & Rural Development. |
| 2. Shri Nilamani Routray
(Resigned on 1-3-1973) | .. | Deputy Chief Minister, Minister of Industries, Supply & Law. |
| 3. Shri Brajamohan Mohanty | .. | Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power, Mining & Geology. |

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| 4. Shri Binayak Acharya | .. | Minister of Agriculture, Co-operation, Labour & Employment, Housing & Urban Development. |
| 5. Shri Banka Bihari Das | .. | Minister of Finance, P. & C., Commerce, Health & Family Planning. |
| 6. Shai Gangadhar Pradhan
(Resigned on 1-03-1973) | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 7. Shri Laksman Mallick | .. | Minister of Works, Transport, Excise, C. D. & Public Relations. |
| 8. Shri Shriballav Panigrahi | .. | Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs & Parliamentary Affairs. |
| 9. Shri Achyutananda Mohananda | .. | Minister of Forest & Animal Husbandry |

MINISTERS OF STATE

(As on 2nd February 1973)

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|--------------------------------|----|--|
| 10. Shri Dambaru Majhi | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 11. Shri Bhagirathi Gomango | .. | Minister of Supply |
| 12. Shri Somanath Rath | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |
| 13. Shri Govinda Chandra Sethi | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 14. Shri Krupasindhu Bhoi | .. | Minister of Community Development & Public Relations |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

(As on 2nd February, 1973)

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|--------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 15. Shri Bhajaman Behera | .. | Minister of Rural Development |
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(The Ministry resigned on 3rd March, 1973)

THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY 1974

HON'BLE GOVERNOR—SHRI B. D. JATTI

HON'BLE SPEAKER—SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY

HON'BLE DEPUTY SPEAKER—SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA

(Assumed charge of office on 6th March, 1974)

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|---|----|---|
| 1. Shrimati Nandini Satapathy | .. | Chief Minister & Minister of Home, Political and Services, Planning & Co-ordination, Industries |
| 2. Shri Binayak Acharya | .. | Minister of Finance & Excise |
| 3. Shri Banka Bihari Das
(Resigned on 24-5-1975) | .. | Minister of Revenue & Rural Development |
| 4. Shri Jadunath Das Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Education, Youth Services, Tourism & Cultural Affairs |

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| 5. Shri Sriballv Panigrahi
(As on 24-5-1975) | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies, Commerce & Revenue |
| 6. Shri Lakshman Mallick | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation, Works & Transport |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 7. Shri Mohan Nayak | .. | Minister of Community Development & Panchayati Raj |
| 8. Shri Somanath Rath | .. | Minister of Health & Family Planning, Urban Development. |
| 9. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 10. Shri Brahmananda Biswal | .. | Minister of Law, Forest & Animal Husbandry |
| 11. Shri Dibyalochan Sekhar Deo | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 12. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi | .. | Minister of Mining & Geology |
| 13. Shri Benudhar Baliarsingh | .. | Minister of Labour, Employment & Housing |
| 14. Shri Bhagirathi Gomango | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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|----------------------------|----|--|
| 15. Sk. Matlub Ali | .. | Minister of Tourism & Cultural Affairs |
| 16. Shri Kuanria Majhi | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 17. Shri Jagannath Patnaik | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |

(As on 20th October, 1975)

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|--------------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Shrimati Nandini Satapathy | .. | Chief Minister & Minister of Home, Political & Services, Planning & Co-ordination, Industries. |
| 2. Shri Binayak Acharya | .. | Minister of Finance & Excise |
| 3. Shri Jadunath Das Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Education, Youth Services |
| 4. Shri Sriballav Panigrahi | .. | Minister of Revenue |
| 5. Shri Lakshman Mallick | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation, Works & Rural Development. |
| 6. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 7. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies and Cultural Affairs & Tourism. |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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|---------------------------------|----|--|
| 8. Shri Mohan Nayak | .. | Minister of C. D. & Panchayati Raj |
| 9. Shri Somanath Rath | .. | Minister of Health & Family Planning, Urban Development. |
| 10. Shri Dibyalochan Sekhar Deo | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 11. Shri Brahmananda Biswal | .. | Minister of Law, Forest & Animal Husbandry |

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| 12. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi | .. | Minister of Mining & Geology and Commerce and Transport. |
| 13. Dr. Benudhar Baliarsingh | .. | Minister of Labour, Employment & Housing |
| 14. Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka | .. | Minister of Planning & Co-ordination and Industries |
| 15. Shri Bhagirathi Gomango | .. | Minister of Rural Development |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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|----------------------------|----|--|
| 16. Sk. Matlub Ali | .. | Minister of Revenue and C. D. & Panchayati Raj |
| 17. Shri Kuanria Majhi | .. | Minister of Industries |
| 18. Shri Jagannath Patnaik | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |

(As on 29th December, 1976)

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|-----------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Shri Binayak Acharya | .. | Chief Minister & Minister of Home, Political & Services, Finance, P. & C., Tribal & Rural Welfare. |
| 2. Shri Sriballv Panigrahi | .. | Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power, Education & Youth Services and Law. |
| 3. Shri Lakshman Mallick | .. | Minister of Works & Transport |
| 4. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies |
| 5. Shri Mohan Nayak | .. | Minister of C. D. & Social Welfare & Urban Development. |
| 6. Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka | .. | Minister of Industries and Commerce |
| 7. Dr. Benudhar Baliarsingh | .. | Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing and Excise. |
| 8. Shri Bhagirathi Gomango | .. | Minister of Health & Family Planning |
| 9. Dr. Jogesh Chandra Rout | .. | Minister of Agriculture and Co-operation |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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|---------------------------------|----|--|
| 10. Shri Jagannath Patnaik | .. | Minister of Finance, Planning & Co-ordination, Mining & Geology |
| 11. Sk. Matlub Ali | .. | Minister of Revenue, Education & Youth Services, Cultural Affairs & Tourism. |
| 12. Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry |
| 13. Shri Bhajaman Behera | .. | Minister of Rural Development and Tribal & Rural Welfare. |

DEPUTY MINISTER

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| 14. Shri Mohan Nag | .. | Minister of Health & Family Planning |
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(The Ministry resigned on 30th April 1977)

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY, 1977

Hon'ble Governor—Shri Harcharan Singh Brar

Hon'ble Speaker—Shri Satyapriya Mohanty

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker—Shri Surendranath Naik

(Assumed charge of the office on 26th June, 1977)

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|----------------------------------|----|--|
| 1. Shri Nilamani Routray | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of Political & Services, Home, Planning & Co-ordination. |
| 2. Shri Pratap Chandra Mohanty | .. | Minister of Revenue, Irrigation & Power, (Power, Lift Irrigation), Commerce & Transport (Commerce). |
| 3. Shri Prahallad Mallick | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation, Irrigation & Power (Irrigation), Tribal & Rural Welfare. |
| 4. Shri Pradipta Kishore Das | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services, Health & Family Welfare. |
| 5. Dr. Ram Prasad Mishra | .. | Minister of Finance, Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry). |
| 6. Shri Natabar Pradhan | .. | Minister of Works, Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Forest & Fisheries), Commerce & Transport (Transport). |
| 7. Shri Biswa Bhusan Harichandan | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies, Law, Labour, Employment & Housing, Cultural Affairs & Tourism (Cultural Affairs). |
| 8. Shri Haris Chandra Buxipatra | .. | Minister of Industries, Mining & Geology, Rural Development, Cultural Affairs & Tourism (Tourism). |
| 9. Dr. Jhasketan Sahu | .. | Minister of Urban Development & Excise |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 10. Shri Birabhadra Singh | .. | Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare |
| 11. Shri Ghasiram Majhi | .. | Minister of Health, Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Animal Husbandry). |
| 12. Shri Adwait Prasad Singh | .. | Minister of C. D. & Social Welfare, Agriculture & Co-operation (Co-operation), Home (Public Relations). |
| 13. Shri Saharai Oram | .. | Minister of Rural Development, Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Fisheries). |
| 14. Shri Ignesh Majhi | .. | Minister of Law, Labour, Employment & Housing |

15. Shri Harihar Swain .. Minister of Commerce & Transport, Home (Jail)

(As on 25th October, 1979)

1. Shri Nilamani Routray .. Chief Minister, Minister of Political & Services (excluding Parliamentary Affairs), Planning & Co-ordination, Home, I & P.R., Labour, Employment & Housing
2. Shri Pratap Chandra Mohanty .. Minister of Revenue, Power, Education & Youth Services, Irrigation (Lift Irrigation)
3. Dr. Ram Prasad Mishra .. Minister of Finance
4. Shri Natabar Pradhan .. Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry, Food & Civil Supplies, Law
5. Shri Haris Chandra Buxipatra .. Minister of Industries, Mining & Geology
6. Dr. Jhasketan Sahu .. Minister of Urban Development, Excise & Prohibition
7. Shri Brundaban Nayak .. Minister of Works & Rural Development
8. Shri Sarat Kumar Deb .. Minister of Irrigation (excluding Lift Irrigation)
9. Shri Bed Prakash Agrawalla .. Minister of Commerce & Transport, Political & Services & (Parliamentary Affairs), Tourism & Cultural Affairs.
10. Shri Jagannath Mallick .. Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation
11. Shri Adwait Prasad Singh .. Minister of C. D. & Social Welfare
12. Shri Ghasiram Majhi .. Minister of T. & R. Welfare, Health & Family Welfare

MINISTERS OF STATE

13. Shri Birabhadra Singh .. Minister of T. & R. Welfare, and Irrigation (Lift Irrigation)
14. Shri Saharai Oram .. Minister of Fisheries & Rural Development
15. Shri Ignesh Majhi .. Minister of Law (excluding Hindu Religious Endowments), Labour, Employment & Housing
16. Shri Harihar Swain .. Minister of Home (Jails), Commerce & Transport, Tourism & Cultural Affairs
17. Shri Rabisingh Majhi .. Minister of Excise & Prohibition
18. Dr. Damodar Rout .. Minister I. & P. R., C. D. & Social Welfare
19. Shri Kalindi Charan Behera .. Minister of Education & Youth Services, Tourism & Cultural Affairs (Cultural Affairs)
20. Shri Maheswar Baug .. Minister of Works, Health & Family Welfare
21. Shri Premchand Bhagat .. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies & Animal Husbandry

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| 22. Shri Muralidhar Guru | .. | Minister of Agriculture, Law (Hindu Religious Endowments) |
| 23. Shri Nabin Kumar Pradhan | .. | Minister of Co-operation |
| 24. Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena | .. | Minister of Industries & Urban Development |
| 25. Shri Raghunath Hembram | .. | Minister of Forest |

(The Ministry Resigned on 17th February, 1980)

THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY 1980

Hon'ble Governor—Shri C. M. Poonacha

Hon'ble Speaker—Shri Somanath Rath

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker—Shri Himanshu Sekhar Padhi

(Assumed charge of office on 9th June, 1980)

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| 1. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of G. A., Home, I. & P. R., P. & C., Industries, Irrigation & Power (Including Minor Irrigation), Science, Technology & Environment, Tourism & Culture. |
| 2. Shri Upendra Dixit | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies |
| 3. Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka | .. | Minister of Revenue & Excise |
| (Resigned on 14-7-1981) | | |
| 4. Shri Basudev Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 5. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |
| 6. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak | .. | Minister of Works (Including R. & B.) |
| 7. Shri Raghunath Patnaik | .. | Minister of Finance |
| 8. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka | .. | Minister of H. & T. Welfare |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 9. Shri Harihar Karan | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |
| 10. Shri Kuanria Majhi | .. | Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry |
| 11. Shri Jugal Kishore Patnaik | .. | Minister of Labour, Employment, Tourism, Sports & Culture |
| 12. Shri Bhajaman Behera | .. | Minister of Community Development & Rural Reconstruction |
| 13. Shri Niranjana Patnaik | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power (Including Minor Irrigation). |
| 14. Shri Basanta Kumar Biswal | .. | Minister of Housing, Urban Development, Mining & Geology |

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| 15. Shri Habibulla Khan | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 16. Shri Krushna Chandra Patnaik | .. | Minister of Law, Commerce & Transport |
| 17. Shri Kishore Chandra Patel | .. | Minister of Industries |
| 18. Shri Lalit Mohan Gandhi | .. | Minister of Information & P. R., Planning & Co-ordination |

DEPUTY MINISTER

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| 19. Smt. Saraswati Hembram | .. | Minister of C. D. & R. R. |
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(As on 14th July 1981)

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| 1. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of G. A., Home, I. & P. R., P. & C., Industries, Irrigation & Power |
| 2. Shri Upendra Dixit | .. | Minister of Revenue & Transport |
| 3. Shri Basudev Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 4. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |
| 5. Shri Dayanidhi Nayak | .. | Minister of Commerce |
| (Resigned on 10-2-1984) | | |
| 6. Shri Raghunath Patnaik | .. | Minister of Finance & Law |
| 7. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka | .. | Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 8. Shri Harihar Karan | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |
| 9. Shri Kuanria Majhi | .. | Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry |
| 10. Shri Jugal Kishore Patnaik | .. | Minister of Sports & Culture |
| 11. Shri Bhajaman Behera | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies |
| 12. Shri Niranjana Patnaik | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 13. Shri Basanta Kumar Biswal | .. | Minister of Works, Housing, Urban Development, Mining & Geology |
| 14. Shri Habibulla Khan | .. | Minister of Excise |
| 15. Shri Krushna Charan Patnaik | .. | Minister of Community Development & Rural Reconstruction |
| (Dismissed on 14-4-1982) | | |
| 16. Shri Kishore Chandra Patel | .. | Minister of Industries |
| 17. Shri Lalit Mohan Gandhi | .. | Minister of P. & C. |
| (Resigned on 10-2-1984) | | |

DEPUTY MINISTER

18. Smt. Saraswati Hembram .. Minister of C. D. & R. R.

(As on 11th February 1984)

1. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik .. Chief Minister, Minister of G. A., Home, I. & P. R., P. & C., Industries, I. & P., Science, Technology & Environment, Tourism, Sports & Culture, Took additional charge of Agriculture & Co-operation, Finance & Law (12-2-1985)
2. Shri Upendra Dixit .. Minister of Commerce, Labour & Employment
3. Shri Basudev Mohapatra .. Minister of Revenue & Transport
4. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra .. Minister of Education & Youth Services
5. Shri Raghunath Patnaik .. Minister of Finance & Law
(Resigned on 12-2-1985)
6. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka .. Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare
7. Shri Somanath Rath .. Minister of Agriculture
(Resigned on 31-12-1984)

MINISTERS OF STATE

8. Shri Basanta Kumar Biswal .. Minister of Works, Housing, & Urban Development, Mining & Geology Took the portfolio of Sports (21-2-1984)
9. Shri Niranjan Patnaik .. Minister of Irrigation & Power
10. Shri Bhajaman Behera .. Minister of C. D. & R. R.
11. Shri Jugal Kishore Patnaik .. Minister of Health & Family Welfare
12. Shri Harihar Karan .. Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry
13. Shri Kishore Chandra Patel .. Minister of Industries, Food & Civil Supplies
(Resigned on 8-3-1985)
14. Shri Kuanria Majhi .. Minister of Co-operation
(Resigned on 12-2-1985)
15. Shri Habibulla Khan .. Minister of Excise

DEPUTY MINISTER

16. Smt. Saraswati Hembram .. Minister of C. D. & R. R.

(The Ministry resigned on 9th March 1985)

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY, 1985

Hon'ble Governor—Shri B. N. Pande

Hon'ble Speaker—Shri Prasanna Kumar Dash

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker—Shri Chintamani Dyan Samantara

(Assumed charge of office on 10th March, 1985)

1. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik .. Chief Minister, Minister of Home, G. A., Finance, P. & C., Science, Technology & Environment, Industries, I. & P. R., Sports, Works, Mining & Geology, Housing & Urban Development, Irrigation & Power.
Took additional charge of Revenue on 30th April, 1985)
2. Shri Anup Singh Deo .. Minister of Commerce & Transport
3. Shri Bhajaman Behera .. Minister of H. & T. Welfare
4. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra .. Minister of Law, Tourism & Culture
5. Shri Jugal Kishore Patnaik .. Minister of Education & Youth Services
6. Shri Niranjan Patnaik .. Minister of Revenue
(Resigned on 30th April 1985)

MINISTERS OF STATE

7. Shri Bata Krushna Jena .. Minister of C. D. & R. R.
8. Shri Bhupal Ch. Mohapatra .. Minister of Forest
(Took Oath on 13th March, 1985)
9. Shri Dambarudhar Ulaka .. Minister of Excise
10. Miss Frida Topno .. Minister of Fisheries & Animal Husbandry
11. Shri Habibulla Khan .. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies
12. Shri Hemananda Biswal .. Minister of Health & Family Welfare
13. Md. Muzafar Hussain Khan .. Minister of Labour & Employment
14. Shri Mohan Nag .. Minister of Irrigation
15. Shri Nagarjuna Pradhan .. Minister of Co-operation
16. Shri Sarat Ch. Panda .. Minister of Agriculture

(As on 30th May 1985)

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| 1. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of G. A., Home, P.&C., Industries, I. & P., Science, Tech. & Environment, Tourism, Sports & Culture, Works, Housing & U. D., Mining & Geology, I. & P. R.

(Took additional charge of Administrative Reforms, Training Co-ordination & Public Grievances on 23rd August, 1985). |
| 2. Shri Anup Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Commerce, Transport, Labour & Employment. |
| 3. Shri Bhajaman Behera | .. | Minister of H. & T.W. |
| 4. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Finance & Law |
| 5. Shri Jadunath Das Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |
| 6. Shri Jugal Kishore Patnaik | .. | Minister of Revenue |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 7. Shri Bata Krushna Jena | .. | Minister of C. D. & R. R. |
| 8. Shri Bhupal Ch. Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Forest |
| 9. Shri Dambarudhar Ulaka | .. | Minister of Housing & U. D. |
| 10. Miss Frida Topno | .. | Minister of Fisheries & Animal Husbandry |
| 11. Shri Habibulla Khan | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies |
| 12. Shri Hemananda Biswal | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |
| 13. Md. Muzafar Hussain Khan | .. | Minister of Works |
| 14. Shri Mohan Nag | .. | Minister of Irrigation |
| 15. Shri Nagarjuna Pradhan | .. | Minister of Excise |
| 16. Shri Sarat Ch. Panda | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 17. Shri Sarat Rout | .. | Minister of P. & C., I. & P. R. |

(As on 22nd July 1986)

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| 1. Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik | .. | Chief Minister, Minister of G.A., Home, P. & C., Fisheries & A. H.

(Took additional charge of Finance, H. & T, Welfare, Health & Family Welfare on 19.12.1986). |
| 2. Shri Bhajaman Behera
(Dismissed on 19-12-1986) | .. | Minister of H. & T. Welfare |
| 3. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra
(Dismissed on 19-12-1986) | .. | Minister of Finance & Law |

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| 4. Shri Harihar Karan | .. | Minister of Food & Civil Supplies |
| 5. Shri Jadunath Das Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services, Sports |
| 6. Shri Jugal Kishore Patnaik | .. | Minister of Revenue
Took additional charge of Law on 19.12.1986
Took additional charge of Finance on 6.2.1987 |
| 7. Sk. Matlub Ali | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power
Took additional charge of Parliamentary Affairs (Branch of G.A. Department) on 1.9.1986 |
| 8. Shri Niranjan Patnaik | .. | Minister of Industries, Science & Technology
Took additional charge of Health & Family Welfare on 6.2.1987. |
| 9. Shri Ras Bihari Behera | .. | Minister of Agriculture
Took additional charge of Co-operation, Harijan & Tribal Welfare on 6-2-1987 |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 10. Shri Bata Krushna Jena | .. | Minister of Urban Development |
| 11. Shri Bhupal Ch. Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Labour & Employment |
| 12. Shri Bhupinder Singh | .. | Minister of I.& P. R., Irrigation & Power |
| 13. Shri Dambarudhar Ulaka | .. | Minister of Forest & Environment |
| 14. Miss Frida Topno | .. | Minister of Education, Sports & Youth Services |
| 15. Shri Habibulla Khan | .. | Minister of C. D. & R. R. |
| 16. Shri Hemananda Biswal
(Dismissed on 19-12-1986) | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |
| 17. Md. Muzafar Hussain Khan | .. | Minister of Works & Housing |
| 18. Shri Nagarjun Pradhan | .. | Minister of Excise |
| 19. Shri Sarat Chandra Panda
(expired on 18-10-1989) | .. | Minister of Commerce, Transport, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry |
| 20. Shri Sarat Rout | .. | Minister of Tourism, Culture, Planning & Co-ordination |
| 21. Shri Mohan Nag | .. | Minister of Mining & Geology |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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| 22. Smt. Parama Pujari | .. | Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare |
| 23. Smt. Saraswati Hembram | .. | Minister of C.D. & R. R. |

(Ministry resigned on 7-12-1989)

Assumed charge of office on 7th December 1989

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| 1. Shri Hemananda Biswal | .. | Chief Minister & Minister of General Administration, Home, Planning & Co-ordination, Industries, Science & Technology, Community Development & Rural Reconstruction, Works, Housing & any other Departments not specifically mentioned. |
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| 2. Shri Anup Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Commerce & Transport |
| 3. Shri Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty | .. | Minister of Revenue & Excise |
| 4. Shri Dambaru Majhi | .. | Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare |
| 5. Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Finance & Law |
| 6. Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power |
| 7. Shri Ras Behari Behera | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 8. Sk. Matlub Ali | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 9. Shri Amar Pradhan | .. | Minister of Information & Public Relations (Independent charge) and Lift Irrigation. |
| 10. Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Singh Mardaraj | .. | Minister of Tourism & Culture (Independent charge) & Planning & Co-ordination |
| 11. Shri Bhupinder Singh | .. | Minister of Irrigation & Power (Independent charge) |
| 12. Shri Dolagovinda Pradhan | .. | Minister of Urban Development (Independent charge) |
| 13. Miss Frida Topno | .. | Minister of Education & Youth Services |
| 14. Shri Gajadhar Majhi | .. | Minister of Housing and Labour & Employment (Independent charge) |
| 15. Shri Jagannath Rout | .. | Minister of Industries |
| 16. Shri Jayadev Jena | .. | Minister of Mining & Geology (Independent charge) and Science & Technology |
| 17. Shri Kartik Prasad Taria | .. | Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation |
| 18. Shri Mohan Nag | .. | Minister of Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Independent charge) |
| 19. Shri Netrananda Mallick | .. | Minister of Forest and Environment (Independent charge) |
| 20. Shri Prakash Chandra Debta | .. | Minister of Works |
| 21. Shri Raghab Parida | .. | Minister of Food and Civil Supplies |
| 22. Smt. Saraswati Hembram | .. | Minister of Community Development & Rural Reconstruction |
| 23. Shri Sitakanta Mohapatra | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare (Independent charge) |

DEPUTY MINISTERS

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| 24. Smt. Parama Pujari | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |
| 25. Shri Judhisthira Jena | .. | Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare and Labour & Employment |

(The Ministry resigned on 3rd March, 1990)

THE TENTH ASSEMBLY 1990

Hon'ble Governor—Shri Yagya Datt Sharma

Hon'ble Speaker—Shri Yudhisthir Das

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker—Shri Prahalad Dora

(Assumed charge of office on 15th March, 1990)

Shri Biju Patnaik	..	Chief Minister and Minister-in-charge of General Administration, Home, Planning & Co-ordination, Industries, Irrigation & Power (Power), Science & Technology & Environment (Science & Technology), Commerce & Transport, Mining & Geology, Community Development & Rural Reconstruction, Harijan & Tribal Welfare, Tourism, Sports & Culture, Food & Civil Supplies, Labour & Employment, Information & Public Relations, Education & Youth Services (Youth Services), Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Fisheries & Animal Husbandry) and any other Departments not specifically allotted.
1. Shri Adwait Prasad Singh	..	Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Forest) and Science, Technology & Environment (Environment)
2. Shri Bijoy Mohapatra	..	Minister of Irrigation and Power (Irrigation) & General Administration (Parliamentary Affairs)
3. Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	..	Minister of Education & Youth Services (Education)
4. Shri Ghasiram Majhi	..	Minister of Health & Family Welfare
5. Shri Jagannath Mallick	..	Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation
6. Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty	..	Minister of Works, Housing & Urban Development
7. Shri Narasingh Mishra	..	Minister of Law
8. Shri Ramakrushna Patnaik	..	Minister of Finance
9. Shri Surendra Nath Naik	..	Minister of Revenue & Excise

MINISTERS OF STATE

1. Shri Chhotray Majhi	..	Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare
2. Shri Dillip Ray	..	Minister of Industries
3. Shri Jadav Majhi	..	Minister of Planning & Co-ordination

4. Shri Prafulla Samal .. Minister of Labour & Employment
 5. Shri Prasanna Acharya .. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies

DEPUTY MINISTER

1. Shri Padmanav Behera .. Minister of Tourism, Sports & Culture

(As on 24th July, 1990)

1. Shri Biju Patnaik .. Chief Minister and Minister in-charge of General Administration, Home, Planning & Co-ordination, Finance, Industries, Energy, Science, Technology and Environment (Science & Technology), Steel & Mines, Harijan & Tribal Welfare, Labour & Employment, Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Fisheries & Animal Husbandry), Public Grievances Department & any other Departments not specifically allotted.
2. Shri Adwait Prasad Singh .. Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Forest) and Science, Technology & Environment (Environment)
3. Shri Bhagabat Behera .. Minister of Commerce & Transport
4. Shri Bijoy Mohapatra .. Minister of Irrigation & Parliamentary Affairs
5. Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan .. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies
6. Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi .. Minister of Education & Youth Services
7. Dr. Damodar Rout .. Minister of Panchayati Raj
8. Shri Ghasiram Majhi .. Minister of Health & Family Welfare
9. Shri Jagannath Mallick .. Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation
10. Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty .. Minister of Works and Housing & Urban Development
11. Shri Narasingha Mishra .. Minister of Law
12. Shri Ramakrushna Patnaik .. Minister of Rural Development
13. Shri Sarat Kumar Kar .. Minister of Tourism, Sports & Culture and Information & Public Relations
14. Shri Surendranath Naik .. Minister of Revenue & Excise

MINISTERS OF STATE

1. Shri Chhotray Majhi .. Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare
2. Shri Dillip Ray .. Minister of Industries (Except Textiles & Handlooms)
3. Shri Jadav Majhi .. Minister of Planning & Co-ordination
4. Shri Jayaram Pangi .. Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation

5. Dr. (Mrs.) Kamala Das	..	Minister of Education & Youth Services (Primary & Adult Education)
6. Shri Mangala Kisan	..	Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Forest) and Science, Technology & Environment (Environment)
7. Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed	..	Minister of Health & Family Welfare
8. Shri Prafulla Samal	..	Minister of Labour & Employment
9. Shri Prasanna Acharya	..	Minister of Industries (Textiles & Handlooms)
10. Shri Saharai Oram	..	Minister of Rural Development
11. Shri Suryanarayan Patro	..	Minister of Forest, Fisheries & Animal Husbandry (Fisheries & Animal Husbandry)

DEPUTY MINISTER

1. Shri Padmanav Behera	..	Minister of Tourism, Sports & Culture
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(As on 1st January, 1991)

1. Shri Biju Patnaik	..	Chief Minister, Minister in-charge of General Administration, Home, Planning & Co-ordination, Energy, Science & Technology, Steel & Mines and any other Departments not specifically allotted
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CABINET MINISTERS

2. Shri Adwait Prasad Singh	..	Minister of Co-operation
3. Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	..	Minister of Tourism
4. Shri Bairagi Jena	..	Minister of Health & Family Welfare
5. Shri Bed Prakash Agarwalla	..	Minister of Finance
6. Shri Bhagabat Behera	..	Minister of Commerce & Transport
7. Shri Bijoy Mohapatra	..	Minister of Irrigation & Parliamentary Affairs
8. Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan	..	Minister of Food & Civil Supplies
9. Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	..	Minister of Education
10. Dr. Damodar Rout	..	Minister of Panchayati Raj
11. Shri Dillip Ray	..	Minister of Industries (Except Textiles & Handlooms)
12. Shri Ghasiram Majhi	..	Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare
13. Shri Harish Chandra Buxipatra	..	Minister of Forest & Environment
14. Shri Jagannath Mallick	..	Minister of Agriculture
15. Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed	..	Minister of Industries (Textiles & Handlooms)
16. Shri Nalini Kanta Mohanty	..	Minister of Works and Housing & Urban Development
17. Shri Narasingha Mishra	..	Minister of Law
18. Shri Prasanna Acharya	..	Minister of Excise
19. Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani	..	Minister of Public Grievances & Pension

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| 20. Shri Ramakrushna Patnaik | .. | Minister of Rural Development |
| 21. Shri Sarat Kumar Kar | .. | Minister of Information & Public Relations,
Sports & Culture and Youth Services |
| 22. Shri Surendranath Naik | .. | Minister of Revenue |

MINISTERS OF STATE

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| 23. Shri Basanta Kumar Mohananda | .. | Minister of Commerce & Transport |
| 24. Shri Chhotray Majhi | .. | Minister of Harijan & Tribal Welfare |
| 25. Shri Jadav Majhi | .. | Minister of Industries |
| 26. Shri Jayaram Pangi | .. | Minister of Co-operation |
| 27. Shri Kalindi Behera
(on 7-1-1991) | .. | Minister of Energy (Rural Electrification)
(Independent charge). |
| 28. Dr. (Mrs.) Kamala Das | .. | Minister of Education (Primary & Adult
Education) |
| 29. Shri Kiran Chandra Singh Deo | .. | Minister of Works and Housing & Urban
Development |
| 30. Shri Mangala Kisan | .. | Minister of Forest & Environment |
| 31. Shri Padmanav Behera | .. | Minister of Panchayati Raj |
| 32. Shri Prafulla Samal | .. | Minister of Labour & Employment
(Independent charge) |
| 33. Shri Prafulla Ghadei | .. | Minister of Planning & Co-ordination and
Public Enterprises (Independent charge) Date
7-1-1991 |
| 34. Shri Raghunath Hembram | .. | Minister of Irrigation |
| 35. Shri Saharai Oram | .. | Minister of Rural Development |
| 36. Shri Surya Narayan Patro | .. | Minister of Fisheries & Animal Husbandry
(Independent charge) |
| 37. Shri Trinath Nayak | .. | Minister of Health & Family Welfare |

(As on 4th December, 1991)

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| 1. Shri Biju Patnaik | .. | Chief Minister and Minister-in-charge of
General Administration, Energy, Science &
Technology, Steel and Mines, Forest &
Environment (Environment), Commerce and
Transport (Aviation) and any other
Departments not specially allotted. |
| 2. Shri Bhagabat Behera | .. | Minister of Commerce & Transport (Except
Aviation) |
| 3. Shri Harish Chandra Buxipatra | .. | Forest & Environment (Forest) |

* Reshuffled vide Notification No. 5104, Dated 4-12-1991

(As on January 4, 1993)

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|----------------------|---|
| 1. Shri Biju Patnaik | .. Chief Minister, Minister in-charge of General Administration, Home(except Jail), Planning & Co-ordination, Science & Technology, Steel & Mines Commerce & Transport (Aviation), Handloom & Textiles and Public Enterprise; Departments and any other Departments not specifically allotted |
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CABINET MINISTERS

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| 2. Shri Adwait Prasad Singh | .. Minister of Forest & Environment (Forest) |
| 3. Shri Bairagi Jena | .. Minister of Information & Public Relations |
| 4. Shri Bhagabat Behera | .. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies |
| 5. Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan | .. Minister of Co-operation |
| 6. Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi | .. Minister of Education (Higher Education) |
| 7. Dr. Damodar Rout | .. Minister of Panchayati Raj (except Social Welfare) |
| 8. Shri Ghasiram Majhi | .. Minister of Tribal Welfare |
| 9. Shri Harish Chandra Buxipatra | .. Minister of Commerce & Transport (except Aviation) |
| 10. Shri Jagannath Mallick | .. Minister of Harijan Welfare |
| 11. Shri Kalandi Charan Behera | .. Minister of Energy |
| 12. Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed | .. Minister of Health & Family Welfare (except Family Welfare) |
| 13. Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei | .. Education (School & Mass) |
| 14. Shri Prasanna Acharya | .. Minister of Rural Development (except Minor Irrigation & Lift Irrigation). |
| 15. Shri Ramakrushna Patnaik | .. Minister of Agriculture |
| 16. Shri Saharai Oram | .. Minister of Rural Development (Lift Irrigation & Minor Irrigation) |
| 17. Shri Sarat Kumar Kar | .. Minister of Sports, Culture & Youth Services |

MINISTERS OF STATE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 18. Shri Chhotray Majhi | .. Minister of Handicrafts & Cottage Industries (independent charge) |
| 19. Shri Jadav Majhi | .. Minister of Public Enterprises |
| 20. Shri Jayaram Pangi | .. Minister of Excise (independent charge) |
| 21. Dr. (Mrs.) Kamala Das | .. Minister of Health & Family Welfare (independent charge of Family Welfare) |
| 22. Shri Kiran Chandra Singh Deo | .. Minister of Home (Jails) (independent charge) |
| 23. Shri Mangala Kisan | .. Minister of Forest & Environment (independent charge of Environment) |
| 24. Shri Padmanav Behera | .. Minister of Panchayati Raj (independent charge of Social Welfare) |

(As on 15-3-1995)

**JANAKI BALLAV PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTER**

(G. A., Home, Energy, Steel & Mines, Excise, Sports & Youth Services, Agriculture, Co-operation, Commerce, Labour & Employment, Welfare, Public Enterprises, Women & Child Development and any other Departments not specifically allotted)

CABINET MINISTERS

Basanta Ku. Biswal Dy. Chief Minister	.. Finance, Water Resources, Parliamentary Affairs
Hemananda Biswal Dy. Chief Minister	.. Panchayati Raj, Housing, Public Grievances & Pension Administration.
Kanhu Charan Lenka	.. Revenue and Transport
Ullaka Ramachandra	.. Forest, School & Mass Education
Niranjan Patnaik	.. Industries, Textiles & Handlooms, Handicraft & Cottage Industries.
Prasanna Ku. Das	.. Environment, Science & Technology
Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	.. Planning & Co-ordination, Higher Education
Bhupindar Singh	.. Tourism & Culture
Raghunath Pattnaik	.. Law
Habibulla Khan	.. Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Harihar Swain	.. Works

MINISTERS OF STATE

Amarnath Pradhan	.. Urban Development (Independent)
Jagannath Rout	.. Health & Family Welfare (Independent)
Netrananda Mallick	.. Inf. & Public Relations (Independent)
Prakash Chandra Debta	.. Fisheries & Animal Resources Development (Independent)
Gajadhar Majhi	.. Welfare
Nabin Chandra Narayan Das	.. Panchayati Raj
Bijayalaxmi Sahoo	.. Women & Child Development
Rabindra Kumar Sethi	.. Co-operation
Suresh Kumar Routray	.. Sports & Youth Services

STATE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AFTER EXPANSION ON 24-08-98

Janaki Ballav Pattnaik	.. Chief Minister (Finance, G.A, Home, Energy, Steel & Mines, Agriculture, Co-operation, W.C.D.)
------------------------	--

Basanta Kumar Biswal .. Dy. Chief Minister
(Water Resources, Planning & Co-ordination,
Parliamentary Affairs)

CABINET MINISTERS

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Habibulla Khan | .. Panchayati Raj |
| 2. Bhupindar Singh | .. Information & Public Relations |
| 3. Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty | .. Higher Education |
| 4. Niranjan Patnaik | .. Industries, Textiles & Handlooms |
| 5. Jagannath Patnaik | .. Revenue |
| 6. Kishore Ch. Patel | .. Forest & Public Enterprises |
| 7. Kanhu Charan Lenka | .. Transport |
| 8. Ramachandra Ulaka | .. Welfare |
| 9. Durga Shankar Patnaik | .. Labour & Employment |
| 10. Prasanna Ku. Das | .. Environment, Science & Technology |
| 11. Sheikh Matlub Ali | .. Rural Development |
| 12. Raghunath Patnaik | .. Law |
| 13. Harihar Swain | .. Works |

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 14. Mohan Nag | .. Food, Civil Supplies Consumer Welfare |
| 15. Jagannath Rout | .. Urban Development |
| 16. Amarnath Pradhan | .. Health & Family Welfare |
| 17. Netrananda Mallick | .. Tourism & Culture |
| 18. Jayadev Jena | .. School and Mass Education |
| 19. Gajadhar Majhi | .. Sports & Youth Affairs |
| 20. Nagarjuna Pradhan | .. Commerce |
| 21. Prakash Ch. Debta | .. Fisheries & Animal Resources Development |
| 22. Suresh Kumar Routray | .. Excise |

MINISTERS OF STATE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 23. Haladhar Karjee | .. Steel & Mines |
| 24. Nabin Chandra Narayan Das | .. Panchayati Raj |
| 25. Smt. Bijayalaxmi Sahoo | .. Women & Child Development |
| 26. Rabindra Kumar Sethi | .. Co-operation |
| 27. Ramakanta Mishra | .. Agriculture |

(As on February, 1999)**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO****CHIEF MINISTER**

General Administration, Home and
any other business/subject not
allocated.

CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Basanta Kumar Biswal	..	Water Resources, Agriculture, Co-operation and Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka	..	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
Durga Shankar Patnaik	..	Labour & Employment, Public Enterprises
Niranjan Patnaik	..	Energy, Health & Family Welfare
Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	..	Higher Education, Public Grievances & Pension Administration.
Shri Bhupinder Singh	..	Works, Urban Development, Information & Public Relations
Sk. Matlub Ali	..	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, School & Mass Education
Shri Raghunath Patnaik	..	Finance and Law
Shri Jagannath Patnaik	..	Revenue, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development
Shri Gajadhar Majhi	..	Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Development
Shri Netrananda Mallick	..	Tourism, Planning & Co-ordination
Smt. Saraswati Hembram	..	Women & Child Development

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Prakash Chandra Debta	..	Transport
Shri Suresh Kumar Routray	..	Excise, Sports & Youth Affairs
Shri Nabin Chandra Narayan Das	..	Commerce
Smt. Bijayalaxmi Sahoo	..	Textiles and Handlooms
Shri Haladhar Karjee	..	Steel & Mines

MINISTERS OF STATE

Dr. Debendra Nath Mansingh	..	Industries
Shri Anantram Majhi	..	Health & Family Welfare
Shri Padmalochan Panda	..	Fisheries and Animal Resources Development
Smt. Usharani Panda	..	Urban Development
Shri Ripunath Seth	..	School & Mass Education
Shri Prasad Kumar Harichandan	..	Home, Science & Technology and Culture
Shri Surendra Singh Bhoi	..	Forest & Environment
Smt. Parama Pujari	..	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
Shri Ganeswar Behera	..	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare

(As on 10-12-1999)

**SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL
CHIEF MINISTER**

General Administration, Home, Steel & Mines,
Science & Technology and all other Depts.
not allotted to any other Minister or
Minister of State with independent charge

CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Basanta Kumar Biswal	..	Water Resources, Agriculture, Co-operation and Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Jagannath Patnaik	..	Revenue and Youth Services
Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka	..	Rural Development and Planning & Co-ordination
Shri Kishore Chandra Patel	..	Health & Family Welfare
Shri Gajadhar Majhi	..	ST & SC Development and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
Shri Durga Shankar Patnaik	..	Labour & Employment and Public Enterprises
Shri Netrananda Mallick	..	Forest & Environment
Shri Niranjana Patnaik	..	Energy
Shri Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	..	Finance
Shri Bhupinder Singh	..	Urban Development and Information & Public Relations
Sk. Matlub Ali	..	Higher Education and P. G. & P. A.
Shri Raghunath Patnaik	..	Panchayati Raj and Law
Smt. Saraswati Hembram	..	Women & Child Development

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Amarnath Pradhan	..	Industries
Shri Nabin Chandra Narayan Das	..	School & Mass Education
Shri Prakash Chandra Debata	..	Commerce & Transport
Shri Jayadev Jena	..	Works & Housing
Smt. Bijayalaxmi Sahu	..	Textiles and Handlooms
Shri Mohan Nag	..	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Shri Suresh Kumar Routray	..	Excise
Shri Haladhar Karjee	..	Fisheries & Animal Resources Development

MINISTERS OF STATE

Smt. Usharani Panda	..	Health & Family Welfare
Shri Ganeswar Behera	..	Higher Education and P. G. & P. A.
Shri Padmalochan Panda	..	Panchayati Raj
Smt. Parama Pujari	..	ST & SC Dev. and Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare.
Shri Prasad Harichandan	..	Culture and Youth Services
Shri Ramakanta Mishra	..	Urban Development and Tourism
Shri Ripunath Seth	..	Energy and Sports
Shri Surendra Singh Bhoi	..	Rural Development
Dr. Debendranath Mansingh	..	Science & Technology

(Assumed charge of Office on 5-3-2000)**SHRI NAVEEN PATNAIK****CHIEF MINISTER**

General Administration, Home, Agriculture,
Water Resources & Information Technology

CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Ananda Acharya	..	Excise
Shri Adwait Prasad Singh	..	Forest & Environment
Shri Bhagabat Behera	..	School & Mass Education
Dr. (Smt.) Kamala Das	..	Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development
Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty	..	Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Surendra Nath Naik	..	Panchayati Raj
Shri Ramakrushna Patnaik	..	Finance, Planning & Co-ordination
Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan	..	Revenue, Law, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development
Shri Mangala Kishan	..	ST & SC Development & Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
Shri A. U. Singh Deo	..	Steel, Mines and Energy
Shri Beda Prakash Agarwala	..	Public Enterprises, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Shri Samir Dey	..	Urban Development and P. G. & P. A.
Shri Aurobind Dhali	..	Co-operation, Textiles and Handlooms
Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo	..	Industries

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Duryodhan Majhi	..	Information & Public Relations
Shri Bijoyshree Routray	..	Tourism and Culture
Shri Ranendra Pratap Swain	..	Sports and Youth Services, Science & Technology
Shri Prasanta Nanda	..	Higher Education and Rural Development
Smt. Draupadi Murmu	..	Commerce & Transport
Shri Bimbardhar Kuanr	..	Labour & Employment

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Debi Prasad Mishra	..	Health & Family Welfare
Shri Rabi Narayan Nanda	..	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Shri Amar Prasad Satpathy	..	Agriculture
Shri Golak Naik	..	Planning & Co-ordination

After Reshuffle on 6-8-2002**CHIEF MINISTER**

Naveen Patnaik .. General Administration, Home, Finance, Planning and Co-ordination, Agriculture.

CABINET MINISTERS

1. Ananda Acharya .. Excise
2. Bed Prakash Agrawalla .. Rural Development, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare
3. Kalindi Behera .. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare, Works
4. Samir Dey .. Urban Development, Public Grievances and Pension Administration
5. Arabinda Dhali .. Co-operation, Commerce and Transport
6. Prafulla Chandra Ghadei .. Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development
7. Biswabhusan Harichandan .. Revenue and Law
8. Mangala Kissan .. Water Resources
9. Surendranath Nayak .. School and Mass Education
10. Surya Narayan Patra .. Energy, Science and Technology, Environment
11. Damodar Rout .. Panchayati Raj, Information and Public Relations, Culture
12. A. U. Singh Deo .. Steel and Mines, Information Technology, Tourism
13. Kanak Vardhan Singhdeo .. Industries

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

1. Panchanan Kanungo .. Parliamentary Affairs
2. Bimbadhar Kuanr .. Higher Education
3. Himanshu Sekhar Meher .. Labour and Employment, Textiles and Handloom
4. Draupadi Murmu .. Fisheries and Animal Resources Development
5. Bijoyshree Routray .. Forest
6. Ranendra Pratap Swain .. Housing, Sports and Youth Services

MINISTERS OF STATE

1. Bishnu Priya Behera .. Women and Child Development
2. Balabhadra Majhi .. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
3. Rabi Narayan Nanda .. Water Resources
4. Golak Nayak .. Public Grievances and Pension Administration

(Besides, Panchanan Kanungo will function as Minister of State for Finance)

(Assumed charge of Office on 16.05.2004)

SHRI NAVEEN PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTERGeneral Administration, Home, Planning & Coordination,
Water Resources, Forest & Environment and Departments
not specifically allocated to any other Minister**CABINET MINISTERS**

Shri Kalindi Behera	...	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development (Scheduled Castes Development), Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare, Excise.
Shri Padmanabha Behera	...	Steel & Mines, Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Samir Dey	...	Higher Education, Public Grievances and Pension Administration
Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadai	...	Finance
Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan	...	Rural Development, Industries Law
Smt. Pramila Mallik	...	Women and Child Development
Shri Golak Bihari Naik	...	Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Textile and Handlooms.
Shri Surendra Nath Naik	...	Agriculture
Shri Surjya Narayan Patro	...	Energy, Tourism, Information technology
Dr. Damodar Rout	...	Panchayati Raj, Culture
Shri Bijayashree Routray	...	Health and Family Welfare
Shri Manmohan Samal	...	Revenue, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	...	Works, Housing
Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo	...	Urban Development, Public Enterprises.

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Shri Balabhadra Majhi	...	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development (Scheduled Tribes Development)
Shri Jayanarayan Mishra	...	Commerce & Transport
Shri Pradipta Kumar Naik	...	Labour & Employment
Shri Rabi Narayan Nanda	...	Science & Technology (Ind. Charge), Water Resources - (Resigned on 23.3.2006)
Shri Debasis Nayak	...	Information & Public Relations, Sports and Youth Services
Smt. Surama Padhy	...	Cooperation
Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan	...	School & Mass Education

After Reshuffle on 17-05-2006**CABINET MINISTERS**

Shri Bishnu Charan Das	...	School and Mass Education
Shri Raghunath Mohanty	...	Panchayati Raj and Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	...	Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare.

Shri Padmanabha Behera ... Steel and Mines, Planning and Coordination

Shri Surya Narayan Patro ... Energy, Information Technology and Culture

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Duryodhan Majhi ... Health and Family Welfare (independent Charge)

Shri Debiprasad Mishra ... Excise and Tourism (independent Charge)

Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo ... Science & Technology (independent charge) and Panchayati Raj.

After Reshuffle on 19-6-2006

Chief Minister

Shri Naveen Patnaik ... General Administration, Home, Water Resources, Forest & Environment and Departments not specifically allocated to any other Minister.

Cabinet Ministers

Shri Padmanabha Behera ... Steel & Mines, Planning & Co-ordination

Shri Bishnu Charan Das ... School & Mass Education

Shri Samir Dey ... Higher Education, Public Grievances and Pension Administration

Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadai ... Finance

Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan ... Rural Development, Industries, Law

Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi ... Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare

Smt. Pramila Mallik ... Women & Child Development

Shri Raghunath Mohanty ... Panchayati Raj, Parliamentary Affairs

Shri Golak Bihari Naik ... Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Textile and Handlooms

Shri Surendra Nath Naik ... Agriculture

Shri Surjya Narayan Patro ... Energy, Information Technology, Culture

Shri Manmohan Samal ... Revenue, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare

Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo ... Works, Housing

Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo ... Urban Development, Public Enterprises

Ministers of State (Independent Charge)

Shri Duryodhan Majhi ... Health & Family Welfare

Shri Debiprasad Mishra ... Excise, Tourism

Shri Jayanarayan Mishra ... Commerce & Transport, Labour & Employment

Shri Debasis Nayak ... Information & Public Relations, Sports & Youth Services

Shri Surama Padhi	...	Co-operation
Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	...	Science & Technology

Minister of State

Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	...	Panchayati Raj
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After Reshuffle on 05-02-2008

Cabinet Ministers

Shri Duryodhan Majhi	...	Planning & Co-ordination and Science & Technology
Shri Debi Prasad Mishra	...	Excise and Tourism

Ministers of State (Ind. Charge)

Shri Sanatan Bisi	...	Health and Family Welfare
Shri Pradip Kumar Amat	...	Steel & Mines
Shri Pradipta Kumar Naik	...	Labour & Employment
Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	...	School & Mass Education

NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT CHIEF WHIP

Shri Bikram Keshari Arukha (BJD)

NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP

Shri Mohan Charana Majhi (BJP)

After Reshuffle on 05.05.2008

Chief Minister

Shri Naveen Patnaik	...	General Administration, Home, Water Resources, Forest & Environment, Information & Public Relations, Sports & Youth Services Department and Departments not specifically allocated to any other Ministers.
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Cabinet Ministers

1. Shri Biswabhusan Harichandan	...	Rural Development, Industries, Law.
2. Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadai	...	Finance.
3. Shri Samir Dey	...	Higher Education, Public Grievances and Pension Administration.
4. Smt. Pramila Mallik	...	Women and Child Development.
5. Shri Golak Bihari Naik	...	Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Textiles and Handlooms.
6. Shri Surendra Nath Naik	...	Agriculture.

7. Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	...	Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare.
8. Shri Raghunath Mohanty	...	Panchayati Raj, Parliamentary Affairs.
9. Shri Surjya Narayan Patro	...	Energy, Information Technology, Culture.
10. Shri Monmohan Samal	...	Revenue, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare.
11. Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	...	Works, Housing.
12. Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo	...	Urban Development, Public Enterprises.
14. Shri Debi Prasad Mishra	...	Excise, Tourism.
13. Shri Duryodhan Majhi	...	Planning & Coordination, Science & Technology

Ministers of State (Independent Charge)

1. Shri Jayanarayan Mishra	...	Commerce & Transport
2. Smt. Surama Padhi	...	Co-operation.
3. Pradipta Kumar Naik	...	Labour and Employment
4. Pradip Kumar Amat	...	Steel and Mines
5. Sanatan Bisi	...	Health & Family Welfare
6. Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	...	School & Mass Education

After Reshuffle on 21.05.2009

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(21.05.2009)

CHIEF MINISTER

Shri Naveen Patnaik	...	Home, General Administration, Works, Water Resources, Forest & Environment & any other Department specifically not assigned.
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CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Prafulla Chandra Ghadei	...	Finance, Excise
Dr. Damodar Rout	...	Agriculture, Cooperation, Fisheries and Animal Resources Development

Shri Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	...	Planning & Co-ordination, Public Enterprises
Shri Surya Narayan Patro	...	Revenue & Disaster Management
Shri Raghunath Mohanty	...	Industries, Steel & Mines, Parliamentary Affairs
Smt. Pramila Mallick	...	Women & Child Development
Shri Debi Prasad Mishra	...	Higher Education, Tourism, Culture
Shri Prasanna Acharya	...	Health & Family Welfare, Public Grievances and Pension Administration
Shri Prafulla Samal	...	Panchayati Raj, Information & Public Relations
Shri Bijay Ranjan Singh Bariha	...	ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare
Shri Bikram Keshari Arukh	...	Rural Development, Law
MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)		
Shri Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	...	Commerce & Transport
Shri Badrinarayan Patra	...	Housing & Urban Development
Shri Sarada Prasad Nayak	...	Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Shri Puspendra Singh Deo	...	Labour & Employment
Shri Ramesh Majhi	...	Information Technology, Science & Technology
Shri Pratap Jena	...	School & Mass Education
Smt. Anjali Behera	...	Textiles & Handlooms
Shri Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	...	Energy
Shri Prabin Chandra Bhanj Deo	...	Sports & Youth Services
MINISTER OF STATE		
Shri Prabin Chandra Bhanj Deo	...	Revenue & Disaster Management



The soothing Ashok Vatika

BIO-DATA OF PRESENT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN ODISHA



SHRI PRAFULLA CHANDRA GHADAI

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 054 - SUKINDA
 Elected on : 16.05.2009
 District : Jajpur
 Date of Birth : 05.12.1940
 Father's Name : Late Kunja Bihari Ghadai
 Category : General Caste : SEBC
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Smt. Pratima Ghadai
 Children : Son - 2 Daughter - 2
 Educational Qualification : M.A., LL.B.
 Profession : Advocate

**Position Held :**

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Jajpur West Constituency as Jana Congress Candidate, 1967-1971.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Korai Constituency as Congress (R) Candidate, 1971-1973.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Sukinda Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1990-1995.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Sukinda Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1995-2000.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Sukinda Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Sukinda Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2004 - 2009.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Sukinda Constituency as Biju Janata Dal candidate, 2009 - continuing.

Government Deputy Chief Whip 1967-71

Government Chief Whip 1971-73

Minister of State (Ind), Public Enterprises 07.01.1991 - 04.01.1993

Minister of State (Ind), Planning and Coordination 07.01.1991 - 04.01.1993

Minister, School and Mass Education 04.01.1993 - 15.03.1995

Minister, Health and Family Welfare 06.08.2002 - 16.05.2004

Minister, Women and Child Development 06.08.2002 - 16.05.2004

Minister, Finance - 18.05.2004 to 21.05.2009

Minister, Finance & Excise - 22.05.2009

Minister, Finance, Public Enterprises - 10.05.2011 (Continuing)

Member, Public Undertaking Committee

Member, Library Committee

Member, Subordinate Legislation Committee

Member, House Committee on Cyclone/Flood 2000-2001

Member, House Committee on Orissa Engineering College 2000-2001

Member, House Committee on English Medium School 2000-2001

Member, Committee of Privileges 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Environment 2002-2003, 2003-04

Member, House Committee to Enquire into the Unauthorised Entry of outsiders into the Assembly Buildings. 2002-2003

Member, Committee of Privileges 2002-2003

Member, Ethics Committee 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Environment 2003-2004

Member, Committee of Privileges 2003-2004

Chairman, Public Undertaking Committee

Hobbies : Social Work

Favourite Pastime : Reading

Special Interest : Trade Union Movement

Social Activities : Interested in removal of untouchability.

Literary Activities : Writing commentaries on political issues of the country.

Country Visited : U.S.S.R, G.D.R, U.S.A and U.K.

Other Information : President, All Utkal Students' Federation, President, Madhusudan Law College Students' Union, General Secretary, Vani Vihar Hostel Union (Utkal University), President, All Orissa Mines Workers' Federation, President, Orissa Mining and Transport Workers' Federation, Daitary, President, Sukinda Region Chromite Khadan Mazdoor Sangha, President, Boula Region Chromite Mines Workers' Union, President, MIDEAST Steel Company Workers' Union, President, Kalinga Nagar Mazdoor Union, President Orissa Gramina Mazdoor Sangha, General Secretary, Jana Congress Party, General Secretary, Orissa Pradesh Congress Committee, Vice-President Biju Janata Dal.

Permanent Address : Vill - Rampash, P.O. - Ferro Chrome Project, Dist. Jajpur

SHRI SURJYA NARAYANA PATRO

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 134 - DIGAPAHANDI
 Elected on : 16.05.2009
 District : Gajapati
 Date of Birth : 24.12.1948
 Father's Name : Shri Polaki Kasi Patra



Category : General Caste : Baisya
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Smt Rajashree Patra
 Children : Son - 2 Daughter - 1
 Educational Qualification : B.Sc., LL.B.
 Profession : Advocate, Social Work

Position Held :

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Mohana Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1990-1995.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Mohana Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1995-2000.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Mohana Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004 and 2004 - 2009.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Digapahandi Constituency as Biju Janata Dal (candidate, 2009- continuing).

Minister of State, (Independent) Fisheries & Animal Resources Development 24.07.1990 to March, 1995

Minister, Energy, Science & Technology, Environment 06.08.2002 - 16.05.2004

Minister, Energy, Information Technology, Culture - 18.05.2004 - 21.05.2009

Minister, Revenue & Disaster Management - 22.05.2009 - 10.05.2011

Minister, Revenue & Disaster Management, Information & Public Relations - 10.05.2011 continuing

Member, Public Accounts Committee 2000-2001, 2001-2002

Special Invitees, House Committee on Linguistic Minorities, 2000-2001

Member, Library Committee 2001-2002, 2002-2003

Chairman, Committee on Paper Laid on the Table 2002-2003

Member, House Committee on Environment 2003-2004

Hobbies : Reading, Travelling and Social work in Rural Areas

Favourite Pastime : Politics

Special Interest : Politics and Social Work

Social Activities : Active in Planning and Development of areas

Cultural Activities : Member of many cultural societies in Ganjam and Gajapati Districts

Literary Activities : Love for literature

Sports and Club : Earlier executive member of Ganjam Athletic Association

Country Visited : England, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Holand, U.S.S.R., Germany.

Other Informaiton : 1977 - Councillor, Berhampur Municipality, Senate Member, Berhampur University, Syndicate Member, Berhampur University, Chairman OMFED, Chairman, OPOLFED, Chairman FISHFED, Vice-President, Chilika Development Authority, Chairman, OREDA, Vice-President, R.P.R.C., Ex-President of Orissa Private Motors Transport Worker's Union.

Permanent Address : At - New Barracks Street, P.O.- Berhampur-1, Dist.- Ganjam

SHRI RAGHUNATH MOHANTY

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal
Constituency	:	037 - BASTA
Elected on	:	16/5/2009
District	:	Balasore
Date of Birth	:	11.11.1949
Father's Name	:	Late Ram Chandra Mohanty
Category	:	General
Marital Status	:	Married
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Preetilata Mohanty
Children	:	Son: 1 Daughter : 1
Educational Qualification	:	B.A
Profession	:	Agriculturist
Position Held	:	



Member, Odisha Legislative Assembly from Basta Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1990-1995, 1995-2000, as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004 & 2004- 2009.


Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Basta Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2009-continuing

Minister - Panchayati Raj, Parliamentary Affairs - 17.05.2006 to 21.05.2009
 Minister - Industries, Steel & Mines, Parliamentary Affairs - 22.5.2009 (continuing)
 Minister - Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises - 10.02.2012 (continuing)

Permanent Address : Vill - Shyamasundarpur, Po - Amarda Road, Dist. - Balasore

Present Address : Qrs.No 2/3(DS), Unit-IV, MLA Colony, Bhubaneswar, Tel. No.(R) 401005, 2404240

SHRI DEBI PRASAD MISHRA

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal	
Constituency	:	087 - BARAMBA	
Elected on	:	16/5/2009	
District	:	Cuttack	
Date of Birth	:	26.01.1959	
Father's Name	:	Shri Raghunath Mishra	
Category	:	General	
Marital Status	:	Married	
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Anusuya Mishra	
Educational Qualification	:	B.A	
Position Held	:	Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Baramba Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1995-2000, as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004, 2004- 2009 & 2009 - continuing.	

Minister of State, Health & Family Welfare - 06.03.2000 - 06.08.2002.

Minister of State (Ind) - Excise, Tourism - 17.05.2006 to 05.02.2008

Cabinet Minister - Excise, Tourism - 05.02.2008 to 21.05.2009

Cabinet Minister - Higher Education, Tourism, Culture - 22.05.2009 to 10.05.2011

Cabinet Minister - Forest and Environment - 10.05.2011 (continuing)

Permanent Address	:	Vill.- Damkata, Po.- Nimasahi, P.S.- Narasinghpur, Cuttack
Present Address	:	Qrs.No VIR-I, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar (M) 9861012544

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal	
Constituency	:	018 - RAIRAKHOL	
Elected on	:	16.05.2009	
District	:	Sambalpur	
Date of Birth	:	08.08.1949	
Father's Name	:	Late Padmashree Dr. Krutartha Acharya	
Category	:	General	
Marital Status	:	Married	
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Charusila Acharya	

Educational Qualification	:	B.A, LL.B.
Profession	:	Agriculturist, Business
Hobby	:	Gardening, Collection of articles from Old Journal
Favourite Pastime	:	Reading; Visiting places of interest and gardening
Special Interest	:	Social Work, Journalism (Worked as a Press Reporter Language News Agency till 1990 & edited Oriya Weekly Newspaper).
Cultural Activity	:	Founded three cultural organisations; one socio-educational trust; and running one Diploma Engineering Institute at Bargarh, Orissa
Social Activities	:	Founded and associated with several Educational, Social and Cultural Organisations and Institutions.
Literary Activities	:	Writing short Poems and Articles on current topic; Contributing articles to local gardening.

OTHER INFORMATION: Launched several students and youth movements in Orissa; actively participated in the Jayaprakash Narayan Movement, 1974 and imprisoned under MISA during Emergency for 19 months; General-Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Orissa 1973-75; and Member, Animal Welfare Board of India, 1998-99; General Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Orissa in 1973-75; President, Bharatiya Janata Yuva Morcha, Orissa in 1981- 85; Member, Committee on Petitions; 1998-99 ; Member, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Surface Transport; 1998-99 Secretary-General, Biju Janata Dal, Orissa; Member, Committee on Energy in 1999-2000; Member, Committee on Public Undertakings in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001; Member, Consultative Committee, Chairman Committee on Papers Laid on the Table; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in 2000 -2004; 2004 Re-elected to 14th Lok Sabha(3rd term) ; Chairman, Committe on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (Lok Sabha) , Member, Committee on Coal and Steel ; Member, Consultative Committee, Ministry of Tourism.

Cabinet Minister - Health & Family Welfare, Public Grievances & Pension Administration - 22.05.2009 (Continuing)

Present Address	:	VR-40, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar
Permanent Address	:	Ward No. 12, At/P.O.- Bargarh, Dist - Bargarh - 768028 (Orissa) Tel No.: (06646) 23344, 31822 (0674) 414659

SHRI PRAFULLA SAMAL

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal	
Constituency	:	043 - BHANDARIPOKHARI	
Elected on	:	16.05.2009	
District	:	Bhadrak	
Date of Birth	:	15.08.1947	
Father's Name	:	Shri Prahallad Samal	
Category	:	General	
Marital Status	:	Married	
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Pramila Samal	
Educational Qualification	:	B.Sc, LL.B.	
Profession	:	Advocate, Social Service	
Hobby	:	Reading & Public Service	
Favourite Pastime	:	Social Work	
Special Interest	:	Reading news paper and magazines.	
Social Activities	:	Improvement of the condition of slum dwellers.	
Literary Activities	:	Writing investigative labour report.	
Sports and Clubs	:	Associated with Bhadrak District Athletics Association.	
Country Visited	:	Nepal	

OTHER INFORMATION: Joined political activities in 1971. Part time Lectures in M.S. Law College(Utkal University), 1982-1985., Member, Library Committee, Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1995-96, Formed B.J.D. on 18.12.1997, Joint Managing Trustee, Kalinga Foundation Trust; Working President, Orissa Private Engineering College Association; President, Orissa Private Engineering School Association; Chairman, Bhadrak Institute of Engineering & Technology; Member, State Resource Centre for Adult Education, Orissa, Vice-President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Orissa.

Minister, Labour & Employment - 15.03.1990 - 02.01.1991

Minister (Ind). Labour & Employment - 02.01.1991 to 15.03.1995

Leader of Opposition - 16.11.1998 to 01.12.1998

Cabinet Minister - Panchayati Raj, Information & Public Relations - 22.05.2009 to 10.05.2011

Cabinet Minister - Cooperation, Tourism, Culture - 10.05.2011 (continuing)

Present Address : Qrs. No. VIR-5,Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar
Tel. No.: 402861,FAX-536802
Email: chairman@bsetorissa.com

Permanent Address : At./P.O.-Bhadrak, Dist.-Bhadrak
Tel No.: 06784-51224,40422

SMT. ANJALI BEHERA

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 056 - HINDOL(SC)
 Elected on : 16/5/2009
 District : Dhenkanal
 Date of Birth : 04.05.1972
 Father's Name : Late Trinath Nayak
 Category : Scheduled Caste, Caste: Pan
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Shri Laxmidhar Behera
 Children : Son: 2
 Educational Qualification : B.A.
 Profession : Social work, Housewife
 Position Held(Membership) :



Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Hindol (SC) Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004, 2004 - 2009, 2009 - continuing

Minister of State (Ind) - Textiles & Handlooms - 22.05.2009 to 10.05.2011

Cabinet Minister - Women & Child Development - 10.05.2011 (continuing)

Permanent Address : Vill.-Hindol, P.O.-Hindol,
 Dist.- Dhenkanal
 Present Address : Qrs.No.12/1(F), MLA Colony, Unit-4,
 Bhubaneswar, 2-
 Qrs.No.IVR-412. Unit-III,
 Kharvela Nagar,
 Bhubaneswar
 Tel. No.(R) 404018, M-9437054018

SMT. USHA DEVI

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 135 - CHIKITI
 Elected on : 16.05.2009
 District : GANJAM
 Date of Birth : 25.02.1952
 Father's Name : Late Chandra Chudamani Dev
 Category : General
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Shri Trigunateeta Dev
 Educational Qualification : B.A., Journalism, Stenography, Flower
 Arrangement & Interior Decoration



Profession : Housewife
 Hobby : Reading, Music and Cooking
 Favourite Pastime : Writing on Nature, visting natural places of beauty
 Special Interest : To help people in distress
 Social Activities : Social worker since student career
 Sports and Clubs : Base Ball, Throw Ball and Cycling
 Country Visited : Thailand, Indonesia, China, Singapore
 Other Information : Member, Senate of Berhampur University,
 President of Women's Bank, Berhampur

Member of Indian Parliamentary Group, Orissa Chapter from : 04.07.1991
 Cabinet Minister - Textile & Handlooms, Science & Technology - 10.05.2011
 Cabinet Minister - Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts, Planning & Co-ordination
 - 10.02.2012 (continuing)

Permanent Address : At - The Palace, PO- Chikiti
 Dist.- Ganjam - 761010, Tel : 2487066
 Present Address : Qrs. No.VIR-2, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar
 Tel.: 2405535, M-9437067066

SHRI MAHESWAR MOHANTY

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 056 - PURI
 Elected on : 13.05.2004
 District : Puri
 Date of Birth : 26.02.1956
 Father's Name : Shri Narayan Mohanty
 Category : General
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Smt. Bishnupriya Mohanty
 Children : Son : 2
 Educational Qualification : M.A. (Political Science) (Banaras Hindu University),
 LL.B. (Utkal University)
 Profession : Advocate



Position Held :

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Puri Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1995-2000.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Puri Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Puri Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2004 till date.

Speaker 21.05.2004 to 31.03.2008

Cabinet Minister, Panchayati Raj - 10.05.2011 - Continuing

Member, Public Undertakings Committee 1995-1996, 1998, 1999, 1999-2000

Member, Committee on Estimates 1996-1997

Member, Committee on Members' Amenities 1996-1997, 97-98, 98-99, 99-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002

Member, House Committee on Shri Jagannath Temple Administration 1997-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004

Member, Committee on Members' Amenities 1997-1998

Member, House Committee on Environment 1998-1999, 2002-2003

Member, Committee on Members' Amenities 1998-1999

Member, Public Undertakings Committee 1998-1999

Member, Subject Committee on Water Resources 1998-1999

Member, Committee on Members' Amenities 1999-2000

Member, Public Undertakings Committee 1999-2000

Chairman, Committee on Paper Laid on the Table 2000-2001, 2001-2002

Member, Committee on Members' Amenities 2000-2001

Member, Public Accounts Committee 2000-2001, 2001-2002

Member, House Committee on Orissa Engineering College 2000-2001

Member, House Committee on English Medium School 2000-2001

Member, House Committee on Shri Jagannath Temple Administration 2000-2001

Member, Library Committee 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003

Special Invitees, House Committee on Railways 2000-2001

Chairman, Committee on Paper Laid on the Table 2001-2002

Member, Public Accounts Committee 2001-2002

Member, Library Committee 2001-2002

Member, Committee on Members' Amenities 2001-2002

Member, House Committee on Shri Jagannath Temple Administration 2001-2002

Chairman, Committee on Estimates 2002-2003, 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Environment 2002-2003

Member, House Committee on Shri Jagannath Temple Administration 2002-2003

Member, House Committee to Enquire into the Unauthorised Entry of outsiders into the Assembly Buildings 2002-2003

Member, Library Committee 2002 - 2003

Chairman, Committee on Estimates 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on KKP 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Shri Jagannath Temple Administration 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Rehabilitation 2003-2004

Member, House Committee on Orissa Rural Housing Development Corporation 2003-2004

Special Invitees, Business Advisory Committee 2003-2004

Member, Senate of Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University 1996-2000

Hobbies : Politics

Special Interest : Travelling

Social Activities : Associated with many Non-Political organisation as ex-officio Member and President being the Chairman of Puri Municipality.

Cultural Activities : President and Advisor of many Clubs, Libraries and Cultural Associations of the Puri Town.

Country Visited: Germany, Nepal, Thailand and Singapore

Other Information : General Secretary, S.C.S. College Students' Union, Puri, 1973-74, General Secretary, Banaras Hindu University (Oriya Society), 1975-77, Councillor, Puri Municipality, 1978-80, Member, Board of Directors of Puri Urban Co-operative Bank, 1982-85, Chairman, Puri Municipality, 1985-90 and 1992-95, President, Managing Committee of G.M. Law College, Puri, since, 1992, Member, Shri Mandir Managing Committee since, 1994.

Shri Mohanty has been conferred upon prestigious "BHARAT GAURAV" award by India International Friendship Society at Hyderabad.

SHRI LAL BIHARI HIMIRIKA

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal
Constituency	:	140 - Rayagada (ST)
Elected on	:	16.05.2009
District	:	Rayagada
Date of Birth	:	28.01.1951
Father's Name	:	Late Bodi Himirika
Category	:	Scheduled Tribe
Marital Status	:	Married
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Appallama Himirika
Children	:	Son :4 Daughter : 2
Educational Qualification	:	Under Matric
Profession	:	Cultivator
Position Held :		
Worked as Fitter-cum-Operator under M/s J.K. Paper Mills, Rayagada		



M.L.A., Rayagada for the period from 2000-2004

President, K.C.C. Bank from 29.9.2006 to 3.1.2008

Deputy Speaker - 16.06.2009 - 10.05.2011

Cabinet Minister, ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare - 10.05.2011 -
Continuing

Hobbies : Reading / Social Service

Favourite Pastime : Meeting with people

Special Interest : Development of local area

Social Activities : Attending health camp, disaster affected area, service to the needy

Cultural Activities : Folk Dance and Drama

Sports & Clubs : Volley Ball

Permanent Address : Vill.- Penta, Post-Penta, PS-Chandili, Via- JKPur, Dist.- Rayagada

Present Address : VIIC-9, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI ARUKHA

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal
Constituency	:	123 - BHANJANAGAR
Elected on	:	16/5/2009
District	:	Ganjam
Date of Birth	:	28.09.1962
Father's Name	:	Late Balabhadra Arukha
Category	:	General
Marital Status	:	Married
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Jay Laxmi Arukha
Educational Qualification	:	M.A.LL.B.
Profession	:	Advocate
Position Held	:	



Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Bhanjanagar Constituency as Janata Dal Candidate, 1995-2000, as Biju Janata Dal Candidate 2000-2004, 2004-2009, 2009 - continuing

Govt. Chief Whip - 19.08.2008 to 20.05.2009

Cabinet Minister - Rural Development, Law - 22.05.2009 - Continuing

Permanent Address : Vill.-Agajhola, P.O.-Baunsalundi,
Via.-Bhanjanagar, Dist.- Ganjam
Tel. No.(O) 40755, (R) 06821- 240480

Present Address : Qrs. No. 1/2 (DS), M.L.A.Colony,
Bhubaneswar, Tel.No.(R) 2516396

SHRI NIRANJAN PUJARI

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal	
Constituency	:	113 - Binka	
Elected on	:	13/05/2004	
District	:	Sonepur	
Date of Birth	:	31.01.1961	
Father's Name	:	Shri Radhashyam Pujari	
Category	:	General Caste : Brahmin	
Marital Status	:	Married	
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Binapani Pujari	
Children	:	Daughter: 2	
Educational Qualification	:	B.Com (Hons.), LL.B.	
Profession	:	Advocate	
Position Held (Membership)	:	Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Binka Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004 & 2004 - till date.	

Cabinet Minister - Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare 10.05.2011 - continuing

Cabinet Minister - Science & Technology - 10.02.2012 - continuing

Permanent Address	:	At/Po- Rampur, Dist.- Sonepur Tel. No.(R) 06653-276030
Present Address	:	Qrs. No.2/2 (D.S.), Unit-IV, MLA Colony, Bhubaneswar Tel.No.(R) 404187 (M) 9437150063

SHRI SANJEEB KUMAR SAHOO

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal	
Constituency	:	63-ATHAMALLIK	
Elected on	:	16/05/2009	
District	:	Angul	
Date of Birth	:	02.05.1960	
Father's Name	:	Shri Dasaratha Sahoo	
Category	:	General Caste : Chasa	
Marital Status	:	Married	

Spouse's Name : Smt. Usharani Sahoo
 Children : Son: 2 Daughter: 1
 Educational Qualification : B.A, B.Ed
 Profession : Cultivation, Social Work
 Position Held :
 Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Birmaharajpur Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004 (B), 2004 -2009 & 2009 - continuing

 Minister of State (Ind) - Science & Technology - 17.5.2006 to 5.2.2008
 Minister of State - Panchayati Raj - 17.5.2006 to 5.2.2008
 Minister of State (Ind), School & Mass Education 05.02.2008 to 21.5.2009
 Minister of State (Ind), Commerce & Transport 22.05.2009 (continuing)

 Permanent Address : At/Po- Angapada, Via-Rajkishor Nagar, Angul
 Tel. No.(R) 956764-94212
 Present Address : DS/10/2, Unit-4, MLA Colony, Bhubaneswar
 Tel.No.(R) M-9437131353

SHRI BADRI NARAYAN PATRA

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 021- GHASIPURA
 Elected on : 16/5/2009
 District : Keonjhar
 Date of Birth : 14.11.1943
 Father's Name : Shri Kshyamakar Patra
 Category : General
 Marital Status : Married
 Children : Son: 5
 Spouse's Name : Smt. Swarnaprava Patra
 Educational Qualification : M.A.Economics
 Profession : Agriculturist
 Hobby : To watch sports in T.V.
 Favourite Pastime : Gardening
 Special Interest : Reading magazines and journals.
 Social Activities : Involvement in youth welfare activities through youth clubs.
 Country Visited : Nepal
 Other Information : Left service as Lecturer in Economics and entered politics in 1989.



Minister of State (Ind.) - Housing & Urban Development - 22.05.2009 - 10.05.2011
 Minister of State (Ind.) - Higher Education, Sports & Youth Services 10.05.2011 - continuing

Permanent Address : At/P.O.-Garbandhagoda, Dist.-Keonjhar.
 Tel. 06731 - 73073

SHRI SARADA PRASAD NAYAK

Party Affiliation	:	Biju Janata Dal	
Constituency	:	012 - ROURKELA	
Elected on	:	16/05/2009	
District	:	Sundergarh	
Date of Birth	:	05.01.1959	
Father's Name	:	Shri Natabar Nayak	
Category	:	General	
Marital Status	:	Married	
Spouse's Name	:	Smt. Arati Prava Lenka	
Educational Qualification	:	Diploma Electrical Engineering	
Profession	:	Social Service	
Hobby	:	Reading, Gardening, Travelling	
Favourite Pastime	:	To be with the family and friends	
Special Interest	:	Interaction with people from every walks of life.	
Cultural Activity	:	Drama, T.V. & Electronic Media Activities, Films	
Social Activities	:	For upliftment of poors and downtrodden, slum development, voluntary service in situation like, natural calamities	
Sports and Clubs	:	Football	
Other Information	:	President, Rourkela Womens' Football Association, Social entrepreneur.	

 Minister of State (Ind.) - Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare - 22.05.2009 - 10.05.2011
 Minister of State (Ind.) - Housing & Urban Development - 10.05.2011 - continuing
 Minister of State (Ind.) - Excise - 10.02.2012 - continuing

Present Address : Qrs. No.-9/3 (DS), MLA Colony, Unit-IV,
 Bhubaneswar.
 Email: sarada59@rediffmail.com

Permanent Address : Qr.No.-C/136, Sector-1, Rourkela-8,
 Dist- Sundargarh

SHRI PUSPENDRA SINGH DEO

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 079 - DHARAMAGARH
 Elected on : 16.05.2009
 District : Kalahandi
 Date of Birth : 26.01.1966
 Father's Name : Late Chandra Bhanu Singh Deo
 Category : General Caste : Kshyatriya
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Smt. Padma Singh Deo
 Children : Daughter: 2
 Educational Qualification : Diploma (Civil Engineering)
 Profession : Politics

**Position Held (Membership) :**

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Koksara Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2004 - 2009

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Dharmagarh Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2009 - continuing

Minister of State (Ind.) - Labour & Employment - 22.05.2009 - continuing

Minister of State (Ind.) - Water Resources (Minor Irrigation) - 10.05.2011 - continuing

Minister of State (Ind) - Labour & Employees' State Insurance - 10.02.2012 - continuing

Permanent Address : At/Po- Jaipatna, Dist.- Kalahandi
 Tel.No.(R) (95-6673) 250248

Present Address : Qrs.No.VI-C, 13/1, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar.
 Tel.No.(O) 2531963, (M) 9437031963

SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA MAJHI

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 074 - JHARIGAM (ST)
 Elected on : 16.5.2009
 District : Nowrangpur
 Date of Birth : 09.04.1978
 Father's Name : Late Jadav Majhi
 Category : Scheduled Tribe, Caste: Gond
 Marital Status : Married



Spouse's Name : Smt. Tapaswini Majhi
 Children : Son : 1
 Educational Qualification : I.Sc.
 Profession : Cultivation

Position Held (Membership) :

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Dabugam (ST) Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2004- 2009.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Jharigam (ST) Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2009- continuing

Minister of State (Ind) - Information Technology, Science & Technology - 22.5.2009 - 10.05.2011

Minister of State (Ind.) - Information Technology, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, ST & SC Development (ST Development) - 10.05.2011 - continuing.

Permanent Address : At/Po- Danda Munda, Via-Chandahandi
 Dist.- Nawarangpur, Orissa - 764077

Present Address : Qrs.No 11/2(DS), Unit-IV, MLA Colony,
 Bhubaneswar.

SHRI PRATAP JENA

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal
 Constituency : 095 - MAHANGA
 Elected on : 16/05/2009
 District : Cuttack
 Date of Birth : 03.06.1966
 Father's Name : Shri Dushasan Jena
 Category : General
 Marital Status : Married
 Spouse's Name : Smt. Dezy Jena
 Children : Son: 1 Daughter: 1
 Educational Qualification : M.Sc. (Mathematics) LL.B
 Post - Graduate Diploma in Management
 Profession : Advocate



Position Held(Membership) :

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Kissannagar Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2000-2004 & 2004- 2009.

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Mahanga Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2009 - continuing.

Minister of State (Ind) - School & Mass Education - 21.05.2009 (continuing)

Permanent Address : Vill - Talasahi, Jobra, Po-College Square
Cuttack - 753003

Present Address : Qrs.No.11/2 (DS), Unit-4, MLA Colony,
Bhubaneswar
Tel.No.0671-2648757 (R), 9437048569 (M)

SHRI ATANU SABYASACHI NAYAK

Party Affiliation : Biju Janata Dal

Constituency : 100 - MAHAKALAPADA

Elected on : 16/05/2009

District : Kendrapara

Date of Birth : 07.05.1967

Father's Name : Shri Raj Kishore Nayak

Category : General Caste : Khandayat

Marital Status : Married

Spouse's Name : Smt. Bandana (Khuntia) Nayak

Children : Son: 1

Educational Qualification : B.A. LL.B., P.G. in Management (Marketing)
from IMM, New Delhi

Profession : Social Work



Position Held (Membership) :

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Patkura Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2004-2009

Member, Orissa Legislative Assembly from Mahakalpada Constituency as Biju Janata Dal Candidate, 2009 - continuing

Minister of State (Ind.) - Energy - 22.05.2009 (continuing)

Permanent Address : Vill-Arilo, PO-Sanadhanga
Via-Tendakuda, Dist.- Kendrapara

Present Address : Qr.No.VIA-1/1, Unit-1, Bhubaneswar &
Plot No.112, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar
Tel. No.(R) 2503553, 2554996,
(M) - 9437048229

REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Home (Elections) Department
Notification
The 15th December 2006

No.5858-IE (A)-6/2006/Elec. The following Notification and Order published by the Delimitation Commission of India, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3 (iii) are hereby published for the general information.

By Order,
Alka Panda
Chief Electoral Officer & Ex-Officio
Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government

Name of Assembly Constituency	Extent of the Constituency
1. PADAMPUR	1. Jharbandh Block, 2. Paikmal Block, 3. Rajborasmbar Block, 4. Padampur (NAC)
2. BIJEPUR	1. Gaisilet Block, 2. Bijepur Block, 3. Patkulunda, Remta, Bandhpali, Khemesara, Kainsir, Satalma, Barguda, Mahada, Tileimal, Agalpur, Bhatigaon, Raxa, Gopeipali, Tinkani, Tulundi and Kumbhari GPs of Barpali Block 4. Barpali (NAC)
3. BARGARH	1. Bargarh Block, 2. Katapali, Mahulpali, Kusanpuri, Lenda, Bagbadi, Baramkela and Kanbar GPs of Barpali Block 3. Bargarh (M).
4. ATTABIRA (SC)	1. Attabira Block, 2. Bheden Block
5. BHATLI	1. Sohella Block, 2. Bhatli Block, 3. Ambabhona Block
6. BRAJARAJNAGAR	<p>2. JHARSUGUDA</p> 1. Lakhanpur Block, 2. Belpahar (NAC), 3. Brajarajnar(M) 4. Chandnimal, Gourmal, Loisingh, Rajpur and Kudopali GPs of Jharsuguda Block
7. JHARSUGUDA	1. Badmal, Dalki, Durlaga, H. Katapali, Kirima, Jamera, Katikela, Malda, Marakuta, Patrapali, Sripura and Talapatia GPs of Jharsuguda Block 2. Kirmira Block, 3. Laikera Block, 4. Kolabira Block, 5. Jharsuguda (M)

3. SUNDARGARH

8. TALSARA (ST) 1. Subdega Block 2. Balisankara Block 3. Alpaka, Dumabahal, Giringkela, Gundiadihi, Hurmei, Kulabira, Lephripara, Masabira, Rajbahal and Sarafgarh GPs of Lephripara Block 4. Bargaon Block
9. SUNDARGARH (ST) 1. Tangarpali Block 2. Hemgiri Block 3. Badbanga, Chhatenpali, Darlipali, Jhurimal, Raibaga, Raidihi and Sargipali GPs of Lephripara Block 4. Sundargarh Block 5. Sundargarh (M)
10. BIRAMITRAPUR (ST) 1. Kuarmunda Block, 2. Nuagaon Block, 3. Birmitrapur(M), 4. Bisra Block (Excluding Kulunga (O.G) (Jagada & Jhirpani GPs)
11. RAGHUNATHPALI (SC) 1. Hatibandha, Lathikata, Mundajore, Ramjodi, Suidihi and Jalda GPs of Lathikata Block, 2. Rourkela Township
12. ROURKELA 1. Rourkela (M) 2. Kulunga (O.G) Jagada & Jhirpani GPs of Bisra Block
13. RAJGANGPUR (ST) 1. Rajgangpur Block, 2. Rajgangpur (M) including OCL Industrial Township 3. Bad-Dalki, Birda, Birkeria, Tainsar, Jhartrang, Chikatmati, Garjan, Balanda, Kalunga and Jadakudar GPs of Lathikata Block, 4. Kutra Block.
14. BONAI (ST) 1. Gurundia Block, 2. Bonaigarh Block, 3. Lahunipara Block, 4. Koira Block

4. SAMBALPUR

15. KUCHINDA (ST) 1. Bamara Block, 2. Kuchinda Block, 3. Kuchinda (NAC) 4. Jamankira Block.
16. RENGALI (SC) 1. Rengali Block 2. Dhankauda Block 3. Gunderpur, Batemura, Bhikampur, Maneswar, Mathpali, Nuatihura, Parmanpur, Sindurpank, Tabala and Themra G.Ps of Maneswar Block
17. SAMBALPUR 1. Sambalpur (M), 2. Hirakud (NAC), 3. Burla (NAC)
18. RAIKAKHOL 1. Jujomura Block, 2. Rairakhol Block, 3. Naktideul Block, 4. Rairakhol (NAC), 5. Deogaon, Dakara, Dhama, Huma, Bargaon, Sahaspur and Baduapali GPs of Maneswar Block.

5. DEOGARH

19. DEOGARH 1. Tileibani Block, 2. Barkote Block, 3. Reamal Block, 4. Deogarh (M)

6. KEONJHAR

20. TELKOI (ST) 1. Harichandanpur Block, 2. Telkoi Block, 3. Banspal, Baragarh, Bayakumutia, Gonasika, Jatra, Kalanda, Karangadihi, Kuanr, Nayakote, Phuljhar, Saharapur, Singhpur, Talakadakala, Tana, Taramakant and Uppar Raigoda GPs of Banspal Block.

21. GHASIPURA
1. Ghasipura Block, 2. Ghatagaon Block, 3. Dhakotha and Kolimati GPs of Anandapur Block.
22. ANANDAPUR (SC)
1. Bailo, Baunsagarh, Belabahali, Gayalmunda, Haridapal, Jalasuan, Kantipal, Kathakata, Kodapada, Manoharpur, Panasadiha, Panchupalli, Salabani and Taratara GPs of Anandapur Block, 2. Anandapur (M) 3. Hatadihi Block.
23. PATNA (ST)
1. Asanpat, Khuntapada, Badadumuria, Badaneuli, Baria, Dhanurjayapur, Gundunia, Tukudiha, Ukhunda and Chauthia GPs of Jhumpura Block, 2. Jajaposi, Jally, Sadangi, Jyotipur, Bhuinpur and Parsala GPs of Champua Block, 3. Patna Block, 4. Saharpada Block.
24. KEONJHAR (ST)
1. Arsala, Balibandha, Jhumpura, Khendra, Kutugaon, Nahabeda, Naradapur, Nischintapur, Basantapur, Gumura, Malada and Nayagarh GPs of Jhumpura Block, 2. Kodipasa, Suakati, Talachampe, Talakainsari and Kumundi GPs of Banspal Block, 3. Keonjhar Block, 4. Keonjhar (M)
25. CHAMPUA
1. Joda Block, 2. Joda (M), 3. Barbil (M), 4. Kodagadia, Jamudalak, Rajia, Kalikaprasad, Rimuli, Badanai, Sarei, Champua, Kutariposi, Sunaposi, Karanjia, Rangamatia, Uchabali, Bhandra, Kashipal, Padua and Chandrasekharpur GPs of Champua Block.
- 7. MAYURBHANJ**
26. JASHIPUR (ST)
1. Jashipur Block, 2. Raruan Block, 3. Sukruli Block, 4. Badhatnabeda, Chuapani, Dhangdimuta, Hatbadra, Jarada, Jhipabandh, Talapati, Tolakpokhari and Uparbeda GPs of Kusumi Block.
27. SARASKANA (ST)
1. Bijatala Block, 2. Jaypur, Kusumi and Mayurdar GPs of Kusumi Block, 3. Saraskana Block, 4. Bisoi Block.
28. RAIRANGPUR (ST)
1. Tiring Block, 2. Bahalda Block, 3. Jamada Block, 4. Rairangpur Block, 5. Rairangpur (NAC).
29. BANGRIPOSI (ST)
1. Shamakhunta Block, 2. Bangriposi Block, 3. Kuliana Block.
30. KARANJIA (ST)
1. Karanjia Block, 2. Thakurmunda Block, 3. Padmapokhari, Ramachandrapur, Labnyadeipur, Dewanbahali, Ranipokhari, Sarat, Nota, Sardiha and Kalamgadia GPs of Kaptipada Block, 4. Karanjia (NAC).
31. UDALA (ST)
1. Udala Block, 2. Gopabandhu Nagar Block, 3. Udala (NAC), 4. Badabisol, Badagudgudia, Badkhaladi, Chakradharpur, Devala, Jadida, Jambani, Jayantipatta Samil Jamudiha, Jhinkpada, Kaptipada, Koliolam, Majhigadia, Manakadpada, Nuddiha, Pedagadi, Pingu and Salchua GPs of of Kaptipada Block.

32. BADASAH (SC) 1. Badasahi, Balabhadrapur, Bhimda, Bireswarpur, Chandanpur, Chhelia (A), Deulia, Durgapur, Jogniugaon, Kendudiha, Kochilakhuntha, Madhapur, Mangovindpur, Manitri, Patisari, Paunsia, Salgaon, Sialighaty, Suhagpur, Talapada and Pratappur GPs of Badasahi Block, 2. Betnoti Block.
33. BARIPADA (ST) 1. Khunta Block, 2. Baripada Block, 3. Baripada (M) 4. Gudialbandh, Jadunathpur, Jarkani, Khanua, Naupal, Purnachandpur, Sankerko, Tangasol and Uthaninuagaon GPs of Badasahi Block.
34. MORADA 1. Suliapada Block, 2. Rasagobindapur Block, 3. Morada Block.
- 8. BALASORE**
35. JALESWAR 1. Jaleswar Block 2. Natakata, Purusottampur, Kulida, Santoshpur, Raghunathpur, Chormara, Singla, Paunsakulli, Tadada, Putura and Nabara GPs of Basta Block, 3. Jaleswar (NAC).
36. BHOGRAI 1. Bhograi Block.
37. BASTA 1. Baliapal Block, 2. Mukulishi, Brahmanda, Sadanandapur, Baharda, Rautpada, Mathani, Sahada, Naikudi, Gadapada, Darada and Irda GPs of Basta Block.
38. BALASORE 1. Kasipada, Rasulpur, Srirampur, Kasafal, Sartha, Bahabalpur, Chhanua, Haladipada, Olandasaragam, Odangi, Nagaram, Buanl, Sindhia, Gopinathpur, Parikhi, Patrapada, Kuradiha and Srikona GPs of Balasore Block, 2. Balasore (M).
39. REMUNA (SC) 1. Remuna Block, 2. Ransahi, Gudu, Padmapur, Saragan, Genguti, Sasanga, Rasalpur, Jayadevkasba and Hidigan GPs of Balasore Block.
40. NILGIRI 1. Nilgiri Block, 2. Oupada Block, 3. Chakajaganathapur, Kasabajayapur, Khantapada, Panapana and Patharpentha GPs of Bahanaga Block, 4. Nilgiri (NAC).
41. SORO (SC) 1. Soro Block, 2. Anji, Aruhabad, Avana, Bahanaga, Baripada, Bishnupur, Chittol, Dandaharipur, Gopalpur, Kalyani, Kharsahapur, Kochiakoili, Kuruda, Sahaspura, Saud and Talakurunia Gps of Bahanaga Block, 3. Soro (NAC).
42. SIMULIA 1. Khaira Block, 2. Simulia Block.
- 9. BHADRAK**
43. BHANDARIPOKHARI 1. Bonth Block, 2. Bhandaripokhari Block.
44. BHADRAK 1. Bhadrak Block, 2. Bhadrak (M).
45. BASUDEVPUR 1. Basudevpur Block, 2. Bhatapada, Saya, Bahabalpur, Sindol, Kolha, Mukundapur and Maharampur GPs of Tihidi Block, 3. Basudevpur (NAC).

46. DHAMNAGAR (SC) 1. Dhamnagar Block, 2. Paliabindha, Achak, Dolasahi, Guamal, Talpada, Kubera, Biliana, Baro, Bodak, Kanpada, Shyamsundarpur and Talagopabindha GPs of Tihidi Block.
47. CHANDABALI 1. Chandabali Block, 2. Daulatapur, Bamanbindha, Jamjodi, Rajnagar, Barasar, Sahapur and Gobindapur GPs of Tihidi Block.
48. BINJHARPUR (SC) 1. Binjharpur Block, 2. Biripata, Asanpur, Palatpur, Khannagar, Kamardihi, Nizampur, Duttapur, Bihari, Gramnandipur, Thalkudi, Kayan and Chasakhanda GPs of Dasarathpur Block.
49. BARI 1. Badasuar, Chhatisdebil, Erabanka, Jhalapada, Sanasuar, Rudrapur, Sahaspur and Sujanpur GPs of Jajpur Block, 2. Atalpur, Samantarapur, Routrapur, Prathamakhandi, Rajendrapur, Arthanga, Mangarajpur, Brahmabarada, Bandhadiha and Maheswarpur GPs of Rasulpur Block 3. Bari Block.
50. BARACHANA 1. Barachana Block.
51. DHARMASALA 1. Dharmasala Block, 2. Odiso, Kalana, Singhpur, Sribantapur, Jabara, Nathuabar, Rahamba, Barabati and Rasulpur GPs of Rasulpur Block.
52. JAJPUR 1. Basudevpur, Beruda, Bhubaneswarpur, Bhuinpur, Bichitrapur, Chainipur, Jahanpur, Khairabad, Mala Anandapur, Markandapur, Nathasahi, Panasa, Maheswarpur, Shyamadaspur, Similia and Upparbaruhan GPs of Jajpur Block, 2. Duduranta, Sisua, Kanikapada, Mangalpur, Akarapada, Champeipal, Chhachina, Chittalo, Dasrathpur, Gopalpur, Kasapa, Katikata, Khandara, Mallikapur, Taliha and Tarpada GPs of Dasrathpur Block, 3. Jajpur (M).
53. KOREI 1. Korei Block, 2. Bhotaka, Laxminagar, Pahanga, Badakainchi, Gandhan, Tikarpada, Bahadalpur, Narasinghpur and Mugupal GPs of Rasulpur Block, 3. Vyasagar (M) 4. Vyasagar (O.G).
54. SUKINDA 1. Sukinda Block, 2. Danagadi Block.
- 11. DHENKANAL**
55. DHENKANAL 1. Gondia Block, 2. Baladiabandha, Baliamba, Beltikiri, Bhaliabolkateni, Bhapur, Chandrasekhar Prasad, Dhirapatna, Gobindpur, Kaimati, Kakudibhag, Kankadahad, Kankadpal, Madhusahupatna, Mangalpur, Manipur, Nadiali, Nagiapasi, Sankarpur, Saptasajya and Talabarkote GPs of Dhenkanal Block, 3. Dhenkanal (M).
56. HINDOL (SC) 1. Odapada Block, 2. Hindol Block.

57. KAMAKHYANAGAR
1. Barada, Gengutia, Sankulei, Tarva, Chaulia, Sogarpasi and Bansingh GPs of Dhenkanal Block, 2. Badasuanlo, Jagannathpur, Bhairapur, Baruan (K), Baunspal, Kanapura, Baisinga, Baligorad, Mahulapal, Kadua, Rainarasinghpur, Sogar, Budhibilli, Bankual and Kotagara GPs of Kamakhyanagar Block, 3. Bhuban Block, 4. Bhuban (NAC), 5. Kamakhyanagar (NAC).
58. PARJANGA
1. Kankadahada Block, 2. Kusumajodi, Kantapal, Tumusinga, Kantiokateni and Kantioputasahi GPs of Kamakhyanagar Block, 3. Parjanga Block.
- 12. ANGUL**
59. PALLAHARA
1. Pallahara Block, 2. Balipasi, Kuluma, Rengali, Susuba, Arkil, Gandamula, Bajrakote, Hanumanpur, Dalaka, Karnapal, Parabil, Burukuna, Kulei, Deranga, Kakudia, Talapada, Biru, Hariharapur and Samal GPs of Kaniha Block.
60. TALCHER
1. Talcher Block, 2. Talcher (M), 3. Kaniha, Kamarei, Badatribida, Santribida, Bijigol, Badagunduri and Jarada GPs of Kaniha Block.
61. ANGUL
1. Khalari, Kangulabentapur, Angar Bandha, Badakera, Rantalei, Chheliapada, Baluakata, Kumurisingha, Inkarbandha, Sankhapur, Pokatunga, Talagarh, Baragounia, Basala, Bedasasan, Khinda, Gadatarasa, Badakantakul, Dhokuta, Balasingha, Bantala, Nandapur and Balanga GPs of Angul Block, 2. Angul (NAC) + NALCO (CT), 3. Bauligad, Bhogabereni, Bonda, Budhapank, Fulpada, Garhasantri, Gotamara, Balaramprasad, Kulad, Mahidharpur, Nuahata, Talmul and Tulasipal GPs of Banarpal Block.
62. CHHENDIPADA (SC)
1. Chhendipada Block, 2. Kandasar, Badakerajang, Jarasingha, Kanjara, Karadagadia, Kukudang, Kumand, Kurudol, Sakosingha, Sanakerajang, Tubey and Santrapur GPs of Banarpal Block.
63. ATHAMALLIK
1. Antulia, Saradhapur, Matiasahi, Manikajodi, Jagannathpur, Tainsi, Kathabhuin, Tikarpada and Purunakote GPs of Angul Block, 2. Athamallik Block, 3. Kishorenagar Block, 4. Athamallik (NAC).
- 13. SUBARNAPUR**
64. BIRMAHARAJPUR (SC)
1. Ullunda Block, 2. Birmaharajpur Block, 3. Babupalli, Bankigirdi, Bausuni, Bhandar, Charda, Kaintara, Mahadevpalli, Meghala, Seledi, Shankara, Silati, Sindurpur and Singhijuba GPs of Binka Block, 4. Binka (NAC).
65. SONEPUR
1. Sonepur Block, 2. Tarbha Block, 3. Tarbha (NAC), 4. Sonepur (M), 5. Dunguripali Block, 6. Julunda and Mahada GPs of Binka Block.

14. BOLANGIR

66. LOISINGHA (SC) 1. Agalpur Block, 2. Loisingha Block, 3. Puintala Block.
67. PATNAGARH 1. Patnagarh Block, 2. Khaprakhol Block, 3. Belpara Block, 4. Patnagarh (NAC).
68. BOLANGIR 1. Bolangir Block, 2. Deogaon Block, 3. Bolangir (M).
69. TITLAGARH 1. Titlagarh Block, 2. Saintala Block, 3. Tentulikhunti (Gudvella) Block, 4. Titlagarh (NAC).
70. KANTABANJI 1. Turekela Block, 2. Bangomunda Block, 3. Muribahal Block, 4. Kantabanji (NAC).

15. NUAPADA

71. NUAPADA 1. Nuapada Block, 2. Komna Block, 3. Khariar Road (NAC).
72. KHARIAR 1. Boden Block, 2. Sinapalli Block, 3. Khariar Block, 4. Khariar (NAC).

16. NABARANGPUR

73. UMERKOTE (ST) 1. Raighar Block, 2. Kurushi, Beheda, Kopena, Bakoda, Murtuma, Burja, Sunabeda and Semala GPs of Umerkote Block, 3. Umerkote (NAC).
74. JHARIGAM (ST) 1. Chandahandi Block, 2. Jharigam Block, 3. Badabharandi, Badakumari, Bhamini, Benora, Singisari, Bhandariguda, Chikalpadar, Hirapur, Karagam and Rajpur GPs of Umerkote Block.
75. NABARANGPUR (ST) 1. Tentulikhunti Block, 2. Nabarangpur Block, 3. Nandahandi Block, 4. Nabarangpur (M), 5. Madiagam, Chirma, Badambada, Panduguda, Kukudisemla, Rajoda, Bamuni, Sanambada, Binjili and Ukiapali GPs of Kosagumuda Block.
76. DABUGAM (ST) 1. Dabugam Block, 2. Papadahandi Block, 3. Atigam, Badagumuda, Balenga, Bankuli, M. Karagam, Butimajhisemla, Ekor, Kodinga, Kosagumuda, Majhidhanua, Motigam, Santoshpur, Taragam and Temara GPs of Kosagumuda Block.

17. KALAHANDI

77. LANJIGARH (ST) 1. Lanjigarh Block, 2. Thuamul Rampur Block, 3. Anlabhata, Badakarlakot, Badpujhariaguda, Baner, Bhainripali, Dhansuli, Hirapur, Jaipatna, Kuchagaon, Mangalpur, Mukhiguda, Paikkendumundi, Pratappur, Rengalpalli, Sargiguda and Uchhula GPs of Jaipatana Block, 4. Risigaon, Duarsuni, Sagada, Jugsaipatna, Chanher, Kuturukhamar, Malgaon and Tal Belgaon GPs of Bhawanipatna Block.
78. JUNAGARH 1. Junagarh Block, 2. Golamunda Block, 3. Junagarh (NAC)

79. DHARMGARH
1. Koksara Block, 2. Dharmgarh Block, 3. Kalampur Block, 4. Bandigaon and Ranamal Gps of Jaipatna Block.
80. BHAWANIPATNA (SC)
1. Madiguda, Chahagaon, Karlapada, Chheliamal, Kalam, Karlaguda, Thuapadar, Dadpur, Deypur, Gudialipadar, Kamthana, Kuliamal, Gand-Barajhola, Medinipur, Seinpur, Palsijharan, Udepur, Matia, Borda, Kendupati, Gurujung, Borbhata, Dumuria, Artal and Palana GPs of Bhawanipatna Block, 2. Adhamunda, Balasi, Gorla, Chaner, Deogaon, Fatakmal, Gaigaon, Gokuleswar, Kandel, Kikia, Kundabandha, Laitara, Nasigaon, Pastikudi, Patharla, Sirol and Utkela GPs of Kesinga Block, 3. Bhawanipatna (M) 4. Kesinga (NAC)
81. NARLA
1. Karlamunda Block, 2. Madanpur-Rampur Block, 3. Narla Block, 4. Belkhandi, Hatikhoj, Kantesir, Kashurpada, Nunmath, Paralsingha, Sirjapalli, Tundla and Turlakhman GPs of Kesinga Block.
- 18. KANDHAMAL**
1. Baliguda Block, 2. K. Nuagam Block, 3. Kotagarh Block, 4. Tumudibandh Block
82. BALIGUDA (ST)
83. G. UDAYAGIRI (ST)
1. Raikia Block, 2. Daringbadi, Block, 3. G. Udayagiri Block, 4. G. Udayagiri (NAC), 5. Tikabali Block.
84. PHULBANI (ST)
1. Chakapada Block, 2. Phulbani Block, 3. Phulbani (NAC), 4. Khajuripada Block, 5. Phiringia Block
- 19. BOUDH**
1. Kantamal Block, 2. Raxa, Manupali, Gochhapada, Baunsuni, Bohira, Talasarada, Mundipadar, Sagada, Gundulia and Ainlapali GPs of Boudh Block.
85. KANTAMAL
86. BOUDH
1. Telibandha, Khuntabandha, Mursundhi, Badhigam, Mundapada, Baghiapada, Brahmanipali, Ambajhari, Tikarapada, Padmanapur and Laxmiprasad GPs of Boudh Block, 2. Harbhanga Block, 3. Boudhgarh (NAC)
- 20. CUTTACK**
1. Narasinghpur Block, 2. Baramba Block
87. BARAMBA
88. BANKI
1. Banki Block, 2. Banki-Dampada Block, 3. Banki (NAC) 4. Narajmarthapur, Ramdaspur, Madhupur, Belagachhia, Dadhapatana, Kunheipada, Mundali and Sribantapur GPs of Barang Block.
89. ATHAGARH
1. Athagarh Block, 2. Tigiria Block, 3. Kakhadi, Sankarpur, Badasamantarapur, Mangarajpur and Brahmapur GPs of Tangi-Choudwar Block, 4. Athagarh (NAC)
90. BARABATI-CUTTACK
1. Ward No.1 to 24 and 26 of Cuttack (MC)

91. CHOUDWAR-CUTTACK
1. Ward No.25, 27 to 42 and 44 to 45 of Cuttack (MC), 2. Charbatia (CT), 3. Choudwar (OG), 4. Choudwar (M), Tangi-Choudwar Block.
92. NIALI (SC)
1. Nagari, Usuma, Khalarda, Korkora, Sainso, Kurangpradhan, Kurangsasan and Harianta Gps of Barang Block, 2. Kantapada Block, 3. Niali Block.
93. CUTTACK SADAR (SC)
1. Cuttack Sadar Block, 2. Santapur, Isaniberhampur, Manpur, Janardanpur, Sirlo, Babujanga, Uttarkul, Manijanga, Palada, Mahammadpur, Nemalo, Tilakana, Kalamishri and Bandhupur GPs of Nischintakoili Block, 3. Ward No.43 and 46 to 48 of Cuttack (MC).
94. SALIPUR
1. Salipur Block, 2. Govindpur, Jaripada, Harianta, Napanga, Bhatimunda, Kanheipur, Uchapada, Kotsahi, Garudagaon, Safa and Salagaon GPs of Tangi-Choudwar Block.
95. MAHANGA
1. Mahanga Block, 2. Fagola, Ramakrushnpur, Jignipur, Nischintakoili, Narendrapur, Nagaspur, Daudpur, Sukarpada, Asureswar, Taratasasan, Jamara, Orti, Kentalo, Baliapada, Kerilo, Buhalo, Kendupatana, Jhadeswarpur, Bandhakatia, Natakai, Kolanpur, Katikata, Katarpara, Jairampur, Barado and Sarapada GPs of Nischintakoili Block.
- 21. KENDRAPARA**
96. PATKURA
1. Derabish Block, 2. Garadapur Block, 3. Jalapoka, Karilopatna, Aitipur, Jamapada, Mehendingar, Bachharai and Bandhakata Gps of Marsaghai Block.
97. KENDRAPARA (SC)
1. Kendrapara Block, 2. Alapua, Taradipal, Penthapal, Andara, Baluria, Amrutamanohi, Nilakanthapur, Balipatana, Narasinghpur, Badamulabasanta, Dihapada and Singhagan GPs of Pattamundai Block, 3. Kendrapara (M)
98. AUL
1. Aul Block, 2. Rajkanika Block
99. RAJANAGAR
1. Rajanagar Block, 2. Bachhara, Srirampur, Damarpur, Sansarphal, Khanata, Oupada, Chandangar, Sasana, Dosia, Khadiana. Gangarampur, Aradapali, Sanjharia, Badapada, Bilikana, Badamohanpur, Dihudipur and Balabhadrapur GPs of Pattumundai Block 3. Pattamundai (NAC).
100. MAHAKALAPADA
1. Mahakalpada Block, 2. Silipur, Dasipur, Dumuka, Marshaghai, Garajanga, Talasanga, Parakula, Akhuadakhin, Raghobapur, Antei, Batira, Beruhan, Manikunda, Angulai, Kuhudi and Mangarajpur GPs of Marshaghai Block.
- 22. JAGATSINGHPUR**
101. PARADEEP
1. Kujanga Block, 2. Paradeep (M), 3. Amberi, Kolar, Samantarapur, Poragadei, Manijanga, Bodhei and Jadatira GPs of Tirtol Block.

102. TIRTOL (SC) 1. Biridi Block, 2. Raghunathpur Block, 3. Biritol, Bishunpur, Dainlo, Garam, Gobindapur, Gopalpur, Gopalpur (S), Ibrisingh, Jagannathpur, Kanakpur, Kanimula, Katara, Kostimallikapur, Krushnanandpur, Mulisingh, Patilo, Sanara, Tarajanga, Tirtol and Tulanga GPs of Tirtol Block.
103. BALIKUDA-ERASAMA 1. Balikuda Block, 2. Erasama Block.
104. JAGATSINGHPUR 1. Naugaon Block, 2. Jagatsinghpur, 3. Jagatsinghpur (M)
- 23 - PURI**
105. KAKATPUR (SC) 1. Kakatpur Block, 2. Astarang Block, 3. Konark (NAC), 4. Jangalbori, Birtung, Baulanga, Desthali, Dhumala, Sorava, Mahalapada, Achutapur, Banakhandi, Simmili, Sutan, Tarakora and Badagaon GPs of Gop Block.
106. NIMAPARA 1. Nimapara Block, 2. Nimapara (NAC), 3. Nuakholamara, Rahangorada, Andhra Ichhapur, Ganeswarpur, Gop, Bedapur, Badatara, Nagapur, Bantaligram, Baniasahi, Erabanga, Kuanpada and Payara GPs of Gop Block.
107. PURI 1. Birapratappur, Balipada, Jamarsuan, Baliput, Raigoroda, Garhmugasira, Chalisbatia, Malatipatpur, Chandanpur, Sasandamodarpur, Samanga, Gopinathpur, Harekrushnapur, Baliguali and Talajanga GPs of Puri Sadar Block 2. Puri (M) 3. Itibhuan, Garhbhingura and Chhaitana GPs of Gop Block.
108. BRAHMAGIRI 1. Kanheibidyadharpur, Gaudakera, Bijaya Ramachandrapur, Pratapramchandrapur, Biranarasinghapur, Birabalabhadrapur, Pratappurusottampur, Hantuka, Basudevapur, Kerandipur and Bhailipur GPs of Puri Sadar Block 2. Krushnaprasad Block 3. Brahmagiri Block.
109. SATYABADI 1. Satyabadi Block, 2. Kanas Block.
110. PIPILI 1. Pipili Block, 2. Delanga Block, 3. Pipili (NAC)
- 24 - KHURDA**
111. JAYADEV (SC) 1. Baliana Block, 2. Balipatna Block.
112. BHUBANESWAR CENTRAL (MADHYA) 1. Ward No. 16 to 29 and 35 to 37 of Bhubaneswar (MC).
113. BHUBANESWAR NORTH UTTAR 1. Ward No. 1 to 11 and 13 of Bhubaneswar (MC) 2. Raghunathpur, Dadha, Kalyanpur, Barimunda and Kalarahanga GPs of Bhubaneswar Block.
114. EKAMRA- BHUBANESWAR 1. Ward No. 12, 14, 15 and 30 to 34 and Ward No. 38 to 47 of Bhubaneswar (MC) 2. Basuaghai, Itipur, Tikrapada, Dhauli and Sisupal GPs of Bhubaneswar Block.
115. JATANI 1. Gadahaladia, Keranga, Malipur, Tangiapada, Pubusahi and Nalipada-Arjunpur GPs of Khurda Block 2. Jatani

- Block, 3. Chandaka, Darutheng, Andharua, Paikerapur, Mendhasal, Tamando, Nanput, Kantabad and Patrapada GPs of Bhubaneswar Block. 4. Jatani.
116. BEGUNIA 1. Begunia Block 2. Bolagarh Block.
117. KHURDA 1. Tangi Block 2. Palatotapada, Bajapur, Nijigarhtapanga, Kanpur, Dhaulimuhan, Brajamohanpur, Naranagarh, Godipada, Jankia, Golabaisasan, Orabarasingh, Kuradhamalla, Bangida and Kaipadar GPs of Khurda Block 3. Khurda (M).
118. CHILIKA 1. Banapur Block 2. Chilika Block 3. Banapur (NAC) 4. Balugaon (NAC).
- 25. NAYAGARH**
119. RANPUR 1. Gotisahi, Solapata, Magarabandha, Saranakul, Sikharpur, Angisingi, Dimisara, Godipada, Panchumu, Kajalaipalli, Barasahi, Godipalli, P.Manpur, Hariharpur and Badagorada GPs of Odagaon Block 2. Ranpur Block.
120. KHANDAPADA 1. Khandapada Block 2. Bhapur Block 3. Khandapada (NAC).
121. DASPALLA (SC) 1. Daspalla Block 2. Gania Block 3. Nuagaon Block.
122. NAYAGARH 1. Nayagarh Block 2. Sunamuhin, Panderipada, Giridipali, Kurala, Rabigadia, Pantikhari, Korapitha, Sakeri, Sardhapur, Nandighora, Goudaput, Komandaa, Rohibanka, Machhipada, Banthapur, Ranganipatna and Odagaon GPs of Odagaon Block 3. Nayagarh (NAC).
- 26 - GANJAM**
123. BHANJANAGAR 1. Bhanjanagar Block, 2. Jagannath Prasad Block, 3. Bhanjanagar (NAC).
124. POLASARA 1. Buguda Block, 2. Polasara Block, 3. Buguda (NAC), 4. Polasara (NAC).
125. KABISURYANAGAR 1. Beguniapada Block, 2. Kodala (NAC), 3. Gangapur, Baunsia, Budhamba, Khajapalli, Badamahuri, Athagadapatna, G Udiali, Jarada and Risipur GPs of Kabisuryanagar Block, 4. Kabisuryanagar (NAC) 5. Sama, Chingudighai, Sikula, Arakhapur, Bhutasarasingi, Badakharida, Pandia, Ch. Nuagan, Jhadabai, Tankchai and Antarigan GPs of Purusottampur Block.
126. KHALIKOTE (SC) 1. Khalikote Block, 2. Achuli, Handighar, K.N.Pur, Pratappur, Ranajhali, Raipur, Solaghara, Jagannathpur, Baghala, Bhatakumarada, Sunathara, Badabaragam, Bhimpur, Gangadehuni and Jamuni GPs of Purusottampur Block, 3. Khalikote (NAC) 4. Purusottampur (NAC).

127. CHHATRAPUR (SC) 1. Ganjam Block, 2. Chhatrapur Block, 3. Chhatrapur (NAC), 4. Ganjam (NAC), 5. Rambha (NAC).
128. ASKA 1. Aska Block, 2. Subalaya, Kaniari, Barida, Paikajamuna, Sunapalli, Sialia, Nandiagada, Borasingi, Ambapua, Baliasara, Bolasara and Sunarijholi GPs of Kabisurya Nagar Block, 3. Aska (NAC).
129. SURADA 1. Surada Block, 2. Bellaguntha Block, 3. Surada (NAC), 4. Bellaguntha (NAC).
130. SANAKHEMUNDI 1. Dharakote Block, 2. Sanakhemundi Block.
131. HINJILI 1. Sheragada Block, 2. Hinjilicut Block, 3. Hinjilicut (NAC).
132. GOPALPUR 1. Rangailunda Block, 2. Hugulapatta, Gurunthi, Barigam and Nimakhandi GPs of Kukudakhandi Block, 3. Gopalpur (NAC), 4. Ward Nos.25 to 27 of Berhampur (M).
133. BERHAMPUR 1. Word Nos.1 to 24 of Berhampur (M).
134. DIGAPAHANDI 1. Digapahandi Block, 2. Rohigam, Baulajholi, Kukudakhandi, Masiakhali, Jagadalpur, Ankushpur, Dakshinapur, Ballipada, Dengapadar, Bontapalli, Anantayi, Lathi, Mohuda, Kankia, Sahala and Baghalati GPs of Kukudakhandi Block, 2. Digapahandi (NAC).
135. CHIKITI 1. Patrapur Block, 2. Chikiti Block, 3. Chikiti (NAC).
- 27 - GAJAPATI**
136. MOHANA (ST) 1. Mohana Block, 2. R. Udayagiri Block, 3. Nuagada Block, 4. Rayagada Block.
137. PARALAKHEMUNDI 1. Gumma Block, 2. Kashinagar Block, 3. Paralakhemundi Block, 4. Paralakhemundi (M), 5. Kashinagar (NAC).
- 28 - RAYAGADA**
138. GUNUPUR (ST) 1. Ramanaguda Block, 2. Gunupur Block, 3. Gunupur (NAC), 4. Padmapur Block, 5. Chandrapur Block, 6. Gudari Block, 7. Gudari (NAC).
139. BISSAM CUTTACK (ST) 1. Muniguda Block, 2. Kolnara Block, 3. Bissam Cuttack block, 4. Kalyansinghpur Block.
140. RAYAGADA (ST) 1. Rayagada (M), 2. Kashipur Block, 3. Rayagada Block.
- 29 - KORAPUT**
141. LAKSHMIPUR (ST) 1. Dasamanthapur Block, 2. Lakshmipur Block, 3. Bandhugaon Block, 4. Narayanpatana Block.
142. KOTPAD (ST) 1. Kotpad Block, 2. Kundra Block, 3. Kotpad (NAC), 4. Dengapadar, Aunli, Malda,, Sanparia, Juhari, Kamara, Pondasguda, Sosahandi, Kanagam, Anchala and Bijapur GPs of Borigumma Block, 5. Gupteswar, Ramagiri, Dandabadi, Baligam, Kathapada, majhiguda and Tentuliguma GPs of Boipariguda Block.
143. JEYPORE 1. Jeypore Block, 2. Jeypore (M), 3. B. Singpur, Benagam, Bodigam, Borigumma, Champapadar,

144. KORAPUT (SC) Gujuniguda, Gumuda, Haridaguda, Hordali, Kamta, Katharagada, Kumuli, Munja, Narigam, Nuagam, Ranaspur, Sargiguda, Semolaguda and Benasur GPs of Borigumma Block.
1. Badasuku, Deoghati, Kendar, Kerenga, Lankaput, Mahadeiput, Manbar, Mastiput, Padmapur and Umuri GPs of Koraput Block, 2. Lamptaput Block, 3. Koraput (NAC), 4. Bodaput, Boipariguda, Chandrapada, Chipakur, Dasamanthapur, Doraguda, Kenduguda, Kollar and Mahuli GPs Boipariguda Block, 5. sunabeda (NAC)
145. POTTANGI (ST) 1. Semiliguda Block, 2. Nandapur Block, 3. Pottangi Block, 4. Litiguda, Dumuripadar and mathalput (including Damanjodi C.T) GPs of Koraput Block.
- 30 - MALKANGIRI**
146. MALKANGIRI (ST) 1. Kalimela Block, 2. Malkangiri Block, 3. Malkangiri (NAC), 4. Podia Block, 5. Tandiki, Chalanguda, Matapaka, Tandapalli, Gorakhunta, Sikhapalli, Badili, Korukonda and Tumusapali GPs of Korukonda Block.
147. CHITRAKONDA (ST) 1. Mathili Block, 2. Kudumulugumma Block, 3. Balimela (NAC), 4. Khairaput Block, 5. Chitapari-III, Chitrakonda, Doraguda, Dudameta, Gunthawada, Kamwada, Kapatuti, Mandapali, Mariwada, Nilakamberu, Nuaguda, Old Chimitapali, Potrel, Tarlakota and Tunnel-Camp GPs of Korukonda Block.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES AND THEIR EXTENT

Name of the Parliamentary Constituency	Extent in terms of the Assembly Constituency
1. BARAGARH	1. Padampur, 2. Bijepur, 3. Bargarh, 4. Attabira (SC), 5. Bhatli, 6. Brajarajnar, 7. Jharsuguda
2. SUNDARGARH (ST)	8. Talsara (ST), 9. Sundargarh (ST), 10. Biramitrapur (ST), 11. Raghunathpali (SC), 12. Rourkela, 13. Rajgangapur (ST), 14. Bonai (ST)
3. SAMBALPUR	15. Kuchinda (ST), 16. Rengali (SC), 17. Sambalpur, 18. Rairakhol, 19. Deogarh, 20. Chhendipada (SC), 21. Athamallik.
4. KEONJHAR (ST)	22. Telkoi (ST), 23. Ghasipura, 24. Anandapur (SC), 25. Patna (ST), 26. Keonjhar (ST), 27. Champua, 28. Karanjia (ST)
5. MAYURBHANJ (ST)	29. Jashipur (ST), 30. Saraskana (ST), 31. Rairangpur (ST), 32. Bangriposi (ST), 33. Udala (ST), 34. Baripada (ST), 35. Morada.
6. BALASORE	36. Badasahi (SC), 37. Jaleswar, 38. Bhograi, 39. Basta, 40. Balasore, 41. Remuna (SC), 42. Nilgiri
7. BHADRAK (SC)	43. Soro (SC), 44. Simulia, 45. Bhandaripokhari, 46. Bhadrak, 47. Basudevapur, 48. Dhamnagar (SC), 49. Chandabali
8. JAJPUR (SC)	50. Binjharapur (SC), 51. Bari, 52. Barachana, 53. Dharmasala, 54. Jajpur, 55. Korei, 56. Sukinda
9. DHENKANAL	57. Dhenkanal, 58. Hindol (SC), 59. Kamakhyannagar, 60. Parjanga, 61. Pallahara, 62. Talcher, 63. Angul

10. BOLANGIR	64. Birmaharajpur (SC), 65. Sonapur, 66. Loisingha (SC), 67. Patnagarh, 68. Bolangir, 69. Titlagarh, 70. Kantabanji
11. KALAHANDI	71. Nuapada, 72. Khariar, 77. Lanjigarh (ST), 78. Junagarh, 79. Dharmagarh, 80. Bhawanipatna (SC), 81. Narla
12. NABARANGPUR (ST)	73. Umerkote (ST), 74. Jharigam (ST), 75. Nabarangpur (ST), 76. Dabugam (ST), 142. Kotpad (ST), 146. Malkangiri (ST), 147. Chitrakonda (ST)
13. KANDHAMAL	82. Baliguda (ST), 83. G. Udayagiri (ST), 84. Phulbani (ST), 85. Kantamal, 86. Boudh, 121. Daspalla (SC), 123. Bhanjanagar
14. CUTTACK	87. Baramba, 88. Banki, 89. Athagarh, 90. Barabati-Cuttack, 91. Choudwar-Cuttack, 93. Cuttack Sadar (SC), 120. Khandapada
15. KENDRAPARA	94. Salipur, 95. Mahanga, 96. Patkura, 97. Kendrapara (SC), 98. Aul, 99. Rajanagar, 100. Mahakalapada
16. JAGATSINGHPUR (SC)	92. Niali (SC), 101. Paradeep, 102. Tirtol (SC), 103. Balikuda-Erasama, 104. Jagatsinghpur, 105. Kakatpur (SC), 106. Nimapara.
17. PURI	107. Puri, 108. Brahmagiri, 109. Satyabadi, 110. Pipili, 118. Chilika, 119. Ranpur, 122. Nayagarh
18. BHUBANESWAR	111. Jayadev (SC), 112. Bhubaneswar Central (Madhya), 113. Bhubaneswar North (Uttar), 114. Ekamra-Bhubaneswar, 115. Jatani, 116. Begunia, 117. Khurda
19. ASKA	124. Polasara, 125. Kabisuryanagar, 126. Khalikote (SC), 128. Aska, 129. Surada, 130. Sanakhemundi, 131. Hinjili
20. BERHAMPUR	127. Chhatrapur (SC), 132. Gopalpur, 133. Berhampur, 134. Digapahandi, 135. Chikiti, 136. Mohana (ST), 137. Paralakhemundi.
21. KORAPUT (ST)	138. Gunupur (ST), 139. Bissam Cuttack (ST), 140. Rayagada (ST), 141. Lakshmipur (ST), 143. Jeypore, 144. Koraput (SC), 145. Pottangi (ST)

Note : Any reference in Table-A to a District, Sub-Division, Community Development Block (CDB), Gram Panchayat (GP), Municipal Corporation (MC), Municipality (M), Notified Area Council (NAC), Outgrowth (OG), Ward and Census Town (C.T.) or other territorial division shall be taken to mean the area comprised within the District, Sub-Division, Community Development Block (CDB), Gram Panchayat (GP), Municipal Corporation (MC), Municipality (M), Notified Area Council (NAC), Outgrowth (OG), Ward and Census Town (C.T.) or other territorial division as on the 15th day of February, 2004.

Sd/-
Kuldip Singh, Chairman
Sd/-
N. Gopaldaswami, Member
Sd/-
Sanjib Chandra Hota, Member
By Order
Shangara Ram, Secretary

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

1st LOK SABHA-(1951-52)

No. of constituencies-16
(4 Double and 12 Single)

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	MAYURBHANJ	Ram Chandra Majhi	INC
2	BALASORE	Kanhu Ch. Jena	INC
3	KENDRAPARA	Nityananda Kanungo	INC
4	CUTTACK	Herakrushna Mahatab	INC
5	PURI	Loknath Mishra	INC
6	KHURDA	Lingaraj Mishra	INC
7	GHUMUSAR	Uma Ch. Pattnaik	IND
8	GANJAM	Bijoy Ch. Das	CPI
9	NAWARANGPUR	P. Subba Rao	G.P.
10	KALAHANDI BALANGIR (Double Constituency)	Giridhari Bhoi Rajendre N. Singh Deo	G.P. G.P.
11	SAMBALPUR	Natabar Pandey	G.P.
12	BARGARH	G.Das Thirani	IND
13	DHENKANAL WEST CUTTACK (Double Constituency)	Niranjan Jena Sarangadhar Das	INC S.P.
14	SUNDARGARH	Sibhanarayan Singh	INC
15	JAJPUR KEONJHAR (Double Constituency)	Bhubanananda Das Laxmidhar Jena	INC G.P.
16	RAYAGADA PHULBANI (Double Constituency)	T. Sanganna	INC

2nd LOK SABHA-1957

No. of constituencies-14
(6 Double and 8 Single)

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj	Ram Chandra Majhi	IND
2	Balasore (Double constituency)	Kanhu Ch. Jena Bhagabat Sahu	INC INC
3	Kendrapara (Double Constituency)	S.N. Dewivedi B.C.Mallick	PSP PSP
4	Cuttack	Nityananda Kanungo	INC
5	Puri	Chintamani Panigrahi	CPI
6	Bhubaneswar	N. C. Samantsinhar	INC
7	Ganjam (Double Constituency)	Uma Ch. Pattnaik Mohan Nayak	IND INC
8	Koraput (Double Constituency)	R. Jagannath Rao T. Sanganna	INC
9	Kalahandi (Double Constituency)	Pratap K. Deo Bijoy C. Pradhan	G.P. G.P.
10	Sambalpur (Double Constituency)	S. Supkar Banamali Kumbhar	G.P. G.P.
11	Angul	P. G. Badakumar	G.P
12	Dhenkanal	Surendra Mohanty	G.P.
13	Sundargarh	Chandramani Kala	G.P.
14	Keonjhar	Laxmi N. Bhanj Deo	IND

3rd LOK SABHA – 1962

No. of constituencies–20

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1.	Mayurbhanj	Maheswar Naik	INC
2.	Balasore	G. Mohanty	INC
3.	Bhadrak	Kanhu Ch. Jena	INC
4.	Jajpur	Ram Ch. Mallick	INC
5.	Kendrapara	S. N. Dwivedi	P.S.P
6.	Cuttack	N. Kanungo	INC
7.	Puri	Bibhudendra Mishra	INC
8.	Bhubaneswar	Raja P. C. Bhanja Deo	INC
9.	Bhanjanagar	Mohan Naik	INC
10.	Chatrapur	A.T. Sharma	INC
11.	Koraput	Rama Ch. Ullaka	INC
12.	Nawarangpur	R. Jagannath Rao	INC
13.	Kalahandi	P.K.Deo	G.P.
14.	Phulbani	Rajendra Kohor	G.P.
15.	Bolangir	H. Mohananda	G.P.
16.	Sambalpur	Kishan Patnaik	S.P.
17.	Angul	H. Mahatab	INC
18.	Dhenkanal	B.C.Patnaik	INC
19.	Sundargarh	Y.N.Singh	G.P.
20.	Keonjhar	Laxmi N.B.Deo	INC

4th LOK SABHA - 1967

No. of constituencies—20

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj	Mahendra Majhi	Swatantra
2	Balasore	Samarendra Kundu	P.S.P
3	Bhadrak	Dharanidhar Jena	IND
4	Jajpur	Baidhar Behera	P.S.P
5	Kendrapara	S. N. Dwivedi	P.S.P
6	Cuttack	Srinibas Mishra	PSP
7	Puri	Rabi Ray	SSP
8	Bhubaneswar	C. Panigrahi	INC
9	Bhanjanagar	A. T. Sharma	INC
10	Chatrapur	R. Jagannath Rao	INC
11	Koraput	Rama Ch. Ullaka	INC
12	Nawarangpur	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
13	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	Swatantra
14	Phulbani	Anirudha Dipa	Swatantra
15	Bolangir	Rajraj Singh Deo	Swatantra
16	Sambalpur	S. Supakar	INC
17	Angul	D. N. Deblal	Swatantra
18	Dhenkanal	K.P.D.M. Bahadur	Swatantra
19	Sundargarh	Debananda Amat	Swatantra
20	Keonjhar	Guru Ch. Naik	Swatantra

5th LOK SABHA-1971

No. of constituencies—20

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj	Manmohan Tudu	INC
2	Balasore	S. S. Mohapatra	INC
3	Bhadrak	Arjun Charan Sethi	INC
4	Jajpur	Anadi Ch. Das	INC
5	Kendrapara	Surendra Mohanty	UC
6	Cuttack	J. B. Patnaik	INC
7	Puri	Banamali Patnaik	INC
8	Bhubaneswar	C. Panigrahi	INC
9	Bhanjanagar	D. K. Panda	CPI
10	Chatrapur	R. Jagannath Rao	INC
11	Koraput	Bhagirathi Gamango	INC
12	Nawarangpur	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
13	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	Swatantra
14	Phulbani	Baksi Naik	Swatantra
15	Bolangir	Rajraj Singh Deo	Swatantra
16	Sambalpur	Banamali Babu	INC
17	Angul	P. G. Badakumar	INC
18	Dhenkanal	Debendra Satapathy	INC
19	Sundargarh	Gajadhar Majhi	INC
20	Keonjhar	Kumar Majhi	INC

6th LOK SABHA-1977

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj	Chandra Mohan Sinha	BLD
2	Balasore	Samarendra Kundu	BLD
3	Bhadrak	Bairagi Jena	BLD
4	Jajpur	Ram Chandra Mallick	BLD
5	Kendrapara	Bijayanand Patnaik	BLD
6	Cuttack	Sarat Kumar Kar	BLD
7	Jagatsinghpur	P. K. Bal	BLD
8	Puri	P. C. Samantsinghar	BLD
9	Bhubaneswar	Sivaji Pattnaik	CPM
10	Aska	Ram Chandra Rath	INC
11	Berhampur	R. Jagannath Rao	INC
12	Koraput	Giridhari Gamango	INC
13	Nawarangpur	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
14	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	IND
15	Phulbani	Sribatcha Digal	BLD
16	Bolangir	Ainthu Sahoo	BLD
17	Sambalpur	Gananath Pradhan	BLD
18	Deogarh	P. M. Pradhan	BLD
19	Dhenkanal	Debendra Satapathy	BLD
20	Sundargarh	Debananda Amat	BLD
21	Keonjhar	Govinda Munda	BLD

7th LOK SABHA-1980

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj	Manmohan Tudu	INC(I)
2	Balasore	Chintamani Jena	INC(I)
3	Bhadrak	Arjuna Ch. Sethi	INC(I)
4	Jajpur	Anadi Ch. Das	INC(I)
5	Kendrapara	Bijayananda Patnaik	Janata (s)
6	Cuttack	J. B. Patnaik	INC(I)
7	Jagatsinghpur	Laxman Mallik	INC(I)
8	Puri	Braja Mohan Mohanty	INC(I)
9	Bhubaneswar	Chintamani Panigrahi	INC(I)
10	Aska	Ram Chandra Rath	INC(I)
11	Berhampur	R. Jagannath Rao	INC(I)
12	Koraput	Giridhari Gamango	INC(I)
13	Nawarangpur	Khagapati Pradhani	INC(I)
14	Kalahandi	Rasabehari Behera	INC(I)
15	Phulbani	Murtunjaya Nayak	INC(I)
16	Balangir	Nityananda Mishra	INC(I)
17	Sambalpur	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	INC(I)
18	Deogarh	Narayan Sahoo	INC(I)
19	Dhenkanal	K. P. Singh Deo	INC(I)
20	Sundargarh	Christopher Ekka	INC(I)
21	Keonjhar	Harihar Soren	INC(I)

By-election to Cuttack Constituency dt. 12-06-81
Cuttack-Jayanti Patnaik-INC(I)

8th LOK SABHA - 1984

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj	Sidhalal Murmu	INC
2	Balasore	Chintamani Jena	INC
3	Bhadrak	Anant Pr. Sethi	INC
4	Jajpur	Anadi Ch. Das	INC
5	Kendrapara	Bijayananda Patnaik	Janata
6	Cuttack	Smt. Jayanti Patnaik	INC
7	Jagatsinghpur	Laxman Mallick	INC
8	Puri	Braja Mohan Mohanty	INC
9	Bhubaneswar	Chintamani Panigrahi	INC
10	Aska	Somanath Rath	INC
11	Berhampur	R. Jagannath Rao	INC
12	Koraput	Giridhari Gamango	INC
13	Nawarangapur	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
14	Kalahandi	Jagannath Patnaik	INC
15	Phulbani	Radhakanta Digal	INC
16	Bolangir	Nityananda Mishra	INC
17	Sambalpur	Krupasindhu Bhoi	INC
18	Deogarh	Sriballav Panigrahi	INC
19	Dhenkanal	K. P. S.D.M. Bahadur	INC
20	Sundargarh	Maurice Kujur	INC
21	Keonjhar	Harihar Soren	INC

9th LOK SABHA - 1989

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Bhagey Gobardhan	J.D.
2	Balasore	Samrendra Kundu	J.D.
3	Bhadrak (SC)	Mangaraj Mallick	J.D.
4	Jajpur (SC)	Anadi Ch. Das	J.D.
5	Kendrapara	Rabi Roy	J.D.
6	Cuttack	Srikanta Jena	J.D.
7	Jagatsinghpur	Lokanath Choudhury	CPI.
8	Puri	Nilamani Routray	J.D.
9	Bhubaneswar	Sibaji Pattnaik	CPI(M).
10	Aska	Ananta Narayana Singh Deo	J.D.
11	Berhampur	Gopinath Gajapati Narayan Deo	INC.
12	Koraput	Giridhari Gamango	INC.
13	Nawarangpur (ST)	Khagapati Pradhani	INC.
14	Kalahandi	Bhakta Charan Das	J.D.
15	Phulbani (SC)	Nakul Naik	J. D.
16	Balangir	Balgopal Mishra	J.D.
17	Sambalpur	Bhawani Sankar Hota	J.D.
18	Deogarh	Rabi Narayan Pani	J.D.
19	Dhenkanal	Bhajaman Behera	J.D.
20	Sundargarh	Debananda Amat	J.D.
21	Keonjhar (ST)	Gobinda Ch. Munda	J.D.

10th LOK SABHA - 1991

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Bhagey Gobardhan	IND
2	Balasore	Kartikeswar Patra	INC
3	Bhadrak (SC)	Arjun Charan Sethi	J.D.
4	Jajpur (SC)	Anadi Ch. Das	J.D.
5	Kendrapara	Rabi Roy	J.D.
6	Cuttack	Srikanta Jena	J.D.
7	Jagatsinghpur	Lokanath Choudhury	CPI
8	Puri	Braja Kishore Tripathy	J.D.
9	Bhubaneswar	Sibaji Pattnaik	CPI(M)
10	Aska	Ram Chandra Rath	INC
11	Berhampur	Gopinath Gajapati Narayan Deo	INC
12	Koraput (ST)	Giridhari Gamango	INC
13	Nawarangapur (ST)	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
14	Kalahandi	Subash Chandra Naik	INC
15	Phulbani (SC)	Murtyunjaya Nayak	INC
16	Balangir	Sarat Chandra Patnaik	INC
17	Sambalpur	Krupasindhu Bhoi	INC
18	Deogarh	Sriballav Panigrahi	INC
19	Dhenkanal	Raja K.P. Singh Deo	INC
20	Sundargarh (ST)	Frida Topno (w)	INC
21	Keonjhar (ST)	Gobinda Ch. Munda	J.D.

11th LOK SABHA - 1996

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Sushila Tiriya	INC
2	Balasore	Kartik Mohapatra	INC
3	Bhadrak (SC)	Muralidhar Jena	INC
4	Jajpur (SC)	Anchal Das	J.D.
5	Kendrapara	Srikanta Kumar Jena	J.D.
6	Cuttack	Biju Patnaik	J.D.
7	Jagatsinghpur	Ranjib Biswal	INC
8	Puri	Pinaki Mishra	INC
9	Bhubaneswar	Soumya Ranjan Patnaik	INC
10	Aska	Biju Patnaik	J.D.
11	Berhampur	P. V. Narasimha Rao	INC
12	Koraput (ST)	Giridhari Gamango	INC
13	Nawarangpur (ST)	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
14	Kalahandi	Bhakta Charan Das	Samata Party
15	Phulbani (SC)	Murtyunjaya Nayak	INC
16	Balangir	Sarat Chandra Pattnaik	INC
17	Sambalpur	Krupasindhu Bhoi	INC
18	Deogarh	Sriballav Panigrahi	INC
19	Dhenkanal	K.P. Singh Deo	INC
20	Sundargarh (ST)	Frida Topno (w)	INC
21	Keonjhar (ST)	Madhaba Sardar	INC

12th LOK SABHA - 1998

No. of constituencies—21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Salkhan Murmu	BJP
2	Balasore	M.A.Kharabela Swain	BJP
3	Bhadrak (SC)	Arjun Charan Sethi	BJD
4	Jajpur (SC)	Ram Chandra Mallik	INC
5	Kendrapara	Pravat Ku. Samantray	BJD
6	Cuttack	Bhartruhari Mahatab	BJD
7	Jagatsinghpur	Ranjib Biswal	INC
8	Puri	Braja Kishore Tripathy	BJD
9	Bhubaneswar	Dr. Prasanna Ku. Patsani	BJD
10	Aska	Naveen Patnaik	BJD
11	Berhampur	Jayanti Patnaik (w)	INC
12	Koraput (ST)	Giridhari Gamango	INC
13	Nawarangapur (ST)	Khagapati Pradhani	INC
14	Kalahandi	Bikram Keshari Deo	BJP
15	Phulbani (SC)	Padmanava Behera	BJD
16	Balangir	Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo (w)	BJP
17	Sambalpur	Prasanna Acharya	BJD
18	Deogarh	Debendra Pradhan	BJP
19	Dhenkanal	Tathagat Satpathy	BJD
20	Sundargarh (ST)	Juel Oram	BJP
21	Keonjhar (ST)	Upendra Nath Nayak	BJP

13th LOK SABHA - 1999

No. of constituencies-21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Salkhan Murmu	BJP
2	Balasore	M.A.Kharabela Swain	BJP
3	Bhadrak (SC)	Arjun Charan Sethi	BJD
4	Jajpur (SC)	Jagannath Mallik	BJD
5	Kendrapara	Pravat Ku. Samantray	BJD
6	Cuttack	Bhartruhari Mahatab	BJD
7	Jagatsinghpur	Trilochan Kanungo	BJD
8	Puri	Braja Kishore Tripathy	BJD
9	Bhubaneswar	Dr. Prasanna Ku. Patsani	BJD
10	Aska	Naveen Patnaik	
		By-election-Kumudini Patnaik	BJD
11	Berhampur	Anadi Charan Sahu	BJP
12	Koraput (ST)	Hema Gamango (w)	INC
13	Nawarangpur (ST)	Parsuram Majhi	BJP
14	Kalahandi	Bikram Keshari Deo	BJP
15	Phulbani (SC)	Padmanava Behera	BJD
16	Balangir	Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo (w)	BJP
17	Sambalpur	Prasanna Acharya	BJD
18	Deogarh	Debendra Pradhan	BJP
19	Dhenkanal	Kamakshya Prasad Singh Deo	INC
20	Sundargarh (ST)	Jual Oram	BJP
21	Keonjhar (ST)	Ananta Nayak	BJP
		Total No. of Seats	.. 21
		S.T.	.. 05
		S.C	.. 03
		General	.. 13

14TH LOK SABHA - 2004

No. of Constituencies - 21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1.	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Shri Sudam Marndi	JMM
2.	Balasore	Shri Mahamegha Bahan Aira Kharavela Swain	BJP
3.	Bhadrak (SC)	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	BJD
4.	Jajpur (SC)	Shri Mohan Jena	BJD
5.	Kendrapara	Smt. Archana Nayak (W)	BJD
6.	Cuttack	Shri Bhartruhari Mohatab	BJD
7.	Jagatsinghpur	Shri Brahmananda Panda	BJD
8.	Puri	Shri Brajakishore Tripathy	BJD
9.	Bhubaneswar	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani	BJD
10.	Aska	Shri Harihar Swain	BJD
11.	Berhampur	Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahoo	INC
12.	Koraput (ST)	Shri Giridhar Gamango	INC
13.	Nawarangpur (ST)	Shri Parsuram Majhi	BJP
14.	Kalahandi	Shri Bikram Keshari Deo	BJP
15.	Phulbani (SC)	Shri Sugrib Singh	BJD
16.	Balangir	Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo(W)	BJP
17.	Sambalpur	Shri Prasanna Acharya	BJD
18.	Deogarh	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	BJP
19.	Dhenkanal	Shri Tathagata Satpathy	BJD
20.	Sundargarh (ST)	Shri Jual Oram	BJP
21.	Keonjhar (ST)	Shri Ananta Nayak	BJP

15TH LOK SABHA - 2009

No. of Constituencies - 21

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Member of Parliament	Party Affiliation
1.	Bargarh	Shri Sanjaya Bhoi	INC
2.	Sundargarh (ST)	Shri Hemananda Biswal	INC
3.	Sambalpur	Shri Amarnath Pradhan	INC
4.	Keonjhar (ST)	Shri Jashabanta Narayan Singh Laguri	BJD
5.	Mayurbhanj (ST)	Shri Laxman Tudu	BJD
6.	Balasore	Shri Shrikant Kumar Jena	INC
7.	Bhadrak (SC)	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	BJD
8.	Jajpur (SC)	Shri Mohan Jena	BJD
9.	Dhenkanal	Shri Tathagata Satpathy	BJD
10.	Bolangir	Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	BJD
11.	Kalahandi	Shri Bhakta Charan Das	INC
12.	Nawarangpur (ST)	Shri Pradip Kumar Majhi	INC
13.	Kandhamal	Shri Rudramadhab Ray	BJD
14.	Cuttack	Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab	BJD
15.	Kendrapara	Shri Baijayanta Panda	BJD
16.	Jagatsinghpur (SC)	Shri Bibhuprasad Tarai	CPI
17.	Puri	Shri Pinaki Mishra	BJD
18.	Bhubaneswar	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani	BJD
19.	Aska	Shri Nityananda Pradhan	BJD
20.	Berhampur	Shri Siddhanta Mohapatra	BJD
21.	Koraput (ST)	Shri Jayaram Pangi	BJD

MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA FROM ODISHA 1952 – 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the Members	Term of Membership	Date of Election	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Smt Sailabala Das	1952-54	27-3-1952	
2	Shri Prafulla Chandra Bhanja Deo	1952-54	27-3-1952	
3	Shri Baidyanath Rath	1952-54	27-3-1952	
4	Shri Jagannath Das	1952-56	27-3-1952	
5	Shri Surendranath Dwibedy	1952-56	27-3-1952	
6	Shri Sundar Mohan Hemram	1952-56	27-3-1952	
7	Shri Radhakrushna Biswasray	1952-58	27-3-1952	Resigned
8	Shri Bodhram Dube	1952-58	27-3-1952	
9	Shri Surendra Mohanty	1952-58	27-3-1952	Resigned
10	Shri Lingaraj Mishra	1957-58	27-4-1957	In place of Shri Radhakrushna Biswasray
11	Shri Bhubanananda Das	1957-58	27-4-1957	In place of Shri Surendra Mohanty
12	Shri Biswanath Das	1954-60	22-3-1954	-
13	Shri Swapnananda Panigrahi	1954-60	22-3-1954	-
14	Shri Prafulla Chandra Bhanja Deo	1954-60	22-3-1954	Expired
15	Shri Gobinda Chandra Mishra	1956-60	-	Took Oath on 18-12-1956
16	Shri Maheswar Naik	1956-62	22-3-1956	
17	Shri Abhimanyu Rath	1956-62	22-3-1956	
18	Shri Bhagirathi Mohapatra	1956-62	22-3-1956	
19	Shri Harihar Patel	1958-64	24-3-1958	Resigned
20	Shri Dibakar Patnaik	1958-64	24-3-1958	
21	Shri Bibhudendra Mishra	1958-64	24-3-1958	Resigned
22	Shri Ghasiram Sandil	1959-60	-	In place of Shri P. C. Bhanjadeo, took oath on the 6th May 1959
23	Shri Biswanath Das	1960-66	28-3-1960	Resigned
24	Shri Bairagi Dwivedy	1960-66	28-3-1960	-
25	Shri Nandakishore Das	1960-66	28-3-1960	-
26	Shri Lokanath Mishra	1960-66	28-3-1960	-
27	Shri Dhananjaya Mohanty	1961-64	-	In place of Shri Harihar Patel took oath on the 31st August 1961.
28	Shri Bhawani Charan Patnaik	1961-66	-	In place of Shri Biswanath Das took oath on the 30th August 1961
29	Shri Sundaramani Patel	1962-68	19-3-1962	-
30	Shri Manmathnath Mishra	1962-68	19-3-1962	-
31	Smt. Nandini Satpathy	1962-68	19-3-1962	-
32	Sri Satyananda Mishra	1962-64	29-3-1962	In place of Shri Bibhudendra Mishra.
33	Shri Binay Kumar Mohanty	1964-70	26-3-1964	-
34	Shri Narayan Patra	1964-70	26-3-1964	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
35	Shri Mohindar Bahadur Sankar Pratap Singh Deo	1964-70	26-3-1964	Expired
36	Shri Sradhakar Supakar	1965-70	27-9-1965	In place of Shri Mohindar Bahadur Sankar Pratap Singh Deo
37	Shri Bhabani Charan Patnaik	1966-72	28-3-1966	-
38	Shri Mahamad Haneef	1966-72	28-3-1966	Expired
39	Shri Bankabehari Das	1966-72	28-3-1966	Resigned
40	Shri Lokanath Mishra	1966-72	28-3-1966	
41	Shri Birakesori Deo	1967-70	19-4-1967	In place of Shri Sradhakar Supakar
42	Shri Brahmananda Panda	1967-72	30-11-1967	In place of Mohamad Haneef
43	Shri Sundramani Patel	1968-74	28-3-1968	-
44	Shri Krushna Chandra Panda	1968-74	28-3-1968	-
45	Shrimati Nandini Satpathy	1968-74	28-3-1968	Resigned
46	Shri Binaya Ku. Mohanty	1970-76	28-3-1970	-
47	Shri Surajmal Saha	1970-76	28-3-1970	Expired
48	Shri Birakeshari Deo	1970-76	28-3-1970	-
49	Shri Bijayananda Patnaik	1971-72	7-5-1971	In place of Shri Bankabihari Das
50	Raja Kamakshya Prasad Singh Deo	1972-76	13-1-1972	In place of Shri Surajmal Saha
51	Shri Brahmananda Panda	1972-78	31-3-1972	-
52	Shrimati Saraswati Pradhan	1972-78	31-3-1972	-
53	Shri Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	1972-78	31-3-1972	-
54	Shri Loknath Mishra	1972-78	31-3-1972	-
55	Shri Debananda Amat	1973-74	1-3-1973	In place of Smt Nandini Satpathy
56	Shri Bhairab Chandra Mohanty	1974-80	28-3-1974	-
57	Shri Rabi Ray	1974-80	28-3-1974	-
58	Shri Laxman Mohapatra	1974-80	28-3-1974	In place of Smt. Nandini Satpathy
59	Shri Nilamani Routray	1976-82	27-3-1976	Resigned
60	Shri Narashingha Prasad Nanda	1976-82	27-3-1976	-
61	Shri Santosh Kumar Sahoo	1976-82	27-3-1976	-
62	Shri Patitapaban Pradhan	1977-82	9-6-1977	In place of Sri Nilamani Routray
63	Shri Bhawani Charan Patnaik	1978-84	27-3-1978	-
64	Shri Surendra Mohanty	1978-84	27-3-1978	-
65	Shri Dhaneswar Majhi	1978-84	27-3-1978	-
66	Shri Harekrushna Mallick	1978-84	27-3-1978	-
67	Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra	1980-86	30-6-1980	-
68	Shri Akshaya Ku. Panda	1980-86	30-6-1980	-
69	Shri Jagdish Jani	1980-86	30-6-1980	-
70	Shri Gayachand Bhuyan	1982-88	22-3-1982	-
71	Shri Santosh Ku. Sahoo	1982-88	22-3-1982	-
72	Shri Banamali Baboo	1982-88	22-3-1982	-
73	Shri Ganeswar Kusum	1984-90	29-3-1984	-
74	Shri K. Vasudev Panikar	1984-90	29-3-1984	Expired
75	Shri Subas Mohanty	1984-90	29-3-1984	-
76	Shri Sunil Kumar Patnaik	1984-90	29-3-1984	-
77	Shrimati Sushila Tiria	1986-92	29-6-1986	-
78	Shri Basudev Mohapatra	1986-92	29-6-1986	Expired
79	Shri Jagdish Jani	1986-92	29-6-1986	-
80	Shri Kanhu Charan Lenka	1988-94	28-3-1988	-
81	Shri Santosh Kumar Sahoo	1988-94	28-3-1988	-
82	Shri Mana Mohan Mathur	1988-94	28-3-1988	-
83	Shri Baikuntha Nath Sahoo	1988-90	3-10-1988	In Place of Sri K. V. Panikar
84	Shrimati Mira Das	1990-96	21-3-1990	-
85	Shri Basanta Kumar Das	1990-96	21-3-1990	-
86	Shri Pravat kumar Samantray	1990-96	21-3-1990	-
87	Shri Sarada Mohanty	1990-96	21-3-1990	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
88	Shri Chandra Mohan Singh	1991-92	14-3-1991	In place of Sri Basudev Mohapatra
89	Ms. Frida Topno	1996-2002	6.4.1998	
90	Smt. Jayanti Patnaik	1996-1998		Resigned on 3.3.1998
91	Smt. Ila Panda	1992-98	25-6-1992	Expired
92	Shri Narendra Pradhan	1992-98	25-6-1992	-
93	Shri Somappa R. Bommai	1992-98	25-6-1992	-
94	Shri Bhagaban Majhi	1994-2000	3.4.1994	-
95	Shri Rahas Bihari Barik	1994-2000	3.4.1994	-
96	Shri Sanatan Bisi	1994-2000	3.4.1994	-
97	Shri Dilip Kumar Ray	1996-2002	3.4.1996	-
98	Shri Maurice Kujur	1996-2002	3.4.1996	-
99	Shri Ananta Sethi	1996-2002	3.4.1996	-
100	Shri Ranganath Mishra	1998-2004	2.7.1998	-
101	Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia	1998-2004	2.7.1998	-
102	Dr. Manmath Nath Das	1998-2004	2.7.1998	-
103	Shri Bajjayant Panda	2000-2006	3.4.2000	-
104	Shri Manmohan Samal	2000-2006	3.4.2000	Resigned on 23.5.2004
105	Shri Birabhadra Singh	2000-2006	3.4.2000	-
106	Shri Rudranarayan Pany (by)	2000-2006	21.6.2004	-
107	Shri Surendra Lath	2002-2008	3.4.2002	-
108	Smt. Pramila Bohidar	2002-2008	3.4.2002	-
109	Smt. Sushree Devi	2002-2008	3.4.2002	-
110	Shri Dilip Kumar Ray	2002-2008	3.4.2002	-
111	Shri Chhatrapal Singh	2004-2010	2.7.2004	Expelled on 23.12.2005
112	Shri Pyari Mohan Mohapatra	2004-2010	2.7.2004	-
113	Shri Radhakanta Nayak	2004-2010	2.7.2004	-
114	Shri Bhagirathi Majhi (by)	2004-2010	20.3.2006	-
115	Shri Bajjayant Panda	2006-2012	3.4.2006	Resigned on 16.5.2009
116	Ms. Sushila Tiria	2006-2012	3.4.2006	-
117	Shri Rudra Narayan Pany	2006-2012	3.4.2006	-
118	Shri Kishore Kumar Mohanty (by)	2006-2012	3.8.2009	-

LIST OF SITTING MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA REPRESENTING ODISHA

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Party Affiliation	Date of Election
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera	BJD	2.7.2010 to 1.7.2016
2.	Shri Pyari Mohan Mohapatra	BJD	2.7.2010 to 1.7.2016
3.	Shri Baishnab Parida	BJD	2.7.2010 to 1.7.2016
4.	Shri Mangala Kishan	BJD	3.4.2008 to 2.4.2014
5.	Shri Ram Chandra Khuntia	INC	3.4.2008 to 2.4.2014
6.	Shri Balbir Punj	BJP	3.4.2008 to 2.4.2014
7.	Smt. Renubala Pradhan	BJD	3.4.2008 to 2.4.2014
8.	Shri Dillip Tirkey	BJD	3.4.2012 to 2.4.2018
9.	Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra	BJD	3.4.2012 to 2.4.2018
10.	Shri A.V. Swamy	IND	3.4.2012 to 2.4.2018

BY-ELECTIONS OF ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (1955-2012)

No. and Name of A.C	Date of Election	Name of Candidate	Party
61-SUKINDA	Till 31.07.55	N.C.Pati	PSP
69-KENDRAPARA	Till 31.07.55	Purusottam Nayak	INC
11-PHULBANI-UDAYAGIRI (G &ST)	Between 31.07.55 and 31.10.56	S.Pradhan	GP
28-PADAMPUR (G & ST)	Between 31.07.55 and 31.10.56	BS Bariha	INC
24-BOLANGIR (G & SC)	Between 31.07.55 and 31.10.56	NK Mishra	GP
9-GUNUPUR (ST)	Till 31.07.55	Bhagirathi Gamang	GP
13-ATHMALLIK	Till 31.07.55	KC Deo	INC
77-MAHANGA	Till 31.07.55	PK Das	PSP
89-BHUBANESWAR (G&SC)	Till 31.07.55	SP Mahanti, Kanhu Mallick	INC INC
104-BERHAMPUR (G&SC)	Till 31.07.55	Brundaban Nayak Mohan Nayak	INC INC
35-BARMA (G &ST)	Till 31.07.55	IB Mahanti	GP
26-BHAWANIPATNA (G &ST)	5.6.57	CS Pradhan	GP
48-ANANDPUR (G & SC)	7.5.58	MN Bhanjdeo Makar Sesai	INC INC
91-BASTA	20.5.58	AN Praharaj	INC
1-OMERKOTE	27.1.59	Abdur Rahiman	GP
72-JAGATSINGHPUR (G & SC)	23.2.59	Birakishore Das	INC
48-ANANDPUR (G & SC)	20.4.59	Upendranath Jena	GP
2-NOWRANGPUR (G & SC)	18.1.60	G.Tripathy	INC
55-DASPALLA (G & SC)	31.3.60	PC Bhanj Deo	INC
74-TALCHER	18.11.61	MM Pradhan	INC
23-KODALA WEST	4.6.62	B. Moharana	PSP
118-JAJPUR WEST	23.4.63	NC Pati	INC
21-KHALLIKOTE	29.4.63	SK Deo-W	INC
60-JHARSUGUDA (ST)	30.4.63	BBS Bariha	INC
138-BANGRIPOSI (ST)	11.4.64	PK Das	INC
69-KEONJHAR	29.6.65	Karunakar Pradhan	SWA
44-ATHAGARH	1.5.67	Radhanath Rath	IND

46-BHUBANESWAR	1.5.67	Subhadra Mahtab-W	IND
82-JEYPORE	22.12.69	PN Singhdeo	SWA
18-BHADRAK	24.9.71	Balaram Sahu	UTC
30-RAJNAGAR	24.9.71	B.Pattanayak	UTC
91-KOKSARA	24.9.71	R.Praharaj	SWA
125-ROURKELA	24.9.71	Biswanath Das	IND
41-CUTTACK CITY	27.11.72	Nandini Satapathy-W	INC
58-CHILIKA	9.7.74	Raghunath Roy	INC
34-PATKURA	24.11.80	Bijoy Mohapatra	JNPSC
47-ATHGARH	24.11.80	JB Patnaik	INCI
54-KAKATPUR	24.4.1985		JP
144-KEONJHAR	24.4.1985		JP
4-RAIRANGPUR	23.11.1986	Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	JP
DHAMNAGAR	29.4.1990	Manas Ranjan Mallik	JD
18-BHANDARI POKHARI	24.8.1991	Prafulla Ku. Jena	JD
56-PURI	24.8.1991	Umaballav Rath	JD
125-BIJIPUR	24.8.1991	Kishorimani Singh	JD
86-MALKANGIRI	8.6.1992	Arabind Dhali	BJP
117-HINDOL	19.6.1993	Patta Nayak	JD
BEGUNIA	27.5.1995	Janaki Ballav Patnaik	INC
GUNUPUR	2.5.1996	Bhagirathi Gamango	IND
KAKTPUR	7.5.1996	Surendranath Nayak	JD
SORO	11.10.1996	Smt. Indurani Mohapatra	INC
BHUBANESWAR	11.10.1996	Biswabhusan Harichandan	BJP
KAMAKHYANAGAR	8.2.1997	Smt. Premalata Mohapatra	INC
DASAPALLA	29.5.1997	Harihar Karan	IND
NUAPARA	29.5.1997	Jagannath Patnaik	INC
BRAJARAJNAGAR	22.2.1998	Keshab Sahoo	INC
DEOGARH	22.2.1998	Subash Chandra Panigrahi	BJP
BHANDARIPOKHORI	3.6.1998	Kumarashri Chiranjibi	INC
KHURDA	3.6.1998	Dillip Srichandan	INC
JUNAGARH	3.6.1998	Himansu Sekhar Meher	BJP
BARAGARH	3.6.1998	Ananda Acharya	BJD
BONAI	3.6.1998	Janardan Dehury	INC
LAXMIPUR	21.6.1999	Dr. Giridhari Gamango	INC
RAIRKHOL	20.9.2001	Sanatan Bisi	BJD
BHADRAK	31.5.2002	Prafulla Samal	BJD
NAYAGARH	2.7.2002	Smt. Mandakini Behera	BJD
BIRAMAHAJAPUR	27.9.2003	Sanjeeb Kumar Sahoo	BJD
135-SUNDARGARH	21.4.2005	Susama Patel	BJD
136-TALSARA	30.10.2006	Prafulla Majhi	INC
83- LAKSHMIPUR (ST)	April 2008	Purna Chandra Majhi	INC
73- UMERKOTE (ST)	November 2011	Subash Gond	BJD
89 - ATHAGARH	March 2012	Ranendra Pratap Swain	BJD

NAME OF THE LEADERS OF OPPOSITION IN ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (1952–2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the Leaders of Opposition	Date of Joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Shri Shradhakara Supakar (Ganatantra Parisad)	16-02-1952–04-03-1957
2	Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (Ganatantra Parisad)	01-04-1957–22-05-1959
3	Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (Ganatantra Parisad/Swatantra)	21—06-1961–01-03-1967
4	Shri Sadasiva Tripathy (I. N. C.) [Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra (Utkal Congress) was Leader of Opposition after Congress was divided Into Congress (R) and Utkal Congress]	18-03-1967–23-01-1971
5	Shri Binayak Acharya Congress (R)	04-05-1971–14-06-1972
6	Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (Swatantra)	14-06-1972–09-02-1973
7	Shri Biju Patnaik (Pragati Lagislature Party)	09-02-1973–03-03-1973
8	Shri Biju Patnaik (Pragati Lagislature Party/ Bharatiya Lok Dal)	19-03-1974–24-03-1977
9	Shri Ram Prasad Mishra (Janata Lagislature Party)	31-03-1977–30-04-1977
10	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Indian National Congress)	29-06-1977–20-02-1978
11	Shri Brundaban Nayak (Indian National Congress)	20-02-1978–03-09-1979
12	Shri Prahalad Mallick (Janata Party)	03-09-1979–13-02-1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Leaders of Opposition	Date of joining
(1)	(2)	(3)
13	Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo (Janata Party)	13-02-1980–17-02-1980
14	Shri Sarat Kumar Dev (United Front)	02-04-1984–10-03-1985
15	Shri Biju Patnaik (Janata Dal)	22-03-1985–03-03-1990
16.	Shri Biju Patnaik (Janata Dal)	23-03-1995–20-05-1996
17.	Shri Ashok Kumar Das (Biju Janata Dal)	22-05-1996–17-12-1997
18.	Shri Rama Krishna Patnaik (Biju Janata Dal)	22-02-1998–16-11-1998
19.	Shri Prafulla Samal (Biju Janata Dal)	16-11-1998–01-12-1998
20.	Sri Satchidananda Dalal (Biju Janata dal)	11-12-1998–29-02-2000
21.	Shri Ramakanta Mishra (Indian National Congress)	21-03-2000 - 6.2.2004
22.	Shri Janaki Ballav Patnaik (Indian National Congress)	4.6.2004 - 24.1.2009
23.	Shri Ullaka Rama Chandra (Indian National Congress)	24.1.2009-19.5.2009
24.	Shri Bhupinder Singh (Indian National Congress)	27.5.2009... (continuing)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (1951–2004)

Sl.No.	Name of the Constituencies	No. of Seats	Name of the M.L.A.	Party
1	2	3	4	5
1951–1952 ELECTIONS				
1	Malkangiri	1	Shri Laxman Gauda	Gana Parishad
2	Pandua	1	Shri Ganeswar Mohaptra	Gana Parishad
3	Nawarangpur	2	Shri Sadasiv Tripathy Shri Mudi Naiko	Congress Congress
4	Jaypore	2	Shri Harihar Mishra Shri Laichan Naiko	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
5	Koraput	1	Shri Ganga Muduli	Gana Parishad
6	Nandpur	1	Bhagaban Khemundu Naik	Congress
7	Rayagada	1	Mandangji Kamaya	Congress
8	Bisamkatak	1	Ulka Shyamaghan	Gana Parishad
9	Gunupur	1	Sabar Dumba	Gana Parishad
10	Baliguda	1	Jadab Patra	Congress
11	Phulbani (Udayagiri)	2	Balakrushna Mallick Sadaananda Sahu	Independent Independent
12	Boudh	1	Himanshu Sekhar Padhy	Independent
13	Athamallick	1	Dutia Roula	Independent
14	Angul Hindol	2	Hrushikesh Tripathy Arakhita Nayak	Congress Congress
15	Talcher	1	Pabitramohan Pradhan	Congress
16	Palalahara Kishore Nagar	2	Mahesh Chandra Subahu Singh Baidhar Nayak	Congress Congress
17	Dhenkanal	2	Madan Dehuri Baisnav Charan Patnaik	Communist Communist
18	Bhabanipatna	2	Janardan Majhi J. C. Singh Deo	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
19	Jayapatna Kashipur	1	Jhajhur Jhuria	Congress
20	Junagarh	2	P. K. Deo Dayanidhi Nayk	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
21	Nuapara	2	Anup Singh Deo Chaitanya Majhi	Congress Congress

1	2	3	4	5
22	Titilagarh	2	Ramesh Chandra Bhoi Muralidhar Panda	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
23	Patnagarh	2	Arjun Das Ganesh Ram Bariha	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
24	Balangir	2	Nandakishore Mishra Achyuta Mahananda	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
25	Sonepur	1	Anantaram Nanda	Gana Parishad
26	Binika	1	Baikunthanath Nepak	Ganaparishad
27	Biramaharajapur	1	Achyutananda Mahakuda	Gana Parishad
28	Padmapur	2	Lal Ranjit Singh Bariha Anirudha Mishra	Congress Independent
29	Bargarh	1	Tirthabasi Pradhan	Congress
30	Atabira	1	Bipin Bihari Das	Congress
31	Sohela	2	Bhikari Sahu Bisi Bibhara	Congress Congress
32	Muraambabhona	1	Makardhwaja Pradhan	Socialist
33	Sambalpur Redhakhhol	2	Bhikari Ghasi Sradhakar Supakar	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
34	Jharsuguda Ramphele	2	Bijay Ku. Pani Manohar Nayak	Congress Gana Parishad
35	Bamanda	2	Haraprasad Deba Jayadeba Thakur	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
36	Sundargarh	2	Krupanidhi Nayak Harihar Patel	Congress Gana Parishad
37	Rajgangpur	1	Agapil Lakara	Congress
38	Bisra	1	Madanmohan Amata	Congress
39	Banei	1	Nilamani Singh Dandapat	Gana Parishad
40	Champua	1	Gurucharan Nayak	Gana Parishad
41	Keonjhar	2	Laxminarayan Bhanja Deo Gobinda Munda	Independent Gana Parishad
42	Anandpur	2	Janardan Bhanja Deo Bhaiga Sethi	Independent Independent
43	Panchapidha	2	Biswanath Sahu Ghasiram Sandil	Gana Parishad Independent
44	Kaptipada	1	Harachand Hansda	Socialist
45	Khunta	1	Sakila Soren	Socialist
46	Baripada	2	Girish Chandra Ray Surendra Singh	Socialist Congress
47	Bahalada	1	Sonaram Soren	Congress
48	Rairangpur	1	Hardeba Triya	Congress
49	Bangiriposhi	1	Jadav Majhi	Congress
50	Muruda	1	Prasanna Kumar Das	Socialist

1	2	3	4	5
51	Jaleswar	1	Karunakar Panigrahi	Congress
52	Bhograi	1	Sasikanta Bhanja	Independent
53	Basta	1	Trilocahan Senapati	Congress
54	Soro	1	Nanda Kishor Das	Congress
55	Baleswar	1	Surendranath Das	Congress
56	Nilagiri	2	Nilambar Das Chaitanya Sethi	Congress Congress
57	Bhadrak	1	Mahammad Haneef	Congress
58	Bonta	1	Gokulananda Mohanty	Congress
59	Dhamnagar	1	Nilamani Routray	Congress
60	Chandbali	2	Brundaban Das Chakradhar Behera	Congress Congress
61	Sukinda	1	Pitambar Bhupati Harichandan Mohapatra	Independent
62	Jajpur	2	Santanu Kumar Das Gadadhar Dutta	Congress Congress
63	Dharmasala	1	Paramananda Mohanty	Socialist
64	Binjharpur	2	Nabakishore mallik Padmanava Ray	Congress Congress
65	Badachana	1	Nabakrushana Choudhury	Congress
66	Ali	1	S. N. Bhanja Deo	Independent
67	Pattamundai	1	Kumari Ramraj	Independent
68	Raj Nagar	1	Sarswati Dei	Congress
69	Kendrapara	1	Dinabandhu Sahu	Congress
70	Patakura	1	Lokanatha Mishra	Congress
71	Tirtol	1	Nisamani Khuntia	Socialist
72	Erasama	1	Gourishyam Nayak	Congress
73	Balikuda	1	Pranakrushna Parija	Independent
74	Jagatsingpur	1	Nilamani Pradhan	Congress
75	Kissan Nagar	1	Rajakrushna Bose	Congress
76	Salepur	2	Surendranath Patnaik Purnanada Samal	Congress Congress
77	Mahanga	1	Mohammad Atahar	Congress
78	Cuttack City	1	Biren Mitra	Congress
79	Cuttack Village	2	Laxman Mallick Bhairav Chandra Mohanty	Congress Congress
80	Banki	1	Gokulananda Praharaj	Socialist
81	Narasinghapur	1	Brundaban Sahu	Gana Parishad
82	Athagarh	1	Radhanath Rath	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
83	Kakatpur-Nimapara	2	Upendra Mohanty Gobinda Chandra Sethy	Congress Congress
84	Satyabadi	1	Nilakantha Dash	Independent
85	Pipili	1	Jayakrushna Mohanty	Congress
86	Puri	1	Fakir Charan Das	Socialist
87	Brahmagiri	1	Biswanath Parida	Independent
88	Banapur	1	Godabarish Mishra	Indipendent
89	Bhubaneswar	2	Satyapriya Mohanty Kanhu Malik	Congress Congress
90	Khurda	1	Madhab Chandra Routray	Congress
91	Ranapur	1	Basant Manjari Devi	Congress
92	Begunia	1	Gangadhar Paikaray	Communist
93	Nayagarh	1	K. C. Singh Mandhata	Indipendent
94	Khandpara	1	Harihar Singh Mardhraj	Independent
95	Daspalla	1	Krushnachandra Deo Bhanja	Congress
96	Jagannath Prasad	1	Bijayananda Patnaik	Congress
97	Rasulkunda	1	Dinabandhu Behera	Congress
98	Aska	2	Harihar Das Mohan Nayak	Communist Communist
99	Khallikote	1	Rama Chandra Mardaraj Deo	Independent
100	Kodala	1	Banamali Maharana	Socialist
101	Pursottampur	1	Harihar Das	Congress
102	Chatrapur	1	V. Sitaramaya	Independent
103	Patapur	1	Gobinda Pradhan	Communist
104	Brahmapur	2	Dandapani Das Rama Chandra Mishra	Independent Independent
105	Patrapur	1	Dibakar Patnaik	Forward Block
106	Paralakhemundi	2	Jagannath Mishra Apana Dora Biswasray	Communist Independent
107	Udayagiri-Mohana	1	Maliko Patu	Congress
1957 ELECTIONS				
1	Umarkote	1	Radhakrushna Biswasray	Congress
2	Nabarangpur	2	Sadasiv Tripathy Harijan Miru	Congress Congress
3	Jeypore	2	Laichan Nayak Harihar Mishra	Gana Parisad Gana Paridhad
4	Malkangiri	1	Madakami Guru	Gana Parishad
5	Padua	1	Laxman Gouda	Gana Parishad
6	Koraput	1	Lachhaman Pujhari	Gana Parishad
7	Pattangi	1	Mulu Santa	Congress
8	Rayagada	1	Kamaya Mandangi	Congress
9	Gunupur	2	Narasingha Patra Sanyasi Charan Pidika	Congress Congress

1	2	3	4	5
10	Paralakhemundi	1	Nala Kurumu Naikula	Indipendent
11	R. Udayagiri	1	Ram Bhuyan	Congress
12	Digapahandi	2	Anangamanjari Devi Mohan Nayak	Congress Congress
13	Berhampur	2	Dandapani Das Lingaraj Panigrahi	Congress Congress
14	Dura	1	P. V. Jagannath Rao	Congress
15	Chhatrapur	1	Jatiraj Praharaj	Congress
16	Khallikote	1	Narayan Sahu	Independent
17	Hinjili	1	Brundaban Nayak	Congress
18	West-Kodala	1	Harihar Das	Congress
19	East-Kodala	1	Rama Chandra Mardaraj Deba	Congress
20	Bhanjanagar	2	Suma Nayak Gobinda Pradhan	Comminist Communist
21	Aska	1	Harhar Das	Communist
22	Suruda	1	Bijayananada Pattnaik	Congress
23	Baliguda	1	Lokanatha Patra	Gana Parishad
24	G. Udayagiri	1	Sarangadhar Pradhan	Gana Parishad
25	Phulbani	2	Himansu Sekhar Padhi Anirudha Deepa	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
26	Bhabanipatna	2	Pratapkeshari Deo Karunakar Bhoi	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
27	Kasipur	2	Kishore Chandra Deo Manik Ray Nayak	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
28	Dharamgarh	2	Jitendra Majhi Birakishore Das	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
29	Namatarra	2	Anupam Singh Deo Ghasiram Majhi	Congress Congress
30	Titilagarh	2	Rajendra Narayan Singh deo Achutananda Mahananda	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
31	Patnagarh	2	Ashram Bhoi Ainthu Sahu	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
32	Loisingha	1	Ram Prasad Mishra	Gana Parishad
33	Bolangir	2	Nanda Kishore Mishra Ramesh Chandra Bhoi	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
34	Sonpur	2	Anantram Nanda Danalata Gouda	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
35	Padmapur	2	B. B. S. Bariha L.M.S. Bariha	Congress Gana Parishad
36.	Bargarh	2	Nikunja Bihari Singh Mahananda Bahadur	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
37	Bhatli	1	Natbar Banchor	Communist

1	2	3	4	5
38	Sambalpur	2	Bhikari Ghasi Laxmi Prasad Mishra	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
39	Katarbaga	1	Purusottam Panda	Gana Parishad
40	Debgarh	2	Jayadev Thakur Rani Jyotirmanjari devi	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
41	Jharsuguda	2	Manohar Nayak Bijay Ku. Pani	Gana Parishad Congress
42	Sundergarh	2	Udit Pratapsekhar Deo Gangadhar Pradhan	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
43	Rajgangpur	1	Santi Prakash Oram	Independent
44	Bisra	1	Nirmal Munda	Independent
45	Banei	1	Arjun Nayak	Gana Parishad
46	Champua	2	Rajaballav Mishra Gurucharan Nayak	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
47	Keonjhar	2	Janardan Bhanj Deo Krushna Chandra Mohapatra	Gana Parishad Independent
48	Anandpur	2	Upendranath Jena Birakishore Jena	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
49	Pallahara	1	Mrutyunjaya Pal	Gana Parishad
50	Talchar	1	Pabitraramohan Pradhan	Congress
51	Kishore Nagar	1	Ratnaprabha Debi	Gana Parishad
52	Dhenkanal	2	Kalia Dehuri Raja Sankarpratap Singh Deo	Gana Parishad Gana Parishad
53	Anugul	2	Kumud Chandra Singh Hrushikesh Pradhan	Independent Communist
54	Athamallik	1	Khetramohan Panigrahi	Gana Parishad
55	Dasapalla	2	Raja Bahadur Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja Sridhar Nayak	Congress Gana Parishad
56	Khandapara	1	Harihar Singh Mardharaj Bhramarbar Rai	Congress
57	Nayagarh	1	Krushna Chandra Mandhata	Independent
58	Ranapur	1	Basanta Manjari Debi	Congress
59	Begunia	1	Satyananda Champatiray	Congress
60	Khurda	1	Prana Nath Patnaik	Communist
61	Bhubaneswar	1	Satyapriya Mohanty	Congress
62	Brahmagiri	1	Padma Charan Samanta Singhara	Congress
63	Puri	1	Harihar Bahinipati	P.S.P.
64	Satyabadi	1	Nilakantha Das	Congress
65	Pipili	2	Ramachandra Patnaik Gopinath Bhoi	Independent Congress
66	Kakatpur	2	Mohan Das Bharat Das	Communist Communist
67	Banki	1	Jogesh Chandra Rout	Congress
68	Badamba	1	Ranisahaba Kanaklata Debi	Gana Parishad

1	2	3	4	5
69	Athagarh	1	Radhanath Rath	Congress
70	Cuttack City	1	Biren Mitra	Congress
71	Cuttack Sadar	2	Rajakrushna Bosh Punananda Samal	Congress Congress
72	Jagatsinghpur	2	Nilamani Pradhan Kanduricharan Mallik	Congress P.S.P.
73	Salepur	2	Pradipta Kishore Das Baidhar Behera	P.S.P. P.S.P.
74	Balikuda	1	Baikunthanath Mohanty	P.S.P.
75	Erasama	1	Lokanath Choudhury	Communist
76	Tirtol	1	Nisamani Khuntia	P.S.P.
77	Patakura	1	Lokanath Mishra	Congress
78	Rajnagar	1	Anantcharan Tripathy	Independent
79	Ali	1	Raja Sailendra Bhanja Deo	Congress
80	Kendrapara	2	Prahallad mallik Dinabandhu Sahu	Congress Congress
81	Binjharpur	1	Bankabihari Das	P.S.P.
82	Badachana	1	Jadumani Mangaraj	Congress
83	Dharmasala	2	Madanmohan Patnaik Mayadhar Singh	Congress Congress
84	Jajpur	2	Gadadhar Dutt Santanu Kumar Das	Congress Congress
85	Dhamnagar	1	Muralidar Jena	Congress
86	Chandbali	2	Nandakishore Jena Nilamani Routray	Congress Congress
87	Bhadrak	1	Nityananda Mohapatra	Independent
88	Soro	2	Harekrushna Mahatab Chaitan Sethi	Congress Congress
89	Nilagiri	1	Nilamani Das	Congress
90	Balasore	1	Rabindramohan Das	P.S.P.
91	Basta	1	Akshyanarayan Praharaj	Congress
92	Bhograi	1	Durgasankar Das	Congress
93	Jaleswar	1	Prasanna Kumar Pal	P.S.P.
94	Baisinga	2	Prasanna Kumar Das Panchanana Das	P.S.P. Congress
95	Udala	1	Manmohan Tudu	Congress
96	Karanjia	1	Nalini Chandra Bhanja Deo	Gana Parishad
97	Jasipur	1	Mochiram Turia	Gana Parishad
98	Rairangpur	1	Haradeba Triya	Independent
99	Bahalada	1	Surendramohan Hembram	Gana Parishad
100	Baripada	2	Harihar Mohanty Samal Majhi	P.S.P. Independent
1961 ELECTIONS				
1	Umarkote	1	Sadasiba Tripathy	Congress
2	Dabugaon	1	Jagannath Tripathy	Congress
3	Nabarangpur	1	Miru Harijan	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
4	Jeypore	1	Raghunath Patnaik	Congress
5	Kotpad	1	Mahadev Bakria	Congress
6	Malkangiri	1	Guru Nayak	Gana Parishad
7	Padua	1	Ganeswar Mohapatra	Congress
8	Koraput	1	Toyaka Sangana	Congress
9	Pattangi	1	Musuri Santa Pangi	Congress
10	Rayagada	1	Kamaya Mundangi	Congress
11	Gunupur	1	Narasimha Patra	Congress
12	Bisam Cuttack	1	Biswanath Choudhury	Gana Prishad
13	Paralakhemundi	1	Kurma Naikulu Nala	Congress
14	R. Udayagiri	1	Ram Bhoya	Congress
15	Digapahandi	1	Raghunath Mohapatra	Congress
16	Mohana	1	Biswanath Nayak	Congress
17	Berhampur	1	Sisir Kumar Narendra Deo	Independent
18	Patrapur	1	Trilochan Jani	Congress
19	Dura	1	P. V. Jagannath Rao	Congress
20	Chatrapur	1	Laxman Mohapatra	Communist
21	Khallikote	1	Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo	Congress
22	Hinjili	1	Brundaban Nayak	Congress
23	West-Kodala	1	Biswanath Das	Congress
24	East-Kodala	1	Lingaraj Panigrahi	Congress
25	Bhanja Nagar	1	Maguni Charan Pradhan	Congress
26	Jagannath Prasad	1	Udia Nayak	Congress
27	Asika	1	Lokanath Mishra	Congress
28	Soroda	1	Arjun Nayak	Congress
29	Baliguda	1	Dubara Podra	Gana Parishad
30	G. Udayagiri	1	Sarangadhar Pradhan	Congress
31	Phulbani	1	Himanshu Sekhar Padhi	Congress
32	Boudh	1	Anirudha Dipa	Gana Parishad
33	Madanpur Rampur	1	Birakesari Deo	Gana Parishad
34	Bhabanipatna	1	Anchala Majhi	Gana Parishad
35	Kasipur	1	Nabakumari Debi	Gana Parishad
36	Kokasara	1	Dayanidhi Nayak	Gana Parishad
37	Junagarh	1	Maheswar Nayak	Gana Parishad
38	Dharamgarh	1	Mukunda Nayak	Gana Parishad
39	Khadiala	1	Anup Singh Deo	Congress
40	Nuapara	1	Ghasiram Majhi	Independent
41	Kantabanjhi	1	R. N. Singh Deo	Gana Parishad
42	Titilagarh	1	Atchyutananda Mahananda	Gana Parishad

1	2	3	4	5
43	Saintala	1	Ainthu Sahoo	Gana Parishad
44	Patanagarh	1	Sobhakar Bariha	Independent
45	Luisinga	1	Ram Prasad Mishra	Gana Parishad
46	Balangir	1	Chandra Sekhar Singh	Gana Parishad
47	Tusura	1	Nanda Kishore Mishra	Gana Parishad
48	Binika	1	Anantaram Nanda	Gana Parishad
49	Sonepur	1	Daulat Panda	Gana Parishad
50	Melechha Munda	1	Sachidananda Padhy	Congress
51	Padmapur	1	Bir Biframaditya Singh Bariha	Congress
52	Baragarh	1	Gana Nath Pradhan	Independent
53	Bijepur	1	Mohan Naag	Congress
54	Bhatali	1	Saraswati Pradhan	Congress
55	Sambalpur	1	Banamali Babu	Congress
56	Atabira	1	Dalaganjan Chhuria	Congress
57	Katarabaga	1	Bishnu Prasad Mishra	Gana Parishad
58	Debagarh	1	Jayadev Thakur	Gana Parishad
59	Redhakhoh	1	Raja Bhanu Ganga Tribhubana Deba.	Gana Parishad
60	Brajaraj Nagar	1	Prasanna Kumar Panda	Communist
61	Jharsuguda	1	Binod Bihari Bariha	Congress
62	Sundergarh	1	Harihar Patel	Gana Parishad
63	Talasara	1	Gangadhar Pradhan	Gana Parishad
64	Rajgangpur	1	Rangaballav Amata	Congress
65	Bisra	1	Premchand Bhagat	Gana Parishad
66	Banei	1	Hemendra Prasad Mohapatra	Gana Parishad
67	Champua	1	Guru Charan Nayak	Gana Parishad
68	Patana	1	Raja Ballava Mishra	Gana Parishad
69	Keonjhar	1	Janardan Bhanja Deo	Gana Parishad
70	Telakoi	1	Gobinda Munda	Gana Parishad
71	Ramachandrapur	1	Muralidhar Kuanar	Congress
72	Anandpur	1	Makar Sethy	Congress
73	Palalahara	1	Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	Congress
74	Talcher	1	Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	Congress
75	Kamakshya Nagar	1	Brundaban Tripathy	Gana Parishad
76	Dhenkanal	1	Ratna Prabha Devi	Gana Parishad
77	Gandia	1	Kalia Dehuri	Gana Parishad
78	Chhendipada	1	Pada Nayak	Congress
79	Anugul	1	Kumud Chandra Singh	Congress
80	Athamallik	1	Khetra Mohan Panigrahi	Gana Parishad
81	Banapur	1	Raghunath Mishra	Gana Parishad

1	2	3	4	5
82	Dasapalla	1	Saheb Nayak	Congress
83	Khandpara	1	Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray Harihar Singh.	Congress
84	Nayagarh	1	Brundaban Chandra Singh	Congress
85	Ranapur	1	Rama Chandra Ram	Communist
86	Begunia	1	Cangadhar Paikaray	Communist
87	Khurda	1	Banamali Patnaik	Congress
88	Bhubaneswar	1	Satyapriya Mohanty	Congress
89	Balipatana	1	Copinath Bhoi	Congress
90	Brahmagiri	1	Gopabandhu Patra	Independent
91	Puri	1	Bhagaban Pratihari	Congress
92	Satyabadi	1	Rajraj Deba	Gana Parishad
93	Pipili	1	Rama Chandra Patnaik	Congress
94	Kakatpur	1	Upendra Mohanty	Congress
95	Nimapara	1	Gobinda Sethy	Congress
96	Banki	1	Gokulananda Praharaj	P.S.P.
97	Badamba	1	Bidyadhar Nayak	Congress
98	Athagarh	1	Atchyutananda Das	Independent
99	Cuttack City	1	Biren Mitra	Congress
100	Choudwar	1	Bijayananda Patnaik	Congress
101	Cuttack Sadar	1	Laxman Mallik	Congress
102	Jagatsinghpur	1	Priyanath Dey	Congress
103	Gobindpur	1	Kanduricharan Mallik	P.S.P.
104	Mahanga	1	Surendranath Patnaik	Congress
105	Salepur	1	Baidhar Behera	P.S.P.
106	Balikuda	1	Bipin Bihari Das	Congress
107	Erasama	1	Ratnamali Jema	Congress
108	Tirtol	1	Pratap Chandra Mohanty	Congress
109	Patakura	1	Lokanath Mishra	Congress
110	Raj Nagar	1	Padma Charan Nayak	Independent
111	Ali	1	Sailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo	Congress
112	Kendrapara	1	Dhruba Charan Sahu	P.S.P.
113	Pattamunde	1	Prahallad Mallik	Congress
114	Binjharpur	1	Chittaranjan Nayak	Congress
115	Badachana	1	Dhananjaya Lenka	Congress
116	Dharmasala	1	Gadadhar Dutta	Congress
117	Sukinda	1	Baidhar Singh	Congress
118	Jajpur (West)	1	Madan Mohan Patnaik	Congress
119	Jajpur (East)	1	Santanu Kumar Das	Congress
120	Dham Nagar	1	Muralidhar Jena	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
121	Basudevpur	1	Nilamani Routray	Congress
122	Chandbali	1	Bairagi Jena	Congress
123	Bhadrak	1	Nityananda Mohapatra	Independent
124	Soro	1	Karunakar Panigrahi	Congress
125	Simulia	1	Bhagirathi Das	Congress
126	Nilagiri	1	Rajendra Chandra Hari Chandan Mardaraj.	Gana Parishad
127	Balasore	1	Bijaya Chandra Dey	Congress
128	Basta	1	Maheswar Bag	P.S.P.
129	Bhograi	1	Pyari Mohan Das	P.S.P.
130	Jaleswar	1	Prasanna Kumar Pala	P.S.P.
131	Khunta	1	Prasanna Kumar Das	P.S.P.
132	Baisinga	1	Arjun Patra	P.S.P.
133	Udala	1	Manmohan Tudu	Congress
134	Karanjia	1	Prabhakar Behera	Congress
135	Jashipur	1	Mochiram Triya	Congress
136	Rairangpur	1	Chandra Mohan Singh	Congress
137	Bahalada	1	Sunaram Soren	Congress
138	Bangiriposhi	1	Eshwar Chandra Nayak	Congress
139	Baripada	1	Santosh Kumar Sahu	Congress
140	Morada	1	Sakila Soren	P.S.P.

1967 ELECTIONS

1	Karanjia	1	Prafulla Kumar Das	Swatantra
2	Jasipur	1	Durga Charan Nayak	Swatantra
3	Rairangpur	1	Kartika Chandra Majhi	Swatantra
4	Bahalada	1	Sunaram Soren	J. Congress
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Radha Mohan Nayak	Swatantra
6	Baripada	1	Santosh Kumar Sahu	Congress
7	Suruda	1	Sakila Soren	P.S.P.
8	Baisinga	1	Prasanna Kuamar Das	P.S.P.
9	Khunta	1	Harachand Hansda	P.S.P.
10	Udala	1	Manmohan Tudu	J. Congress
11.	Bhograi	1	Pyari Mohan Das	P.S.P.
12	Jaleswar	1	Prasanna Kumar Pala	P.S.P.
13	Basta	1	Chintamani Jena	Congress
14	Balasore	1	Rabindra Mohan Das	P.S.P.
15	Nilagiri	1	Banamali Das	Communist
16	Soro	1	Haraprasad Mohapatro	Swatantra

1	2	3	4	5
17	Simulia	1	Utsav Charan Jena	P.S.P.
18	Bhadrak	1	Nityananda Mohapatra	J. Congress
19	Dhamnagar	1	Satyabhama Dei	J. Congress
20	Chandbali	1	Manmohan Das	J. Congress
21	Basudevpur	1	Harekrushna Mahatab	J. Congress
22	Sukinda	1	Ananga Manjari Devi	J. Congress
23	Dharmasala	1	Paramananda Mohanty	P.S.P.
24	Badachana	1	Jagannath Das	P.S.P.
25	Binjharpur	1	Baishnav Charan Mallik	P.S.P.
26	West Jajpur	1	Prafulla Chandra Ghadei	J. Congress
27	East Jajpur	1	Santanu Kumar Das	J. Congress
28	Aali	1	Dibakar Nath Sharma	Congress
29	Pattamunde	1	Biswanath Mallik	P.S.P.
30	Raj Nagar	1	Raja Sailendra Bhanja Deo	Independent
31	Kendrapara	1	Sarojkanta Kanungo	P.S.P.
32	Patakura	1	Chakradhar Satpathy	P.S.P.
33	Tirtol	1	Nisamani Khuntia	P.S.P.
34	Erasama	1	Lokanath Choudhury	Communist
35	Balikuda	1	Baikunthanath Mohanty	P.S.P.
36	Jagatsinghpur	1	Kanduri Charan Mallik	P.S.P.
37	Gobindapur	1	Muralidhar Kanungo	J. Congress
38	Salepur	1	Surendra Nath Patnaik	J. Congress
39	Mahanga	1	Biraja Prasad Ray	P.S.P.
40	Choudwar	1	Akulananda Behera	P.S.P.
41	Cuttack City	1	Biren Mitra	Congress
42	Cuttack Sadar	1	Sukadev Jena	J. Congress
43	Banki	1	Jogesh Chandra Rout	Independent
44	Athagarh	1	Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	J. Congress
45	Badamba	1	Pratap Chandra Patnaik	J. Congress
46	Bhubaneswar	1	Harekrushna Mahatab	J. Congress
47	Balipatana	1	Harihar Bhoi	J. Congress
48	Pipili	1	Banamali Patnaik	J. Congress
49	Nimapada	1	Nilamani Singh	J. Congress
50	Kakatpur	1	Gatikrushna Swain	Communist
51	Satyabadi	1	Gangadhar Mohapatra	Congress
52	Puri	1	Harihar Bahinipati	P.S.P.
53	Brahmagiri	1	Braja Mohan Mohanty	Congress
54	Banapur	1	Raghunath Mishra	Congress
55	Khurda	1	Raja Birakishore Dev	J. Congress
56	Begunia	1	Gangadhar Paikaray	Communist

1	2	3	4	5
57	Khandpara	1	Harihar Singh B. M. Ray	Congress
58	Daspalla	1	Arakhita Nayak	Communist
59	Nayagarh	1	Atchyutananda Mohanty	Independent
60	Ranapur	1	B. S. B. Narendra Mohapatra	Congress
61	Jagannath Prasad	1	Udaya Nath Nayak	Congress
62	Bhanja Nagar	1	Dina Bandhu Behera	Congress
63	Soroda	1	Anant Narayan Singh Deo	Swatantra
64	Aska	1	Harihar Das	Communist
65	Kabisurya Nagar	1	Dandapani Swain	Communist
66	Kodala	1	Banamali Moharana	P.S.P.
67	Khallikote	1	Narayan Sahu	S.S.P.
68	Chatrapur	2	Raghunath Ramanuj Laxman Mohapatro	Swatantra Communist
69	Hinjili	2	Udaya Nath Pala Brundaban Nayak	J. Congress Congress
70	Dura	1	Mohan Nayak	Congress
71	Berhampur	1	Binayak Acharya	Congress
72	Chikiti	1	Dibakar Patnaik	Congress
73	Mohana	1	Tarini Sardhar	Congress
74	Ramgiri	1	Arjun Singh	Congress
75	Paralakhemundi	1	Nalkurma Naikula	Congress
76	Gunupur	1	Bhagirathi Gamango	Congress
77	Bisam Cuttack	1	Biswanath Choudhury	Swatantra
78	Rayagada	1	Anantram Majhi	Congress
79	Narayan Patna	1	Bidika Malana	Swatantra
80	Nandapur	1	Malu Santa	Congress
81	Malkangiri	1	Gangadhar Madi	Congress
82	Jeypore	1	N. Ramsaseya	Swatantra
83	Kotpad	1	Surya Narayan Majhi	Congress
84	Nabarangpur	1	Sadasiba Tripathy	Congress
85	Kodinga	1	Jhitru Nayak	Swatantra
86	Dabugaon	1	Dambaru Majhi	Swatantra
87	Umakote	1	Rabi Singh Majhi	Congress
88	Nuapara	1	Omkar Singh Majhi	Congress
89	Khadiala	1	Anup Singh Deo	Congress
90	Dharamgarh	1	Lochan Dhangada Majhi	Swatantra
91	Kokasar	1	Raghunath Praharaj	Swatantra
92	Junagarh	1	Maheswar nayak	Swatantra
93	Bhabanipatna	1	Dayanidhi Nayak	Swatantra
94	Narla	1	Anchala Majhi	Swatantra

1	2	3	4	5
95	Kesinga	1	Bhagaban Bhoi	Swatantra
96	Udayagiri	1	Gopal Pradhan	Swatantra
97	Baliguda	1	Naresh Pradhan	Swatantra
98	Phulbani	1	Barada Prasanna Kahar	Swatantra
99	Boud	1	Himanshu Sekhar Padhi	J. Congress
100	Sonepur	1	Nilambar Rayguru	Swatantra
101	Binika	1	Narasimha Charan Mishra	Swatantra
102	Tusura	1	Radha Mohan Mishra	Swatantra
103	Bolangir	1	Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	Swatantra
104	Luisinga	1	Nanda Kishore Mishra	Swatantra
105	Patnagarh	1	Ainthu Sahu	Swatantra
106	Saintal	1	Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi	Swatantra
107	Titilagarh	1	Atchuta Nanda Mahananda	Swatantra
108	kantabanjhi	1	Loknath Ray	Swatantra
109	Padmapur	1	Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	J. Congress
110	Melechhamunda	1	Birendra Kumar Sahu	Swatantra
111	Bijepur	1	Mohan Naag	Congress
112	Bhatley	1	Saraswati Pradhan	Congress
113	Baragarh	1	Bharat Chandra Hota	Congress
114	Sambalpur	1	Banamali Babu	Congress
115	Brajarajnagar	1	Prasanna Kumar Panda	Communist
116	Jharsuguda	1	Murari Prasad Mishra	Swatantra
117	Laikera	1	Lala Gejendra Singh	Swatantra
118	Kuchinda	1	Kanhei Singh	Swatantra
119	Redhakhhol	1	Bhikari Suna	Swatantra
120	Debgarh	1	Raja B. T. Deb	Swatantra
121	Sundergarh	1	Harihar Patel	Swatantra
122	Talasara	1	Gangadhar Pradhan	Swatantra
123	Rajgangpur	1	Premchand Bhagat	Swatantra
124	Bisra	1	Krushna Chandra Nayak	Swatantra
125	Rourkela	1	Rajkishore Samant Ray	P.S.P.
126	Bonei	1	Hemanta Prasad Mohapatra	Swatantra
127	Champua	1	Khetra Mohan Nayak	Swatantra
128	Patna	1	Ramray Munda	Swatantra
129	Keonjhar	1	Gobinda Munda	Swatantra
130	Telakoi	1	Bhagirathi Mohapatra	Swatantra
131	Ramachandrapur	1	Rajaballav Mishra	Swatantra
132	Anandpur	1	Bhubanananda Jena	J. Congress
133	Palalahara	1	Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	J. Congress

1	2	3	4	5
134	Kamakshya Nagar	1	Brundaban Tripathy	Swatantra
135	Gondia	1	Haldhar Mishra	Swatantra
136	Dhenkanal	1	Rajamata Ratna Prabha Devi	Swatantra
137	Talchar	1	Kumarchandra Behera	J. Congress
138	Chhendipada	1	Nabaghan Nayak	J. Congress
139	Angul	1	Kumud Chandra Singh	J. Congress
140	Athamallik	1	Surendra Pradhan	S.S.P.
1971 ELECTIONS				
1	Karanja	1	Prafulla Kumar Das	Swatantra
2	Jashipur	1	Lal Mohan Nayak	Congress
3	Rairangpur	1	Sidhalal Murmu	Jharakhanda
4	Bahalada	1	Sashibhusan Marandi	Independent
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Radha Mohan Nayak	Swatantra
6	Baripada	1	Pramod Kumar Bhanj Deo	Independent
7	Muruda	1	Kuanria Majhi	Swatantra
8	Baisinga	1	Prasanna Kumar Das	P.S.P.
9	Khunta	1	Bira Bhadra Singh	U. Congress
10	Udala	1	Manmohan Tudu	Congress
11	Bhograi	1	Kartikeswar Patra	Congress
12	Jaleswar	1	Prasanna Kumar Pala	P.S.P.
13	Basta	1	Chintamani Jena	U. Congress
14	Balasore	1	Priya Nath Nandi	Congress
15	Nilagiri	1	Banamali Das	Communist
16	Soro	1	Jadunath Das Mohapatra	U. Congress
17	Simulia	1	Chintamani Jena	Communist
18	Bhadrak	1	Hare Krushna Mahatab	Congress (J)
19	Dham Nagar	1	Brundaban Mallik	U. Congress
20	Chandbali	1	Gangadhar Das	Congress (J)
21	Basudevpur	1	Nilamani Routray	U. Congress
22	Sukinda	1	Sanatan Deo	U. Congress
23	Dharamsala	1	Bankabihari Das	P.S.P.
24	Badachana	1	Managobinda Samal	U. Congress
25	Binjharpur	1	Pabitra Mohan Jena	Congress (J)
26	West Jajpur	1	Prafulla Chandra Ghadei	Congress (J)
27	East Jajpur	1	Jagannath Mallik	U. Congress
28	Aali	1	Sarat Kumar Deb	Swatantra
29	Pattamundai	1	Prahallad mallik	U. Congress
30	Raj Nagar	1	Prahallad Mallik	U. Congress
31	Kendrapara	1	Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	P.S.P.
32	Patkura	1	Raj Kishore Nayak	U. Congress

1	2	3	4	5
33	Tirtol	1	Pratap Chandra Mohanty	U. Congress
34	Erasama	1	Narayan Birabar Samant	U. Congress
35	Balikuda	1	Basudeb Mohapatra	Congress (J)
36	Jagatsingpur	1	Laxman Mallik	Congress (J)
37	Gobindapur	1	Trilochan Kanungo	Congress (J)
38	Salepur	1	Batakrushna Jena	U. Congress
39	Mahanga	1	Sarat Kumar Kar	U. Congress
40	Choudwar	1	Kanhu Charan Lenka	Independent
41	Cuttack City	1	Bhairab Chandra Mohanty	Congress (J)
42	Cuttack Sadar	1	Sura Sethy	Congress (J)
43	Banki	1	Gokulananda Praharaj	U. Congress
44	Athagarh	1	Radhanath Rath	Independent
45	Badamba	1	Trilochan Mansingh Harichandan	Swatantra
46	Bhubaneswar	1	Harekrushna Mahatab	Congress (J)
47	Balipatna	1	Basant Behera	Congress (J)
48	Pipili	1	Abhimanyu Ransingh	Congress (J)
49	Nimapara	1	Gobinda Chandra Sethy	U. Congress
50	Kakatpur	1	Surendranath Nayak	U. Congress
51	Satyabadi	1	Chandra Madhab Mishra	Independent
52	Puri	1	Braja Mohan Mohanty	Congress (J)
53	Brahmagiri	1	Gopabandhu Patra	Congress (J)
54	Banapur	1	Rama Chandra Praharaj	Swantrantra
55	Khurda	1	Benudhar Baliarsingh	Congress (J)
56	Begunia	1	Gangadhar Paikray	Communist
57	Khandapara	1	Bansidhar Patnaik	Independent
58	Daspalla	1	Saheb Nayak	Congress (J)
59	Nayagarh	1	Atchyutananda Mohanty	U. Congress
60	Ranpur	1	Ramesh Chandra Panda	Communist
61	Jagannath Prasad	1	Sribatcha Nayak	Congress (J)
62	Bhanja Nagar	1	Somnath Rath	Congress (J)
63	Soroda	1	Ananta Narayan Singh Deo	Swatantra
64	Aska	1	Kabiraj Krushna Chandra Tripathy	U. Congress
65	Kabisurya Nagar	1	Sadananda Mohanty	Communist
66	Kodala	1	Ramakrushna Patnaik	U. Congress
67	Khalikote	1	Trinath Samantray	U. Congress
68	Chatrapur	1	Laxman Mohapatra	Communist
69	Hinjili	1	Brundaban Nayak	U. Congress
70	Dura	1	Mohan Nayak	Congress (J)
71	Berhampur	1	Binayak Acharya	Congress (J)
72	Chikiti	1	Sachidananda Deo	Congress (J)

1	2	3	4	5
73	Mohana	1	Bhimsen Mandal	Congress (J)
74	Ramgiri	1	Gorasang Sabar	Congress (J)
75	Paralakhemundi	1	Lachhan Naidu Daramu	Swatantra
76	Gunupur	1	Bhagirathi Gamango	Congress (J)
77	Bisamcuttack	1	Praska Sripati	Swatantra
78	Rayagada	1	Himaruka Rukuna	Swatantra
79	Narayan Patna	1	Tading Jogi	Congress (J)
80	Nandapur	1	Disari Sanu	U. Congress
81	Malkangiri	1	Gangadhar Madi	Congress (J)
82	Jeypore	1	Pratap Narayan Singh Deo	Swatantra
83	Kotpad	1	Dhansayi Randhari	Swatantra
84	Nabarangpur	1	Habibullah Khan	Swatantra
85	Kodinga	1	Purna Chandra Mirgan	U. Congress
86	Dabugaon	1	Dambaru Majhi	Swatantra
87	Umarkote	1	Rabisingh Majhi	U. Congress
88	Nuapara	1	Ghasiram Majhi	Swatantra
89	Khadial	1	Anup Singh Deo	Congress (Ni)
90	Dharamgarh	1	Lochan Dhangada Majhi	Swatantra
91	Kokasara	1	Birakeshari Deo	Swatantra
92	Junagarh	1	Trinath Sarab	Swatantra
93	Bhabanipatna	1	Dayanidhi Nayak	Swatantra
94	Nurla	1	Dhaneswar Majhi	Swatantra
95	Kesinga	1	Bhagaban Bhoi	Swatantra
96	Udaygiri	1	Gopal Pradhan	Swatantra
97	Baliguda	1	Naresh Pradhan	Swatantra
98	Phulbani	1	Jagannath Jani	Congress (J)
99	Boud	1	Natabar Pradhan	Swatantra
100	Sonepur	1	Nilambar Rayguru	Swatantra
101	Binika	1	Nrasingha Charan Mishra	Swatantra
102	Tusura	1	Radhamohan Mishra	Swatantra
103	Bolangir	1	Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	Swatantra
104	Luisinga	1	Nanda Kishore Mishra	Swatantra
105	Patnagarh	1	Ainthu Sahoo	Swatantra
106	Saintala	1	Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi	Swatantra
107	Titlagarh	1	Tapijal	Swatantra
108	Kantabanjhi	1	Acyutananda Mahananda	Swatantra
109	Padmaput	1	Krupasinghu Bhoi	Congress (J)
110	Melechhamunda	1	Birendra Kumar Sahu	Swatantra
111	Bijepur	1	Tribikram Mallik	Congress (J)

1	2	3	4	5
112	Bhatli	1	Natbar Banchor	Communist
113	Bargarh	1	Chittaranjan Kar	Congress (J)
114	Sambalpur	1	Shri Ballav Panigrahi	Congress (J)
115	Brajraj Nagar	1	Upendra Dikhit	Congress (J)
116	Jharsuguda	1	Jhasaketan Sahu	Congress (J)
117	Laikera	1	Rameswar Nayak	Congress (J)
118	Kuchinda	1	Jagateswar Mirdha	Congress (J)
119	Redhakhoh	1	Abhimanyu Kumbhar	Congress (J)
120	Debgarh	1	Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb	Swatantra
121	Sundergarh	1	Dibyalochan Sekhar Deo	Congress (J)
122	Talsara	1	Gangadhar Pradhan	Swatantra
123	Rajgangpur	1	Ignes Majhi	Jharkhand
124	Bisra	1	Kulan Bage	Jharkhand
125	Rourkela	1	Syam Sunder Mohapatra	Congress (J)
126	Bonei	1	Hemendra Pr. Mahapatra	Swatantra
127	Champua	1	Saharai Oram	U. Congress
128	Patna	1	Maheswar Majhi	U. Congress
129	Keonjhar	1	Chotray Majhi	U. Congress
130	Telkoi	1	Niladri Nayak	U. Congress
131	Ramachandrapur	1	Muralidhar Kuanar	Congress (J)
132	Anandpur	1	Makar Sethy	Congress (J)
133	Palalahara	1	Narayan Sahu	Congress (J)
134	Kamakhyanager	1	Brahmananda Biswal	Congress (J)
135	Gondia	1	Brundaban Tripathy	Congress (J)
136	Dhenkanal	1	Surendra Mohan Patnaik	Congress (J)
137	Talcher	1	Brundaban Behera	Congress (J)
138	Chhendipada	1	Bhajaman Behera	U. Congress
139	Anugul	1	Debaraj Sahu	U. Congress
140	Athamalik	1	Rajkishore Pradhan	U. Congress

1974 ELECTIONS

MAYURBHANJA DISTRICT

1	Karanjia	1	Karunakar Naik	Congress
2	Jashipur	1	Ghanasyam Hembram	Independent
3	Bahalada	1	Sasibhusan Marandi	Independent
4	Rairangpur	1	Arjun Majhi	U. C.
5	Bangiriposi	1	Rudra Mohan Das	C.P.I.

1	2	3	4	5
6	Kuliana	1	Sarat Chandra Singh	Congress
7	Baripada	1	Pramod Chandra Bhanj Deo	Independent
8	Baisinga	1	Kuarian Majhi	Congress
9	Khunta	1	Ramesh Soren	Congress
10	Udala	1	Rabaneswar Madhei	Congress
BALASORE DISTRICT				
11	Bhograi	1	Kartikeswar Patra	Congress
12	Jaleswar	1	Gadadhar Giri	Socialist
13	Basta	1	Chintamani Jena	Congress
14	Balasore	1	Arun Dey	C.P.I.(M)
15	Soro	1	Jadunath Das Mohapatra	Congress
16	Simulia	1	Sailen Mohapatra	Congress
17	Nilgiri	1	Banamali Das	C.P.I.(M)
18	Bhandaripokhari	1	Bairagi Jena	U.C.
19	Bhadrak	1	Jugal Kishore Patnaik	Congress
20	Dhamnagar	1	Hrudananda Mallik	U.C.
21	Chandbali	1	Manmohan Das	Congress
22	Basudevpur	1	Jagabandhu Das	Congress
CUTTACK DISTRICT				
23	Sukinda	1	Sanatan Deo	Congress
24	Korai	1	Ashok Kumar Das	U.C.
25	Jajpur	1	Jagannath Malik	U.C.
26	Dharmasala	1	Banka Bihari Das	Congress
27	Barchana	1	Dusasan Jena	C.P.I.
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Prahallad Malik	U.C.
29	Binjharpur	1	Baishnab Charan Malik	Congress
30	Aul	1	Sarat Kumar Deb	Swatantra
31	Pattamundai	1	Biswanath Mallik	Congress
32	Rajnagar	1	Bijayananda Patnaik	U.C.
33	Kendrapara	1	Veda Prakash Agarwala	U.C.
34	Patkura	1	Rajkishore Naik	U.C.
35	Tirtol	1	Pratap Chandra Mohanty	U.C.
36	Erasama	1	Lokanath Choudhuri	C.P.I.
37	Balikuda	1	Basudev Mohapatra	Congress
38	Jagatsinghpur	1	Laxman Malik	Congress
39	Kissannagar	1	Batakrushna Jena	U.C.
40	Mahanga	1	Sk. Matlub Ali	Congress
41	Salepur (S.C.)	1	Baidhar Behera	Congress
42	Gobindpur	1	Shrimati Sudhansunalini Ray	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
43	Cuttack Sadar	1	Trilochan Kanungo	Congress
44	Cuttack City	1	Srikanta Panda	U.C.
45	Choudwar	1	Kanhu Charan Lenka	Congress
46	Banki	1	Dr. Jogesh Chandra Rout	Independent
47	Athagarh	1	Radhanath Rath	Independent
48	Baramba	1	Raja Saheb Trilochan Singh Deo	Swatantra
PURI DISTRICT				
49	Balipatna (S.C.)	1	Gopinath Bhoi	U.C.
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Harekrushna Mahatab	U.C.
51	Jatni	1	Satyapriya Mohanty	U.C.
52	Pipili	1	Bipin Bihari Dash	Congress
53	Nimapara	1	Nilamani Sitha	Congress
54	Kakatpur	1	Brundaban Chandra Patra	Congress
55	Satybadi	1	Gangadhar Mohapatra	Congress
56	Puri	1	Braja Mohan Mohanty	Congress
57	Brahmagiri	1	Siddheswar Panigrahi	C.P.I.
58	Chilika	—	—	—
59	Khurdha	1	Benudhar Baliarsingh	Congress
60	Begunia	1	Satynanda Champatiray	U. C.
61	Ranpur	1	Ramesh Chandra Panda	C.P.I. (M)
62	Nayagarh	1	Bhagabat Behera	Socialist (SP)
63	Khandpara	1	Satyasundar Mishra	Ind.
64	Daspalla	1	Harihar Karan	Ind.
GANJAM DISTRICT				
65	Jagannath Prasad	1	Shribatcha Naik	Congress
66	Bhanjanagar	1	Somanath Rath	Congress
67	Sorada	1	Sarat Chandra Panda	Congress
68	Aska	1	Harihar Das	C.P.I.
69	Kabisuryanagar	1	Sadananada Mohanty	C.P.I.
70	Kodala	1	Kanhu Charan Nayak	Congress
71	Khallikote	1	Smt. V. Sugyankumari Deo	U. C.
72	Chatrapur	1	Daitari Behera	U. C.
73	Hinjili	1	Brundaban Nayak	U. C.
74	Gopalpur	1	Mohan Nayak	Congress
75	Berhampur	1	Binayaka Acharya	Congress
76	Chikiti	1	Sachidananda Deo	Congress
77	Mohana	1	Udaya Narayan Deb	U. C.
78	Ramgiri	1	Chakradhar Paik	U. C.
79	Paralakhemundi	1	Nalla Kurma Naikula	U. C.
KORAPUT DISTRICT				
80	Gunupur	1	Bhagirathi Gamango	Congress
81	Bissam-Cuttack	1	Dambarudhar Ulaka	Congress
82	Rayagada	1	Ramachandra Ulaka	Congress

1	2	3	4	5
83	Lakshmipur	1	Anatram Majhi	Congress
84	Pottangi	1	Disari Sanu	U. C.
85	Koraput	1	Harish Chandra Buxipatra	U. C.
86	Malkangiri	1	Naka Kannya	U. C.
87	Chitrakonda	1	Gangadhar Madi	Congress
88	Kotpad	1	Basudeb Majhi	Congress
89	Jeypore	1	Ragunath Patnaik	Congress
90	Nawarangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	Swatantra
91	Kodinga	1	Sombaru Majhi	U. C.
92	Dabugan	1	Syamaghana Majhi	Swatantra
93	Umerkote	1	Rabisingh Majhi	U. C.
KALAHANDI DISTRICT				
94	Nuapara	1	Jagannath Patnaik	Congress
95	Khariar	1	Anup Singh Deo	U. C.
96	Dharamgarh	1	Dayanidhi Nayak	Swatantra
97	Koksara	1	Chandrabhanu Singh Deo	Swatantra
98	Junagarh	1	Udit Pratap Deo	Swatantra
99	Bhawanipatna	1	Jagamohan Nayak	Swatantra
100	Narla	1	Dhaneswar Majhi	Swatantra
101	Kesinga	1	Sarat Chandra Singh Deo	Swatantra
PHULBANI DISTRICT				
102	Baliguda	1	Sahura Mallik	Congress
103	G. Udayagiri	1	Gopal Pradhan	Congress
104	Phulbani	1	Chandra Sekhar Behera	Congress
105	Boudh	1	Natabar Pradhan	Swatantra
BALANGIR DISTRICT				
106	Titilagarh	1	Tapi Jal	Swatantra
107	Kantabanji	1	Ram Prasad Mishra	Swatantra
108	Patnagarh	1	Ainthu Sahu	Swatantra
109	Saintala	1	Krushna Chandra Panda	Swatantra
110	Loisinga	1	Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	Swatantra
111	Balangir	1	Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	Swatantra
112	Sonepur	1	Daulat Bagh	Swatantra
113	Binka	1	Radhamohan Mishra	Swatantra
114	Birmaharajpur	1	Hrushikesh Hota	Congress
DHENKANAL DISTRICT				
115	Athamallik	1	Bhajaman Behera	Congress
116	Angul	1	Adwait Prasad Singh	U.C.

1	2	3	4	5
117	Hindol	1	Bhagirathi Naik	Congress
118	Dhenkanal	1	Nandini Satpathy	Congress
119	Gondia	1	Sribachha Nayak	Congress
120	Kamakhyanager	1	Brahmananda Biswal	Congress
121	Pallahara	1	Narayan Sahu	Congress
122	Talcher	1	Brundaban Behera	J.C.
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT				
123	Padmapur	1	Krupasindhu Bhoi	Congress
124	Melchhamunda	1	Prakash Chandra Debta	Congress
125	Bijepur	1	Gananath Pradhan	U.C.
126	Bhatli	1	Mohan Nag	Congress
127	Bargarh	1	Nabin Kumar Pradhan	U.C.
128	Sambalpur	1	Sriballav Panigrahi	Congress
129	Brajarajanager	1	Prasanna Kumar Panda	C.P.I.
130	Jharsuguda	1	Smt. Sairandri Nayak	Congress
131	Laikera	1	Hemananda Biswal	Congress
132	Kuchinda	1	Jagateswar Mirdha	Congress
133	Rairakhol	1	Basanta Kumar Mahananda	U.C.
134	Deogarh	1	Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb	Swatantra
SUNDERGARH DISTRICT				
135	Sundergarh	1	Dibyalochan Sekhar Deo	Congress
136	Talsara	1	Premananda Kalo	Congress
137	Rajangpur	1	Christopher Ekka	Congress
138	Biramitrapur	1	Christodas Lugun	Independent
139	Rourkela	1	Dhananjaya Mohanty	Congress
140	Raghunathpalli	1	Agapit Lakra	Congress
141	Bonai	1	Benudhar Naik	Congress
KEONJHAR DISTRICT				
142	Champua	1	Guru Charan Naik	Congress
143	Patna	1	Maheswar Majhi	U.C.
144	Keonjhar	1	Govinda Munda	Swatantra
145	Telkoi	1	Niladri Naik	U.C.
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Muralidhar Kuanr	U.C.
147	Anandpur	1	Bhubanananda Jena	Congress
1977 ELECTIONS				
1	Karanjia	1	Raghunath Hembram	Janata
2	Joshiapur	1	Kanhuram Hembram	Janata
3	Bahalada	1	Sunaram Soren	Janata
4	Rairangpur	1	Arjun Majhi	Janata
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Purusottam Nayak	Janata
6	Kuliana	1	Niranjan Hembram	Janata

1	2	3	4	5
7	Baripada	1	Prasanna Ku. Das	I.N.C.
8	Baisinga	1	Ramachandra Kisku	Janata
9	Khunta	1	Ramesh Soren	I.N.C.
10	Udala	1	Birabhadra Singh	Janata
11	Bhograi	1	Susanta Chand	Janata
12	Jaleswar	1	Gadadhar Giri	Janata
13	Basta	1	Maheswar Baug	Janata
14	Balasore	1	Kartik Chandra Rout	Janata
15	Soro	1	Hara Prasad Mohapatra	Janata
16	Simulia	1	Gopinath Das	Janata
17	Nilgiri	1	Rajendra Chandra Mardaraj Harichandan	Janata
18	Bhandari Pokhari	1	Kapil Charan Sethi	Janata
19	Bhadrak	1	Ratnakar Mohanty	Janata
20	Dhamnagar	1	Hrudananda Mallick	Janata
21	Chandbali	1	Gangadhar Das	Janata
22	Basudevpur	1	Nilamani Routray	Janata
23	Sukinda	1	Ananda Manjari Devi (W)	Janata
24	Korei	1	Ashok Ku. Das	Janata
25	Jajpur	1	Jagannath Mallick	Janata
26	Dharmasala	1	Rabi Das	Janata
27	Badachana	1	Managobinda Samal	Janata
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Srikant Ku. Jena	Janata
29	Binjharpur	1	Santanu Ku. Das	Janata
30	Aul	1	Sarat Ku. Deb	Janata
31	Pattamundai	1	Tapas Ku. Das	Janata
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalinikanta Mohanty	Janata
33	Kendrapara	1	Beda Prakash Agarwalla	Janata
34	Patkura	1	Prahallad Mallick	Janata
35	Tirtol	1	Pratap Chandra Mohanty	Janata
36	Erasama	1	Damodar Rout	Janata
37	Balikuda	1	Umesh Swain	Janata
38	Jagatsinghpur	1	Kanduri Charan Mallik	Janata
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Batakrishna Jena	Janata
40	Mahanga	1	Pradeepta Kishore Das	Janata
41	Salepur	1	Kalindi Charan Behera	Janata
42	Gobindpur	1	Panchanana Kanoongo	Janata
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Sangram Keshari Mohapatra	J.D.
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Biswanath Pandit	Janata
45	Choudwar	1	Raj Kishore Ram	Janata

1	2	3	4	5
46	Banki	1	Dr. Jogesh Chandra Rout	I.N.C.
47	Athgarh	1	Rasamanjari Devi (W)	Janata
48	Badamba	1	Raja Saheb Trilochan Singh Deo	Independent
49	Balipatna	1	Gopinath Bhoi	Janata
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Satya Priya Mohanty	Janata
51	Jatni	1	Suresh Ku. Routray	Janata
52	Pipili	1	Kiran Lekha Mohanty (W)	Janata
53	Nimapara	1	Gobinda Chandra Sethi	Janata
54	Kakatpur	1	Surendra Nath Naik	Janata
55	Satyabadi	1	Chandra Madhab Mishra	Janata
56	Puri	1	Braja Kishore Tripathy	Janata
57	Brahmagiri	1	Ajaya Kumar Jena	Janata
58	Chilika	1	Biswabhusan Harichandan	Janata
59	Khurda	1	Sudarsan Mohanty	Janata
60	Begunia	1	Chintamani Panigrahi	I.N.C.
61	Ranpur	1	Ramesh Chandra Panda	C.P.I.(M)
62	Nayagarh	1	Bhagabat Behera	Janata
63	Khandapara	1	Satya Sundar Mishra	Independent
64	Dasapalla	1	Harihar Karan	I.N.C.
65	Jagannath Prasad	1	Udaynath Naik	Janata
66	Bhanja Nagar	1	Jami Suba Rao Prusty	Janata
67	Soroda	1	Ananta Narayan Singh Deo	Janata
68	Aska	1	Harihar Swain	Janata
69	Kavisurya Nagar	1	Tarini Patnaik	Janata
70	Kodala	1	Ramakrushna Patnaik	Janata
71	Khallikote	1	V. Sugyana Kumari Deo	Janata
72	Chhatrapur	1	Biswanath Sahu	C.P.I.
73	Hinjili	1	Brundaban Nayak	I.N.C.
74	Gopalpur	1	Ghanasyam Behera	I.N.C.
75	Berhampur	1	Ratna Manjari Devi (W)	Independent
76	Chikiti	1	Jagannath Pati	Janata
77	Mohana	1	Uday Narayan Deb	Independent
78	Ramgiri	1	Gorsango Savara	I.N.C.
79	Paralakhemundi	1	Bijoy Kumar Jena	Independent
80	Gunupur	1	Bhagirathi Gomango	I.N.C.
81	Bissam Kataka	1	Dambarudhar Ulaka	I.N.C.
82	Rayagada	1	Ram Chandra Ulaka	I.N.C.
83	Lakshmipur	1	Akhil Saunta	Janata
84	Pottangi	1	Jayaram Pangi	Janata

1	2	3	4	5
85	Koraput	1	Harish Chandra Buxipatra	Janata
86	Malkangiri	1	Naka Kannaya	Janata
87	Chittrakonda	1	Prahallad Dora	Janata
88	Kotpad	1	Basudev Majhi	I.N.C.
89	Jeypore	1	Raghunath Patnaik	I.N.C.
90	Nowrangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	I.N.C.
91	Kodinga	1	Sambaru Majhi	Janata
92	Dabugam	1	Shyam Ghana Majhi	Janata
93	Umerkote	1	Rabising Majhi	Janata
94	Nawapara	1	Ghasiram Majhi	Janata
95	Khariar	1	Kapil Narayan Tiwari	Independent
96	Dharamgarh	1	Gajanan Nayak	I.N.C.
97	Koksara	1	Rasabihari Behera	I.N.C.
98	Junagarh	1	Maheswar Barad	I.N.C.
99	Bhawanipatna	1	Dayanidhi Nayak	I.N.C.
100	Narla	1	Tejraj Majhi	I.N.C.
101	Kesinga	1	Nagendra Nath Choudhury	Janata
102	Baliguda	1	Sadananda Kanhar	Independent
103	Udaygiri	1	Ranjit Kumar Pradhan	Janata
104	Phulbani	1	Prahallad Behera	Janata
105	Boudh	1	Natabar Pradhan	Janata
106	Titlagarh	1	Lalit Mohan Gandhi	I.N.C.
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Prasanna Kumar Pal	I.N.C.
108	Patnagarh	1	Bibekananda Meher	Janata
109	Saintala	1	Subash Chandra Bag	Janata
110	Loisingha	1	Ramaprasad Mishra	Janata
111	Bolangir	1	Murlidhar Guru	Janata
112	Sonepur	1	Debaraj Seth	Janata
113	Binika	1	Parikhit Karna	Independent
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Surendra Pradhan	Janata
115	Athamallik	1	Balakrushna Patnaik	Janata
116	Anugul	1	Adwaita Prasad Singh	Janata
117	Hindol	1	Trinath Nayak	Janata
118	Dhenkanal	1	Nandini Satpathy (W)	Janata
119	Gandia	1	Haldhar Mishra	Janata
120	Kamakhya Nagar	1	Prasanna Ku. Pattanaik	Janata
121	Pallahara	1	Dharanidhar Pradhan	Independent
122	Talcher	1	Brundaban Behera	Janata
123	Padmapur	1	Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	Janata

1	2	3	4	5
124	Melchha Munda	1	Birendra Ku. Sahu	Janata
125	Bijepur	1	Nityananda Gartia	Janata
126	Bhatli	1	Bimbadhar Kuanr	Janata
127	Bargarh	1	Nabin Ku. Pradhan	Janata
128	Sambalpur	1	Dr. Jhasketan Sahu	Janata
129	Brajaraj Nagar	1	Upendra Dikhit	I.N.C.
130	Jharsuguda	1	Sairindri Nayak (W)	I.N.C.
131	Laikera	1	Rameswar Singh Naik	Janata
132	Kuchinda	1	Jagateswar Mirdha	I.N.C.
133	Redhakhoh	1	Basant Ku. Mahananda	Janata
134	Deogarh	1	Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb	Janata
135	Sundergarh	1	Kishore Ch. Patel	I.N.C.
136	Talsara	1	Ignes Majhi	Janata
137	Rajgangpur	1	Brajamohan Kissan	Janata
138	Biramitrapur	1	Prem Chand Bhagat	Janata
139	Rourkela	1	Brajakeshore Mohanty	Janata
140	Raghunath Palli	1	Rabi Dehuri	Janata
141	Bonai	1	Hemant Ku. Singh Dandapat	Janata
142	Champua	1	Saharai Oram	Janata
143	Patna	1	Maheswar Majhi	Janata
144	Keonjhar	1	Kumar Majhi	Janata
145	Telkoi	1	Niladri Nayak	Janata
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Khirod Prasad Swain	Janata
147	Anandpur	1	Makar Sethy	Janata

1980 ELECTIONS

1	Karanja	1	Raghunath Hembram	Janata (s)
2	Joshipur	1	Sundar Mohan Majhi	INC(I)
3	Bahalada	1	Ramachandra Hansdah	INC(I)
4	Rairangpur	1	Sidhhahal Murmu	INC(I)
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Kangoi Singh	INC(I)
6	Kuliana	1	Saraswati Hembram(w)	INC
7	Baripada	1	Prasanna Ku. Das	INC(I)
8	Baisinga	1	Kuanria Majhi	INC(I)
9	Khunta	1	Ramesh Soren	INC(I)
10	Udala	1	Rabaneswar Madhei	INC(I)
11	Bhogarai	1	Kartikeswar Patra	INC(I)
12	Jaleswar	1	Gadadhar Giri	Janata (JP)
13	Basta	1	Bhupal Ch. Mohapatra	INC(I)
14	Balasore	1	Arun Dey	CPI

1	2	3	4	5
15	Soro	1	Pitambar Panda	CPI
16	Simulia	1	Parsuram Panigrahi	Janata (JP)
17	Nilgiri	1	Akhyaya Ku. Acharya	INC(I)
18	Bhandari Pokhari	1	Purusottam Sethi	INC(I)
19	Bhadrak	1	Jugal Kishore Patnaik	INC
20	Dhamnagar	1	Jagannath Rout	INC(I)
21	Chandbali	1	Netrananda Mallick	INC(I)
22	Basudevpur	1	Jagabandhu Das	INC(I)
23	Sukinda	1	Sarat Rout	INC(I)
24	Korei	1	Ashok Ku. Das	Janata (S)
25	Jajpur	1	Niranjan Jena	INC(I)
26	Dharmasala	1	Kangali Panda	Ind.
27	Badachana	1	Sitakanta Mohapatra	INC(I)
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Srikant Ku. Jena	Janata (S)
29	Binjharpur	1	Nabakishore Mallik	INC(I)
30	Aul	1	Sarat Ku. Deb	Janata (S)
31	Pattamundai	1	Biswanath Mallik	INC(I)
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalinikanta Mohanty	Janata (S)
33	Kendrapara	1	Indramani Rout	INC(I)
34	Patkura	1	Biju Patnaik	Janata (S)
35	Tirtol	1	Basant Ku. Biswal	INC(I)
36	Erasama	1	Damodar Rout	Janata (S)
37	Balikuda	1	Basudeb Mohapatra	INC(I)
38	Jagatsinghpur	1	Krushna Chandra Mallik	INC(I)
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Surendranath Patnaik	Ind.
40	Mahanga	1	Sk. Matlub Ali	INC(I)
41	Salepur	1	Mayadhar Sethy	INC(I)
42	Gobindpur	1	Antaryami Pradhan	Janata (S)
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Dologobinda Pradhan	INC(I)
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Srikant Panda	INC(I)
45	Choudwar	1	Kanhu Charan Lenka	INC(I)
46	Banki	1	Akhyaya Ku. Patnaik	INC(I)
47	Athgarh	1	Rasananda Sahu	INC(I)
48	Badamba	1	Sameer Ku. Routray	INC(I)
49	Balipatna	1	Basant Ku. Behera	INC(I)
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Ramakrushna Pati	CPI
51	Jatni	1	Suresh Ku. Routray	INC(I)
52	Pipli	1	Bipin Dash	INC(I)
53	Nimapara	1	Rabindra Ku. Sethi	INC(I)
54	Kakatpur	1	Baikunthanath Swain	INC(I)

1	2	3	4	5
55	Satyabadi	1	Rabindra Ku. Das	INC(I)
56	Puri	1	Gadadhar Mishra	INC(I)
57	Brahmagiri	1	Gangadhar Mohapatro	INC(I)
58	Chilika	1	Dr. Debendranath Mansingh	INC(I)
59	Khurda	1	Prasanna Ku. Patsani	INC(I)
60	Begunia	1	Kailash Ch. Mohapatra	INC(I)
61	Ranpur	1	Ramakanta Mohapatra	INC(I)
62	Nayagarh	1	Banshidhar Sahu	INC(I)
63	Khandapara	1	Bibhutibhusan S. Mardaraj	IND.
64	Dasapalla	1	Harihar Karan	INC(I)
65	Jagannath Prasad	1	Sribatcha Naik	INC(I)
66	Bhanja Nagar	1	Somnath Rath	INC(I)
67	Suruda	1	Gantayat Swain	INC(I)
68	Aska	1	Raghab Parida	INC(I)
69	Kavi Surya Nagar	1	Radhagobinda Sahu	INC(I)
70	Kodala	1	Kanhu Charan Naik	INC(I)
71	Khallikote	1	Trinath Samant Ray	INC(I)
72	Chhatrapur	1	Biswanath Sahu	CPI
73	Hinjili	1	Brundaban Nayak	Janata (S)
74	Gopalpur	1	Ghanasyam Behera	INC(I)
75	Berhampur	1	Krushna Ch. Patnaik	INC(I)
76	Chikiti	1	Chintamani Dyansamantra	Ind.
77	Mohana	1	Uday Narayan Deb	Janata(S)
78	Ramgiri	1	Gorsango Savara	INC(I)
79	Parala Khemundi	1	Bijoy Kumar Jena	Ind.
80	Gunupur	1	Bhagirathi Gomango	INC(I)
81	Bissam Cuttack	1	Dambarudhar Ulaka	INC(I)
82	Rayagada	1	Rama Chandra Ulaka	INC(I)
83	Lakshmiपुर	1	Anantaram Majhi	INC
84	Pottangi	1	Chandrama Santa(w)	INC
85	Koraput	1	Nrusingha Nanda Brahma	INC(I)
86	Malkangiri	1	Naka Lakhmaya	INC(I)
87	Chitrakonda	1	Gangadhar Madhi	INC(I)
88	Kotpad	1	Basudev Majhi	INC(I)
89	Jeypore	1	Raghunath Patnaik	INC(I)
90	Nowrangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	INC(I)
91	Kodinga	1	Dambaru Majhi	INC(I)
92	Dabugam	1	Phulamani Santa(w)	INC(I)
93	Umerkote	1	Parama Pujari(w)	INC(I)
94	Nawapara	1	Bhanuprakash Joshi	INC(I)

1	2	3	4	5
95	Khariar	1	Anup Singh Deo	Ind.
96	Dharamgarh	1	Gajanan Nayak	INC(I)
97	Koksara	1	Manmohan Mathur	INC(I)
98	Junagarh	1	Maheswar Barad	INC(I)
99	Bhawanipatna	1	Dayanidhi Nayak	INC(I)
100	Narla	1	Tejraj Majhi	INC(I)
101	Kesinga	1	Bhupinder Singh	INC(I)
102	Baliguda	1	Sahura Mallik	INC(I)
103	Udayagiri	1	Nagarjuna Pradhan	INC(I)
104	Phulbani	1	Chandrasekhar Behera	INC(I)
105	Boudh	1	Himansusekhar Padhi	INC(I)
106	Titilagarh	1	Lalit Mohan Gandhi	INC(I)
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Prasanna Ku. Pal	INC(I)
108	Patnagarh	1	Brajamohan Thakur	INC(I)
109	Saintala	1	Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi	INC(I)
110	Loisingha	1	Bal Goplal Mishra	Ind.
111	Balangir	1	Md. Mujafar Hussain Khan	INC(I)
112	Sonepur	1	Dhaneswar Kumbhar	INC(I)
113	Binika	1	Pradeep Hota	INC(I)
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Hrusikesh Hota	INC(I)
115	Athamallik	1	Brajamohan Behera	INC(I)
116	Anugul	1	Santosh Kr. Pradhan	INC(I)
117	Hindol	1	Trinath Naik	Janata(S)
118	Dhenkanal	1	Nandini Satpathy (w)	INC(U)
119	Gandia	1	Haladhar Mishra	INC(U)
120	Kamakhya Nagar	1	Kailash Ch. Mohapatra	INC(I)
121	Pallahara	1	Bibhudendra Pratap Das	INC(I)
122	Talcher	1	Brundaban Behera	Janata (JP)
123	Padmapur	1	Satyabhusan Sahu	INC(I)
124	Melchha Munda	1	Prakash Ch. Debta	INC
125	Bijepur	1	Rajib Lochan Hota	INC(I)
126	Bhatli	1	Mohan Nag	INC(I)
127	Baragarh	1	Jadumani Pradhan	INC(I)
128	Sambalpur	1	Aswini Ku. Guru	INC(I)
129	Brajaraj Nagar	1	Upendra Dikhit	INC
130	Jharsuguda	1	Birendra Pandey	INC(I)
131	Laikera	1	Hemananda Biswal	INC(I)
132	Kuchinda	1	Jagateswar Mirdha	INC(I)
133	Redhakhhol	1	Abhimanyu Kumbhar	INC(I)

1	2	3	4	5
134	Deogarh	1	Aswini Ku. Behera	INC(I)
135	Sundergarh	1	Kishore Ch Patel	INC(I)
136	Talsara	1	Gajadhar Majhi	INC(I)
137	Rajgangpur	1	Mukharam Naik	INC(I)
138	Biramitrapur	1	Junas Bilung	INC(I)
139	Rourkela	1	Gurupada Nanda	INC(I)
140	Raghunath Palli	1	Nelson Sorengi	INC(I)
141	Bonai	1	Basant Ku. Singh Dandapat	INC
142	Champua	1	Saharai Oram	Janata(S)
143	Patna	1	Hrusikesh Naik	Janata(S)
144	Keonjhar	1	Jogendra Naik	INC(I)
145	Telkoi	1	Chandrasen Nayak	INC(I)
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Niranjan Patnaik	INC
147	Anandpur	1	Jayadeb Jena	INC(I)

1985 ELECTIONS

1	Karanjia	1	Karunakar Nayak	INC
2	Joshiapur	1	Sambhunath Nayak	Ind.
3	Bahalada	1	Bhage Gobardhan	Janata
4	Rairangpur	1	Bhabendranath Majhi	INC
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Kangoi Singh	INC
6	Kuliana	1	Saraswati Hembram	INC
7	Baripada	1	Prasanna Ku. Dash	INC
8	Baisinga	1	Pruthunath Kisku	INC
9	Khunta	1	Biram Murmu	INC(I)
10	Udala	1	Rabaneswar Madhei	INC(I)
11	Bhogarai	1	Umarani Patra (W)	INC
12	Jaleswar	1	Judhistira Jena	INC
13	Basta	1	Bhupal Ch. Mohapatra	INC
14	Balasore	1	Gopanarayan Das	INC
15	Soro	1	Jadunath Das Mohapatra	INC
16	Simulia	1	Padmalochan Panda	INC
17	Nilgiri	1	Sukumar Nayak	INC
18	Bhandari Pokhari	1	Panchanana Mandal	INC
19	Bhadrak	1	Jugal Kishore Patnaik	INC
20	Dhamnagar	1	Jagannath Rout	INC
21	Chandbali	1	Netrananda Mallik	INC
22	Basudevpur	1	Madhusudan Panigrahi	INC
23	Sukinda	1	Sarat Rout	INC
24	Korei	1	Rama Ch. Khuntia	INC

1	2	3	4	5
25	Jajpur	1	Jagannath Mallik	Janata
26	Dharmasala	1	Kangali Charan Panda	INC
27	Badachana	1	Sitakanta Mohapatra	INC
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Srikant Ku. Jena	Janata
29	Binjharpur	1	Nabakishore Mallik	INC
30	Aul	1	Dologobind Naik	INC
31	Pattamundai	1	Ganeswar Behera	INC
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalinikanta Mohanty	JD
33	Kendrapara	1	Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	INC
34	Patkura	1	Bijaya Mohapatra	JD
35	Tirtol	1	Nityananda Samantray	INC
36	Erasama	1	Krushna Ch. Swain	INC
37	Balikuda	1	Jotish Ch. Das	INC
38	Jagatsinghpur	1	Kailash Ch. Mallik	INC
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Batakrushna Jena	INC
40	Mahanga	1	Sk. Matlub Ali	INC(I)
41	Salepur	1	Mayadhar Sethy	INC
42	Gobindpur	1	Trilochan Kanungo	Ind.
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Dologobinda Pradhan	INC
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed	
45	Choudwar	1	Rasananda Sahu	INC
46	Banki	1	Akhyaya Ku. Patnaik	INC
47	Athgarh	1	Janaki Ballav Patnaik	INC
48	Badamba	1	Dr. Lalit Mohan Mohanty	INC
49	Balipatna	1	Raghab Ch. Sethi	INC
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Biju Patnaik	Janata
51	Jatni	1	Suresh Ku. Routray	INC
52	Pipli	1	Pradeep Ku. Maharathi	Janata
53	Nimapara	1	Rabindra Ku. Sethi	INC
54	Kakatpur	1	Surendranath Nayak	JD
55	Satyabadi	1	Rabindra Ku. Das	INC
56	Puri	1	Braja Kishore Tripathy	Janata
57	Brahmagiri	1	Gangadhar Mohapatra	INC
58	Chilika	1	Dr. Debendranath Mansingh	INC
59	Khurda	1	Janaki Ballav Patnaik	INC
60	Begunia	1	Kailash Ch. Mohapatra	INC
61	Ranpur	1	Ramakanta Mishra	INC
62	Nayagarh	1	Bhagabat Behera	Janata
63	Khandapara	1	Bibhutibhusan S. Mardaraj	INC

1	2	3	4	5
64	Dasapalla	1	Harihar Karan	INC
65	Jagannath Prasad	1	Dambarudhar Sethy	INC
66	Bhanjanagar	1	Umakanta Mishra	INC
67	Soroda	1	Sarat Ch. Panda	INC
68	Aska	1	Raghab Parida	INC
69	Kavi Surya Nagar	1	Radhagobinda Sahu	INC
70	Kodala	1	Ramakrushna Patnaik	Janata
71	Khallikote	1	V. Sugyani Kumari Deo(W)	Janata
72	Chhatrapur	1	Ashok Ku. Choudhury	INC
73	Hinjili	1	Udaya Nayak	INC
74	Gopalpur	1	Ghanasyam Behera	INC
75	Berhampur	1	Sibasankar Sahani	INC
76	Chikiti	1	Chintamani Dyansamantra	INC
77	Mohana	1	Sarat Ku. Jena	INC
78	Ramgiri	1	Haladhar Karji	Ind.
79	Parala Khemundi	1	Trinath Sahu	INC
80	Gunupur	1	Bhagirathi Gomango	INC
81	Bissam Cuttack	1	Dambarudhar Ulaka	INC
82	Rayagada	1	Rama Chandra Ulaka	INC
83	Lakshmipur	1	Anantaram Majhi	INC
84	Pottangi	1	Chandrama Santa(W)	INC
85	Koraput	1	Nrusingha Nanda Brahma	INC
86	Malkangiri	1	Nadiabasi Biswas	Ind.
87	Chitrakonda	1	Gangadhar Madhi	INC
88	Kotpad	1	Basudev Majhi	INC
89	Jeypore	1	Gupta Prasad Das	INC
90	Nowrangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	INC
91	Kodinga	1	Bhagabati Pujari	INC
92	Dabugam	1	Dambaru Majhi	INC
93	Umerkote	1	Parama Pujari(w)	INC
94	Nawapara	1	Ghasiram Majhi	Janata
95	Khariar	1	Anup Singh Deo	INC
96	Dharamgarh	1	Jugaram Behera	INC
97	Koksara	1	Rasabihari Behera	INC
98	Junagarh	1	Bikram Keshari Deo	Janata
99	Bhawanipatna	1	Bhakta Charan Das	Janata
100	Narla	1	Kumarmani Sabara	INC
101	Kesinga	1	Bhupinder Singh	INC
102	Baliguda	1	Laxmikanta Mallik	INC

1	2	3	4	5
103	Udayagiri	1	Nagarjuna Pradhan	INC
104	Phulbani	1	Abhimanyu Behera	INC
105	Boudh	1	Sujit Ku. Padhi	INC
106	Titilagarh	1	Purna Ch. Mahananda	INC
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Chaitanya Pradhan	Ind.
108	Patnagarh	1	Dr. Sushil Ku. Prusty	INC
109	Saintala	1	Radhakanta Panda	Ind
110	Loisingha	1	Bal Gopal Mishra	Ind.
111	Balangir	1	Md. Mujafar Hussain Khan	INC
112	Sonepur	1	Achyuta Biswal	INC
113	Binika	1	Chittaranjan Mishra	INC
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Kartik Prasad Taria	INC
115	Athamallik	1	Amarnath Pradhan	INC
116	Anugul	1	Prafulla Mishra	INC
117	Hindol	1	Rabinarayan Nayak	INC
118	Dhenkanal	1	Nandini Satpathy (W)	Ind.
119	Gondia	1	Prafulla Ku. Bhanja	INC
120	Kamakhya Nagar	1	Prasanna Patnaik	BJP
121	Pallahara	1	Bibhudendra Pratap Das	INC
122	Talcher	1	Bhajaman Behera	INC
123	Padmapur	1	Satya Bhusan Sahu	INC
124	Melchha Munda	1	Prakash Ch. Debta	INC(I)
125	Bijepur	1	Nikunja Bihari Singh	Janata
126	Bhatli	1	Mohan Nag	INC
127	Baragarh	1	Jadumani Pradhan	INC
128	Sambalpur	1	Sradhakar Supakar	INC
129	Brajaraj Nagar	1	Prasanna Ku. Panda	CPI
130	Jharsuguda	1	Birendra Pandey	INC
131	Laikera	1	Hemananda Biswal	INC
132	Kuchinda	1	Jagateswar Mirdha	INC
133	Redhakhhol	1	Abhimanyu Kumbhar	INC
134	Deogarh	1	Rajkishore Pradhan	INC
135	Sundergarh	1	Bharatendra Sekhar Deo	Janata
136	Talsara	1	Gajadhar Majhi	INC
137	Rajgangpur	1	Mangala Kissan	Janata
138	Biramitrapur	1	Remis Kerketta	INC
139	Rourkela	1	Dillip Ku. Ray	Janata
140	Raghunath Palli	1	Frida Topno(W)	INC

1	2	3	4	5
141	Bonai	1	Basant Ku. Singh Dandapat	INC
142	Champua	1	Dhanurjaya Laguri	INC
143	Patna	1	Hrusikesh Naik	INC
144	Keonjhar	1	Chhotray Majhi	Janata
145	Telkoi	1	Pranaballav Nayak	INC
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Niranjan Patnaik	INC
147	Anandpur	1	Jayadeb Jena	INC
1990 ELECTIONS				
1	Karanjaia	1	Raghunath Hembram	Janata
2	Joshipur	1	Mangal Singh Mudi	Janata
3	Bahalada	1	Khelaram Mahali	Ind.
4	Rairangpur	1	Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	JD
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Sudam Charan Marandi	Ind.
6	Kuliana	1	Kanhu Soren	JD
7	Baripada	1	Chhatish Ch. Dhal	JD
8	Baisinga	1	Ananta Charan Majhi	JD
9	Khunta	1	Birabhadra Singh	JD
10	Udala	1	Rohi Das Soren	JD
11	Bhogarai	1	Kamala Das(W)	JD
12	Jaleswar	1	Aswini Ku. Patra	JD
13	Basta	1	Raghunath Mohanty	JD
14	Balasore	1	Arun Dey	CPI
15	Soro	1	Kartik Mohapatra	INC
16	Simulia	1	Parsuram Panigrahi	JD
17	Nilgiri	1	Chittaranjan Sarangi	Ind.
18	Bhandari Pokhari	1	Arjun Charan Sethy	JD
19	Bhadrak	1	Prafulla Samal	JD
20	Dhamnagar	1	Hrudananda Mallik	JD
21	Chandbali	1	Bairagi Jena	JD
22	Basudevapur	1	Bijayashree Routray	JD
23	Sukinda	1	Prafulla Ch. Ghadei	JD
24	Korei	1	Ashok Ku. Das	JD
25	Jajpur	1	Jagannath Mallik	JD
26	Dharmasala	1	Gurucharan Tikayat	JD
27	Badachana	1	Amar Prasad Satpathy	JD
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Kulamani Rout	JD
29	Binjharapur	1	Pramila Mallik(W)	JD
30	Aul	1	Sushree Devi(W)	JD
31	Pattamundai	1	Radhakanta Sethy	CPI(M)

1	2	3	4	5
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalinikanta Mohanty	JD
33	Kendrapara	1	Beda Prakash Agrawala	JD
34	Patkura	1	Bijaya Mohapatra	JD
35	Tirtol	1	Basanta Ku. Biswal	INC
36	Erasama	1	Damodar Rout	JD
37	Balikuda	1	Umesh Ch. Swain	JD
38	Jagatsinghpur	1	Bishnu Ch. Das	JD
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Yudhistir Das	JD
40	Mahanga	1	Sarat Ku. Kar	JD
41	Salepur	1	Kalandi Charan Behera	JD
42	Gobindpur	1	Rabindra Ku. Mallik	Ind.
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Rajendra Singh	JD
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Sayed Mustafiz Ahmed	JD
45	Choudwar	1	Raj Kishore Ram	JD
46	Banki	1	Ghanasyam Sahu	JD
47	Athgarh	1	Ranendra Pratap Swain	JD
48	Badamba	1	Raja Saheb Trilochan Singh Deo	JD
49	Balipatna	1	Hrusikesh Nayak	JD
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Biju Patnaik	JD
51	Jatni	1	Sarat Ch. Paikaray	JD
52	Pipili	1	Pradeep Ku. Maharathy	JD
53	Nimapara	1	Benudhar Sethi	JD
54	Kakatpur	1	Surendra Nath Naik	JD
55	Satyabadi	1	Chandra Madhab Mishra	JD
56	Puri	1	Braja Kishore Tripathy	JD
57	Brahmagiri	1	Ajaya Kumar Jena	JD
58	Chilika	1	Biswabhusan Harichandan	Janata
59	Khurda	1	Prasanna Ku. Patasani	Janata
60	Begunia	1	Surendra Nath Mishra	JD
61	Ranpur	1	Sarat Ch. Mishra	JD
62	Nayagarh	1	Bhagabat Behera	JD
63	Khandapara	1	Arun Ku. Patnaik	JD
64	Dasapalla	1	Rudra Madhab Ray	JD
65	Jagannath Prasad	1	Madhabananda Behera	JD
66	Bhanjanagar	1	Rama Krushna Gauda	JD
67	Soroda	1	Santi Debi(w)	JD
68	Aska	1	Dutikrushna Panda	CPI
69	Kavisurya Nagar	1	Nityananda Pradhan	CPI
70	Kodala	1	Ramakrushna Patnaik	JD
71	Khallikote	1	V. Sugyana Kumari Deo(w)	Janata

1	2	3	4	5
72	Chhatrapur	1	Parsuram Panda	C.P.I.
73	Hinjili	1	Harihar Sahu	JD
74	Gopalpur	1	Ramachandra Sethy	JD
75	Berhampur	1	Binayaka Mohapatra	JD
76	Chikiti	1	Usha Devi (w)	JD
77	Mohana	1	Surya Narayan Patra	JD
78	Ramgiri	1	Haladhar Karji	I.N.C.
79	Parala Khemundi	1	Darapu Lachanna Naidu	JD
80	Gunupur	1	Ramamurty Gomango	JD
81	Bissam Kataka	1	Sarangadhar Kadraka	JD
82	Rayagada	1	Ulaka Ram Chandra	I.N.C.
83	Lakshmipur	1	Akhil Saunta	JD
84	Pottangi	1	Jayaram Pangi	JD
85	Koraput	1	Harish Chandra Buxipatra	JD
86	Malkangiri	1	Naka Kannaya	JD
87	Chitrakonda	1	Prahallad Dora	JD
88	Kotpad	1	Sadan Naik	JD
89	Jeypore	1	Raghunath Patnaik	I.N.C.
90	Nowrangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	I.N.C.
91	Kodinga	1	Shyam Ghono Majhi	JD
92	Dabugam	1	Jadava Majhi	JD
93	Umerkote	1	Gurubari Majhi	JD
94	Nawapara	1	Ghasiram majhi	JD
95	Khariar	1	Durjodhan Majhi	JD
96	Dharamgarh	1	Bharat Bhusan Bernal	JD
97	Koksara	1	Surendra Pattajoshi	JD
98	Junagarh	1	Bikram Keshari Deo	BJP
99	Bhawanipatna	1	Ajit Das	JD
100	Narla	1	Balabhadra Majhi	JD
101	Kesinga	1	Kiran Ch. Singh Deo	JD
102	Baliguda	1	Bhagaban Kanhar	JD
103	Udayagiri	1	Nagarjuna Pradhan	INC
104	Phulbani	1	Padmanava Behera	JD
105	Boudh	1	Sachidananda Dalal	JD
106	Titilagarh	1	Jogendra Behera	JD
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Prasanna Kumar Pal	JD
108	Patnagarh	1	Bibekananda Meher	JD
109	Saintala	1	Jagneswar Babu	JD
110	Loisinga	1	Narasingha Mishra	JD
111	Bolangir	1	Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	JD

1	2	3	4	5
112	Sonepur	1	Kunduru Kushal	JD
113	Binika	1	Panchanana Mishra	Ind
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Rabinarayan Panigrahi	JD
115	Athamallik	1	Nagendra Ku. Pradhan	JD
116	Anugul	1	Adwaita Prasad Singh	JD
117	Hindol	1	Trinath Nayak	JD
118	Dhenkanal	1	Tathagat Satpathy	JD
119	Gondia	1	Nandini Satpathy (W)	INC
120	Kamakhyanager	1	Prasanna Patnaik	JD
121	Pallahara	1	Dr. Nrusingha Charan Sahu	JD
122	Talcher	1	Brundaban Behera	Ind.
123	Padmapur	1	Bijaya Ranjan Singh Bariha	JD
124	Melchha Munda	1	Murari Prasad Mishra	JD
125	Bijepur	1	Nikunjabihari Singh	JD
126	Bhatli	1	Kumar Behera	JD
127	Baragarh	1	Prasanna Acharya	JD
128	Sambalpur	1	Durga Sankar Patnaik	INC
129	Brajaraj Nagar	1	Prasanna Ku. Panda	CPI
130	Jharsuguda	1	Kishore Ku. Mohanty	JD
131	Laikera	1	Hemananda Biswal	INC
132	Kuchinda	1	Brundaban Majhi	JD
133	Redhakhol	1	Basant Ku. Mahananda	JD
134	Deogarh	1	Pradipta Ganga deb	JD
135	Sundergarh	1	Bharatendra Sekhar Deo	JD
136	Talsara	1	Ranjit Bhitriya	JD
137	Rajgangpur	1	Mangala Kishan	JD
138	Biramitrapur	1	Satya Narayan Pradhan	JD
139	Rourkela	1	Dillip Ku. Ray	JD
140	Raghunath Palli	1	Rabi Dehuri	JD
141	Bonai	1	Jual Oram	BJP
142	Champua	1	Saharai Oram	JD
143	Patna	1	Kanhu Charan Naik	JD
144	Keonjhar	1	Chhotrai Majhi	JD
145	Telkoi	1	Niladri Nayak	JD
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Badri Narayan Patra	JD
147	Anandpur	1	Dasarathy Jena	JD
1995 ELECTIONS				
1	Karanjia	1	Raghunath Hembram	Janata
2	Joshiapur	1	Sambhunath Nayak	Ind.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bahalada	1	Khelaram Mahali	JPP
4	Rairangpur	1	Laxman Majhi	INC
5	Bangiriposhi	1	Ajen Murmu	JMM
6	Kuliana	1	Sudam Marandi	JMM
7	Baripada	1	Prasanna Ku. Das	INC
8	Baisinga	1	Pruthunath Kisku	INC
9	Khunta	1	Saraswati Hembram (w)	INC
10	Udala	1	Rabaneswar Madhei	INC
11	Bhogarai	1	Kamala Das (w)	JD
12	Jaleswar	1	Jayanarayan Mohanty	INC
13	Basta	1	Raghunath Mohanty	JD
14	Balasore	1	Arun Dey	Ind.
15	Soro	1	Kartik Mohapatra	INC
16	Simulia	1	Padmalochan Panda	INC
17	Nilgiri	1	Akhyaya Ku. Acharya	INC
18	Bhandari Pokhari	1	Arjun Charan Sethy	JD
19	Bhadrak	1	Prafulla Samal	JD
20	Dhamnagar	1	Jagannath Rout	INC
21	Chandbali	1	Netrananda Mallick	INC
22	Basudevpur	1	Bijayashree Routray	JD
23	Sukinda	1	Prafulla Ch. Ghadei	JD
24	Korei	1	Ashok Ku. Das	JD
25	Jajpur	1	Suryamani Jena	JD
26	Dharmasala	1	Kalpataru Das	JD
27	Badachana	1	Amar Prasad Satpathy	JD
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Chinmaya Prasad Behura	INC
29	Binjharpur	1	Arjun Das	INC
30	Aul	1	Dolagobinda Nayak	INC
31	Pattamundai	1	Ganeswar Behera	INC
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalini Kanta Mohanty	JD
33	Kendrapara	1	Bhagabat Prasad Mohanty	INC
34	Patkura	1	Bijaya Mohapatra	JD
35	Tirtol	1	Basanta Ku. Biswal	INC
36	Erasama	1	Bijaya Ku. Nayak	INC
37	Balikuda	1	Lalatendu Mohapatra	INC
38	Jagatsinghpur	1	Bishnu Charan Das	JD
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Judhistir Das	JD
40	Mahanga	1	Sk. Matlub Ali	INC
41	Salepur	1	Rabindra Ku. Behera	INC

1	2	3	4	5
42	Gobindpur	1	Panchanan Kanungo	JD
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Bijaya Laxmi Sahu	INC
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Sameer Dey	BJP
45	Choudwar	1	Kanhu Charan Lenka	INC
46	Banki	1	Prabhat Tripathy	JD
47	Athgarh	1	Ranendra Pratap Swain	JD
48	Badamba	1	Debi Mishra	JD
49	Balipatna	1	Hrushikesh Nayak	JD
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Biju Patnaik	JD
51	Jatni	1	Suresh Ku. Routray	INC
52	Pipili	1	Judhistir Samantray	INC
53	Nimapara	1	Rabindra Ku. Sethi	INC
54	Kakatpur	1	Baikuntha Nath Swain	INC
55	Satyabadi	1	Prasad Ku. Harichandan	INC
56	Puri	1	Maheswar Mohanty	JD
57	Brahmagiri	1	Lalatendu Bidyadhar Mohapatra	INC
58	Chilika	1	Debendranath Mansingh	INC
59	Khurda	1	Prasanna Ku. Patsani	JD
60	Begunia	1	Harihar Sahu	INC
61	Ranpur	1	Ramakanta Mishra	INC
62	Nayagarh	1	Sitakanta Mishra	INC
63	Khandapara	1	Bibhutibhusan Singh Mardaraj	INC
64	Dasapalla	1	Rudra Madhab Ray	JD
65	Jagannath Prasad	1	Madhabananda Behera	JD
66	Bhanja Nagar	1	Bikram Keshari Arukh	JD
67	Suruda	1	Ananta Narayan Singh Deo	BJP
68	Aska	1	Usha Rani Panda(w)	INC
69	Kavi Surya Nagar	1	Harihar Swain	INC
70	Kodala	1	Ramakrushna Patnaik	JD
71	Khallikote	1	V. Sugyana Kumari Deo	JD
72	Chhatrapur	1	Daitari Behera	INC
73	Hinjili	1	Udayanath Nayak	INC
74	Gopalpur	1	Ramachandra Sethy	JD
75	Berhampur	1	Ramesh Chandra Chau Patnaik	JD
76	Chikiti	1	Chintamani Dyan Samantara	Ind.
77	Mohana	1	Surya Narayan Patra	JD
78	Ramgiri	1	Haladhar Karji	INC
79	Paralakhemundi	1	Trinath Sahu	IND
80	Gunupur	1	Akhyaya Ku. Gomango	INC
81	Bissam Kataka	1	Dambarudhar Ulaka	INC

1	2	3	4	5
82	Rayagada	1	Ulaka Ram Chandra	INC
83	Lakshmipur	1	Anantaram Majhi	INC
84	Pottangi	1	Ramachandra Kadam	INC
85	Koraput	1	Gupta Prasad Das	INC
86	Malkangiri	1	Arabinda Dhali	BJP
87	Chitrakonda	1	Gangadhar Madhi	INC
88	Kotpad	1	Basudev Majhi	INC
89	Jeypore	1	Raghunath Patnaik	INC
90	Nowrangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	INC
91	Kodinga	1	Sadan Nayak	INC
92	Dabugam	1	Jadav Majhi	JD
93	Umerkote	1	Parama Pujari(w)	INC
94	Nawapara	1	Ghasiram Majhi	JD
95	Khariar	1	Durjodhan Majhi	JD
96	Dharamgarh	1	Bira Sipka	JD
97	Koksara	1	Rosni Singh Deo (w)	JD
98	Junagarh	1	Bikram Keshari Deo	BJP
99	Bhawanipatna	1	Pradeepta Ku. Nayak	BJP
100	Narla	1	Balabhadra Majhi	JD
101	Kesinga	1	Bhupinder Singh	INC
102	Baliguda	1	Sahura Mallik	INC
103	Udayagiri	1	Nagarjuna Pradhan	INC
104	Phulbani	1	Dasarathi Behera	Ind.
105	Boudh	1	Sachidananda Dalal	JD
106	Titilagarh	1	Jogendra Behera	JD
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Santosh Singh Saluja	INC
108	Patnagarh	1	Kanak Bardhan Singh Deo	BJP
109	Saintala	1	Surendra Singh Bhoi	INC
110	Loisingha	1	Balgopal Mishra	Ind.
111	Balangir	1	Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	JD
112	Sonepur	1	Kunduru Kushal	JD
113	Binika	1	Narasingha Mishra	JD
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Ramachandra Pradhan	INC
115	Athamallik	1	Amarnath Pradhan	INC
116	Anugul	1	Ramesh Jena	INC
117	Hindol	1	Maheswar Nayak	INC
118	Dhenkanal	1	Nabin Chandra Narayan Das	INC
119	Gondia	1	Nandini Satpathy (w)	INC
120	Kamakhya Nagar	1	Kailash Chandra Mohapatra	INC
121	Pallahara	1	Bibhudendra Pratap Das	INC

1	2	3	4	5
122	Talcher	1	Mahesh Sahu	BJP
123	Padmapur	1	Bijaya Ranjan Singh Bariha	JD
124	Melchha Munda	1	Prakash Chandra Debata	INC
125	Bijepur	1	Ripunath Seth	INC
126	Bhatli	1	Mohan Nag	INC
127	Bargarh	1	Prasanna Acharya	JD
128	Sambalpur	1	Durga Shankar Patnaik	INC
129	Brajaraj Nagar	1	Prasanna Ku. Panda	CPI
130	Jharsuguda	1	Birendra Chandra Pandey	INC
131	Laikera	1	Hemananda Biswal	INC
132	Kuchinda	1	Panu Chandra Naik	INC
133	Rairakhol	1	Abhimanyu Kumbhar	INC
134	Deogarh	1	Pradipta Ganga Deb	JD
135	Sundergarh	1	Kishore Ch. Patel	INC
136	Talsara	1	Gajadhar Majhi	INC
137	Rajgangpur	1	Mangala Kissan	JD
138	Biramitrapur	1	George Tirkey	JMM
139	Rourkela	1	Prabhat Mohapatra	INC
140	Raghunath Palli	1	Mansid Ekka	JMM
141	Bonai	1	Jual Oram	BJP
142	Champua	1	Dhanurjoy Laguri	INC
143	Patna	1	Hrushikesh Naik	INC
144	Keonjhar	1	Jogendra Naik	BJP
145	Telkoi	1	Chandra Sena Naik	INC
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Niranjan Patnaik	INC
147	Anandpur	1	Jayadeb Jena	INC

2000 ELECTIONS

1	Karanjia (ST)	1	Padma Charan Haiburu	IND
2	Joshiapur (ST)	1	Bhanu Charan Naik	BJP
3	Bahalada (ST)	1	Laxman Soren	BJP
4	Rairangpur (ST)	1	Draupadi Murmu (w)	BJP
5	Bangiriposhi (ST)	1	Purusottam Naik	IND
6	Kuliana (ST)	1	Sudam Marandi	JMM
7	Baripada	1	Kishore Das	JMM
8	Baisinga (ST)	1	Kandra Soren	BJP
9	Khunta (ST)	1	Golak Naik	BJP
10	Udala (ST)	1	Bhaskar Madhei	BJP
11	Bhogarai	1	Dr. Kamala Das (w)	BJD
12	Jaleswar	1	Jayanarayana Mohanty	INC
13	Basta	1	Raghunath Mohanty	BJD

1	2	3	4	5
14	Balasore	1	Jivan Pradip Dash	BJP
15	Soro	1	Kartik Mohapatra	INC
16	Simulia	1	Parsuram Panigrahi	BJD
17	Nilgiri	1	Pradipta Panda	CPI(M)
18	Bhandari Pokhari (SC)	1	Rath Das	BJD
19	Bhadrak	1	Prafulla Samal	BJD
20	Dhamnagar	1	Manas Ranjan Mallik	IND
21	Chandbali (SC)	1	Bishnu Charan Sethy	BJP
22	Basudevpur	1	Bijayashree Routray	BJD
23	Sukinda	1	Prafulla Ch. Ghadei	BJD
24	Korei	1	Ashok Ku. Das	JD (Secular)
25	Jajpur (SC)	1	Suryamani Jena	BJD
26	Dharmasala	1	Kalpataru Das	BJD
27	Badachana	1	Amar Prasad Satpathy	BJD
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Debasis Nayak	BJD
29	Binjharpur (SC)	1	Pramila Mallik (W)	BJD
30	Aul	1	Pratap Keshari Dev	BJD
31	Pattamundai (SC)	1	Tapas Ku. Das	BJD
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalini Kanta Mohanty	BJD
33	Kendrapara	1	Beda Prakash Agrawalla	BJD
34	Patkura	1	Trilochan Behera	BJD
35	Tirtol	1	Debasis Samantray	BJD
36	Ersama	1	Damodar Rout	BJD
37	Balikuda	1	Umesh Ch. Swain	INC
38	Jagatsingpur (SC)	1	Bishnu Charan Das	BJD
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Pratap Jena	BJD
40	Mahanga	1	Sarat Ku. Kar	BJD
41	Salepur (SC)	1	Kalandi Charan Behera	BJD
42	Gobindpur	1	Panchanan Kanungo	BJD
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Nibedita Pradhan (W)	BJP
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Samir Dey	BJP
45	Choudwar	1	Bidhu Bhusan Praharaj	IND
46	Banki	1	Prabhat Tripathy	BJD
47	Athgarh	1	Ranendra Pratap Swain	BJD
48	Baramba	1	Devi Mishra	BJD
49	Balipatna (SC)	1	Raghab Ch. Sethy	BJD
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Biswa Bhusan Harichandan	BJP
51	Jatni	1	Suresh Ku. Routray	INC
52	Pipili	1	Pradeep Ku. Maharathy	BJD
53	Nimapara (SC)	1	Baidhar Mallik	BJP

1	2	3	4	5
54	Kakatpur	1	Surendra Nath Nayak	BJD
55	Satyabadi	1	Prasad Ku. Harichandan	INC
56	Puri	1	Maheswar Mohanty	BJD
57	Brahmagiri	1	Lalatendu Bidyadhar Mohapatra	INC
58	Chilika	1	Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Harichandan	BJP
59	Khurda	1	Jyotirindra Nath Mitra	IND
60	Begunia	1	Prasanta Nanda	BJP
61	Ranpur	1	Ramakanta Mishra	INC
62	Nayagarh	1	Mandakini Behera (W)	BJD
63	Khandapara	1	Bijayalaxmi Patnaik (W)	BJD
64	Dasapalla	1	Harihar Karan	INC
65	Jagannath Prasad (SC)	1	Simanchala Behera	INC
66	Bhanja Nagar	1	Bikram Keshari Arukha	BJD
67	Suruda	1	Usharani Panda (W)	INC
68	Aska	1	Debaraj Mohanty	BJD
69	Kavi Surya Nagar	1	Nityananda Pradhan	CPI
70	Kodala	1	Ramakrushna Patnaik	BJD
71	Khalikote	1	V. Sugyana Kumari Deo (W)	BJD
72	Chhatrapur	1	Rama Chandra Panda	BJD
73	Hinjili	1	Naveen Patnaik	BJD
74	Gopalpur (SC)	1	Ramachandra Sethy	BJD
75	Berhampur	1	Dr. Ramesh Ch. Chyau Patnaik	BJD
76	Chikiti	1	Usha Devi (W)	BJD
77	Mohana	1	Surjya Narayan Patro	BJD
78	Ramgiri (ST)	1	Haladhar Karji	INC
79	Paralakhemundi	1	Trinath Sahu	INC
80	Gunupur (ST)	1	Ramamurty Gomango	BJP
81	Bissam Kataka (ST)	1	Sarangadhar Kadraka	BJD
82	Rayagada (ST)	1	Lal Bihari Himirika	BJD
83	Lakshmipur (ST)	1	Bibhisana Majhi	BJD
84	Pottangi (ST)	1	Jayaram Pangi	BJD
85	Koraput	1	Tara Prasad Bahinipati	INC
86	Malkangiri (SC)	1	Arabinda Dhali	BJP
87	Chitrakonda (ST)	1	Mamata Madhi (W)	INC
88	Kotpad (ST)	1	Basudev Majhi	INC
89	Jeypore	1	Rabinarayan Nanda	BJD
90	Nowrangpur	1	Habibulla Khan	INC
91	Kodinga (ST)	1	Sadan Nayak	INC
92	Dabugam (ST)	1	Bhujabal Majhi	INC
93	Umerkote (ST)	1	Parama Pujari (W)	INC

1	2	3	4	5
94	Nawapara	1	Basanta Ku. Panda	BJP
95	Khariar	1	Durjyodhan Majhi	BJD
96	Dharmagarh (S.C.)	1	Bira Sipka	BJD
97	Koksara	1	Rosni Singh Deo (W)	BJD
98	Junagarh	1	Himansu Sekhar Meher	BJP
99	Bhawanipatna (SC)	1	Pradipta Ku. Nayak	BJP
100	Narla (S.T.)	1	Balabhadra Majhi	BJD
101	Kesinga	1	Dhaneswar Majhi	BJP
102	Baliguda (ST)	1	Surendra Kanhar	BJP
103	Udayagiri (ST)	1	Saluga Pradhan	BJD
104	Phulbani (SC)	1	Bishnu Priya Behera (W)	BJD
105	Boudh	1	Pradeep Ku. Amat	IND
106	Titilagarh (S.C.)	1	Jogendra Behera	BJD
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Santosh Singh Saluja	INC
108	Patnagarh	1	Kanak Bardhan Singh Deo	BJP
109	Saintala	1	Surendra Singh Bhoi	INC
110	Loisingha	1	Balgopal Mishra	BJP
111	Balangir	1	Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	BJD
112	Sonepur (SC)	1	Kunduru Kushal	BJD
113	Binika	1	Niranjan Pujari	BJD
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Sanjib Sahoo	BJD
115	Athamallik	1	Nagendra Ku. Pradhan	BJD
116	Anugul	1	Adwaita Prasad Singh	BJD
117	Hindol (SC)	1	Anjali Behera (W)	BJD
118	Dhenkanal	1	Krushna Chandra Patra	BJP
119	Gondia	1	Nabin Nanda	BJD
120	Kamakhya Nagar	1	Brahmananda Biswal	BJD
121	Pallahara	1	Dharmendra Pradhan	BJP
122	Talcher (SC)	1	Mahesh Sahu	BJP
123	Padmapur	1	Bijaya Ranjan Singh Bariha	BJD
124	Melchha Munda	1	Prakash Chandra Debata	INC
125	Bijepur	1	Ashok Ku. Panigrahi	BJD
126	Bhatli (SC)	1	Bimbadhar Kuanr	BJP
127	Bargarh	1	Ananda Acharya	BJD
128	Sambalpur	1	Jayanarayan Mishra	BJP
129	Brajarajnagar	1	Anup Kumar Sai	INC
130	Jharsuguda	1	Kishore Ku. Mohanty	BJD
131	Laikera (ST)	1	Hemananda Biswal	INC

1	2	3	4	5
132	Kuchinda (ST)	1	Rabinarayan Naik	BJP
133	Raira Khol(SC)	1	Sanatan Bisi	BJD
134	Deogarh	1	Subash Chandra Panigrahi	BJP
135	Sundergarh	1	Sankarsan Naik	BJP
136	Talsara (ST)	1	Gajadhar Majhi	INC
137	Rajgangpur (ST)	1	Mangala Kissan	BJD
138	Biramitrapur (ST)	1	George Tirkey	BJD
139	Rourkela	1	Ajit Das	BJD
140	Raghunath Palli (ST)	1	Sankar Oram	BJP
141	Bonai (ST)	1	Dayanidhi Kissan	BJP
142	Champua (ST)	1	Saharai Oram	IND
143	Patna (ST)	1	Gourahari Naik	BJP
144	Keonjhar (ST)	1	Mohan Charan Majhi	BJP
145	Telkoi (ST)	1	Niladri Naik	BJD
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Badri Narayan Patra	IND
147	Anandpur (SC)	1	Mayadhar Jena	BJP
141	Bonai (ST)	1	Dayanidhi Kissan	BJP
142	Champua (ST)	1	Saharai Oram	IND
143	Patna (ST)	1	Gourahari Naik	BJP
144	Keonjhar (ST)	1	Mohan Charan Majhi	BJP
145	Telkoi (ST)	1	Niladri Naik	BJD
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Badri Narayan Patra	IND
147	Anandpur (SC)	1	Mayadhar Jena	BJP
2004 ELECTIONS				
1	Karanjia (ST)	1	Ajit Hembram	BJD
2	Jashipur (ST)	1	Sambhu Nath Nayak	IND
3	Bahalada (ST)	1	Prahallad Purti	JMM
4	Rairangpur (ST)	1	Draupadi Murmu (w)	BJP
5	Bangiriposhi (ST)	1	Chaitanya Prasad Majhi	BJD
6	Kuliana (ST)	1	Sananda Marndi	BJP
7	Baripada	1	Bimal Lochan Das	JMM
8	Baisinga (ST)	1	Pramila Giri (W)	BJP
9	Khunta (ST)	1	Golak Bihari Naik	BJP
10	Udala (ST)	1	Bhaskar Madhei	BJP
11	Bhogarai	1	Ananta Das	BJD
12	Jaleswar	1	Aswini Kumar Patra	BJP
13	Basta	1	Raghunath Mohanty	BJD

1	2	3	4	5
14	Balasore	1	Arun Dey	OGP
15	Soro	1	Kartik Mohapatra	INC
16	Simulia	1	Padma Lochan Panda	INC
17	Nilgiri	1	Pratap Chandra Sarangi	BJP
18	Bhandari Pokhari (SC)	1	Ananta Sethi	INC
19	Bhadrak	1	Naren Pallai	INC
20	Dhamnagar	1	Manmohan Samal	BJP
21	Chandbali (SC)	1	Netrananda Mallik	INC
22	Basudevpur	1	Bijayashree Routray	BJD
23	Sukinda	1	Prafulla Ch. Ghadai	BJD
24	Korei	1	Sanchita Mohanty (W)	BJP
25	Jajpur (SC)	1	Parameswar Sethi	BJD
26	Dharmasala	1	Kalpataru Das	BJD
27	Badachana	1	Sitakanta Mohapatra	INC
28	Bari-Derabisi	1	Debasis Nayak	BJD
29	Binjharpur (SC)	1	Pramila Mallik (W)	BJD
30	Aul	1	Pratap Keshari Dev	BJD
31	Pattamundai (SC)	1	Kishore Chandra Tarai	BJD
32	Rajnagar	1	Nalini Kanta Mohanty	INC
33	Kendrapara	1	Utkala Keshari Parida	OGP
34	Patkura	1	Atanu Sabyasachi Nayak	BJD
35	Tirtol	1	Chiranjeeb Biswal	INC
36	Ersama	1	Dr. Damodar Rout	BJD
37	Balikuda	1	Umesh Ch. Swain	INC
38	Jagatsingpur (SC)	1	Bishnu Charan Das	BJD
39	Kissan Nagar	1	Pratap Jena	BJD
40	Mahanga	1	Bikram Keshari Barma	BJD
41	Salepur (SC)	1	Kalindi Charan Behera	BJD
42	Gobindpur	1	Rabindra Kumar Mallik	INC
43	Cuttack (Sadar)	1	Prabhat Ranjan Biswal	IND
44	Cuttack (City)	1	Samir Dey	BJP
45	Choudwar	1	Dharmananda Behera	BJD
46	Banki	1	Debasis Patnaik	INC
47	Athgarh	1	Ranendra Pratap Swain	BJD
48	Baramba	1	Devi Prasad Mishra	BJD
49	Balipatna (SC)	1	Sashi Bhusan Behera	BJD
50	Bhubaneswar	1	Biswa Bhusan Harichandan	BJP
51	Jatni	1	Sarata Paikray	BJD
52	Pipili	1	Pradeep Ku. Maharathy	BJD
53	Nimapara (SC)	1	Baidhar Mallik	BJP

1	2	3	4	5
54	Kakatpur	1	Surendra Nath Nayak	BJD
55	Satyabadi	1	Rama Ranjan Baliarsingh	IND
56	Puri	1	Maheswar Mohanty	BJD
57	Brahmagiri	1	Lalatendu Bidyadhar Mohapatra	INC
58	Chilika	1	Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Harichandan	BJP
59	Khurda	1	Jyotirindra Nath Mitra	BJD
60	Begunia	1	Janaki Ballava Patnaik	INC
61	Ranpur	1	Surama Padhi (W)	BJP
62	Nayagarh	1	Arun Kumar Sahoo	BJD
63	Khandapara	1	Bijayalaxmi Patnaik (W)	IND
64	Dasapalla	1	Rudra Mhaba Ray	IND
65	Jagannath Prasad (SC)	1	Madhaba Nanda Behera	BJD
66	Bhanja Nagar	1	Bikram Keshari Arukha	BJD
67	Suruda	1	Kishore Chandra Singh Deo	BJP
68	Aska	1	Saroj Kumar Padhi	IND
69	Kavi Surya Nagar	1	Ladu Kishore Swain	BJD
70	Kodala	1	Niranjan Pradhan	BJD
71	Khalikote	1	V. Sugyana Kumari Deo (W)	BJD
72	Chhatrapur	1	Nagi Reddy Narayan Reddy	CPI
73	Hinjili	1	Naveen Patnaik	BJD
74	Gopalpur (SC)	1	Dr. Trinath Behera	INC
75	Berhampur	1	Dr. Ramesh Ch. Chyau Patnaik	BJD
76	Chikiti	1	Usha Devi (W)	BJD
77	Mohana	1	Surjya Narayan Patro	BJD
78	Ramgiri (ST)	1	Bharata Paika	BJP
79	Paralakhemundi	1	Trinath Sahu	INC
80	Gunupur (ST)	1	Hemabati Gomang (W)	INC
81	Bissam Kataka (ST)	1	Dambarudhara Ulaka	INC
82	Rayagada (ST)	1	Ulaka Ramachandra	INC
83	Lakshmipur (ST)	1	Purna Chandra Majhi	INC (Elected on by election)
84	Pottangi (ST)	1	Jayaram Pangri	BJD
85	Koraput	1	Tara Prasad Bahinipati	INC
86	Malkangiri (SC)	1	Nimai Chandra Sarkar	INC
87	Chitrakonda (ST)	1	Prahallad Dora	BJP
88	Kotpad (ST)	1	Basudev Majhi	INC
89	Jeypore	1	Rabinarayan Nanda	BJD
90	Nowrangpur	1	Janab Habibulla Khan	INC
91	Kodinga (ST)	1	Sadan Nayak	INC
92	Dabugam (ST)	1	Ramesh Chandra Majhi	BJD
93	Umerkote (ST)	1	Dharmu Gond	BJP

94	Nawapara	1	Rajendra Dholkia	IND
95	Khariar	1	Durjyodhan Majhi	BJD
96	Dharmagarh (S.C.)	1	Bira Sipka	BJD
97	Koksara	1	Pushpendra Singh Deo	BJD
98	Junagarh	1	Himansu Sekhar Meher	BJP
99	Bhawanipatna (SC)	1	Pradipta Ku. Nayak	BJP
100	Narla (S.T.)	1	Balabhadra Majhi	BJD
101	Kesinga	1	Dhaneswar Majhi	BJP
102	Baliguda (ST)	1	Karendra Majhi	BJP
103	Udayagiri (ST)	1	Ajayanti Pradhan (W)	INC
104	Phulbani (SC)	1	Padmanava Behera	BJD
105	Boudh	1	Pradeep Ku. Amat	BJD
106	Titilagarh (S.C.)	1	Jogendra Behera	BJD
107	Kantabanjhi	1	Haji Md. Ayub Khan	IND
108	Patnagarh	1	Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo	BJP
109	Saintala	1	Kalikesha N. Singh Deo	BJD
110	Loisingha	1	Narasingha Mishra	INC
111	Balangir	1	Ananga Udaya Singh Deo	BJD
112	Sonepur (SC)	1	Binod Patra	INC
113	Binika	1	Niranjan Pujari	BJD
114	Biramaharajpur	1	Sanjib Kumar Sahoo	BJD
115	Athamallik	1	Nagendra Ku. Pradhan	BJD
116	Anugul	1	Rajani Kanta Singh	BJD
117	Hindol (SC)	1	Anjali Behera (W)	BJD
118	Dhenkanal	1	Sudhir Kumar Samal	INC
119	Gondia	1	Saroj Kumar Samal	BJD
120	Kamakhya Nagar	1	Prafulla Kumar Mallik	BJD
121	Pallahara	1	Dr. Nrusingha Sahoo	INC
122	Talcher (SC)	1	Mahesh Sahu	BJP
123	Padmapur	1	Satya Bhusan Sahoo	INC
124	Melchha Munda	1	Md. Rafique	BJP
125	Bijepur	1	Subal Sahoo	INC
126	Bhatli (SC)	1	Bimbadhar Kuanr	BJP
127	Bargarh	1	Ananda Acharya	BJD
128	Sambalpur	1	Jayanarayan Mishra	BJP
129	Brajarajnagar	1	Anup Kumar Sai	INC
130	Jharsuguda	1	Kishore Ku. Mohanty	BJD
131	Laikera (ST)	1	Brundaban Majhi	BJP
132	Kuchinda (ST)	1	Rabinarayan Naik	BJP
133	Raira Khol(SC)	1	Sanatan Bisi	BJD

134	Deogarh	1	Nitesh Ganga Dev	INC
135	Sundergarh	1	Sushama Patel	BJP (By election)
136	Talsara (ST)	1	Prafulla Majhi	INC (By election)
137	Rajgangpur (ST)	1	Gregory Minz	INC
138	Biramitrapur (ST)	1	Nihar Surin	JMM
139	Rourkela	1	Sarada Prasad Nayak	BJD
140	Raghunath Palli (ST)	1	Halu Mundari	JMM
141	Bonai (ST)	1	Laxmana Munda	CPM
142	Champua (ST)	1	Dhanurjay Sidu	INC
143	Patna (ST)	1	Gourahari Naik	BJP
144	Keonjhar (ST)	1	Mohan Charan Majhi	BJP
145	Telkoi (ST)	1	Niladri Naik	BJD
146	Ramachandrapur	1	Niranjana Patnaik	INC
147	Anandpur (SC)	1	Jayadev Jena	INC

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 (Continuing)

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 Millick	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	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 - 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

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 ... continuing

DIRECTOR GENERALS OF POLICE

1.	Sri N. Swain, IPS	-	01.03.83 to 31.07.83
2.	Sri S.S. Padhi, IPS	-	31.07.83 to 05.04.85
3.	Sri B.K. Panigrahi, IPS	-	05.04.85 to 31.08.86
4.	Sri S.S. Padhi, IPS	-	31.08.86 to 26.08.87
5.	Sri P.C. Ratho, IPS	-	26.08.87 to 18.12.89
6.	Sri S. Sinha, IPS	-	18.12.89 to 22.05.90
7.	Sri D.N. Singh, IPS	-	22.05.90 to 31.01.91
8.	Sri S.N. Mishra, IPS	-	31.01.91 to 03.07.91
9.	Sri P.C. Ratho, IPS	-	03.07.91 to 30.10.92
10.	Sri S.C. Mishra, IPS	-	30.10.92 to 18.01.94
11.	Sri R.N. Mohapatra, IPS	-	18.01.94 to 15.11.95
12.	Sri A.B. Tripathy, IPS	-	16.11.95 to 31.10.97 PM
13.	Dr. B.B. Panda, IPS	-	31.10.97 PM 05.03.99 PM
14.	Sri D.K. Mohapatra, IPS	-	05.03.99 PM 12.10.99 AM
15.	Dr. B.B. Panda, IPS	-	12.10.99 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	-	30.04.01 to 31.07.01
18.	Sri N.C. Padhi, IPS	-	31.07.01 PM to 31.07.04 PM
19.	Sri B.B. Mishra, IPS	-	31.07.04 PM to 30.6.05
20.	Sri Suchit Das, IPS	-	30.6.05 to 01.09.06
21.	Shri Amara Nanda Patnaik, IPS	-	1.09.06 to 31.10.2007
22.	Shri G.C. Nanda, IPS	-	1.11.2007 to 30.9.2008
23.	Shri M.M. Praharaj, IPS	-	1.10.2008 ... 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	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		
			1. Athmallik	1. Athmallik		
		2. Athmallik	2. Kishorenagar	2. Kishorenagar		
			3. Pallahara	1. Pallahara		
			3. Pallahara	1. Talcher	1. Talcher	
				4. Talcher	2. Kaniha	
		2	Balangir	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					
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				
	3	Balasore	1. Balasore	1. Balasore	1. Balasore	
				9. Nilagiri	2. Remuna	
2. Basta			3. Basta			
3. Jaleswar			4. Baliapal			
4. Simulia			5. Bhogarai (F)			
5. Soro			6. Jaleswar			
6. Baliapal (N)			7. Bahanaga			
7. Bahanaga			8. Soro			
8. Khaira			9. Simulia			
9. Oupada			10. Khaira (F)			
10. Remuna			1. Bargarh			
4			Bargarh	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

11	Ganjam	1. Berhampur	4. Kasinagar	4. Guma
			5. Guma	5. R. Udayagiri
			6. Nuagad	6. Mohana
			7. Rayagada	
		2. Chhatrapur	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
			1. Chhatrapur	1. Chhatrapur
			2. Kodala	2. Ganjam
3. Bhanjanagar	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		
	1. Aska	1. Bhanjanagar		
	2. Sorada	2. Belanguntha		
12	Jagatsinghpur	1. Jagatsinghpur	3. Buguda	3. Buguda
			4. Bhanajanagar	4. Jagannathprasad
			5. Seragarh	5. Aska
			6. Belanguntha	6. Dharakot
			7. Dharakot	7. Seragarh
			8. Jagannathprasad	8. Sorada
			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			
13	Jajpur	1. Jajpur	8. Kujanga	8. Kujanga
			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
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. Umakote
			3. Nawarangpur	3. Chandahandi
			4. Umakote	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.

Dhauigiri

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 kunjias as described in Gita Govinda and the museum here can attract any tourists irrespective of caste, colour, creed, religion and region.

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.
- Dhauri : (see Bhubaneswar)
- Gahirmatha : (see Bhitara Kanika)
- 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 Hiraakud 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. Nimal	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
	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
DEOGARH		
	01. Pradhanpat	Waterfall
	02. Kailash	Scenic Spot
DHENKANAL		
	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
GAJAPATI		
	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. Chandikhoh	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 Dhableswar
	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
	14. Rabandarh	Scenic Spot
	15. Sapagaranda	Religious Centre - Shrine of Lord Kaliswar & Goddess Ramachandi
	16. Talguda	Fort
	17. Thuamul-Rampur	Scenic Spot
KANDHAMAL		
	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. Gundichaghai	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
	KORAPUT	13. Nandankanan
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
05. Raja-Rani Bandha	Scenic Spot-Picturesque valley & Tank	
06. Satiguda	Scenic Spot - Water Reservoir	
MAYURBHANJ	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. Thipakhol	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 Bimaleswar (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. Chandalipat Puja Dunguri	Religious Centre - Shrine of Goddess Chandalipat
	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. Dr. Nilakantha Pati
2. Utkal University	Prof. Prasanta Kumar Sahoo
3. Sambalpur University	Prof. Bishnu Charan Barik
4. Berhampur University	Prof. Dr. Jayanta Mohapatra
5. North Odisha University	Prof. Dr. Sangamitra Mohanty
6. Fakir Mohan University	Prof. Kumarbara Das
7. Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology	Prof. Dr. Debi Prasad Ray
8. Biju Patnaik University of Technology	Prof. Dr. J.K. Satpathy
9. University of Culture	Prof. Dr. Amiya Kumar Patnaik
10. Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	Prof. Dr. Baishnab Charan Tripathy
11. Central University, Koraput	Prof. Dr. Suravi Banarjee

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN ODISHA

1. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack
2. Intermediate Ballistic Research Centre, Chandipur, Balasore
3. Odissi Research Centre, Bhubaneswar
4. Kedarnath Gabesana Pratisthan, Bhubaneswar
5. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar
6. Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar
7. Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar
8. Coconut Research Centre, Sakhigopal
9. Nabakrushna Choudhury Institute of Economic Foundation, Bhubaneswar
10. Pathani Samanta Planetarium, Bhubaneswar
11. Tribal Research Institute, Bhubaneswar
12. Regional Linguistic Centre, Bhubaneswar
13. Acharya Harihar Cancer Research Institute, Cuttack
14. Indian Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar
15. Software Technology Park, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar
16. Animal Disease Research Institute, Phulnakhara, Cuttack
17. Asian Elephant Research and Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar
18. IIT, Arugul
19. AIIMS (All India Institute & Medical Science), Bhubaneswar
20. National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar
21. Institute of Mathematics, Bhubaneswar

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF ODISHA

1. Bagata, Bhakta
2. Baiga
3. Banjara, Banjari
4. Bathudi, Bathuri
5. Bhattada, 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, Binjhar
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 Kondh
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.

INFORMATION ON COMMISSIONS

State Chief Information Commissioner

Sri Tarun Kanti Mishra, I.A.S. (Retd.) 2572007(O), 2500888(R)

State Information Commissioner

Sri Jagadananda 2573815(O), 2575403 (R)

Sri Pramod Kumar Mohanty, I.A.S. (Retd.) 2380005 (O), 2397444 (R)

Chief Electoral Officer

Sri S. Srinivasan, I.A.S., 2536639(O), 2555511(R)

State Election Commission

Dr. Ajit Kumar Tripathy, I.A.S. (Retd.) 2573426 (O), 239442 (R)
2573494 (Fax)

Special Relief Commissioner

Sri Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, I.A.S. 2536721, 2534180 (O), 2532080 (R)
2534176 (Fax)

Cuttack Municipal Corporation

Mayor- Sri Soumendra Ghosh 2308517 (O), 2121355 (R), 2308655 (Fax)

Deputy Mayor- Sarojini Sahoo

Municipal Commissioner - Shri R.N. Nanda, OAS(ss) 2308424 (O), 2523896 (R), 9437031392 (M)

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation

Mayor- Sri Ananta Narayan Jena 2432346 (O), 2431171 (Fax), 9437494700 (R)

Deputy Mayor- Bharati Singh

Municipal Commissioner - Shri V.K. Dev, IAS 2431403 (O), 2544742 (R), 9437055000 (M)

Social Welfare Board

Chairperson Sulata Deo 2390075 (O), 2395334 (R), 9437228005 (M)

State Human Rights Commission

Chairman Hon'ble Justice Shri R.K. Patra, IAS (Retd.) 2572166 (O), 2301005 (R), 2572234(F)

Member Dr. R.N. Bahidar (I.A.S. Retd.) 2573789 (O), 2532406 (R)

State Mahila Commission -

Chairperson Dr. Jyoti Panigrahi 2573870 (Tel/Fax), 9437151007 (R)

Member Smt. Snigdha Rani Panigrahi

Member Smt. Sunanda Kumari Pati

Member Smt. Basanti Majhi

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 - 6.8.98
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**

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|-----|------------------------|----|---|
| 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). |