

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

203. Alamanda

Situated on the bank of the river Jhanjhavati and on the Lakshmipur-Parvatipuram road, the village is under Narayanpatna police-station. The Siva temple found here is said to be a monument of 17th century A. D. Sivaratri and Chaitarani Jatra are the main festivals observed in the village. There is an Upper Primary School, a village library and a rice-huller. It has a population of 1,223 (1961).

204. Ambadola

A village situated in the tahsil of Bissamcuttack. The Ambadola Railway Station is in the extreme north of the district on the Raipur-Vizianagram line. It is a centre of timber trade and there are two saw mills here. The village is also noted for export of broomsticks. There is a police-station in the village with jurisdiction over about 179 square miles with 268 villages. The village has a dispensary, an Elementary School and an Ashram School for 50 students. There is a Revenue rest-shed. The population of the village is 1,497 (1961).

205. Bagara

The village is famous for its waterfalls. It is three miles by a dust road from Khondhaguda, which is 10 miles from Koraput and 6 miles from Jeypore. There are three small waterfalls jumping with great speed from a height of 30 feet. These are the falls of the Kolab river which starts from Sinkuram hill, on the 3,000-foot plateau and then flowing towards north-west, forms the boundary line between Nowrangpur and Malkangiri subdivisions. There is a rest house for visitors.

206. Balimela

A village in Malkangiri subdivision, 18 miles to the east of Malkangiri. A Hydro-electric Project has been undertaken near about the village jointly by the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. A dam is being constructed at Chitrakonda, 14 miles from Balimela across the river Sileru and the reservoir would submerge a rich forest area of the district. The total inflow into the reservoir would be shared equally by the two Governments. The share of the Andhra Pradesh Government would flow downstream the river while that of the Orissa Government would be diverted to a high-head power-house some five miles south of Balimela. It is estimated that the power-house would generate 240,000 KW at 60% load factor. The tail water is to be subsequently utilised for irrigating about 2.4 lakh acres of land in Malkangiri and Motu plains. The construction of the dam is in progress.

207. Bandhugan

The village is under Narayanpatna police-station and is served by Lakshmipur-Parvatipuram road. The village is noted for two small industries—one sheller type Rice Mill and one Oil Mill—which are running by the Panchayat Organisation. A festival known as Agni-gangama is observed here every year. A weekly market is held here on Monday. The village has a population of 678 (1961).

208. Bhairabasingpur

A village situated against the foot of the hills forming the eastern wall of the 2,000-foot plateau at the meeting place of a branch road leading to Borigumma and Koraput. It was perhaps an important seat of Jainism. A large number of images of Jain Tirthankaras are available in the neighbourhood of the village. There are different sizes of images, ranging from four to five feet in height. One such image of Rishabhanath made of a steatite slab, is now worshipped in a thatched shrine. Another image now placed in the Jagannath temple, was previously used by the inhabitants of that locality as a hone to sharpen their axes and other instruments. There is a Siva temple at the foot of the hills and the niches in its walls contain many images of Jain cult, some of them being worshipped at present as Hindu deities. At about four to five miles from this place are two villages, Choramala and Narigan, where one can find a number of similar Jain figures.

At present the village contains a large number of Brahmans. There is not a single Jain. The village has a dispensary, a Higher Elementary School and a police-station. The village has a population of 1,427 (1961).

209. Bissamcuttack

A village of scenic beauty and historical interest. Standing at 1,114 feet above sea level close to the picturesque Niamgiris ranges, the village forms the headquarters of the police-tation of Bissamcuttack, and is an important trading centre in the tahsil. The main road, from Parvatipuram to Ambadola passes by its side and it is only four miles away from the Railway Station. The local people call the village as Bissamkota (Bisamkota), meaning "Poisonous fort". The village is probably named due to its malarial climate. Trade in tobacco is thriving in this locality and Bissamcuttack forms the tobacco emporium of the district. Merchants from Sambalpur, Raipur and Kalahandi throng here to purchase tobacco and the planters make good profit.

There is an Inspection Bungalow here under the control of the Executive Engineer, Koraput Division. The office of the Tahsildar is also located in the village. The area of the police-station covers 418 square miles with a population of 61,795 (1961). Bissamcuttack village has a population of 2,844.

Bissamcuttack has an interesting history centring round a long drawn feud between its Thatraja and the Maharaja of Jeypore. The village of Bissamcuttack was the headquarters of the Thatraja who was a feudatory of the Maharaja. He was to pay a sum of Rs. 15,000 per annum as tribute, and was also required to attend the court of the Maharaja with a band of 500 Paiks, during the Dashara ceremony. This formality was maintained as a mark of subordination. The ruling family of Bissamcuttack were by birth Karan, whose traditional occupation was martial activity quite unlike the Karans of the plains having clerical pursuits.

The founder of the dynasty was Krishna Thatraja, a man from Badakhemidi, in Ganjam district. He was given by Maharaja Raghu-nath Krishna Deo (1686—1708) of Jeypore, a grant of Rs. 2,500 with which he cleared the jungle and made the Bissamcuttack area habitable where he ruled as a feudatory of the Jeypore Maharaja. The existing fort of Bissamcuttack was constructed by Pitambara, son of Krishana Thatraja. He was succeeded by Somanatha and the latter by Ramachandra who was imprisoned by Ramachandra Deo the Maharaja of Jeypore for misbehaviour and died in prison. Ramachandra Thatraja was succeeded by his son Krishna Chandra, who was compelled to leave Bissamcuttack due to the displeasure of Vikram Deo, the then Maharaja of Jeypore. He led a nomadic life for sometime by shifting his residence from one place to another. At last he settled at Kalyansingpur under the protection of the then Raja of that estate and died there leaving his son and successor Narendra. During the absence of Krishna Chandra from his estate for about 17 years it was administered by the Court Officials of Jeypore. Their misgovernment and mismanagement gave rise to much discontent and the Patros, who rose in revolt, invited Narendra from Kalyansingpur and reinstated him as the Thatraja of Bissamcuttack. Four terrific battles were fought in which the forces of Jeypore were successively defeated. Vikram Deo was compelled to suspend the strife and Narendra became the Thatraja of the estate, without receiving any Patta from the Maharaja.

In 1855 there was court dispute at Jeypore, the contestants being Maharaja Vikram Deo and his son Ramachandra Deo, which proved a blessing in disguise for Thatraja Narendra. Ramachandra Deo who occupied Gunupur tried to get the support of Narendra presenting him a turban and an elephant, and proclaiming him as Raja of Bissamcuttack. Three years later he succeeded to the estate of Jeypore and Patta and Muchilika were exchanged between him and Narendra in the year 1864. According to the conditions laid down, Narendra was to pay an additional or enhanced Kattubadi of Rs. 5,000. Cordial relations continued between them until the death of Narendra after which the conflict again started due to the demand of the Maharaja over Ramachandra Thatraja,

son of Narendra, for payment of an additional Kattubadi of Rs. 2,000. The latter went to Jeypore to plead for his cause, and before reaching any settlement left the court of Maharaja without taking his permission. This act of Thatraja provoked the anger of the Maharaja, who wanted to confiscate the property of Thatraja. Reconciliation, however, was established between them by Mr. Goodrich, the Agent of the Governor. Accordingly Ramachandra came to Jeypore, and gave his consent in 1877 to pay an amount of Rs. 15,000 as Kattubadi and to attend with 500 Paiks, during the Dashara ceremony. He was given a Patta by virtue of which he enjoyed the estate. But although he was to obey the conditions stated above, those were never respected by him till his death in 1889. Narendra, his son and successor then being a minor, the regency was taken up by the Government up to 1903, after which he took charge of administration of his paternal estate.

Narendra, from the very beginning of his succession, refused to pay any tribute to the Maharaja and also stopped the formality of attending the Dashara ceremony. Thereupon, the Maharaja filed a suit before the Governor's Agent to realise the arrear of tribute of Rs. 15,000 per annum for the last three years. But his claim was dismissed by the Agent who sanctioned in his favour an annual Kattubadi of Rs. 2,200 only. Then the Maharaja appealed to the Madras High Court, which held that the tenure was not resumable, but was subject to performance of certain ceremonial services, and upholding the claim for the tribute at the rate of Rs. 15,000 it granted a decree accordingly. Thereupon, the Maharaja appealed against the decree of Madras High Court to the Privy Council, which upheld the decision of the High Court. That was in 1918. Then the Maharaja filed several arrear suits and damage suits for non-performance of services. Ramachandra Deo, who succeeded to the throne in 1920, filed suits to realise further arrears. Meanwhile Narendra Thatraja died, leaving as his successor a boy adopted from the Raja of Parikud. He was then a minor. So to avoid disturbance the management of the estate was given to the Court of Wards, and in 1926 a compromise was made between the two claimants. As a result of this, the Maharaja was to enjoy the sole possession of the estate and in return he was to forego the large sums which he had demanded. In addition to this the Maharaja agreed to pay at a time an amount of Rs. 2,40,000 in cash, and the amount was to be handed over to the minor Govind Thatraja, when he attained majority. Govindachandra rectified these agreements made by the Court of Wards on his behalf. Thus the estate of Bissamcuttack finally merged into the Jeypore estate. He died in 1939, at the age of 28.

There is here one Danish Mission Hospital with 45 beds. The principal disease is leprosy.

210. Boipariguda

A village, its name being probably a variant form of Bepariguda which means traders' settlement. In the past it was an important trade centre. A bamboo matting centre has been opened in the village as cottage industry. It is the headquarters of the police-station Boipariguda. The police-station has an area of 452 square miles with a population of 49,526 (1961). The village Boipariguda has a population of 651 only.

211. Borigumma

A village situated midway between Jeypore and Nowrangpur at a crossing of roads to Koraput via Ranigedda and to Kotpad and Jagadalpur (M. P.). Borigumma is famous for the temple of Bhairba which is built at the foot of a hill, where a great festival is held every year in the month of Phalguna. To the east of the hill are some depressions in the ground which are said to be the remains of the moat of a fort which existed here in old days. Some lingams standing 6 or 7 feet in height have been dug out of these hollows. The village is provided with a subsidised rural dispensary, a police-station and a Thana office of the Jeypore estate, with a granary attached to it. There is an Inspection Bungalow maintained by Public Works Department.

The police-station of Borigumma is 142.40 square miles in area with a population of 50,097 and the village has a population of 2,504 (1961).

212. Chandrapur

Chandrapur in Gunupur subdivision, 35 miles to the east of Muniguda, is a very wild part of the district inhabited by Kutia Khonds who had a precarious existence on account of depredations of wild elephants and tigers. Social work among the Kutia Khonds is being done by a German lady whose main problems are yaws and leprosy. There is a six-bedded, well-equipped hospital run by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

213. Chatikona

Situated beautifully among a cluster of hills, the village is noted for its waterfalls. A small but eye-filling and enchanting waterfall with its picturesque surroundings, is the real interest of the place. It is in the Gunupur subdivision and is connected by road with Rayagada Railway Station. The place is famous for the temple of Pataleswar where Sivaratri festival is held every year. The village has a population of 104 only (1961).

214. Devagiri

Towards the south-west of Kalyansingpur amidst a green and picturesque landscape, rises the bald and sacred Devagiri hill up to a height of 400 feet. Its peculiarity is that unlike other hills it is not narrower upwards, but it ends in a flat rectangular plain of 400 by 100 [70 B. of R.—52]

feet having no trees or bushes. The sides being very steep and high the summit is accessible only from its northern side, which is less precipitous. There are seven natural steps in ascending order placed at a distance of 20 to 30 feet apart. In between, the surface is rough which helps to climb by crawling. These natural steps are considered to be a unique feature of the Devagiri hill.

Goddess Mahalakshmi has been enshrined in the fourth step from the bottom and the beauty of her surroundings beggars description. One can reach the flat surface after crossing the 7th step—the top-most one. There is a heap of stones called 'Sukhuakhai' and it is said that one who eats dry-fish will slip down while returning from the top surface. There are some small and perennial pools of water called Ganga, Jamuna, Saraswati, Bhargavi and Indradyumna which are the rare gifts of nature, and because of these pools this desolate place can become crowded on ceremonial occasions. After passing these natural pools one can notice a depression stretching east-west at an uniform depth of 5 feet, the width being 10 feet leading to a cave which appears like the opening of two jaws. Towards east there is a little garden and kitchen. One can enter into the cave by crawling up to the joining place of the jaws, where god Siva, the presiding deity, is installed. Images of various descriptions are to be noticed all round the cave and these are beautifully carved and chiselled exhibiting the artistic skill of the mediaeval times.

Sivaratri festival is held every year in this place and people from far and near congregate here to pay homage to god Siva. In this cave there is one inscription which is still undeciphered.

215. Gorakhpur

A village in the Kashipur tahsil of Rayagada subdivision. It is noted for the Ashram School which started in 1956. The school has 15 acres of irrigated land attached to it, where a beautiful fruit and vegetable garden has been laid out with the help of the students. Close to Gorakhpur there is the Chingujore Experimental Farm covering 15 acres of land. It is managed by the Kashipur Block and different plants and seedlings are grown here.

216. Govindapalli

The village is in the Malkangiri subdivision. The road to Bonda hills takes off at Govindapalli from the Jeypore-Malkangiri road. It is the only approach to the Bonda hills by vehicles and the village Govindapalli is an important place for trade communication with the Bondas. There is one Ashram School in the village accommodating 110 students with provision for training in various arts and crafts. The village has a population of 988 (1961).

217. Gudari

It is the second largest village of the Gunupur subdivision and is situated on the banks of the Vamsadhara. It is said that Bhanu Deva IV, the last Ganga King of Orissa, being driven out by Kapileswar Deva, who usurped the throne, took shelter in this village which was then known as Gudari Kataka and declared it to be his capital. There are relics of an old fort near the village. This place was visited by Colonel Campbell in 1851, who built here a guard-house and a small bungalow. Gudari police-station has an area of 475 square miles with 36,180 population. The village has a population of 3,944.

Majority of the population of the village is immigrants from the plains. It is the healthiest place in the tahsil and one of the important trade centres of the district. *Sal* wood is the best money-fetching product of the locality.

218. Gunupur

Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name, the town is the terminus of the light railway line that branches off the Naupada Junction of the South-Eastern Railway. The town of Gunupur was originally located on the western bank of the river Vamsadhara but at present it occupies her eastern bank due to shifting of the course of the river. The depression between the town and the railway station indicates the old course of the river. Gunupur is an important commercial town and the tahsil of Gunupur is considered to be the richest of all the tahsils in the district. Paddy is grown here in large quantity and its quality is admired in other parts of the State and even outside Orissa. In Gunupur town there is one Balaji Math which contains an unfinished temple of carved stone. The foundation of this shrine was laid by one Balaram Das Mahanta, who was driven out by Maharaja Vikram Deo III (1889—1920) before its completion, and the latter claimed the credit of construction of the temple.

About the middle of the 18th century this tract was forcibly occupied by Narayana Deo of Parlakimedi, who placed his brother Pratap Deo as the ruler. But Pratap Deo could not keep it for long as he was forcibly driven out by Sitaram Raju, the Dewan of Vizianagaram, with the help of East Indian Company's Sepoys. He held it for three years and after that handed over the same to the Maharaja of Jeypore being unable to manage the affairs. Alexander's report of 1803 shows that it was a kind of hereditary farm belonging to the family of a former Patro or Dewan, then represented by one Narayan Patro, who paid a rent of Rs. 15,000 for it. To the north of Balaji Math there are remains of an old fort with mud walls presumably built by the Raja of Parlakimedi. It was inside the fort near a tamarind tree that the wives of the renter Narayan Patro committed Sati on his death.

The police-station of Gunupur has an area of 321 square miles, inhabited by 57,333 persons. The town has a population of 10,180 (1961).

219. Gupteswar Cave

It is a place of natural beauty and is famous for its shrine. It is situated by a forest tract which starts from the east of the Ramagiri up to a distance of 9 miles through thick *Sal* forest, and is near the bottom of the slope from the 2,000-foot plateau to the Malkangiri plains. The cave is near the top of a limestone hill which is about 500 feet higher than the surrounding country. One can reach it by ascending a modern flight of steps flanked with lines of *Champaka* trees and the entrance is about 9 feet wide and 8 feet in height. In front of this there is one roughly circular chamber of about 10 feet diameter inside which is a stalactite, somewhat resembling a *Lingam* of 6 feet in height and 10 feet in circumference. The *Lingam* is held very sacred in the district, and is called Gupteswar, which literally means the 'hidden god'. It is so named because it was lying hidden in the cave for a very long time.

According to tradition, one day a Savara, on his hunting pursuit, entered into this particular cave and unexpectedly discovered the *Lingam* of Gupteswar. He then conveyed the news to one Godio Patro, the Thanadar of Ramagiri, who in turn communicated the news to the Raja of Jeypore, Viravikrama Maharaja. Thus the hidden deity was discovered during the reign of Raja Viravikrama Deo of Jeypore (1648—1669) who organised a great feast in honour of the deity (Gupteswar), and the annual feast is still being held on every Sivaratri day by the patronage of his descendants. There are several other caves but of little interest. A large number of people from every part of the district congregate here on the day of Sivaratri to pay their homage to the holy god. Inside the second cave there is a large stalactite formed by dripping of water containing carbonates. People worship it as the udder of Kamadhenu, the celestial cow and wait under it with outstretched palm to collect drops of water at long intervals.

Gupteswar is popularly known as Gupta Kedar in Madhya Pradesh. People from this State come in large number to worship the deity. They lavishly spend money by way of offerings to the god. Their offerings include costly asset for the priests, who spend a part of it for the purpose of Puja and other formalities. People ailing from incurable disease come to this place to worship the god and remain there for months in the hope of getting cured.

It is said that Ramachandra of epic fame passed through these hills and forests, on his way to Panchavati in the Dandakaranya, and worshipped here Lord Siva 'Kedarnath'. The Lord, being very pleased with him, blessed him for success in his mission and told him that his

name would be remembered for ever in this part of the country. In commemoration of this event, Lord Siva remained here to be worshipped by the people of the 'Kaliyuga'. A large concourse of pilgrims takes place at Sivaratri which falls two days before new-moon in *Phalguna*.

There is one mountain named Ramagiri near Gupteswar, which is named after Rama who is believed to have visited this place in course of his wandering in Dandakaranya forest. The Bondas of the place even now remain naked, and it is believed that they were cursed by Sita, as they laughed at her while she was bathing in the river Tamasa in the forest of Panchavati near Malkangiri.

Gupteswar is 26 miles to the south-west of Jeypore. The road is all-weather for 14 miles up to Boipariguda and the rest, 22 miles, is an earth road. There are 28 timber culverts of 3 to 5 feet span and 14 timber bridges of 20 to 60 feet span. A rest-shed has been constructed for the convenience of visitors.

220. Hathi Pathar

A place for picnic two miles from Rayagada. The river Nagavali flows here through a deep-cut valley leaving huge boulders precariously perched on rocky beds. River gravel occurring 200 feet above the valley shows a rapidly cutting river through soft soil. The river forms two waterfalls which in the rainy season become dangerous rapids.

221. Jalaput

Besides the Machkund Project, the Jalaput Project is also being worked out in order to obtain additional power. The Jalaput Dam has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 331.51 lakhs and the lake formed by the dam submerged an area of 24,000 acres. This lake holds 25,650 million cubic feet of water and its catchment area covers 775 square miles. The surface area of the lake is 26.65 square miles. The concrete dam is 1,375 feet long, 180 feet high from the deepest foundation and has 18 feet top width.

The Project generates 20,000 K. W. of power for four months.

222. Jalatar

A village 7 miles from Gunupur. A market is held here every week on Wednesday. It is a trade centre for Lanjia Saoras (a very scantily clothed tribe) who come down from the hills in large number for purchasing trinkets and clothes in exchange for hill produce. The village has two small thatched mud huts as Churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants of the Danish Church.

223. Jeypore

The largest town in the district of Koraput, the headquarters of the tahsil of Jeypore and the residential town of the ex-Maharaja, Jeypore, literally means the 'City of Victory'. The town stands under the western slope of 3,000-foot plateau at the bottom of an irregular amphitheatre formed of its weeded spurs.

The town of Jeypore was a small village in 1855 when it was described as a most wretched place, there being scarcely half a dozen tiled houses, and those of most inferior description. D. F. Carmichael wrote in 1867 that the town "had neither manufacture nor trade and is of importance only as the residence of the Raja and the headquarters of the Assistant Agent and the Superintendent of Police". But Jeypore greatly developed after the construction of the Pottangi-Ghat road and the roads leading to Nowrangpur, Bastar and Malkangiri which pass through it. Now it is commercially and culturally the most advanced and developed town in the district of Koraput.

The main street of the town runs north and south with a breadth of 25 yards and the road from Salur and Koraput meets this street at right angles. The town has many narrow and winding lanes, extending eastwards about a quarter of a mile from the meeting place of the Salur-Koraput road. The Guest House maintained by the Maharaja of Jeypore is well furnished. The Maharaja also maintains one choultry which was constructed in memory of J. Marsh who was the tutor of the Royal family. Jeypore has a College named after Maharaja Vikram Deo, one High School and one Art School, also named after the same Maharaja. At present there are two picture houses and a number of hotels. The town has separate dispensaries for men and women and a Veterinary Hospital. There is a daily market called Vikram Deo Market where tribal people congregate everyday to sell their goods like fish, vegetables, bamboos, etc. There is a Municipality. Electricity is being supplied from the Machkund Hydro-electric Project. The thriving commerce of the place is testified by its large number of shops. Among its exports, paddy, rice, wood and bamboos occupy the foremost place. A Rice Research Sub-Station is located outside the town. There are many saw mills and several rice mills. For banking there are the Jeypore Co-operative Urban Bank and the Branch of the State Bank of India.

The Court of the District Judge, Offices of the Tahsildar, District Supplies Officer, District Agricultural Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District Inspector of Schools, Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, District Industrial Officer, Municipality and Zilla Parishad are situated in different parts of the town. There is also a beautiful Church of the Scheleswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission. The Industrial Estate is located in the town. The police-station Jeypore with an area of 145 square miles has a population of 63,441. The town has 25,291 inhabitants (1961).

The family chronicles of the Maharaja of Jeypore shows that Nandapur was the early capital of the kingdom of Jeypore. Viravikrama Deo (1648—1669) shifted his capital to Jeypore on the report of the astrologers that Nandapur was not quite auspicious a site for the Royal family.

The old fort of the Maharaja of Jeypore was occupied in 1775 by Captain Matthews who described it as follows : "It is a square of about one thousand yards built of muu. The wall 20 feet high. The bastions very good, the rampart tolerable and ditch 20 feet wide and as many deep."

Captain Matthews ordered the fort to be destroyed and its ruins are still seen to the east of Jeypore and are known as the Old Jeypore. The residential palace of the Maharaja was built to the south of the town and it was described in 1855 as "a paltry collection of tiled buildings in bad repair in a courtyard surrounded by a mud wall" Maharaja Vikram Deo newly constructed the residential palace behind the Durbar Hall. This structure surrounded by a steep wall faces the Rameswar temple.

Towards the western part of the town is located the big tank named Jagannath Sagar about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, having a perennial source of water. Tradition says that it was dug by Ramachandra Deo. There are ancient mango gardens on the western side of the tank wherefrom one can get a complete view of the town of Jeypore. The tank presents a picturesque sight.

The Dashara festival is a great event of the year in Jeypore. It lasts for 16 days with much pomp and grandeur in honour of the goddess Kanaka Durga. During this festival many feudatory Rajas used to come to Jeypore with various presents. On the eighteenth day of the ceremony the Maharaja and his sons seated in *ambaris*, and officers and feudatories on *howdahs* on elephants, used to go in a procession to Dashara Padia located in a mango grove to the north of the town, where they were worshipping the mother goddess Kanaka Durga. Since the abolition of the estate this ceremony has lost its grandeur. It is claimed that the image of Kanaka Durga was obtained from Purusottam Deva towards the end of 15th century, while he was returning from his victorious campaign of Kanchi-Kaveri.

224. Kalyansingpur

A village in Rayagada tahsil, on the road to Kalahandi. It is situated in a narrow valley at an altitude of 997 feet from the sea-level towards the west of Niamgiris.

Vikram Deo II (1825—60) granted this village with its suburbs to a kinsman in service tenure, and the feudal lord enjoyed many privileges, so long the donor was alive. But in the year 1864 the then Raja of Jeypore claimed an annual rent of Rs. 5,000 and got a decree which was upheld both by the High Court and by the Privy Council.

Krishna Deo, the zamindar of Kalyansingpur, died in 1884 leaving behind his widow Neela Devi. She had been authorised by her husband to adopt an illegitimate son of 12 years, named Gopinath Deo. But the Ranee disputed his right of succession and put forward her own claim with the support of the manager Sripati Dalapati. The Maharaja also sent his men to take possession of the property as Krishna Deo had no legitimate heir. The zamindar was, however, warmly supported by the subjects, the local Khonds. Thus a triangular struggle ensued for the possession of Kalyansingpur.

On the next Dashara day celebration, the Khonds congregated at Singpur and declared Gopinath Deo as the Raja. The widow queen refused to recognise this demand whereupon the Khonds entered into the palace and carried off Gopinath Deo to Jeypore with an escort of 300 men. A temporary settlement was subsequently made according to which the minor received an allowance and was also sent to prosecute his studies in the College at Vizianagaram. Meanwhile the Agent to the Governor sent his own nominee to manage the estate. He removed the Ranee's manager and for a short time the hillmen were pacified. The Maharaja of Jeypore filed a suit demanding the possession of the estate or else the payment of an enhanced quit-rent. The widow queen fought the case with determination but was defeated in the long run. The High Court gave a decree in favour of the Maharaja in 1892 and the queen in return was allowed to get an allowance of Rs. 500 per month and the produce of some specified lands. Thus the cause of Gopinath Deo, the favourite chief of the Khonds, was ignored by the law.

The year 1923 saw fresh trouble. The sons of Gopinath—Sundaranarayan Deo and Krishna Chandra Deo, who were living at Jeypore with a maintenance grant from the Maharaja—came and settled at Singpur. The faithful Khonds, once again, supported them and the elder brother resuming the title of zamindar began to collect rents and issue receipts. The Deo brothers gained the ready support of the people everywhere which caused great apprehension in the Royal court of Jeypore. Early in 1925, both the brothers with their trusted followers were arrested and detained as State prisoners under Act XXIX of 1839.

The unruly Khonds did not pay their allegiance to the Maharaja and were deterred not to pay rent. At last an agreement was made with the Deo brothers, according to which the latter gave up their claims over Kalyansingpur. They further gave their consent not to live within the limits of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts or the bordering states without the previous permission of the Agent to the Governor. The Maharaja in return agreed to make generous allowances to the brothers and their mother Nilamani Devi. The Khonds then demanded unconditional release of the Deo brothers.

At last in November 1929 the Deo brothers, under the advice of the Agent Bracken, publicly renounced their claim over Kalyansingpur before the Khonds and asked them to pay rents to the Maharaja and also to obey him as their landlord. But with this the trouble did not subside. The Khonds still refused to pay rent and in 1931 they assaulted and injured Saunders, the District Superintendent of Police. The long drawn disturbances came to an end in January 1933, when distress warrants were issued against the offenders. Since then the Khonds of Kalyansingpur have been prompt in payment of local revenue.

The police-station Kalyansingpur has an area of 214 square miles with a population of 32,574. The village has a population of 2,414 (1961).

225. Kashipur (*Vide* Supplement II)

226. Kechala

A village situated on the southern bank of the river Kolab at a distance of 7 miles from the Bagara waterfalls. There is a copperplate stating the fact that this village had been granted to one Narasimha Misra, on the occasion of the solar eclipse of 24th September 1628, by Maharaja Raghunath Krishna Deo. There is a Jain temple about 30 feet high at a distance of two miles from the village and it contains five images of Tirthankaras, one of Ambika and another of Yaksha and Yakshi seated together. Ambika is standing under the bough of a mango tree heavy with fruits and fondles a child in her arms, while a crouching lion opens its jaws as if to devour the child. The images of the temple are chiselled with great care and exhibit a high standard of art. They all belong to the Jain pantheon, which indicates that Kechala was a seat of Jainism in the medieval period.

227. Kendupada

The village Kendupada lying at a distance of two miles from Boipariguda is famous for its forest deity Birukhomb. An interesting legend is current regarding the deity. It is said that one day some boys of the village went on a hunting expedition, but not being able to get any game they were disappointed in their venture. Thereupon, the leader of the gang vowed before the deity Birukhomb that he would sacrifice certain boy of the party, if at all she gives them a stag. Responding to his prayer, the deity gave them a stag which jumped from the thicket and became their prey. Then a mock sacrificial ceremony was held, and the leader of the party struck the head of the promised victim with a light branch of a tree. But to their astonishment the leaves turned into metal blades and cut off the head of the boy. This incident created panic among all of them who fled away from the spot. Alarmed at the disappearance of all the boys, the villagers made a wide search of them. They met one of the boys of the party who narrated the whole story, and thereupon, the villagers gathered together around the dead body and worshipped the deity and prayed her to restore the life of the dead body.

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All on a sudden the boy rose up magically as if from a sound sleep. From that time Birukhomb became the all-powerful deity of that locality being the creator as well as the destroyer. Birukhomb is a variant form of the goddess Stambheswari who was a popular deity in Western Orissa during medieval period. The population of the village is 977 (1961).

228. Kondakamberu

It is the site of a deserted village at the confluence of the Gurrapurevu and the Sileru rivers. It is surrounded on all sides by dense forest with a few villages scattered here and there. Kondakamberu connects Malkangiri by a narrow path with the hills of Vizagapatam district. In the nearby forest stands one old stone temple of god Siva which shows that it was once a place of pilgrimage in the locality.

229. Koraput

The headquarters of the district of Koraput. The original name of the town is 'Koraputti' or "the hamlet of the Khora or Kora people". The town stands at a height of 2,900 feet above the sea-level and the place was chosen as the headquarters for its apparent healthy environments. Formerly Jeypore was the centre of administration, but later on Koraput was preferred because of its invigorating climate and most of the Government offices were shifted from Jeypore to Koraput in 1870. The place is surrounded by a cluster of hills from which flow small and perennial streamlets. The water from these hills stagnates in the low paddy fields creating a breeding ground for malaria-carrying mosquitoes which also breed in flowing waters. To remove superfluous moisture a large number of eucalyptus trees were planted in 1904 but they did not do well. In 1917 another bold attempt was made by H. A. B. Vernon, the then Agent to the Governor. He attacked the problem by bunding up the streams so as to form tanks with larvicidal fish to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. But this method of protection also failed. In 1930, D. K. Visvanadhan was appointed as Special Malaria Officer. He tried to check the breeding by leading the streams underground through sub-soil drains of loosely packed boulders covered with road metal and a layer of turf. The sub-soiling of 300 feet of Nulla below the jail was completed in the above manner, but further progress of work was dropped in 1931 due to financial stringency. Since then anti-malarial measures were confined only to regular spraying of the breeding grounds with Paris green as a result of which the spleen rate showed a fall from 51 per cent in 1930 to 36 per cent in 1937. The scheme of further sub-soiling the breeding grounds was drawn up in 1936 with an estimated cost of Rs. 46,000. There is a Mobile Unit stationed at Koraput to spray all the camps occupied by the Dandakaranya Project. A small laboratory has also been started at Koraput under an Entomologist for blood

survey and identification of mosquitoes. Malaria being eradicated the town is a health resort of the district. The temperature does not run to extremes, and there is an excellent supply of drinking water from wells and springs.

The town is provided with a small bazar which is growing rapidly and its weekly Hat on Sunday is crowded by the tribal people who come from neighbouring hamlets to sell their produce and to purchase the necessaries. The location of the official colony of the town is very pleasing where roads have on both sides silver oak trees. The Circuit House occupies a prominent position on a hill-top and commands a good view of the hills and valleys. The town has an Inspection Bungalow and a choultry maintained by the Notified Area Council, Koraput. It has the Government Hospital and the Veterinary Hospital with a poultry farm. One Narimangal Kendra has been established here for the welfare of the women. The Sarva Seva Sangha with a Branch office located in the town is doing some social service for the backward people. The Church building and the office of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission are also in this town which is one of the important centres of the missionary activities of this Church. There is a High School for boys and girls, one Post Office and an office of the Employment Exchange. Koraput is fast developing the trends of urbanisation after stationing of the headquarters of the Dandakaranya Project.

Koraput is the headquarters of the Police administration of the district and the District Jail is also located here. The police-station of Koraput has an area of 300 square miles with a population of 42,013 and the town itself has a population of 7,461 (1961).

230. Kotpad

Situated at a distance of 25 miles north-west of Jeypore in an expanse of rich rainfed paddy-fields in the basin of the river Indravati, the village is one of the oldest in the district. The existence of broken mud wall shows that the village in olden days was surrounded with it. A moat outside the wall is partially silted up and changed into a chain of tanks around it.

The picturesque tank named Damayanti Sagar is situated to the west of the town. Kotpad being outside the malarial belt is one of the healthiest places in the district. It is the headquarters of the police-station, and has a population of 6,368 (1961). The town is provided with a Revenue rest-shed.

231. Kujendri

A village in Gunupur subdivision, and a centre of Sarvodaya activities. An Ashram has been existing here for the last 17 years. The principal visible evidence of Sarvodaya is giving up of liquor, basic

education and general uplift of Saoras. There is an Ashram School accommodating 110 students. The village has a population of 1,595 (1961).

232. Lakshmipur

A village in Koraput subdivision containing 1,301 persons. The police-station of Lakshmipur covering an area of 175 square miles has a population of 27,100. Turmeric is cultivated in the area round Lakshmipur by the local Khonds.

233. Machkund Waterfall or Duduma

It lies about 49 miles south of Jeypore. Near Badigoda the river Machkund falls from a mountain-top of 540·19 feet as recorded by D. W. Gollan on 4th May 1929. According to him the amount of discharge was 104 cubic feet per second. As the water has been diverted, there is now a treacle of water, flowing down the precipice instead of the picturesque waterfall.

For the purpose of generating hydro-electric power by harnessing the river, detailed investigation was started in 1941. Towards 1946 the implementation of the Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme started. The flow of water has been diverted by a diversion weir and through tunnels and it is finally let down through pipes to the power-house. For Machkund Hydro-electric Project which is a joint scheme of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments, *see* Chapter V—Industries.

The Machkund is regarded as the famous Matsya Tirtha, a place of pilgrimage. The place is associated with the name of Sri Chaitanya, who is said to have visited it in the early part of the 16th century A. D. The Machkund town has bus communication from Jeypore and Koraput and the distance is 50 miles from Koraput. The Inspection Bungalow at Chickenput and Chakadelli are close to this place. Population of the town is 2,754 (1961).

234. Malkangiri

The village Malkangiri situated at a height of 641 feet above sea-level is the headquarters of the newly formed subdivision and the tahsil as well as that of the police-station. The village is provided with a Higher Elementary School and a Dispensary. The Travellers' Bungalow is located inside a grove of teak trees. Most of its inhabitants live in thatched huts. The village has a population of 1,311 males and 1,199 females as recorded in the 1961 Census report.

It is the southernmost subdivision of the district of Koraput, and almost the whole of it is a vast and dense jungle. It lies immediately to the west of the main line of the Ghats, forming a plateau which is

1,000 to 1,500 feet lower than the Ghats. On its west at some distance is the border of Bastar. Though there are a large number of wells, most of them dry up in summer, when the great Balisagar Tank, the largest reservoir in the district, supplies water. A little paddy is grown in the lower areas of the subdivision but good deal of tobacco is cultivated along the banks of the Sileru river. The streams flowing from the hills to the Sileru river serve the purpose of irrigation. In certain places oranges are grown. The climate is extreme. Much of the land remains waterlogged for half the year. In the remaining half year, it is so dry that not only the land but men and animals get parched.

According to local tradition, one Arjun Malik was set up as the chief of Malkangiri by a confederacy, the Maharaja of Jeypore being the head. One Oriya Paik killed Arjun Malik under the instigation of the Maharaja and thus became the Thata Raja of that territory. The last member of the line was one Paramananda, who died about 1835 leaving his widow as his successor. But the widow's Dewan Errama Raju at first being overthrown by a faction tried to regain his position with the help of some Rohilas and cut off the noses of four of his opponents, whereupon the Governor's Agent Mr. Reade captured Errama Raju with the help of a party of Sibandis and sentenced him to deportation for life. With the death of Paramananda's widow, her daughter Bangara Devi succeeded, and one Sanyasi Patro took charge of the estate. He refused to pay Kattubadi to the Maharaja and exacted illegal taxes like 'Moturpha' and 'Sayar', in spite of the warnings of the Agent. So he was imprisoned in 1865 and Bangara Devi was given lease of the estate for Rs. 3,500 from Jeypore. But her exactions led to much discontent and in 1872 she was removed from the charge and was given a village for her maintenance after which the Raja obtained the power of appointing a Manager.

The subdivision has 582 villages of 2,288 square miles with 141,955 inhabitants (1961).

235. Mathili

It is situated on the main road from Jeypore to Malkangiri, at a distance of 27 miles from the latter in north-west. The village is provided with a dispensary and a school. On market days large number of Bondas in their scanty but picturesque costumes comes down from their hills to visit the market and barter vegetables and forest-produce for trinkets. There is a police-station here and this was a centre of the national activities during the memorable movement of August 1942. The police-station has an area of 155 square miles and a population of 16,832. The village has a population of 1,427 (1961).

236. Minna-Jhola

Minna-Jhola Siva temple lies 21 miles from Gudari at the confluence of the three rivers Pholopholia, Chauldhua and Vamsadhara. The interest of the place is its natural beauty. Every year, Sivaratri festival

is observed in the temple. It is not possible to visit the place throughout the year as there is no proper road leading to it.

237. Motu

Motu is the southernmost point of the Malkangiri subdivision situated at the confluence of the rivers Sabari and Sileru. Timber and bamboos are exported in large quantity from this place down the Sabari and Godavari to Rajahmundry. Lunch Service (passenger and goods) plying between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam in the Godavari touches at Motu. This service continues for only six months and serves one important means of carrying necessary articles to the whole of lower Malkangiri. The village is inhabited by 497 persons (1961).

238. Nandapur

The ancient capital of the kingdom of Jeypore, it is situated at about 14 miles from Semiliguda of Pottangi tahsil, on the road leading from that place to Padwa. The interest of the place is historical, and it affords good materials for research by antiquarians. G. Ramadas infers that the village has derived its name from the famous Nanda dynasty of Magadha, which was supposed to have exercised its sway over this part of the country. The presence of Batrisa-Simhasana (Throne with 32 steps) has led some to believe that it was once a part of the empire of the great Vikramaditya. It has, however, been pointed out in Chapter II that the place was named after Nandivardhana (modern Nagardhan near Nagpur) wherefrom the Silavamsis came to Trikalanga and founded a territory with this place as their capital. The thirty-two-step throne may be associated with the Silavamsis. When the Silavamsi kings were succeeded by the kings of the Solar dynasty in the 15th century, Nandapur continued for sometime as their capital and it is said that even after the transfer of the headquarters to Jeypore the Suryavamsi kings used to celebrate their coronation on the famous thirty-two-step throne of this place.

The village in its glorious past was surrounded by a mud wall, remains of which are still noticeable. There are two ancient boulders in the northern part of the village, one of them bearing two beautiful sculptures and in the other an elephant has been fashioned. An image of Ganapati of some six feet high is found about a mile away in south-east direction from the boulders. At about the same distance is located the shrine of Sarveswar which contains some inscriptions. There is a fruit garden a mile to the east of the village which was under the direct supervision of the local officials of the Jeypore estate. The garden is watered by natural streams running down the hills. Selected varieties of mango, orange and lime trees have been planted there, and in

their shade fine coffee is grown. There is an ancient stone-carving at the entrance of the garden, depicting two clasped hands, which commemorates the treaty between the chiefs of Nandapur and Bastar in 1777 A. D.

Though it was once the capital of the estate it is considered to be a place of misfortune for the Rajas of Jeypore, and it has been the tradition for generations that no Raja should spend a night at Nandapur or make any but the briefest stay there.

The village at present forms the headquarters of the National Extension Service Block, Nandapur and also the Nandapur police-station. The village is provided with a Dispensary, a School and a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. The police-station consists of 257 villages with an area of 218 square miles which has a population of 41,856. The village has a population of 1,420 (1961).

239. Narayanpatna

It is situated at a height of about 1,000 feet above the sea, on the bank of river Jhanjhavati in the subdivision of Koraput. The village is dominated by a Telugu merchant class called Kumuti who reside in brick-built buildings.

Narayanpatna once formed the capital of the estate of Jeypore for 40 years or so during the reign of Balaram Deo and Biswambhara Deo, both of whom ruled from 1711 to 1752 and the existing ruins of the mud fort are the witness of the past. There is a place called 'Satigarbha' where it is said that at the death of Biswambhara Deo, his wives committed Sati. Not far off it is found a curious old cannon of great length made by shrinking successive rings of iron on to a central iron core. Raja Ramachandra Deo temporarily settled here during the disturbances of 1794. His son Vikram Deo retired in 1849, leaving the estate affairs to his rebellious son, and settled here. He returned to Jeypore probably towards the year 1855.

The temples of Gadachandi and Swami Jagannath were demolished by Mohammedan invaders, and in their places at present two thatched cottages are noticed.

At the other end of the village there is 'Satikunda' and it is known as "Kukkurak Satikunda" which means the pit of "canine Satis". It is said that the dogs of the queens of Biswambhara Deo immolated here when their mistresses burnt themselves on the death of their lord. Some Mohammedan tombs stand near this pit. A road running from Narayanpatna to Parvatipuram passes by these tombs. The temple of god Jhahreswar stands on the bed of the river Jhanjhavati.

The ruins of the Gariaghat in the bed of the river Jhanjhavati near Champanagar are still to be seen. A long flight of steps in stone was erected and it ran from the palace of Champanagar to Gariaghat.

The police-station of Narayanpatna has an area of 371 square miles with a population of 49,328. The village is provided with an Inspection Bungalow, a Dispensary and a School. It has a population of 2,092 (1961).

240. Nowrangpur

It is situated at a height of 1,918 feet above sea-level and is the headquarters of the subdivision of Nowrangpur. On its broad roads principal shops and offices are located. The buildings of Schelswig Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Mission are also situated on its road-side. It was once a chief centre of rearing and weaving tassar products and its lac toys are famous. It is one of the largest grain importing centres of the district. There are two rice mills and a cinema house in the town. Its daily and weekly markets are maintained by the Notified Area Council.

The town is provided with a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. It has a Hospital, a Post Office and a High School. The town lacks water facilities, especially in summer season. There is also a Mission Hospital.

In 1820, Ramachandra Deo II of Jeypore granted the thana of Nowrangpur and that of Gudari, jointly to his nephews, Krishna Deo and Narasimha Deo. With the extinction of the former's line of succession, the latter's son Chaitanya Deo occupied the whole estate and managed the same. He planted almost all the topes and avenues of the town, and provided a tank and a well to every village of his estate. He was a well-wisher of his subjects and was worthiest of all other rulers of his line. He died in 1876, whereupon his three widows enjoyed the property for sometime and in 1896 the estate was claimed and resumed by the Maharaja of Jeypore. In 1900, two of the Ranees (the third one being dead) filed a suit to recover the property in the Agent's court and won the same. Then the Maharaja appealed to the High Court, and before any final decision was arrived at a compromise was effected. Accordingly the only surviving Ranee Sulochana Patta Mahadevi got the estate till her death in 1912 after which the estate was incorporated with the estate of Jeypore. The residential quarters of the previous rulers are still existing and a part of it is occupied by the Thana Office.

Nowrangpur police-station has an area of 106.55 square miles, with a population of 54,881. The town consists of 5,402 males and 4,978 females as recorded in 1961 Census.

241. Padmapur

A village in the Gunupur subdivision, 13 miles to the north of Gunupur. Close to the village there is the Jagamanda hill famous for its antiquities. There are 5 Siva temples dedicated to Manikeswar,

Dhabaleswar, Mallikeswar, Nilakantheswar and Podukeswar. The little shrine of Mallikeswar at the top of the hill is peculiarly built by big blocks of stone without the use of mortar. The shrine contains an inscription in the characters of the 7th century A. D. which preserves a small genealogy of 3 Buddhist Acharyas, Chandralekha, Bhaddhakhan and Dharmakirtti. It appears that the monastery of the famous Acharya Dharmakirtti was located in this hill. It is known from Tibetan account that Dharmakirtti, the famous logician and philosopher, had his monastery in Kalinga and the inscription found in the Jagamanda hill clearly indicates the location of it. The hill contains a cave which has a small opening to a spacious interior. It has a perennial water reservoir and many other relics suggesting an early monastic establishment.

Padmapur is a Block headquarters and has a Revenue Bungalow located at the foot of the Jagamanda hill. The newly constructed State Highway from Berhampur to Rayagada passes through the village. Its population, according to 1961 Census, is 2,226.

242. Padwa

The village was the headquarters of the Pottangi taluk from 1893 to 1936. With the formation of separate Orissa Province and the division of the taluk it ceased to be its headquarters.

Padwa at present has no administrative importance. The Taluk Office which was built at a cost of Rs. 50,000 remains unoccupied after the division of the Pottangi taluk. A portion of the building is occupied by the police-station. Excellent crops of *Mandia* and *Suan* are grown on its fertile lands and water is supplied by the Patala river, a tributary of the Machkund. Its southern side is well guarded by a chain of hills, which separates the district of Koraput from Vizagapatam district.

Padwa police-station has an area of 176 square miles with 241 villages. Its population is 28,387 as recorded in 1961 Census. The village Padwa has a population of 758 (1961).

243. Papadahandi

The village is situated at the junction where the road to Maidapur and Bhawanipatna branches off from the main road leading to Umarkot and the Madhya Pradesh, at a height of 1,922 feet above sea-level. The importance of the village lies in its Siva temple. It is in the tahsil of Nowrangpur at a distance of 8 miles from the town of Nowrangpur in the north.

The village may be identified with Pippalaundi mentioned in an inscription of medieval period found at Podagada. It is a place of historic antiquity. A ruined fort and a chain of three long and narrow tanks still exist, the latter marking clearly the line of the moat encircling the [70 B. of R.—54]

fort. Chaitanya Deo of Nowrangpur dug out a black granite lingam from one of the tanks and installed it in a temple which still exists. The population of the village is 2,387 (1961).

244. Payakpada

Situated on the bank of the Nagavali river in Rayagada subdivision, it is an Inam village granted by a Raja of Jeypore to an Oriya Brahman, Bhubaneswar Praharaja. Twice it was managed by the Agent of the Governor due to the incompetence of the proprietor, i.e., from 1869 to 1875 and again from 1881 to 1901. It has a population of 365.

245. Pottangi

It is situated on the main road of Salur-Jeypore near the eastern edge of the 3,000 foot. plateau, at the base of the Damuku hills, the highest peak of which is 4,642 feet above sea-level. The village Pottangi forms the headquarters of the police-station of the same name.

On 14th October 1931 a cloud burst causing 21" of rain in 24 hours which covered the village with mud and killed 40 men. The Government farm at Pottangi was started in the year 1938 with a total area of 12.07 acres of land. Now it extends over an area of 33.41 acres. The main object of establishing this farm is to grow tropical and sub-tropical fruit trees, English and Indian vegetables, and to produce improved seeds and grafts on commercial basis.

Some Oriya merchants from Puri and Cuttack came down and settled here. The village has a Dispensary, a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow and the Tahsil Office. It is the coolest place of the district. The population of the village is 570 out of which 291 are males and 279 females. The police-station of Pottangi has an area of 323 square miles containing 348 villages inhabited by 34,904 people (1961).

246. Rayagada

It is situated at a height of 687 feet above sea-level on the bank of the Kumbhikotagedda which is of about 150 ft. above the bed of the stream. The Railway station and colony are located to the north of the town. The town is an important centre of commercial enterprise. There is a sugar factory known as 'Jeypore Sugar Factory'. A Paper Mill has been started at Singpur, 6 miles from Rayagada. The Sugar Company has started one Tile Factory. Both these factories are situated at a distance of about half a mile from the town on the road to Kumbhikota. There is also a Ferro-manganese Plant.

Anti-malaria measure undertaken here by the Railway authority has been mentioned in the Chapter XVI—Medical and Public Health Services.

Rayagada is on the Raipur-Vizianagaram Rail line and there is also an all-weather road from Koraput to Rayagada covering a distance of 68 miles. Motor buses ply on this road.

A part of the road running from Parvatipuram to Ambadola forms the main street of the town of Rayagada. The town is provided with a daily market which is maintained by the Notified Area Council. It was the headquarters of the Special Assistant Agent whose office was accommodated in the buildings belonging to the Maharaja of Jeypore.

As the town is situated on the high bank of Kumbhikota river ordinary wells prove useless for the purpose of supplying water. The Railway authorities supply the needs of the Railway colony by a steam-driven pump, but has no surplus for distribution to the town. Arrangements have since been made for water-supply to the town.

There is a large and substantial mud fort from which the name of the town is probably derived. It was built by one of the Rajas of Jeypore who made it for his residential purpose. Inside its compound there stands the dilapidated temple of Majji Giriya, and near it at a spot the queens of the Maharaja committed Sati on his death. There lies one black slab called Janipathara or "Priest's stone" on which human beings were supposed to be sacrificed. The hill people till now do not dare touch that stone. An old weapon lies in the police-station compound. It consists of a core made of straight brass to which successive rings of iron have been shrunk. It is about six feet long and is provided with four iron railings to lift it. Raja Vikram Deo was imprisoned in this fort by his own son in 1849.

The town has got 8 wards with a population of 14,537 out of which 7,485 are males and 7,052 females, as recorded in 1961 Census.

247. Sankrida

A village in Kashipur tahsil in Rayagada subdivision. It is noted for its Vaishnaba Math dedicated to god Balaji. The Math was established in 1875 by a trust in favour of Mahanta Satran Das who came from Rajahmundry. After Satran, his disciple Balaram Das and the latter's disciple Govardhan Das became the Mahanta of the Math. The last Mahanta was Raghunath Das, the disciple of Govardhan and after his death the establishment was wound up. It is at present under the management of the Endowment Commissioner. In the centre of the Math compound there is a small modern temple of god Balaji.

248. Semiliguda

The village is the headquarters of the Semiliguda police-station in Koraput subdivision. The police-station covers an area of 130 square miles having a population of 27,089. The village itself has 848 inhabitants (1961). Recently an Agricultural mixed farm has been established in the village. (For details, see Chapter IV.)

Remains of a fort named 'Domb fort' are found in this village. A curious tradition is current in the district regarding this fort. It is said that the Panas of Ghumsur in Ganjam district proved themselves so obnoxious to the people by their criminal habits that the Raja issued an order to kill any Pana wherever he should be found. In fear of this order the Panas scattered away and some of them sought refuge in the hills of Jeypore. One of their number succeeded in inducing the Khonds of the locality to accept him as their king. Observing that the Khonds were in the habit of worshipping certain Bija tree this man concealed himself in the tree and suddenly left from it when the Khonds were performing their ceremony and announced that he had been sent to them to be their king. Simultaneously, he summoned some of his followers who had concealed themselves in nearby places and declared that they formed his retinue. The Khonds believed that a king had been given to them by the tree-goddess as a reward for their devotion and accepted the ruler thus sent to them. They built forts for him at a number of places, the 'Domb fort' at Semiliguda being one of them.

249. Suai

At the fifth mile from Nandapur the village of Suai is situated in Nandapur police-station, on the road between Semiliguda and Nandapur. Beside the road, there is an old Jain monastery. It has a quadrangular shape having three cells on each side. The domes of all the cells have collapsed, except three on the eastern side. Images of Tirthankaras facing the entrance are placed on the walls of the cells. The image of Rishabhanath is enshrined in the central cell surrounded by the Tirthankaras who followed. There is an image of four-armed Tara in one of the cells adorned with bangles up to the elbows. Due to ravages of weather the monastery is in a dilapidated condition. The village has a population of 513.

250. Sunabeda

Situated by the side of Koraput-Salur road at about 11 miles to the east of Koraput, the village was once inhabited by the Adivasis. In course of time some development programmes were undertaken for the upliftment of the inhabitants and one Ashram School was started by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. The Ashram School has been converted into a regular High School since 1964. Moreover, there is an Elementary Training Centre called 'Sevak Talim Kendra' to train teachers of Sevashrams. Very recently an Aero-engine Factory is being constructed here with an attached township.

251. Sunki

The village is named after Col. Sankey, a German Engineer, who improved the Ghat roads. It is situated at the gateway of 3,000-foot

plateau on the road running from Salur to Jeypore. There is a check-post to prevent unauthorised removal of forest-produce and smuggling of foodgrains.

The village is provided with a clinic for the treatment of Yaws. There is a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow and a police out-post. The population of the village is 199 out of which 103 are males and 96 females (1961). The Forest Ranger's office is also located in the village.

252. Tentulikhunti

Situated at about 12 miles in the east-north-east direction of the town of Nowrangpur the village is the headquarters of the Tentulikhunti police-station having an area of 163 square miles with a population of 48,817. The place is famous for its smithy. The village is provided with a Dispensary, a School and a Revenue Rest-shed under the control of the Tahsildar, Nowrangpur. The village has a population of 848 inhabitants of which 431 are males and 417 females (1961).

253. Umarkot

The village is situated about 40 miles north of Nowrangpur on the main road running from Jeypore to the border of Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh. It was in the tahsil of Umarkot that the Dandakaranya Development Authority inaugurated reclamation operation, the first major project for the settlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The Authority is undertaking the Bhaskar Dam Project near Umarkot which is estimated to irrigate 15,000 acres of land.

There is a Forest rest-shed in the village which is also provided with a Middle English School and a Dispensary. The population of the village is 2,533 (1961).

SUPPLEMENT I

NOTE ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

1. Introduction

The Dandakaranya Development Project came into being in 1958-59 when the problem of rehabilitating large number of displaced persons who had found temporary refuge in camps in West Bengal, had assumed serious proportions. Although more than 32 lakhs of people migrated to West Bengal from East Pakistan in the years following the partitions of the country, only a portion of them could be accommodated in camps and of these about 45,000 families were still in camps towards the middle of 1958. While large number of displaced persons were absorbed in industries, Government and private services and as skilled and unskilled labourers throughout the State the problem of settling agriculturists was complicated by the fact that there was little land available in West Bengal and whatever land was available could absorb only a small proportion of the total body of displaced agriculturists. It was necessary, therefore, if these persons were to be permanently rehabilitated, to find land for them in other parts of the country. Large-scale resettlement was undertaken in the Andamans, in the Tarai of U. P. and in other States of the Union. However, the capacity of these areas to absorb agriculturists was necessarily limited and the Government had to consider the possibility of opening up hitherto undeveloped areas, so as to undertake large-scale resettlement. The Dandakaranya area which extended over parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, offered the ideal solution. The total area of Dandakaranya as described in the Ramayana is said to have been about 80,000 sq. miles. In the initial stages, however, the project was limited to the districts of Koraput in Orissa and Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. The Dandakaranya area had remained sparsely populated because of the difficult nature of the terrain, the scarcity of water and the almost complete absence of communications. The present density of population in the area is roughly 100 per sq. mile. In view of the vast potentialities of Dandakaranya, it was expected that after planned development and reclamation this density figure could be multiplied ten-fold.

The Dandakaranya Development Authority was constituted in July, 1958 to implement the project. Some subsequent changes were introduced in the constitution of the Authority and in its powers, and at present the reconstituted Authority consists of :

- (1) A whole-time Chairman
- (2) Chief Secretary, Orissa (or his nominee)

- (3) Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh (or his nominee)
- (4) Chief Secretary, West Bengal (or his nominee)
- (5) Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project
- (6) A Representative of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs
- (7) A Representative of the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation.
- (8) A Representative of the Union Ministry of Finance

2. Description of the area

The districts of Koraput and Bastar are heavily forested and are intersected by a number of streams and rivulets apart from two or three large rivers. Unfortunately because of the extremely porous nature of the soil, the heavy rainfall of 70" to 80" per annum runs off very quickly and except for one or two rivers, very few of the waterways are perennial. The country is undulating, and in the Koraput district the hills rise up to 4,000 ft. The climate is mild.

Although at one time these districts had a sinister reputation because of the ravages of malaria and black-water fever, intensive work in the field of malaria eradication had virtually wiped out malaria and black-water fever and one of the greatest obstacles in the way of large-scale resettlement has, therefore, been removed. A strong Anti-malaria Organisation is still in existence and by regular spraying and intensive anti-larval operations, malaria is kept well under control.

3. Communication

The improvement of communications was necessarily one of the major objectives of the Project. Fortunately, one of the National Highways, No. 43, runs through the middle of the area from Vizianagaram in the south to Raipur in the north. The Dandakaranya Development Authority has taken up the improvement of part of this highway and has also taken up the improvement of various arterial roads which serve to open up the area, not only for purposes of the resettlement of displaced persons but for the purposes of general communications. The major road building work is done on the following roads :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Umarkot-Yerla, Umarkot-Kondagaon road | .. 40 miles |
| (2) Papadahani-Likma road | .. 67 miles |
| (3) Kota-Malkangiri road | .. 56 miles |
| (4) Bhanupratappur-Paralkot road | .. 45 miles |
| (5) Umarkot-Jharigan road | .. 11 miles |

In addition to these major roads, a large number of link roads both between settlements of displaced persons and between tribal villages have been undertaken.

The construction of the D. B. K. Railway from Bailadilla through Jagadalpur, the headquarters of Bastar district and Koraput, the headquarters of Koraput district, down to Visakhapatnam will, considerably increase the potential of the area. With the completion on this railway the Dandakaranya area will have sound communications with the outside world and will, therefore, be able to exploit its vast mineral and forest wealth. At present the nearest railway stations to Koraput are Salur (58 miles) and Rayagada (70 miles) on the railway link between Vizianagram and Raipur which skirts the Dandakaranya area to the west. For the Bastar district, the nearest railway station is at Dhamtari which is 136 miles from Jagadalpur.

The Dandakaranya Project has only been feasible because of the generous response of the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to the request of the Central Government for the release of large forested areas for reclamation. The release of land has been done on a scientific basis and care has been taken to see that reclamation is done in such a way that the dangers of soil erosion are not increased, that the future fuel and 'nishtar' requirements of existing tribal and other settlements are catered for and that reclamation operations do not interfere with or in any way disrupt the normal life of the tribals in the area.

4. Release of land

The total area released to the end of February, 1963 in favour of the Dandakaranya Development Authority is as under :

ORISSA		Acres
Koraput district ..	(1) Umarkot ..	20,358
	(2) Raigarh ..	33,191
	(3) Malkangiri ..	38,326
	Total ..	91,775
MADHYA PRADESH		
Bastar district ..	(1) Paralkot including Narayanpur.	58,755
	(2) Pharasgaon ..	5,093
	Total ..	63,848

5. Reclamation

For reclaiming large areas of forested land a special type of equipment is necessary. The Dandakaranya Development Authority have in operation one of the largest fleets of tractors in the country. The total number of heavy tractors is over 200.

The work of reclamation commenced in 1958-59 in the Pharasgaon area of Bastar district where about 2,000 acres were reclaimed. At that stage, in the interests of conserving large areas of valuable 'Sal' forest, the Madhya Pradesh Government suggested the Paralkot Zone as a more suitable zone for reclamation. In Koraput district, in the first instance the region of Raigarh-Umarkot was taken up for reclamation. The total available area for reclamation in the Raigarh and Umarkot Zones in Orissa has been reclaimed and for the working season, 1962-63, reclamation work on a large scale has been undertaken in Malkangiri subdivision of Koraput district. The progress of reclamation up to the end of February 1963 in various zones is as follows :

Items of work	Pharasgaon	Umarkot including Raigarh	Paralkot including Narayanpur	Malkangiri	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Tree-felling	.. 3,084	37,010	30,669	11,994	82,757
Wind rowing	.. 3,051	37,007	30,669	11,499	82,226
Stump removal	.. 13,016	36,658	23,241	9,900	72,815
Root-cutting	.. 3,003	28,313	7,889	9,181	48,386
Raking	.. 3,016	36,830	24,220	9,675	73,741
Harrowing	.. 2,985	35,705	28,091	8,440	75,221

Reclamation operations consist not merely of the felling of trees and the disposal of roots, stumps, etc., but of several operations which have the cumulative effect of making the land fit in all respects for cultivation. When the settler, whether tribal or displaced person, is given his land he finds that it has been not only cleared of trees, roots, etc., but has been harrowed and contour banded to prevent erosion.

6. Irrigation

Since water is such a pressing problem for the area, special attention has been paid to irrigation. One large earthen Dam on the Bhaskel river in Umarkot costing about Rs. 1 crore has already been started and will be completed soon. This will irrigate about 16,500 acres of land most of which is in the possession of tribals. A somewhat larger Dam costing about Rs. 2 crores and intended to irrigate about 37,500 acres of land has been sanctioned in the Malkangiri Zone of the Project. A Third Dam across the Deora river in Paralkot to irrigate about 32,500 acres of land is also planned. It has already been stated that every village is provided with one or two tanks and in addition, minor irrigation schemes are being implemented throughout the area. Once the large Dams are opened, it is expected that the general water-table of the area will rise and that, as a consequence, the general fertility of the area will increase.

7. Movement of displaced persons

The displaced persons on their arrival in Dandakaranya are temporarily kept in work centre for a short period before they are finally taken to the permanent rehabilitation sites. Up to the end of February, 1963, 6,507 families comprising 28,399 persons arrived in the Project area, out of which 5,504 families were moved to village sites. The progress of settlement is as under :

<i>Number of families moved to the Project area</i>		
(a) Agriculturists	..	6,228
(b) Non-Agriculturists	..	160
(c) Families of truck operators	..	119
Total	..	6,507

After their brief sojourn in work centres the displaced persons who are called settlers in Dandakaranya are moved to permanent rehabilitation sites. They are settled in groups of 50 to 100 families in properly planned villages where all the facilities essential for resettlement are provided. Every village has a tank, one or two masonry wells, tube-wells (in the initial stages), a primary school, a community centre, etc. These villages have either a dispensary of their own or grouped together for getting medical facilities through Primary Health Centres and dispensaries.

So far, 47 villages in the Umarkot Zone and 9 villages in Malkangiri Zone of Orissa, 44 villages in the Parlakot Zone and 3 villages in the Pharasgaon Zone of Bastar district (Madhya Pradesh) have been opened.

Each settler is given a homestead plot consisting of 800 sq. yds. and a house with a plinth area of about 600 sq. ft. Attached to the homestead plot is a kitchen garden plot of about 1/3rd of an acre. Outside the village each settler family gets 6·7 acres of land for agriculture. Each village is given land for roads, public buildings, etc., at the average rate of 1/3rd of an acre per family. Out of Rs. 3,500 which is the average amount to be spent on a family in a village to provide a house to each family and for development, about Rs. 800 is set apart to cover development cost and the provision of roads, amenity, buildings, etc. In addition, each village is given a large tank whose size varies between 70,000 to 80,000 square feet.

Additional assistance is given to each settler family as follows :

- (1) House building loan up to Rs. 1,700
- (2) Agricultural loan up to Rs. 850 for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, etc.
- (3) Cottage industries loan up to Rs. 300 per family

The homestead plots of 800 sq. yds. each are given to the settlers free of cost. Agriculturists are treated as occupancy tenants of Government of the States concerned with the fullest rights available to them as occupancy tenants. The lands for which "Pattas" are given to the settlers are heritable and transferable.

For non-agriculturists, the following facilities are given :

- (1) A loan for small trade up to Rs. 1,000 per family
- (2) A homestead plot of 800 square yards
- (3) A plot of 2 acres for cultivation
- (4) A house building loan to the extent of Rs. 1,700

The position of families in 1963 is given below :

Agriculturist families—

Number of families allotted agricultural land	..	4,584
Number of families allotted homestead plots	..	5,145
Number of families allotted village house	..	2,917
Number of families provided with bullocks	..	4,604
Number of families provided with agricultural implements		5,266

(Besides, 831 families are given implements in works centres)

Number of families provided with seeds	..	3,813
Number of families provided with loan for purchase of milch cows.		455

Non-Agriculturist families—

Number of families allotted homestead plots	..	30
Number of families allotted land	..	20
Number of families provided with rural business loan	..	48

8. Agriculture

The Project has a strong Agriculture Department under a Director of Agriculture. This department concerns itself with the running of two one-thousand-acre Mixed Farms, a Horticulture Station, and with extension work in the zones of reclamation. In the initial stages, before all the settlers have been provided with bullocks and with implements of husbandry, this department also undertakes mechanised cultivation, either on behalf of each individual settler or departmentally so as to work the land and prevent it from reverting to jungle. The department has a large number of agricultural tractors and the thousand acre Mixed Farms are mainly intended to experiment with various cropping patterns with the testing of improved seeds, the listing of manures and fertilisers, etc., and to evolve patterns and methods of agriculture which would enable the settlers to make the most of their land. On the Mixed Farms there are in addition to agriculture dairy, poultry and fishery sections. These sections provide stock for the supply of cattle, poultry, fish to the settlers and are intended also to do research in Animal Husbandry so as to raise the general level of stock in the area. The Fishery Department in addition has taken over about 1,100 acres of water in various parts of the districts of Koraput and Bastar for fish breeding purposes. Large Poultry Farms have been set up at Kondagaon and Mana in addition to the sections on the Mixed Farms.

9. Industries

It is accepted that an area of this size cannot be populated solely by agriculturists and that a purely agricultural economy would not by itself lead to the adequate development of the area. For such a development the growth of industries is essential. The Dandakaranya Development Authority is alive to the possibility of developing industries in the area and has undertaken a techno-economic survey of the area done through the National Council of Applied Economic Research. It is also planning an Industrial Estate which is adjacent to the very large Central Workshop which has been set up near the town of Jeypore and the Industrial Training Institute which is expected to be completed at an early date. The Project itself has made a beginning with small industries by setting up saw mills and wood working centres in various parts of the Project. Industries such as weaving, biri-making, soap making, etc., are being developed, and ceramic and leather industries are being started in the area. Efforts are being made

to develop cottage industries. With the establishment of the Industrial Estate and the opening of the railway, it is expected that medium and small-scale industries in the private sector will provide employment and will serve to develop the area. Because of the natural wealth of the area, particularly in forest products there are large number of medium and small-scale industries based on forest produce which can be profitably started in the area. Such industries will include match-making, the manufacture of hard board and straw and paper, and the manufacture of furniture.

10. Education

Every village which is set up is provided with a Primary School and in addition, 3 Secondary Schools have been opened at Keskali and Boregaon in Bastar district and Umarmkot in Koraput district. A big High School has been constructed at Umarmkot. In the Primary Schools, Bengali is the medium of instruction and in the Secondary Schools in Orissa, Bengali is a recognised language. The students will be taught Oriya from Class IV. In the Madhya Pradesh area Hindi is taught from Class II. Facilities have been created in the State Colleges at Jeypore (Orissa) and Jagadampur (Madhya Pradesh) for admitting settler students to University classes.

11. Medical and Public Health

The Project has established an 18-bedded hospital at Kondagaon named as the Rabindra Nath Tagore Hospital (strength to be raised to 30 beds), a 16-bedded Primary Health Centre at Boregaon, a dispensary with 4 beds and a 10-bedded T. B. Segregation Ward at Mana. A 48-bedded hospital has come up at Umarmkot. It is planned to have three 10-bedded Primary Health Centres in the Umarmkot Zone and two 10-bedded Primary Health Centres in the Paralkot Zone. Three of these have started functioning with whatever buildings are available.

In addition, 12 fully equipped Mobile Medical Vans are functioning in the resettlement areas providing medical care to settlers, tribals, and others on a large-scale. On an average about 16,000 patients are treated at the hospitals and Mobile Medical Vans each month. An indication of the benefit which these Vans are bringing to the local population is the fact that nearly 50 per cent of the patients treated by the Medical Department are tribals and local inhabitants.

12. Tribal Welfare

One of the anxieties of the Project has always been to prevent any disruption of the life of the tribals. A major objective of the Project has been the improvement and amelioration of the condition of the tribal population. Although most of the schemes which have been

launched for the benefit of the newly arrived settlers in the area also benefit the tribals, special and specific steps have been taken for the improvements of tribal life.

25 per cent of all reclaimed land is given over to the State Governments to assist them in settling landless tribals. Up to 1963 nearly 14,006 acres of land were handed over to the State Governments. The individual tribal settler is given a grant of Rs. 1,300 for house building and for the purchase of bullocks, seeds and implements. In addition, they are given a maintenance grant of Rs. 200 per family newly settled on land till they can reap the first crop. In the tribal villages which are being set up, the Dandakaranya Development Authority is paying for the construction of roads, wells, amenity, buildings, etc. The Authority is also paying for the contour bunding of all lands handed over to the State Governments for tribals.

Moreover, in consultation with the State authorities the Dandakaranya Development Authority has planned an ambitious programme of improving tribal roads, building new roads to tribal villages, providing wells for drinking water and improving existing tanks and bunds.

The irrigation facilities, the improvement of communications, the setting up of hospitals, Primary Health Centres and dispensaries—all these are measures from which the tribal population is getting substantial benefit.

The Dandakaranya Development Authority is striving for a planned development of the area on scientific lines, for the establishment of industries and for the settlement, not only of displaced persons from West Bengal but of landless agriculturists from other parts of the country. The area available for resettlement in Dandakaranya is very large and only small section of this area has yet been reclaimed. Dandakaranya, therefore, affords the prospects of a truly national project of development and resettlement at a time when the pressure of population in other parts of the country is causing anxiety to the States and to the Central Government.

SUPPLEMENT II

KASHIPUR

13. Introduction

The tahsil of Kashipur, which became a part of Koraput district after 1st August 1962, is situated between 82°-42' and 83°-18' east longitudes and 19°-3' and 19°-32' north latitudes. Shaped as a parallelogram of irregular sides, it is bounded in the west and north by the Kalahandi district, in the east by the Rayagada tahsil and in the south by the Koraput tahsil*.

The total area of the tahsil is 580 square miles. According to 1961 Census its population is 62,780.

14. As an administrative Unit

After merger of States, in 1948 Kashipur, which was a zamindari in ex-Kalahandi State, formed part of the newly formed Kalahandi district. In 1952 the zamindari was abolished. For want of communication facilities with Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of Kalahandi district, some inconvenience was felt and it was decided to transfer Kashipur police-station covering the zamindari area to Koraput district with which it has natural contact.

After its merger with Koraput it formed a tahsil of Rayagada subdivision.

15. Topography

The tahsil is formed of rugged hills and intervening valleys with a few level stretches. The land surface has the characteristics of north of the Koraput subdivision with which it is contiguous and is generally undulating. The mountain system in the east of the tahsil forms the watershed between the Nagavali valley and that of the Indravati. A greater part of this mountainous tahsil is over 3,000 feet above sea level. The highest peaks are along its east in the hill ranges called Kutrumali, Sasbahumali, Kodingamali, etc. Kodingamali on the southernmost point of the tahsil has an elevation of 4,182 feet. Tangri

*Two small pockets of land belonging to this tahsil are entirely surrounded by Koraput Sadar subdivision and similarly two other small areas of Koraput Sadar subdivision are within Kashipur tahsil. The reason for such a distribution of territories is historical. It is said that while granting the Kashipur tract the Raja of Nandapur (Jeypore) wanted some check-posts to be retained inside Kashipur along the border and that for similar reasons Kashipur was given some villages inside Nandapur country. After the inclusion of Kashipur in Koraput district their existence has become meaningless. Steps are being taken for administrative convenience to transfer these areas to the administrative units with which they are contiguous.

Dongar is its next highest peak having a height of 4,031 feet. To the immediate east of Kashipur village is another important peak, Indragiri (3,956'). Many peaks attain above 3,500 feet in height. Four miles to the west of Kashipur village is a 3,973 feet high peak and to its further west is Baphlimali Parbat, the highest point of which is 3,588 feet.

The hilly regions are all covered with thin forest where vegetation is like that of the north of the Koraput subdivision. The practice of Podu is, perhaps, responsible for the thinning of the forests.

The regions in the middle of the tahsil consisting of relatively plain areas to the south of Kashipur village and around Tikri is a plateau 3,000' in height. This plateau is dotted and parted by a number of mountains and has a slope towards the west reaching the 2,000' plateau near the Indravati basin.

16. Rivers

The most important river of the tahsil is the Golagad which takes its rise from the Sasbahumali near Kashipur. It has a number of mountain streams as its tributaries. The Golagad falls into the Indravati on the border of the Nowrangpur subdivision. A number of streams in the north of the tahsil also ultimately feed the Indravati. In the eastern extremity rises the Kumbhikota Gedda (also its tributaries) which falls into the Nagavali after flowing past Rayagada. All the rivers of the tahsil are either completely dry or have only a small flow of water during the hot months. But during the rains they suddenly rise to the banks discharging enormous volumes of water.

17. Geology

No systematic survey of the tahsil has been undertaken. Khondalite rock is predominant here as in the surrounding areas. Of its mineral wealth the unexploited deposits of Manganese and Bauxite near Kona-gbola, Nisikhol and Podakana are known.

18. Forest

The type of forest found in this tahsil is invariably a mixed forest with or without bamboo. It is remarkable that with the exception of a few small patches which have been preserved in the tiny forest blocks by reservation about 40 years ago, *Sal* is virtually absent from Kashipur, at any rate above 2,500 feet. Outside the few small isolated blocks where it has been reserved *Sal* is rarely met. Such an eradication in general is suggestive of the continuous degradation of the soil by the shifting cultivation over centuries. Climate is suited to *Sal*'s growth. The summer is mild and mercury rarely reaches over 100°F. Early showers in April and May generally occur. Were it not for the ruthless manner in which the vegetation has been destroyed, it is reasonable to conjecture that these valleys and hills of over

2,500 feet elevation should now carry moist type of vegetation, evergreen along the lower valleys, with *Sal* as the principal species on the intermediate slopes and hills. Extensive sheet erosion and gulleying are observed as a result of *Gudia*.

19. Flora

The principal species commonly found are *Asan*, *Dhaura*, *Janum*, *Kendu*, *Bahada*, *Harida*, *Kusum*, *Kasi*, *Biji*, *Halad* and *Tangan*. In case shifting cultivation is halted and the area protected from fire *Sal* may establish itself provided there is enough soil left on the surface. *Champa* (*Michelia champaka*) occurs sparingly throughout on hills above 2,500'. *Vitexquinata* and *Picrasma Javanensis* are of very rare species which are found in the high lands near the streams at about 3,000'. *Mohua*, noted for its flowers, is very rare and is completely absent in the higher hills of above 2,500' altitude. During the monsoon months a variety of edible fungi is available in great quantity.

20. Fauna

Fauna of Kashipur is not much different from fauna of other areas of Koraput. Tiger, Sambar and barking deer abound besides common fauna (including birds) found in this part of the country. Man-eating tigers are not uncommon. Elephants and bisons are rare.

The hill streams do not afford suitable breeding place for fishes. Fresh-water fishes are, however, found in the few tanks.

21. Climate

Situated as it is on a high plateau about 3,000' above sea-level, Kashipur experiences a cool climate. The village of Kashipur is at an altitude of 2,833'. Because of the wooded hills around it, also because of the early showers, Kashipur village is cooler than the headquarters town of Koraput of almost equal height. Summer is quite cool and pleasant except for the drizzles and rains which set in early.

There are no observatories in this tahsil. Only a rain-gauge is maintained by the local medical officer. The rainfall figures of Kashipur for the years 1949 to 1962 are given in the Appendix. It may be seen that the year 1949 was an year of abnormal rains. Ordinarily, heavy fall is experienced in the months of July and August. Average annual rainfall during the 1951—60 decade was 74.29".

22. History

The early history of Kashipur can be gathered from two copper-plate inscriptions one of which is in possession of the Maharaja of Kalahandi and the other one is with the ex-Zamindar of Kashipur. The Maharaja, Kalahandi, submitted this copperplate to the Ministry

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of States, Government of India, in May 1949 claiming the zamindari of Thuamul-Rampur in ex-Kalahandi State as his personal property, while the other plate had been submitted by the Zamindar of Kashipur to the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh States, Raipur, in 1937 in connection with his memorandum for restoring rights and privileges which had been forfeited by the Ruling Chief of Kalahandi. The gist of each of these copper-plate records is presented below :

(i) **Copperplate of Maharaja, Kalahandi**

It records that Maharaja Kumar Sri Kesaisingh, the Zamindar of Thuamul and Depur under Kalahandi, fought against the father of Budha Biswambhara Deo and installed Biswambhara Deo on the Gadi of Jeypore as a result of which Biswambhara Deo gave four garhs namely Kashipur, Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahulpatna to Maharaja of Kalahandi who, in his turn, granted these four garhs to Kesaisingh who was to pay Rs. 700 as Malguzari per annum including Rs. 300 for the two garhs of Thuamul and Depur. The grant was written on the 5th day of the bright fortnight of *Magha* in Samvat 1769, i.e., in 1712 A.D.

(ii) **Copperplate of Kashipur**

This states that Maharaja Sri Vikram Deo granted in Samvat 1630, i.e., 1573 A. D. the Ilaka of Kashipur with the Taluks Mandibisi, Laliguma, Chandragiri and Mahulpatna in favour of Sri Udayasingh the Thatraja. He was to pay Rs. 300 as fixed Jama annually to the Sri Sirkar.

The contents of this copperplate, however, appears to be doubtful because of the following reasons :

(a) In Samvat 1630, i.e., 1573 A. D. there was no Maharaja named Vikram Deo on the Gadi of Jeypore, and the ruler of that kingdom by that time was Balarama Deo I (1571—97 A. D.).

(b) The long epithet of the Maharaja of Jeypore furnished in the plate was not known at the time the record is said to have been issued. In the Kechala copperplate grant which was issued in 1698, the Raja of Jeypore has been represented as Rajadhiraja Virasri Krishnadeva Maharaja. But in this grant the Maharaja is referred to as Sriman Mahamandaleswara Mahograpratapa Bishamasamaravijayi Sri Nauna Gajapati Jharkhandpattisa Laksharajamukutamani Rajadhiraja Maharaja Sri Virasri Viradhiviravarapratapa Sri Sri Sri Vikrm Dev Maharaja.

(c) Words like 'Sri Sirkar' meaning the illustrious Government, 'Taluk' and 'Ilaka' were not in use in Orissa about the time the plate is said to have been issued. These words came into common use in Orissa with the settlement of Mansimha after 1592.

It thus appears that the garh of Kashipur, together with Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahulpatna which formerly belonged to the Maharaja of Jeypore, was given by Biswambhara Deo to Maharaja Jugraj Deo of Kalahandi in 1712 A.D. on recognition of some military help. Later on Jugraj Deo gave away these four garhs to Kesaisingh, the Zamindar of Thuamul and Depur. Thus Kesaisingh got the possession of a bigger zamindari consisting of six garhs. Lt. Elliot referred to this in his report, dated the 28th July 1856, in which he also states that four garhs—Kashipur, Mahulpatna, Chandragiri and Bissamgiri were ceded to the Ruler of Kalahandi by the Raja of Jeypore.

After Kesaisingh, his eldest son Gobinda Rai became the 3rd Patraja of Thuamul, while another son Udaya Singh became the Kamdar or Manager of that zamindari, and was popularly called Thatraja. Mahulpatna became a separate zamindari in 1778 under Fakir Singh, the son of Jaysingh and grandson of Kesaisingh. The peculiar custom of Thuamul that the head in the main line would be the Patraja and the head in the collateral line would be Kamdar led to constant feuds between the two families. The British records also reveal that dispute continued between the Rajas of Kalahandi and Jeypore regarding the ownership of Kashipur. In the cowole granted in 1795 by Lord Hobart, President and Governor in Council of Fort St. George, Kashipur is not shown as a dependency of the Raja of Jeypore, while the Report of Mr. Oram, a Junior Councillor to the Chief in Council, dated 1784, points out that Kashipur was outside the jurisdiction of Nandapur. But in 1862 the Maharaja of Jeypore seems to have claimed Kashipur and Mr. A. C. Mc. Neill, Agent to the Governor-General, in his note, dated the 7th March 1862 declared Kashipur as part of Jeypore Zamindari*. We know from this note that the Thatraja of Kashipur in 1862 was Baidyanath Singh Who was the 5th descendant of Udaya Singh, the 1st Thatraja. The dispute between the Patraja and the Thatraja was investigated by Captain Glasford and on the basis of his report the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, decided on the 9th October 1862 that the administration of Thuamul should be vested in the Thatraja so long as the amount of Rs. 850 towards peshkash is continued to be paid regularly into the Sambalpur Treasury and the amount rightly due to the Patraja is paid to him. This decision failed to set at rest the disputes between the Patraja and the Thatraja

* The confusion regarding Kashipur as a dependency of Jeypore estate even in 1862, may be attributed to the fact that in the Sanad granted to Viziam Razu in 1752 by Subadar Salabatjang, Casseypatnam (Kashipuram), Nandapore and Maulgal (Madgol) were assigned to him by way of jagir. Madgol and Kashipuram were formerly held by vassals of Jeypore. This Kashipuram lies 8 miles to the north of Srungavarapukota in Andhra Pradesh and is distinct from Kashipur, now in Koraput district.

and subsequently in 1866 the Thuamul zamindari was divided in the following manner between the two branches :

Garhs in Thuamul	.. Bissamgiri
	Mahulpatna
	Deopur
Garhs in Kashipur Illaka	.. Mandibisi
	Chandragiri

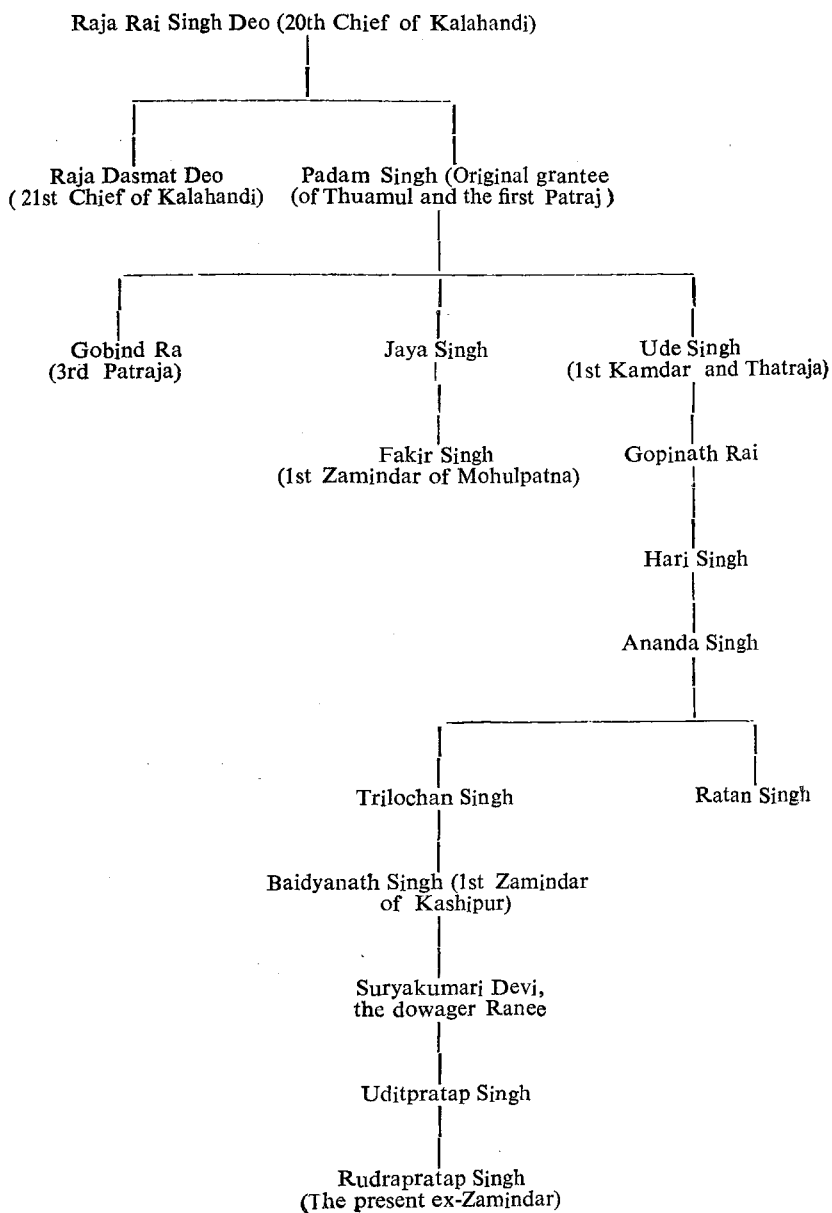
At the time of partition it was decided that out of Rs. 850 the fixed Takoli of the undivided Thuamul zamindari, half the amount (i.e. Rs. 425) was to be paid by the Thatraja and the other half by the Patraja. Under this arrangement Thuamul was placed under Kalahandi State; but Kashipur was asked to pay its share of tribute direct to the British Treasury.

In 1869 the Thatraja was placed under the feudal control of Raja of Kalahandi. Thus Baidyanath Singh became the first Zamindar of Kashipur. In 1882 he was given powers of a Magistrate, 2nd class, to exercise within the limits of Kashipur.

After the death of Baidyanath Singh in 1885 his widow Ranees Suryakumari Devi managed the administration of Kashipur with the help of her Dewan as her son Uditpratap was then a minor. Later on Kashipur zamindari came under the management of the Court of Wards under the authority of Kalahandi Durbar. The zamindari was released from the management of the Court of Wards in 1907. It was during the time of his management that the Settlement of Kashipur, 1913, was undertaken. Uditpratap Singh died in 1918 and as his son Rudrapratap Singh was then a minor Kashipur again came under the management of the Kalahandi Court of Wards. Rudrapratap Singh attained the age of majority in 1931 but the Kalahandi Durbar declined to release the zamindari to him on the plea that he was not competent to manage it. When Rudrapratap applied to the Kalahandi Durbar for the release of his zamindari he was given to understand that it would be released to him under some conditions which he was not prepared to accept. He then appealed to the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh States in 1937 but could not get tangible relief from him.

Immediately before the merger of the States on 1st January 1948 the Maharaja of Kalahandi released Kashipur from the management of the Court of Wards. Rudrapratap, after getting the status of a zamindar, created a number of Maufis, but the condition of the zamindari was considered void by the Government of Orissa and consequently it was nullified through a Home Department notification in 1949. In consequence of this the estate was again reverted to the management under the Court of Wards and this state of affairs continued till the abolition of the estate in 1952.

The genealogy of the zamindar family of Kashipur as known from the family records and British correspondence is given below :



23. Population

The tahsil of Kashipur is a thinly populated area with only 108 persons to a square mile. Its population (sexwise) and density of population during the last three Census years are as shown below:

Year	Male	Female	Total population	Population per square mile
1941	..	..	53,887	92.91
1951	..	..	53,106	91.56
1961	30,880	31,900	62,780	108.24

The tahsil is without a town. The entire population is distributed in about 400 villages, most of them tiny settlements in hilly areas with little pretensions to permanency, scattered throughout the country. Its most populated village is, of course, its headquarters, Kashipur with a population of 2,356 (1961) only. No other village has a population exceeding 1,000. There are in all 172 villages in plain areas and 242 villages in hilly or Dongarla areas.

24. Language

Oriya is the principal language and the Oriya script is in use. Khonds speak their tongue Kuvi, which is slightly different here from Kuvi of Rayagada. Unlike Rayagada Telugu influence is not so prominent here. Thorias have a dialect of their won which is an admixture of Kuvi and Oriya. These tribal dialects have no script.

25. Religion

The bulk of the population are returned as Hindus and they include the entire tribal population. Tribal religious practices and worship of local deities are prevalent here as in other areas of Koraput district. The only other religion is Christianity with a small Domb following.

26. Castes and Tribes

The tahsil has a large tribal population. During 1961 Census 41,984 persons consisting of 20,162 males and 21,822 females were returned as belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The principal tribes found are the Jhorias, the Pengu Khonds and the Khonds. Among Scheduled Caste population Doms are numerous. Doms have earned notoriety for cattle lifting and they are found in almost every village. The total Scheduled Caste population according to 1961 Census is 11,180 consisting of 5,876 males and 5,304 females. The rest of the population belongs to a number of castes ranking high and low. Important castes found here are :

(i) Brahmins

There are no Brahmin villages or Sasans. A few Brahmins are found in important villages like Kashipur, Sankirda, Tikri and Mundagaon; many of them are engaged in religious callings such as Purohit,

temple worshipper, etc. Brahmans are divided into two classes, the Aranyakas and the Vaidikas. The Vaidikas have emigrated from the coastal areas of Orissa while the Aranyakas are the settlers of Western Orissa from early time.

(ii) Paiks

They are scattered throughout the tahsil and are numerous. They belong to the militia caste of the pre-British period.

(iii) Gours or Gaudas

They are the traditional cowherds but many of them are engaged in agriculture.

Persons belonging to service castes like Dhoba (washerman), Bhandari (barber) and Darji (tailor) are found only in important villages like Kashipur and Tikri. An Adivasi rarely requires the service of a tailor, his washings are done by himself and his haircut is done by a helping hand.

27. Marriage

Marriage takes place between parties belonging to the same tribe or caste. A few inter-tribe marriages between a Pengu Khond and a Khond and between a Khond and a Gour have been noticed ; but those have not been recognised by the tribe or caste concerned. Among lower castes marriage with maternal uncle's daughter is practised. 'Udliā' form of marriage, where the bride is kidnapped by the bridegroom and his party, is also recognised by the tribals. Dowry to the bridegroom as a pre-condition to marriage is found in a lesser degree only among the well-to-do people of the higher castes. Polygamy is prevalent among tribals and low caste people but its practice is gradually becoming less numerous.

28. Festivals

As in other areas of Koraput district, 'Chaita-parav' (or the Spring festival) is most popular in this tahsil. This is primarily the festival of the tribals. Tribal folk also observe Usharani and Mendiara; festivals in the month of *Asadha*. In the month of *Bhadra* is observed Balijatra at Tikri, Kashipur and Champajor where Bhairava is worshipped. Another important festival of the tahsil is Ghanta-parva which is participated by both Adivasis and non-Adivasis. Besides the above important Hindu festivals like Dashara, Dola and Dipava are observed in larger villages.

29. Agriculture

According to the recent survey operations the area of the tahsil is nearly 568 square miles or 363,520 acres*. About a half of it is

*Area of the tahsil is shown as 580 square miles in revenue and other official records.

covered with hills, and 66,500 acres of land are covered with forests of different kinds. Of the remaining 117,964 acres a greater part constitutes cropped area while a lesser part consists mostly of uncultivable waste. Extent of different types of land is as shown hereunder :

		Acres
Total cropped area	..	80,556
New fallow land	..	30
Land fit for reclamation	..	7,487
Land unfit for reclamation	..	29,841
Total	..	1,17,914

'New fallow lands' are those left fallow within 3 quarters. It may thus be seen that Kashipur has a very small extent of cultivable waste (7,487 acres).

The tahsil affords little irrigation facilities to its farmers. The only irrigation project here is a revenue project near Gorakhpur with an ayacut area of only 120 acres. But some perennial streams are tapped here and there. 2,681 acres of land have such perennial irrigation sources and other 1,741 acres have facilities up to January. These irrigated lands include the Jhola lands, situated on river-beds.

30. Soil Conservation

The soil conservation programme in the Kashipur area was initiated during the Second Plan period and the main programmes undertaken in the area are, (1) establishment of *Demonstration-cum-Nursery Farm* near Kashipur, (2) establishment of *Watershed Management Unit* to take up comprehensive soil conservation work, and (3) extension soil conservation work as part of *Community Development Block* programme.

(i) Soil Conservation *Demonstration-cum-Nursery Farm*

To demonstrate better land use practice and adoption of comprehensive soil conservation measures in agricultural field one soil Conservation *Demonstration-cum-Nursery Farm* comprising an area of 112 acres has been opened in Kashipur. Soil Conservation measures suitable for hill agriculture to get maximum yield from the land on a sustained basis have been under taken. Varieties of fruit trees in large numbers, and lagumes are grown and the suitable ones are multiplied for large-scale distribution in the area.

(ii) *Water-shed Management Unit*

During the Second Plan period one *Watershed Management Unit* was established in the Kashipur area with a view to introduce proper land use in the area to conserve soil and improve the economic condition

of the tribal people. Under this scheme 1961 acres have been treated under soil conservation measures like contour bunding, tree planting and gully control.

(iii) Extension Soil Conservation work

The above programme is financed from the Block budget. Soil Conservation staff posted under the scheme help the people of the area to take up soil conservation measures in their own land. Up to June, 1965, 1,220 acres of uplands belonging to tribal families have been contour bunded and about 138 acres of village waste land have been planted.

The soil conservation extension staff in co-operation of the Block Level Agricultural staff help to organise conservation farming demonstrations in cultivators' field and assist the farmers to take up improved agriculture in their own land.

31. Crops

About half of the total cultivable area is under paddy cultivation. Less than 25 per cent of the paddy lands are low lands while 25 per cent are medium lands and more than 50 per cent are high lands. Besides the *Khariff* paddy which is generally cultivated, another variety called 'Amdhan' is grown. Amdhan is a summer paddy corresponding to the mango (Am) season. Dalua paddy, a *Rabi* crop, is also grown.

Among important *Khariff* crops may be mentioned millets, *Kating*, chilli, *Arhar* and *Jodang*. Although the soil and climate of Kashipur is well suited for growth of vegetables these are sparsely cultivated. It has been observed that in Kashipur, potato can be grown throughout the year and early cabbage is of good quality.

The following are the important *Rabi* crops of Kashipur : niger, mustard, tobacco and field-pea. Sugarcane, castor, maize and wheat are also grown in small quantities.

32. Industries

There are no industries in the tahsil. There is a proposal to instal an oil mill at Tikri.

33. Banking

Only private money-lenders are operating. They advance money during the lean months and collect it with a high interest of 25 per cent after about four months.

34. Trade and Commerce

Main items of export from Kashipur are, oil-seeds, niger, mustard, *Kating* and forest produce, such as timber, Kendu leaves and *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

Kashipur and Tikri are the only trade centres. People are habituated to purchase their small requirements from the weekly market places called hats. These hats are situated in the following villages: Kashipur, Gorakhpur, Nuagaon, Renga, Tikri, Kendripadar, Dangasil and Sunger.

At Kashipur a shop is run by a Multipurpose Co-operative Society.

35. Weights and Measures

Rural folk are unused to weights, they use capacity measures instead. In the various hats a weighing balance or its equivalent is never used. What cannot be measured are either counted or an eye-estimate is made. The following capacity measures are popularly used in the entire tahsil :

2 gidhas	=1 padi
2 padis	=1 ada
4 adas	=1 mana
20 manas	=1 puti
30 putis	=1 gadisa

Land measures are also according to the capacity measures. An extent of ordinary land capable of producing one gadisa of paddy is measured as being one gadisa. The following land measures are used

4 adas	=1 mana
20 manas	=1 puti
30 putis	=1 gadisa

For land measures Acre-cent system (1 acre=100 cents) is also used. One acre of land corresponds to two putis and ten manas.

36. Communications

The tahsil is very backward as regards roads. An old trade route between the coast and Chhatisgarh passed through Kashipur. Brinjaries and other traders used to frequent this route with caravans of pack bullocks and it is known that they were paying Rs. 6 towards transit duties at Kashipur for every one hundred laden bullocks while on their way to Chhatisgarh. As other routes opened to Madhya Pradesh this route through Kashipur was no more in use. For want of good roads pack bullocks (called 'Lada') are still used for transport of goods. For lesser loads 'Bharas' are used. Carts are very few. There are only about 10 carts in the whole tahsil. At present the following roads are inside Kashipur. All of them are under the Revenue Department and are only fair-weather routes. (Mileage of roads within Kashipur are shown in brackets) :

- (1) Rupkona-Kashipur road (20 miles)
- (2) Kashipur-Thuamul-Rampur road (12 miles)
- (3) Kashipur-Gunupur road (15 miles)

37. Post Office

Branch Post Offices are functioning at Kashipur, Tikri and Kochedar, but telephone or telegraph facilities are not provided anywhere.

38. Standard of living

General standard of living of the people is very low. There would be only less than half a dozen persons including the ex-zamindar with a monthly income exceeding Rs. 500. Low caste people and the Adivasis are usually unable to have rice for their food. They mostly depend on *Mandia* which is much cheaper. A daily wage earner gets a low wage which is about 75 P. for a male and 62 P. for a female worker.

39. Community Development

The entire tahsil constitutes one Development Block with a Block Development Officer in charge of its administration. During the Second Five-Year Plan period Kashipur was a special Multipurpose Block. Since 1st April, 1962 it has been converted into a Tribal Development Block.

40. General Administration

Administration of the tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is stationed at Kashipur. He is to look after collection of revenue and other revenue duties. He is assisted by a Revenue Supervisor and two Revenue Inspectors.

41. Settlement Operations

Little is known of its early revenue history. The whole tract was formerly the domain of the hill tribes who have now retreated into the hilly and jungle tracts known as dongarla where they still practise the Jhum cultivation so dear to their heart. The system of village management by gaontias is followed.

The latest survey and settlement operations started in 1953 and completed in 1962. Before the abolition of the zamindari, Kashipur had two regular settlements, the first of which was completed in 1913 and the second in 1932. Strictly speaking the zamindar was entitled to make his own settlements. The first settlement conducted by the then zamindar U. P. Singh Deo, Thatraja, and was quinquennial. By the time of the second settlement the zamindari was under 'financial control' of the Kalahandi State and so the settlement which was for a ten-year term was done by the Maharaja of Kalahandi, Brajamohan Deo. Reports of both these early settlements are not available. The zamindari had its own land record staff and was maintaining land records; but the State had some control over it. Report of the latest settlement has now been prepared.

42. The zamindari and other tenures

(i) Originally, when the zamindari of Kashipur was carved out of the old Thuamul zamindari of Kalahandi State in 1866, it was assigned an independent status by the British Government (for details see History). The then Thatraja Baidyanath Singh was asked to pay a takoli of Rs. 425 only direct to the branch treasury at Sambalpur, and Kalahandi State was to have no control over Kashipur. For obvious reasons this arrangement was unsatisfactory. To the British Kashipur was an out-of-the-way place. So it was decided to place Kashipur under the feudal control of the Chief of Kalahandi in 1869 and the Thatraja was directed to pay the tribute amount of Rs. 425 to the Kalahandi State. At the time of Kashipur's inclusion in Kalahandi the Raja of Kalahandi was specially instructed not to interfere with the right of the zamindari. As time lapsed the Kalahandi Durbar sought and exercised more and more powers over this zamindari than was intended by the authorities in 1869. Besides the fixed takoli, the Kalahandi State realised new forms of income from the revenues of Kashipur. Long periods of minority of successive zamindars of Kashipur when the Kalahandi Durbar took over administration for management under Court of Wards considerably helped the Durbar to bring Kashipur to the level of other zamindaris of Kalahandi State. As such Kashipur was subjected to various new takolis in uniformity with other zamindaris of Kalahandi.

The zamindar was appointing and ejecting his Gaontias without reference to the State. Where a Gaontia was ejected the village was disposed of in the same manner as in the Khalasa areas of Kalahandi but the disposal was not communicated to the State. Gaontias held their Bhogra land rent free. The zamindar was making his own mutation of Gaontias.

The zamindar was creating muafis (Khorak-posak grants) and sub-zamindars. Sub-zamindars were to pay takoli to the zamindar but other conditions of these grants are not available. There are two types of muafis, viz., full village muafis where the muafidar gets the land revenue of the village and the tokra muafis where the muafidar holds the land on quit-rent. At present, as per the latest settlement, there are in Kashipur 16 full village muafis and 5 tokra muafis. Ordinarily the eldest son succeeds to a muafi but the grant is jointly enjoyed by all brothers. Mutation is granted in favour of one person only and partition is not officially recognised. In muafidari villages there are Shikmi Gaontias, appointed in the same way as ordinary Gaontias.

All villages except a few held direct by muafidars were being managed by village headmen or Gaontias who executed a lease or patta for the village. The Gaontias held and still hold lands appertaining to

their office known as Bhogra which may be sub-leased. The office of the Gaontia is ordinarily inherited according to the rule of primogeniture by a male.

In the villages there are chowkidars and jhankars and narihas appointed by the zamindar. These have Jagir lands except in the dongarila where they are entitled to certain payments from the ryots. The nariha supplies water to the touring officers and the jhankar helps the chowkidar. He also worships the village deity.

A ryot is not liable for ejectment except for non-payment of rent or through a civil court.

Revenue according to the previous settlement (1932) was Rs. 25,479-9-9 pies. In the present settlement land revenue assessed is Rs. 62,556-35 P. and total cess assessed is Rs. 16,721-80 P. Average rate of rent fixed by the present settlement on different types for lands are as follows :

	Rs. P.
Bahal	1-81
Berna	1-37
Mal	0-88
At	0-56
Barchha (Sugarcane area)	2-46
Bari (Garden)	1-00
Kachhar (Riverside land)	0-99

(ii) Tenures

There are four types of tenures. They are, (1) Muafi (favour grants) which are equal to Devottar, Brahmottar, Kharaposh and Anugrahi grants, (2) Occupancy tenures, (3) Sikmi tenures and (4) Jagir lands called Chakran of chaukidars and jhankars.

43. Crimes

The entire tahsil constitutes one single police-station area with headquarters at Kashipur in charge of a Sub-Inspector. Very few cases of crimes are reported and registered. During the past few years number of cases reported in the police-station is as follows : 58 (1962), 64 (1961), 65 (1960), 60 (1959), 50 (1958), 35 (1957), 19 (1956), 22 (1955), 37 (1954), 42 (1953), 35 (1952). In the year 1956 there were only

19 reports which is definitely a very low figure. It may, however, be presumed that many crimes go unreported as the unsophisticated people are averse to run after the policemen.

Cattle lifting and murder are the main crimes. Adivasis generally are addicted to drinks. Mohua liquor is their favourite drink. Many of the murders are due to drunkenness. Every year sees about four such murders. Doms are the traditional cattle lifters. Gambling is seen among the Backward classes but rarely among Adivasis. Gambling, of course, goes unreported.

44. Panchayats

The tahsil area is constituted into a Tribal Development Block under a Panchayat Samiti. Under the Samiti are five Grama Panchayats of Kashipur, Tikri, Dangasil, Sunger and Mandibisi.

45. Education

At Kashipur is run a Government managed B type Middle English School. This school was formerly managed by the zamindar. A privately managed Middle English School has recently been started at Tikri.

There are, in addition, eleven Upper Primary and 28 Lower Primary Schools in the tahsil. There is an Ashram School at Gorakhpur mainly intended for educating Adivasi students. Started in 1956 the Ashram School has 100 students on roll with an average daily attendance of 80 students. Its staff consists of 11 teachers. The school has 15 acres of irrigated land attached to it where gardening and cultivation is done with the help of the students. A number of fruit trees are grown. Attached to the Ashram School is a hostel. It is proposed to start a crafts' training centre in this Ashram School. At Upar Kudinga, Gorakhpur and Maribhat are located three Sevashrams, also intended for students of the Backward population.

46. Health

The climate of Kashipur is considered unhealthy. Outsiders on Government employment here get 10 per cent of their pay over and above their usual salaries. It is declared as class I Agency.

Pox is prevalent here almost throughout the year. Leprosy is very common specially among backward population. Venereal diseases are also widely noticed.

At Kashipur there is a hospital and a Public Health Centre. The hospital is functioning since pre-merger days. The Public Health Centre, with 6 attached beds for indoor patients, started during the First Five-Year Plan period. For a few months both the institutions were having,

qualified doctors but afterwards the post of the doctor in the Hospital was kept vacant. At present the doctor of the Public Health Centre is the only Medical Officer, and is also in charge of the Hospital.

There is only one qualified private practitioner in the tahsil.

47. Places of Interest

(i) Kashipur is the largest village of the tahsil. There are a few small sized temples, all modern. It was the seat of the zamindars. It is a local trading centre with a weekly market (Hat) which is busy. Population 2,356 (1961).

(ii) Tikri is another village with a small market. Population 436.

(iii) Gorakhpur is known for its Ashram School (see Education). Close to Gorakhpur is the Chingujore Experimental Farm of 15 acres. The farm is managed by the Kashipur Block and different plants and seedlings are grown here. Population 374.

(iv) The Math at Sankirda dedicated to Vaishnavite god Balaji was created in or about 1875 by way of a trust in favour of Mahant Satran Das, who came from Rajahmundry. The Math flourished during the Mahantship of Satran's disciple Balaram Das, Balaram's disciple Gobardhan Das and Gobardhan's disciple Raghunath Das. But it was wound up on the death of Raghunath Das and its properties consisting of 10 villages were taken charge of by the zamindar. Afterwards the Court of Wards managed its affairs and sevapujas were done through a Brahman employee. It is at present under the Commissioner of Endowments. Two pujaris are employed as paid servants. In the centre of the Math compound is a small temple inside which is seated Lord Balaji surrounded by a host of other Vaishnavite devinities, all placed in the same high platform. Population of the village is 439.

Year	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June
1949	..	..	..	..	1.70	2.70
1950	..	..	0.15	..	0.90	15.04
1951	..	..	4.65	2.44	5.78 ^e	2.52
1952	..	..	..	2.25	0.52	2.65
1953	..	1.70	..	0.80	1.80	21.04
1954	..	..	..	0.30	1.02	1.72
1955	..	..	0.20	2.52	2.94	7.41
1956	..	0.30	..	..	7.42	7.55
1957	..	..	..	..	0.60	9.25
1958	..	..	1.05	0.55	1.20	7.48
1959	..	0.25	..	0.45	1.80	10.20
1960	..	..	2.3	1.1	2.15	20.98
1961	..	..	2.36	0.59	3.94	4.7
1962	..	..	0.4	..	0.5	1.4

DIX

Kashipur (In inches)

July	August	Septem- ber	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Total
21·64	31·32	43·8	36·40	..	..	137·56
22·11	20·82	2·12	0·20	0·44	..	61·78
22·72	25·99	10·59	3·13	0·90	..	78·72
23·64	23·71	25·54	9·76	..	0·71	88·78
13·46	32·80	7·66	3·48	..	..	82·74
7·54	13·04	12·37	23·03	4·38	..	63·40
18·29	14·79	13·25	9·96	0·60	..	69·96
30·20	15·60	12·74	4·50	..	..	78·32
25·40	28·00	6·67	..	..	..	69·92
21·71	17·76	11·94	12·02	0·50	..	73·15
12·65	20·09	14·09	4·50	..	..	60·03
21·01	16·11	5·70	3·70	..	0·79	73·84
20·69	16·58	15·91	7·8	..	..	83·98
20·21	14·71	7·9	4·5	..	0·4	55·91

GENERAL TABLES

TABLE
Area and Population, etc., 1961

Name of district, subdivisions, tahsils and police- stations	Area in square miles	Number of towns	Number of villages	
			Inhabited	Uninha- bited
1	2	3	4	5
KORAPUT DISTRICT	10,499·0	7	5,938	1,359
KORAPUT SADAR SUBDIVISION	2,060·0	2	1,632	552
Koraput tahsil ..	1,082·0	1	696	268
Koraput P.-S. ..	300·0	1	167	97
Dasmantapur P.-S. ..	236·0	..	140	51
Lakshmipur P.-S. ..	175·0	..	101	42
Narayanpatna P.-S. ..	371·0	..	288	78
Nandapur tahsil ..	978·0	1	936	284
Pottangi P.-S. ..	323·0	..	283	65
Nandapur P.-S. ..	218·0	..	234	23
Semiliguda P.-S. ..	130·0	..	147	59
Padwa P.-S. ..	176·0	..	143	98
Machkund P.-S. ..	131·0	1	129	39
RAYAGADA SUBDIVISION	1,278·0	1	1,057	129
Rayagada tahsil ..	698·0	1	698	67
Rayagada P.-S. ..	484·0	1	474	42
Kalyansingpur P.-S. ..	214·0	..	215	25
Kashipur tahsil/P.-S. ..	580·0	..	359	62
GUNUPUR SUBDIVISION	1,649·0	1	1,272	283
Bissamcuttack tahsil ..	597·0	..	698	166
Bissamcuttack P.-S. ..	418·0	..	430	61
Ambadola P.-S. ..	179·0	..	268	105
Gunupur tahsil ..	1,052·0	1	574	117
Gunupur P.-S. ..	321·0	1	165	15
Puttasingi P.-S. ..	132·0	..	54	9
Gudari P.-S. ..	475·0	..	270	76
Padmapur P.-S. ..	124·0	..	85	17

I

(including Kashipur P.-S.)

Population in 1961					Number of houses occupied	Number of persons per square mile
Urban	Rural	Total	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
76,971	1,484,080	1,561,051	784,278	776,773	340,557	149
10,215	295,112	305,327	154,835	150,492	71,092	148
7,461	138,396	145,857	73,818	72,039	33,066	135
7,461	34,552	42,013	21,551	20,462	9,942	140
..	27,416	27,416	13,828	13,588	6,444	116
..	27,100	27,100	13,651	13,449	5,341	155
..	49,328	49,328	24,788	24,540	11,339	133
2,754	156,716	159,470	81,017	78,453	38,026	163
..	34,904	34,904	18,141	16,763	8,107	108
..	41,856	41,856	21,037	20,819	9,951	192
..	27,089	27,089	13,755	13,334	6,470	208
..	28,387	28,387	14,157	14,230	6,768	161
2,754	24,480	27,234	13,927	13,307	6,730	208
14,537	177,598	192,135	95,686	96,449	44,348	150
14,537	114,818	129,355	64,806	64,549	30,268	185
14,537	82,244	96,781	48,749	48,032	22,353	200
..	32,574	32,574	16,057	16,517	7,915	152
..	62,780	62,780	30,880	31,900	14,080	108
10,180	201,156	211,336	105,048	106,288	51,681	128
..	85,003	85,003	42,237	42,766	20,344	142
..	61,795	61,795	30,721	31,074	14,783	148
..	23,208	23,208	11,516	11,692	5,561	130
10,180	116,153	126,333	62,811	63,522	31,337	120
10,180	47,153	57,333	28,705	28,628	14,014	179
..	15,073	15,073	7,315	7,758	3,691	114
..	36,180	36,180	18,008	18,172	9,017	76
..	17,747	17,747	8,783	8,964	4,615	143

Name of district, subdivisions, tahsils and police- stations	Area in square miles	Number of towns	Number of villages	
			Inhabited	Uninha- bited
1	2	3	4	5
N O W R A N G P U R SUBDIVISION.	3,224·0	3	1,404	302
Nowrangpur tahsil ..	693·6	1	355	122
Nowrangpur P.-S. ..	106·6	1	62	4
Papadahandi P.-S. ..	189·0	..	74	30
Tentulikhunti P.-S. ..	163·0	..	105	56
Kodinga P.-S. ..	235·0	..	94	32
Umarkot tahsil ..	1,294·0	..	495	122
Umarkot P.-S. ..	652·0	..	226	59
Raighar P.-S. ..				
Dabugan P.-S. ..				
Jharigan P.-S. ..	290·0	..	131	25
Jhargan P.-S. ..	352·0	..	138	38
Jeypore tahsil ..	711·0	1	271	38
Jeypore P.-S. ..	145·0	1	93	23
Boipariguda P.-S. ..	452·0	..	130	14
Kundra P.-S. ..	114·0	..	48	1
Kotpad tahsil ..	250·0	1	143	8
Kotpad P.-S. ..	250·0	1	143	8
Borigumma tahsil ..	275·4	..	160	122
Borigumma P.-S. ..	142·4	..	80	6
Bhairabasingpur P.-S. ..	133·0	..	80	6
MALKANGIRI SUBDIVISION	2,288·0	..	582	73
Malkangiri tahsil ..	1,274·0	..	439	55
Malkangiri P.-S. ..	819·0	..	271	31
Chitrakonda P.-S. ..				
Mathili P.-S. ..	455·0	..	168	24
Mudulipara P.-S. ..				
Motu tahsil ..	1,014·0	..	143	18
Motu P.-S. ..	400·0	..	55	9
Venkatapalam P.-S. ..	614·0	..	88	9

Population in 1961					Number of houses occupied	Number of persons per square mile
Urban	Rural	Total	Males	Females		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42,039	668,259	710,298	357,668	352,630	144,293	220
10,380	205,080	215,460	108,541	107,465	43,390	311
10,380	44,501	54,881	27,694	27,187	10,710	515
..	42,606	42,606	21,513	21,093	8,747	225
..	48,817	48,817	24,262	24,555	10,577	299
..	69,702	69,702	35,072	34,630	13,356	297
..	181,706	181,706	92,177	89,529	35,335	140
..	83,776	83,776	42,915	40,861	15,594	128
..	46,942	46,942	23,800	23,142	9,423	162
..	50,988	50,988	25,462	25,526	10,318	145
25,291	114,597	139,888	70,398	69,490	29,958	197
25,291	38,150	63,441	31,844	31,597	13,987	438
..	49,526	49,526	25,035	24,491	10,103	110
..	26,921	26,921	13,519	13,402	5,868	236
6,368	75,647	82,015	41,328	40,687	16,045	328
6,368	75,647	82,015	41,328	40,687	16,045	328
..	90,683	90,683	45,224	45,479	19,565	319
..	50,097	50,097	25,020	25,077	10,625	352
..	40,586	40,586	20,204	20,382	8,940	305
..	141,955	141,955	71,041	70,914	29,143	62
..	107,094	107,094	53,716	53,378	22,539	174
..	62,458	62,458	31,217	31,241	12,447	76
..	44,636	44,636	22,499	22,137	10,092	98
..	34,861	34,861	17,325	17,536	6,604	68
..	13,318	13,318	6,673	6,645	2,651	33
..	21,543	21,543	10,652	10,891	3,953	35

TABLE II
Irrigated Area (1959-60)

	acres
1. Tanks ..	2,205
2. Wells ..	903
3. Other sources ..	75,300
Total ..	78,400

TABLE III
Livestock and Poultry Populations (1961)

Livestock—				
Cattle ..	Male ..	315,564	}	756,077
	Female ..	281,032		
	Young stock	159,481		
Buffaloes ..	Male ..	84,057	}	162,673
	Female ..	44,480		
	Young stock	34,136		
Sheep ..				96,597
Goats ..				197,600
Horses and Ponies ..				6,266
Mules ..				28
Donkies ..				299
Pigs ..				67,594
Total Livestock ..				1,287,134
Poultry—				
Fowls ..				1,189,834
Ducks ..				34,781
Others ..				20,563
Total Poultry ..				1,245,178

TABLE IV
Fairs and Festivals

Name of the festival	Place	Duration
Ratha Jatra ..	Bissamcuttack ..	9 days, June-July
	Kalyansingpur	
	Rayagada	
	Gunupur	
	Gudari	
	Padmapur	
	Narayanpatna	
	Nandapur	
	Jeypore	
	Jagannathpur	
	Ramagiri	
	Ragdhiri	
	Dasmantapur	
	Bhairabasingpur	
	Pujanguda	
	Malkangiri	
	Kotpad	
	Nowrangpur	
	Mokhya	
Dola Purnima ..	Bissamcuttack ..	1 day to 5 days, March
	Kalyansingpur	
	Payakpada	
	Kotpad	
	Nandapur	
	Jubagada	
	Podagada	
	Jeypore	
	Rayagada	
	Durgi	
	Pitamahal	

Name of the festival		Place		Duration
Dola Purnima	..	Gunupur	..	1 to 5 days, March
		Bhalen		
		Padmapur		
		Nowrangpur		
		Umarkot		
		Kusumi		
		Dhamanhandi		
Bali Jatra	..	Bhaingada	..	1 day, November
		Kalyansingpur		
		Rayagada		
		Malkangiri		
		Kotpad		
		Nowrangpur		
		Narayanpatna		
	..	Nandapur		
		Jeypore		
		Gunupur		
Sivaratri	..	Chatikona	..	1 day, March
		Kumudabali		
		Kalyansingpur		
		Payakpada		
		Gupteswar		
		Bora		
		Guligamma		
		Rayagada		

Name of the festival	Place	Duration
	Gunupur	
	Gagamunda	
	Minajholla	
	Papadahandi	
	Devulekons	
Chaitra Parva ..	Nutragada	.. 1 day March, April
	Malkangiri	
	Pottangi	
	Gunupur	
Dashara ..	Malkangiri	.. 1 to 9 days, October.
	Kotpad	
	Nowrangpur	
	Jeypore	
	Rayagada	
	Gunupur	
	Gudari	
	Umarkot	
Bhairava Jatra ..	Borigumma	.. 1 st day, January
Thakurani Parva	Narayanpatna	.. 1 day, April
	Nilabadi	
Choitri ..	Kosagomundi	.. 1 day, March
Mondai ..	Doars	.. 1 day, March
	Hatbharand	

TABLE V
Post Offices
(As on 1st April 1965)

1. JEYPORE HEAD OFFICE AND P. C. O.

Ambaguda	Hardoli	Pampini
Bamini	Jamunda	Petta
Bhojaguda	Kaliagan	Pandripani
Bhejahandi	Kundra	Soguri
Digapur	Lamptaput	Taraput
Hadia	Motu	Umuri

2. ANAKADELI SUB-OFFICE

3. BOIPARIGUDA SUB-OFFICE

Chedanga	Kudumulugumma	Mundiguda
Dasmantapur	Khairput	Ramagiri
Govindapali	Mathili	Salimi

4. BISSAMCUTTACK SUB-OFFICE

Chatikona	Durgi
Dukum	Kumbardamini

5. BORIGUMMA SUB-OFFICE

Bobia	Kumuli	Narigan
Bhairabasingpur	Kamatha	Porli
Benagaon	Kusumi	Pujariput
Benasur	Kusaguda	Ranigedda
Hardapur	Konga	Sasahandi

6. BALIMELA SUB-OFFICE

7. CHITRAKONDA SUB-OFFICE

8. GUDARI SUB-OFFICE

Badamguda	Khariguda	Pendili
Bizapur	Mettukhellingirai	Siriguda
Chandrapur	Madhuban	
Madma	Naira	

9. GUNUPUR SUB-OFFICE

Ambabadi	Ghanatri	Kinarmada
Asada	Gudiabandha	Kujendri
Akusingi	Gogupudar	Lingapadar
Bagusola	Gothalpadar	Nuagad
Bamini	Gulti	Padmapur
Bhimpur	Gusaigulumunda	Puttasingi
Bichikota	Jagannathpur	Panasaguda
Boothingi	Jaltar	Ramanagud
Chalkamba	Jathili	Reguda
Chinasari	Kailaskota	Sirijholi
Derigan	Khillingerai	Sundhidhamuni
Dambasora	Khillapadar	Tembuguda
Gadiakhala	Khardingi	Ukkamba

10. JALAPUT SUB-OFFICE

11. KORAPUT SUB-OFFICE AND P. C. O.

Adamunda	Deoghat	Malipendi
Bilangasil	Girligumma	Oriapentha
Champi	Karigumma	Raj-jagannathpur
Danbaguda	Laxmipur	
Dasmantapur	Lulla	

12. KORAPUT COLLECTORATE

13. KOTPAD SUB-OFFICE

Chandili	Girila	Rajoda
Dhamanhandi	Kosagumuda	Sunabeli-nuagan

14. KALYANSINGPUR (EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL SUB-OFFICE)

15. MACHKUND SUB-OFFICE

Badiguda	Gunaipada
----------	-----------

16. MALKANGIRI SUB-OFFICE

Eoudoguda	Korokunda	Sikhapali
Gumpakonda	Parmagiri	Tumsapalli
Kalimela	Podia	Venkatapallam

17. MUNIGUDA SUB-OFFICE

Ambadola	Hatmuniguda	Raghubari
Dangapuruda	Jagadalpur	
Doikhallu	Kumudabali	

18. NOWRANGPUR SUB-OFFICE AND P. C. O.

Agnipur	Jambaguda	Papadahandi
Anchal Guma	Jatubal	Porosola
Badagumuda	Jhorigumma	Sanmosigan
Bijuguda	Kodinga	Sindhiguda
Bhatigan	Maidalpur	Sindhigan
Bikrampur	Maliguda	Taragan
Dhona	Mokiya	Tentulikhunti
Dongra	Mundaguda	Tumbarla
Digisolapa	Mandahandi	
Dhondra	Nuakot	

19. POTTANGI SUB-OFFICE

Ampabali	Kunduli	Raisinghi
Chandka	Mahadeiput	Ralegedda
Chatuva	Matlaput	Rengu
Deo Pottangi	Nandapur	Sunki
Dudari	Padwa	Semiliguda
Kadamguda	Pithaguda	Wandrageda
Khemundiguda	Pukulli	

20. RAYAGADA SUB-OFFICE

Alamanda	Kolanara	Neelveda
Antamunada	Komatlapeta	Narayanpur
Bandhugan	Kankucherugumma	Pendavallada
Borigi	Kashipur	Poloma
Budini	Kotapetta	Penthamahal
Dongasil	Kerada	Pipalguda
Gajjigaon	Kuchepadar	Santasisikhal
Gorakhpur	Kumbhariput	Sirigumana
Holva	Kumbhiput	Sikarpai
Jagannathpur	Korapa	Theruvai
Jemidipeta	Majhiguda	Tikiri
Jaykaypur	Narayanpatna	

21. RAYAGADA BAZAR (TOWN SUB-OFFICE)

22. RAYAGADA EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL SUB-OFFICE

23. SUNABEDA SUB-OFFICE

Dumriput

24. UMARKOT SUB-OFFICE

Adhikariguda	Chocha	Poonar
Bakada	Dabugan	Raighar
Bakadabeda	Dhandra	Singiswari
Beheda	Dhamanguda	Sunabeda (Umarkot)
Borigan	Hatbharand	Sonepur (Umarkot)
Bhadrasalapadar	Jharigan	
Bamini	Junnapani	

TABLE VI
Livelihood Pattern

		Male	Female
Cultivators	..	310,008	176,456
Agricultural labourers	..	81,252	72,366
Professional, Technical and related workers		5,631	559
Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers.		2,821	137
Clerical and related workers	..	3,948	59
Sales Workers	..	5,646	3,745
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.		10,800	4,043
Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	..	305	34
Workers in transport and communication occupations.		1,502	6
Craftsmen, Production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified.		61,266	58,595
Service, sport and recreation workers	..	7,568	2,723
Workers not classified by occupation	..	376	41
Non-workers	..	262,275	426,109

PLATES



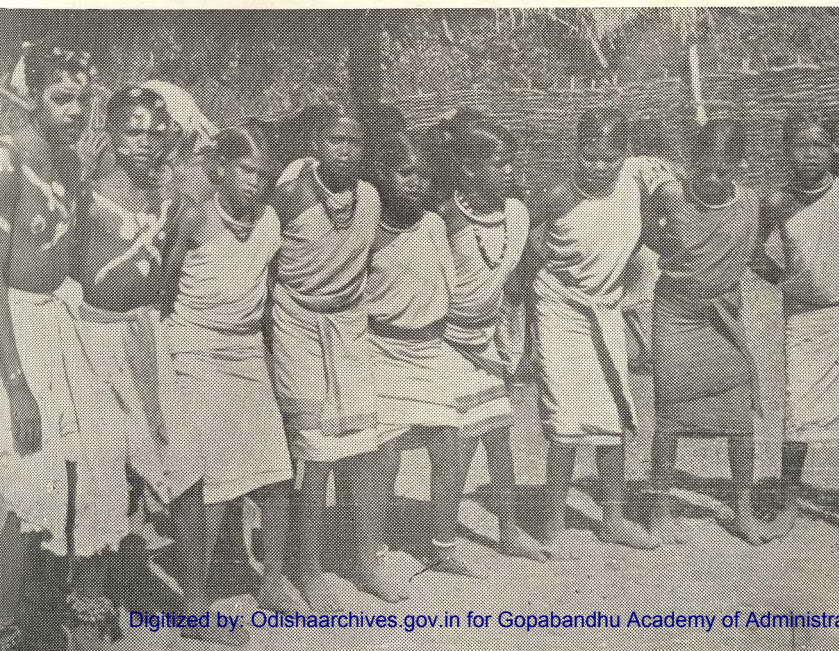
GADABA DANCE

KOYA DANCE

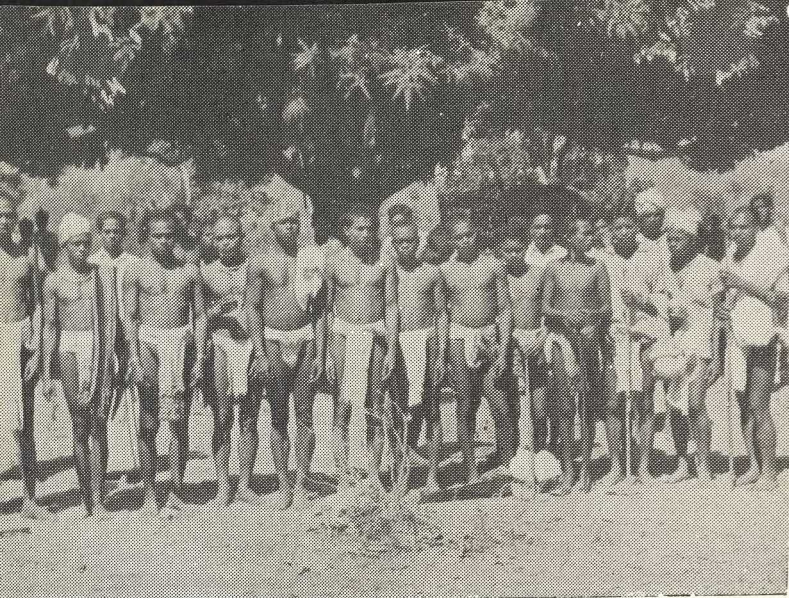


Photo : Home (Public Relations) Department

Photo : Sri N. Senapati, i.c.s. (Rtd.)



PAROJA
DANCE



LANJIA SAORAS

Photo : Sri N. Senapati, I.C.S. (Rtd.)

Photo : Tribal Research Bureau



DONGRIA KHONDS



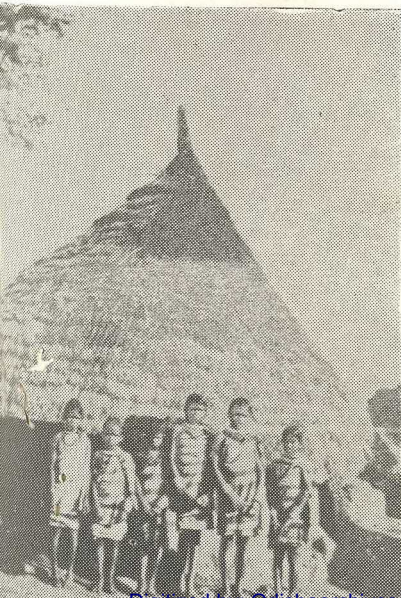
SAORA WOMAN WITH WOODEN EAR-STUD

PONDA GIRLS



Photo : Sri N. Senapati, I.C.S. (Rtd.)

Photo : Tribal Research Bureau



GADABA HUT

TERRACED
PADDY
FIELDS

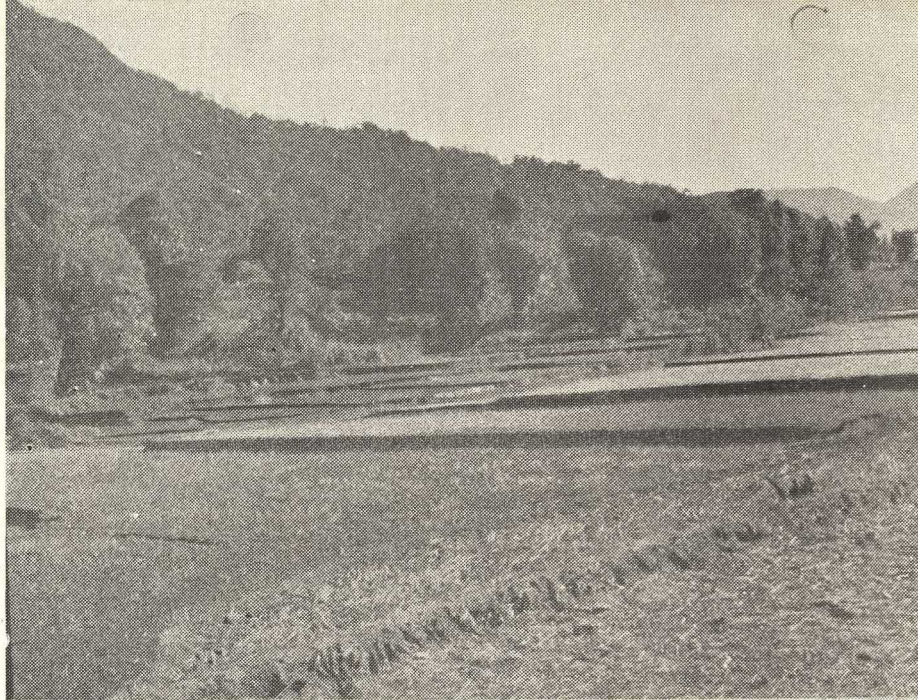
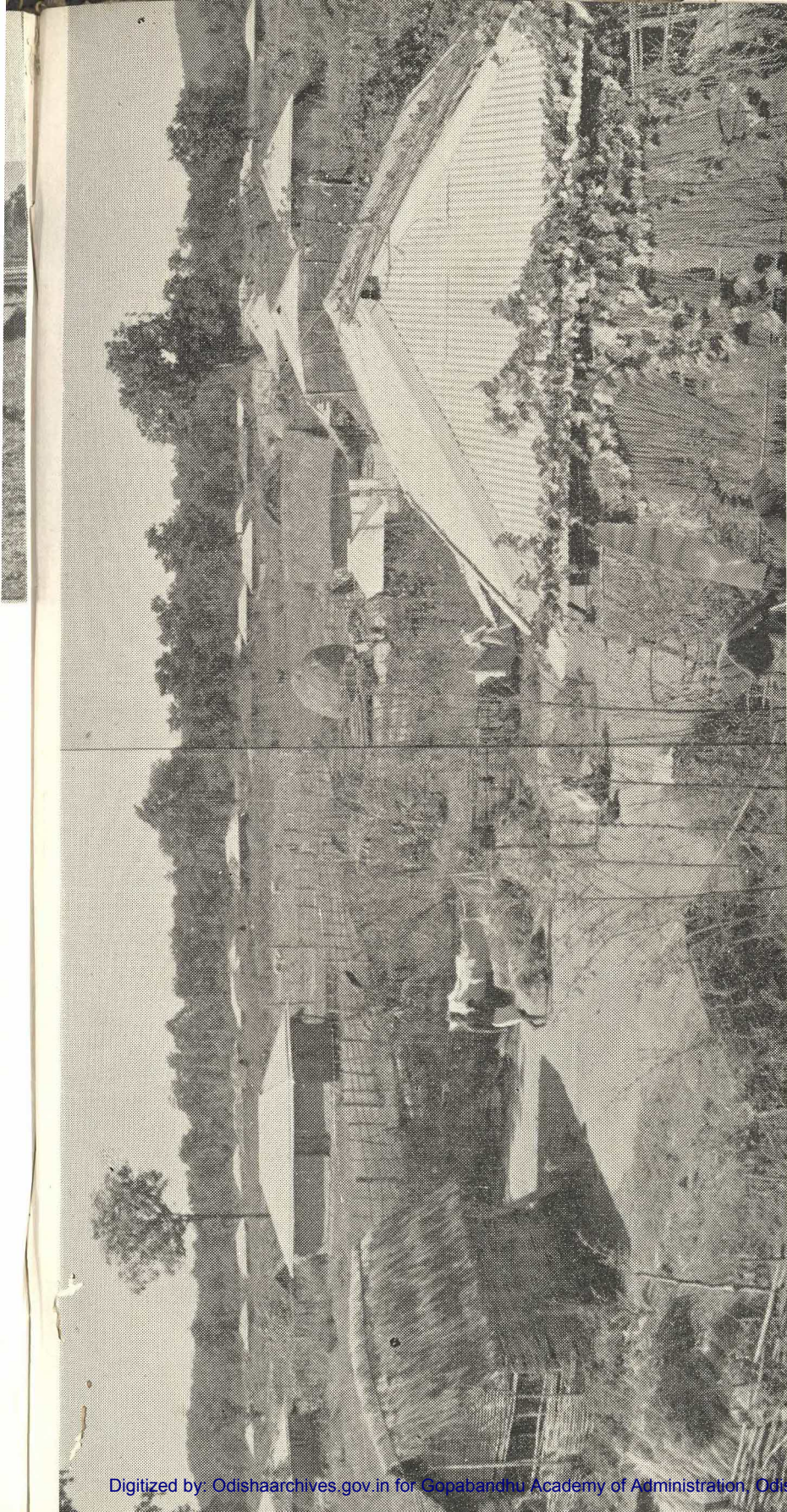


Photo : Sri N. Senapati, I.C.S. (Rtd.)

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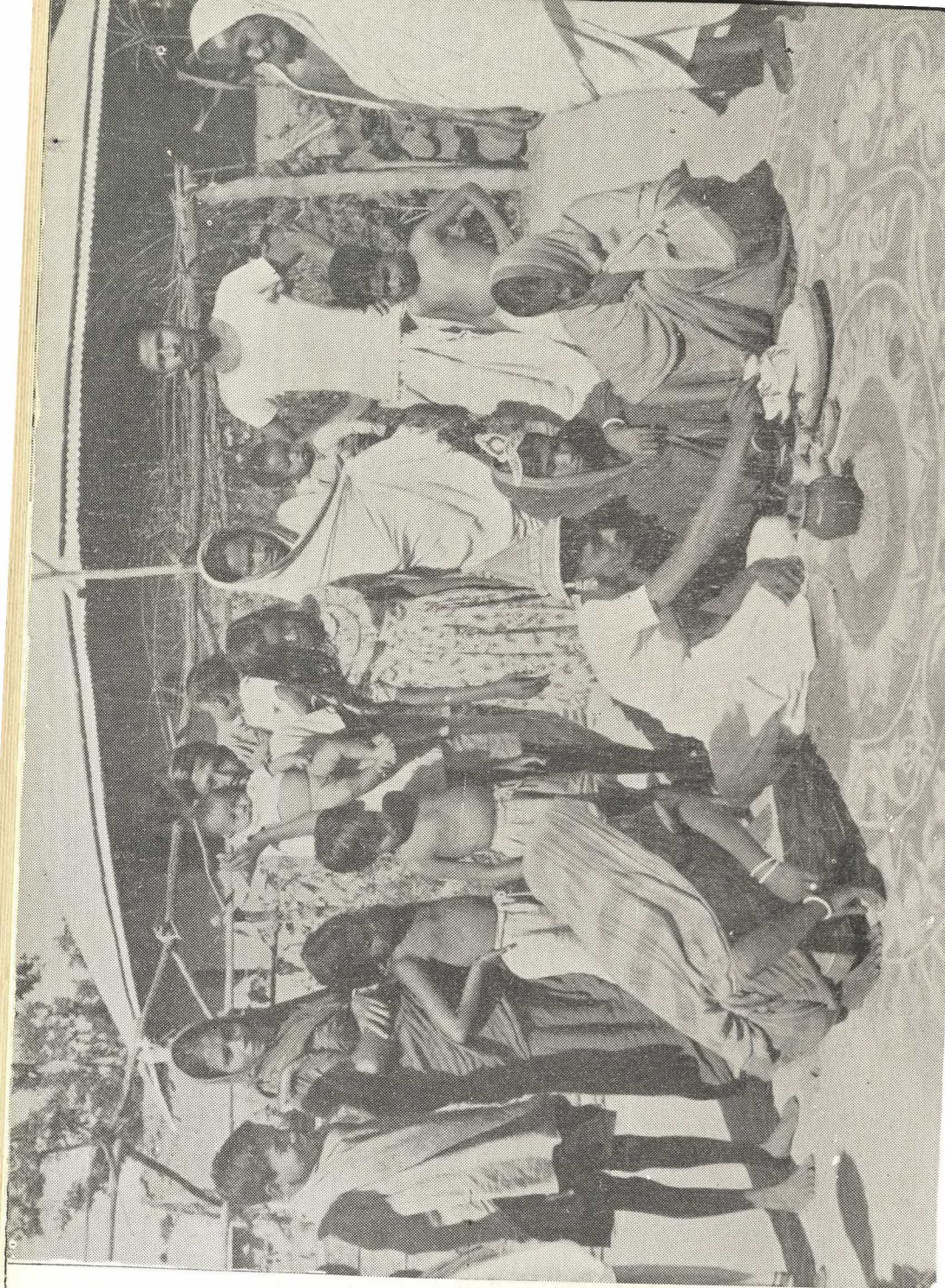
PODU
CULTIVATION



A SETTLERS' COLONY IN DANDAKARANYA

Courtesy : Dandakaranya Development Authority

A MARRIAGE
CEREMONY OF
SETTLERS IN
DANDAKARANYA



MACHKUND
POWER HOUSE

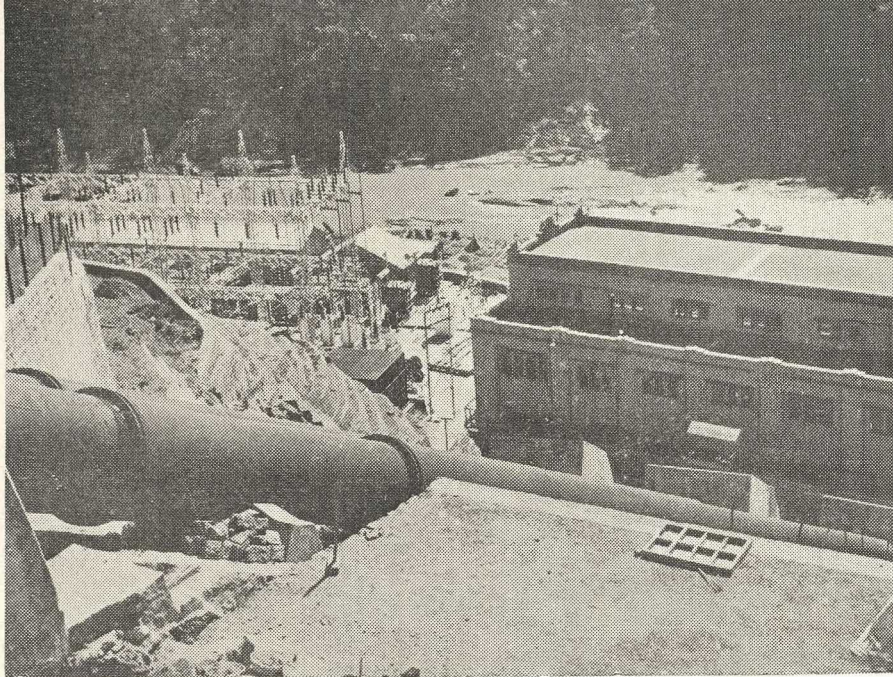
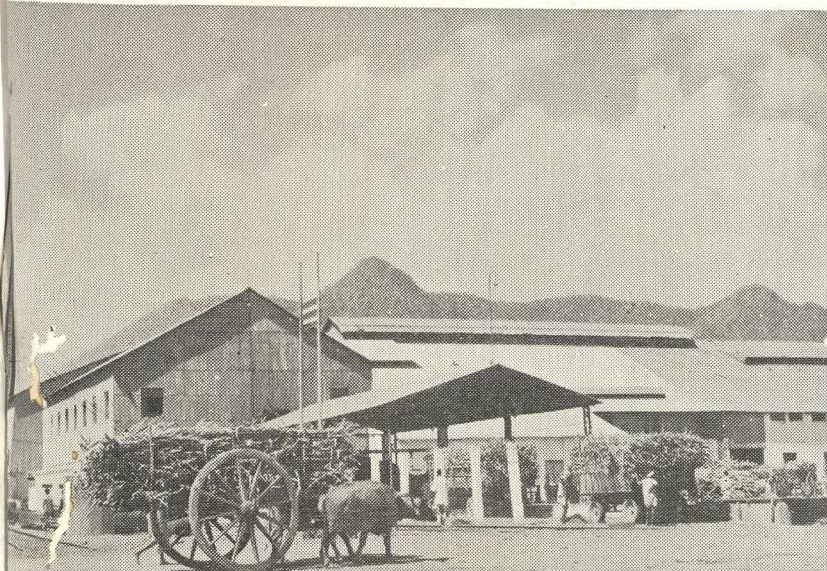


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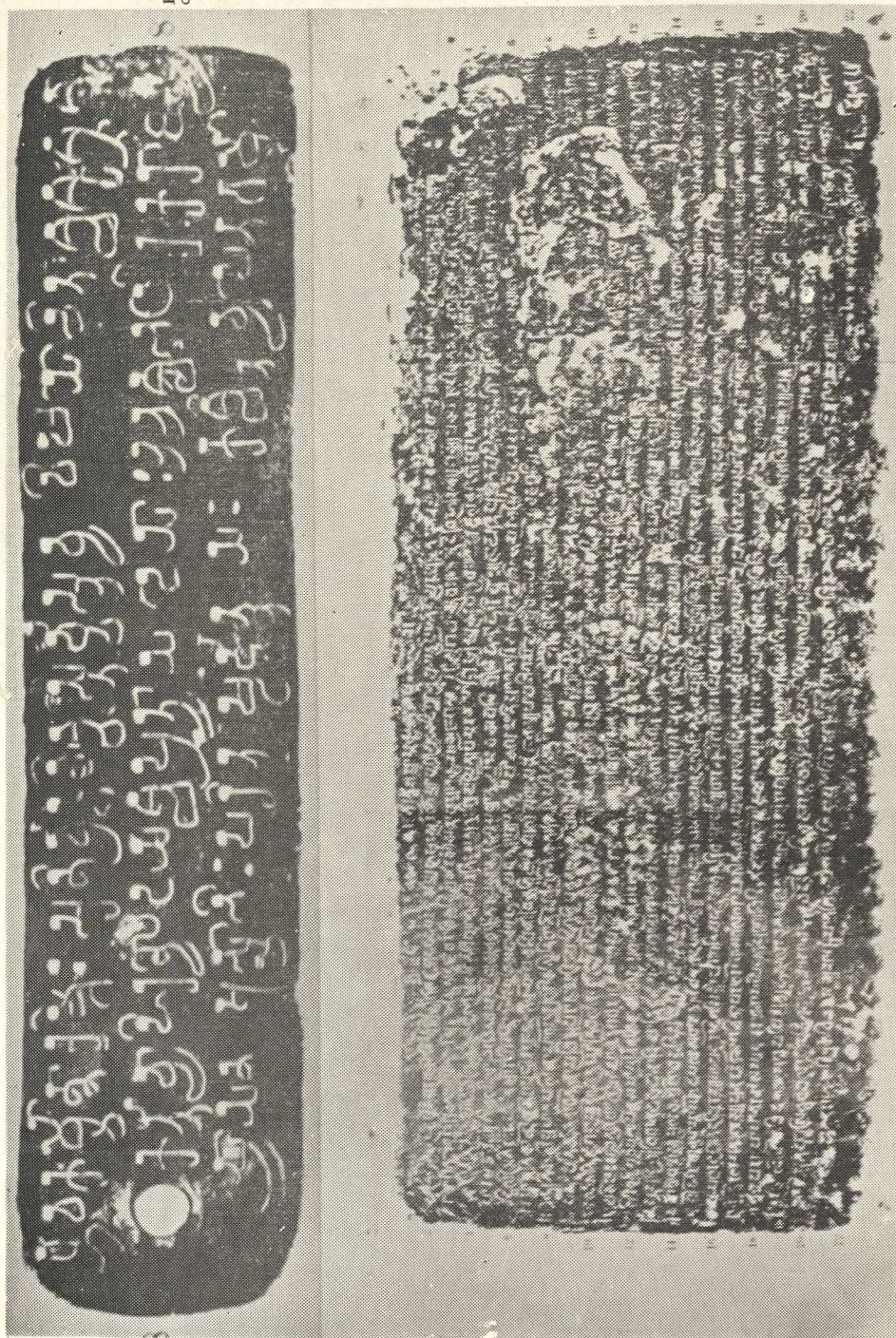
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SUGAR FACTORY
RAYAGADA

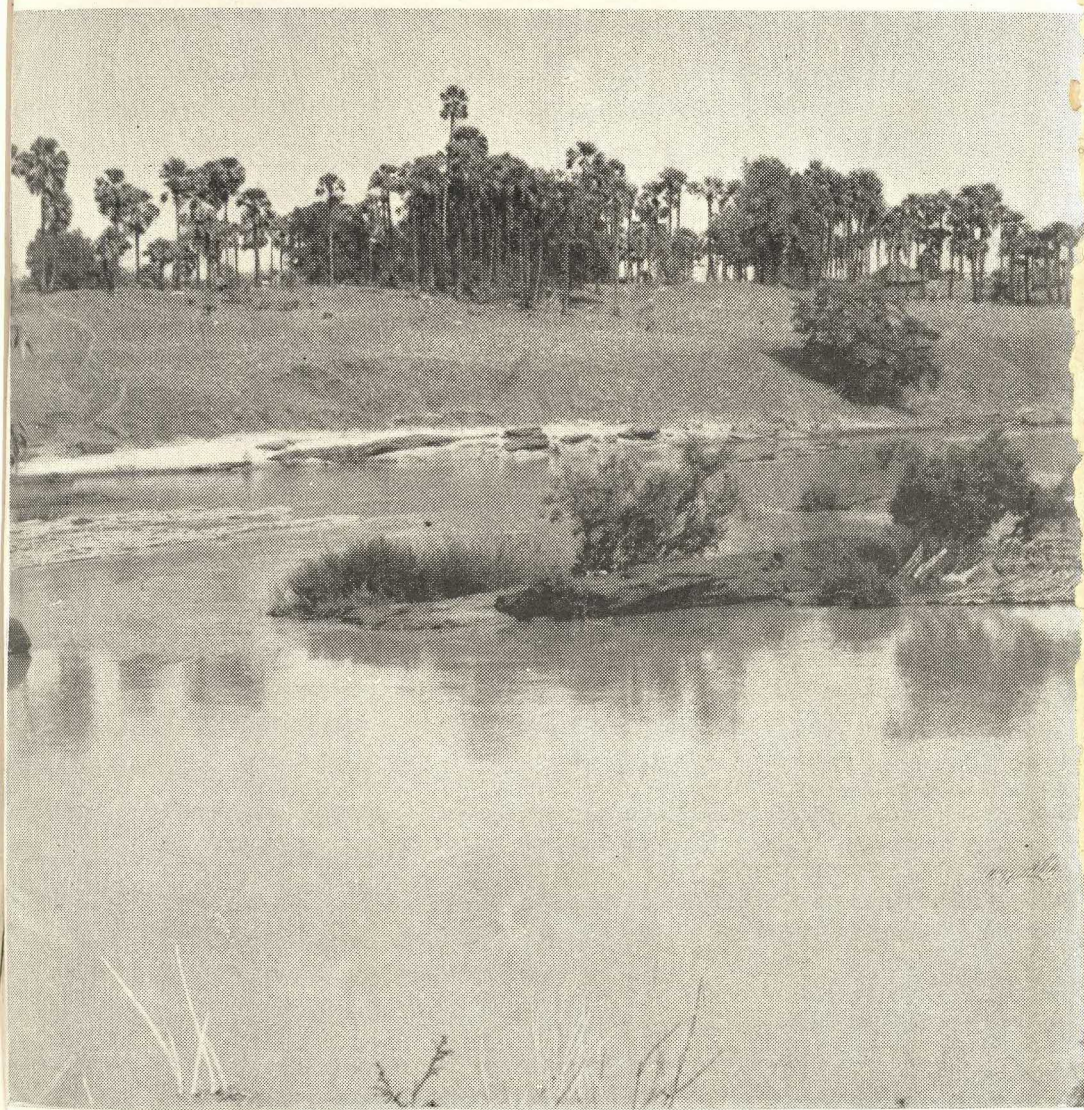
Kesaribeda. Plate
of Arthapati

Podagada
Inscription of
Shanda Varman



SPECIMENS OF COPPERPLATE (TOP) AND STONE (BOTTOM) INSCRIPTIONS OF 5TH CENTURY A. D.

Photo : Directorate of Cultural Affairs



Courtesy : Dandakaranya Development Authority

INDEX

r for river, *mt* for mountain
t for town, *temp* for temple

(Bracketed names are as in the Map of Koraput District enclosed)

DIACRITICAL NOTATIONS

आ = ā

ई = i

ऊ = ū

ड़ = ḍa

ञ = ṇa

ट = ṭa

ठ = ṭha

ड = ḍa

ढ = ḍha

ण = ṇa

श = Śa

ष = Sha

स = Sa

अनुस्वार = ṁ

विसर्ग = ḥ

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Tahsil	Area as supplied by Orissa Govt.
Barkot	3351.44 sq km
Bargarh	1796.41 "
Bhupur	1502.19 "
Bamcattack	1546.22 "
Bhagada	1807.81 "
Bhadrakpur	2724.66 "
Bhatpur	647.50 "
Bhigumma	713.28 "
Bharpur	1841.48 "
Brapur	2802.36 "
Balapur	2533.00 "
Balakansgiri	2399.64 "
Batu	2626.24 "