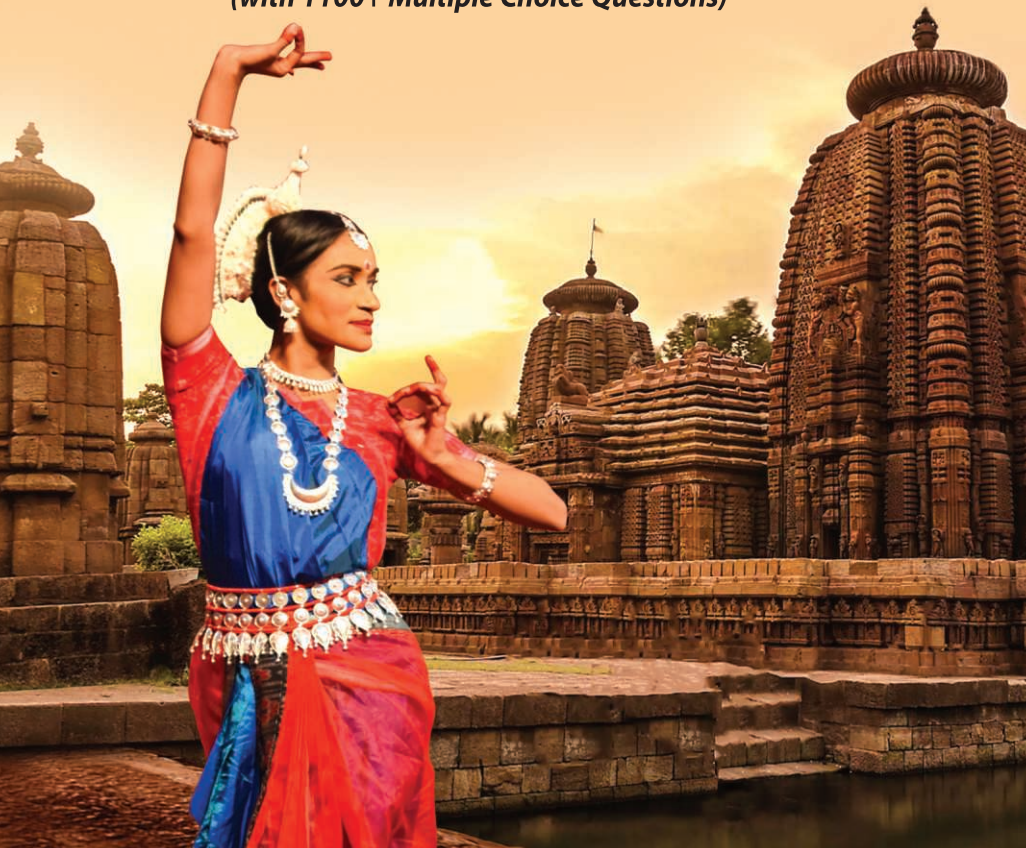


KNOW YOUR  
STATE

# Odisha

Highly Useful for Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC)  
and Other State Level Exams  
**(with 1100+ Multiple Choice Questions)**



KNOW YOUR  
STATE

# ODISHA

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*Highly Useful for Odisha Public Service Commission  
(OPSC) and Other State Level Exams  
(with 1100+ Multiple Choice Questions)*

*Compiled By*  
Sonal Mohapatra  
Reena Kar

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# ABOUT THE BOOK

General Knowledge of Odisha is essential for the competitive examinations of the State. For the same purpose this book (Know Your State Odisha) is designed to serve as a reference book for the students who appear in Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC) and other state level competitive examinations.

The book provides comprehensive information about Odisha to familiarize the readers about the state. This book provides detailed study of History, Geography, Polity, Art and Culture, Centre and State Government Welfare Schemes and Current Affairs of Haryana. A systematic chapter by chapter study will result in marked improvement in the performance of the students. Box, Tables, Map, Figures are also used to make the presentation more clear.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) at the end of each chapter are given to test the candidates understanding of the subject from the examination point of view. The book provides the most relevant, authentic and up to date information on various aspects of Odisha.

*We invite and welcome any feedback or suggestion for the further improvement of this book in subsequent editions.*

Authors  
Sonal Mohapatra  
Reena Kar

# INSIDE THE BOOK

<b>Odisha : A Basic Information</b>	<b>1-5</b>
– General Information	1
– Administration	2
– Largest/Longest in Odisha	3-4
– State Symbols	5
<b>1. Ancient History of Odisha</b>	<b>6-20</b>
– Historical Names of Odisha	6-7
– Sources of History of Odisha	7-11
– Ancient Kingdoms and Empires in Odisha	11-15
– Sub-Regional Kingdoms after the Gupta Period	15-18
<b>2. Medieval History of Odisha</b>	<b>21-29</b>
– Ganga Dynasty (1038-1435 AD)	21-23
– Gajapati Dynasty (1434-1541 AD)	23-24
– Bhoi Dynasty (1541-1558 AD)	24
– Karrani Dynasty (1568-1589 AD)	25-26
– Odisha under the Naib Nazims of Bengal	26-28
<b>3. Modern History of Odisha</b>	<b>30-39</b>
– The Portuguese in Odisha	30
– British Rule in Odisha	31
– Movements in Odisha against British	32-34
– Tribal Uprising in Odisha	34-37
<b>4. Freedom Struggle in Odisha</b>	<b>40-49</b>
– Pre-Independence Era	40-42
– Quit India Movement and Odisha	42-44
– Post-Independence Era	44-47
<b>5. Geographical Features of Odisha</b>	<b>50-58</b>
– Physiographic Region of Odisha	51-53
– The Central Plateaus	53-54
– The River Valleys and Flood Plains	54-55

– Climate of Odisha	59-61
– Rainfall in Odisha	61-62
– Climatic Regions in Odisha	62-63
– Cyclone in Odisha	63
– Soils in Odisha	64-67
– Problems and Management of Soils in Odisha	68
<b>7. Drainage System of Odisha</b>	<b>71-84</b>
– Rivers of Odisha	71-73
– Rivers of Mahanadi Delta	73-74
– Rivers of Eastern Slopes of Eastern Ghats	74-77
– Lakes of Odisha	77-79
– Waterfalls in Odisha	79-80
– Springs in Odisha	80-81
– Bays and Islands in Odisha	81
<b>8. Agriculture and Irrigation in Odisha</b>	<b>85-98</b>
– Cropping Seasons in Odisha	85-86
– Major Crops of Odisha	86-88
– Agro-Climatic Zones in Odisha	88-89
– Horticulture in Odisha	89
– Floriculture in Odisha	90-93
– Irrigation in Odisha	93
– Irrigation Projects	94-95
– Government Initiatives for Irrigation	95-96
<b>9. Animal Husbandry in Odisha</b>	<b>99-106</b>
– Livestock Sector in Odisha	99-103
– State Initiatives of Fishery Development	103-104
– Animal Husbandry Department	104
<b>10. Forests of Odisha</b>	<b>107-116</b>
– Recorded Forest Area in Odisha	107-108
– Classification of Forests of Odisha	109-110
– The Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	110-112
– Government Departments for Forest Development	113-114
<b>11. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Odisha</b>	<b>117-128</b>
– National Parks of Odisha	117-121
– Wildlife Reserves in Odisha	121-122
– Biodiversity in Odisha	122-124
– Nandankanan Zoological Park	125-126

<b>12. Mineral Resources of Odisha</b>	<b>129-138</b>
– Minerals Found in Odisha	129
– Classification of Minerals	130-134
– Government Initiatives for Mineral Development	135-136
<b>13. Industries of Odisha</b>	<b>139-150</b>
– Key Industries of Odisha	139-144
– Cottage Industries in Odisha	145-147
– State Industrial Policy, 2015	147
<b>14. Energy Sector of Odisha</b>	<b>151-158</b>
– Thermal Power Plants in Odisha	151-153
– Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	153-154
– Government Institutions in Odisha for Energy Sector	154-156
– Government Initiatives in Energy Sector	156
<b>15. Transport in Odisha</b>	<b>159-169</b>
– Transportation in Odisha	159-162
– Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)	162-164
– Government Initiatives for Railway Transport	165-167
<b>16. Communication and Cinema in Odisha</b>	<b>170-182</b>
– Means of Communication in Odisha	170-173
– Cinema of Odisha	174
– Famous Actors from Odisha	175-177
– Famous Actresses from Odisha	177-178
– Odisha State film Awards	179-180
<b>17. Formation of Odisha</b>	<b>183-188</b>
– Odia Movement	183-184
– Formation of Bihar-Odisha Province	185-186
– Merger of the Princely States of Odisha	186
<b>18. Administrative Set up of Odisha</b>	<b>189-197</b>
– Odisha Legislature	189-192
– Odisha Executive	192-193
– Chief Minister of Odisha	193-194
– Important Institutions of Odisha	194-195

<b>19. Odisha Judiciary</b>	<b>198-203</b>
– Odisha High Court	198-200
– Subordinate Courts in Odisha	200-201
<b>20. Local Self-Government and Panchayati Raj in Odisha</b>	<b>204-209</b>
– Panchayati Raj System in Odisha	204-206
– Urban Local Bodies in Odisha	206-208
<b>21. District Profile of Odisha</b>	<b>210-232</b>
– Divisions of Odisha	210-211
– Central Division, Cuttack	212-218
– Northern Division, Sambalpur	219-224
– Southern Division, Berhampur	224-229
<b>22. Tourism in Odisha</b>	<b>233-251</b>
– Temples in Odisha	233-238
– Buddhist Movement	239-240
– Forts in Odisha	241-242
– Caves in Odisha	242-243
– Hill Stations and Beaches in Odisha	243-244
– Other Tourist Places in Odisha	244-245
– Tourism Policy, 2016	245-247
<b>23. Language and Literature</b>	<b>252-262</b>
– Language of Odisha	252-254
– Literature of Odisha	254-256
– Eminent Personalities of Odisha Literature	257-260
<b>24. Folk Art, Craft and Culture of Odisha</b>	<b>263-275</b>
– Paintings of Odisha	263-267
– Crafts of Odisha	267-273
– Culture of Odisha	273
<b>25. Music and Dance of Odisha</b>	<b>276-292</b>
– Music of Odisha	276-278
– Dance Forms of Odisha	278-283
– Folk Dramas of Odisha	284-289

<b>26. Fairs, Festivals and Cuisines of Odisha</b>	<b>293-306</b>
– Fairs of Odisha	293-294
– Festivals of Odisha	294-301
– Tribal Festival	301-304
– Cuisines of Odisha	304
<b>27. Sports in Odisha</b>	<b>307-319</b>
– Sports Scenario in Odisha	307-311
– Odisha Sports Youth Policy, 2013	311-313
– Famous Sports Personalities of Odisha	313-315
– Major Schemes for Sports in Odisha	315-316
<b>28. Awards and Honours of Odisha</b>	<b>320-327</b>
– Famous Awards of Odisha	320-322
– National Awardees from Odisha	322-325
– Padma Shri Awardees from Odisha	325
<b>29. Education and Health in Odisha</b>	<b>328-336</b>
– Education Sector in Odisha	328-329
– Major Universities of Odisha	330-331
– National Level Institutions in Odisha	331-334
– Health Sector in Odisha	334-335
<b>30. Caste and Tribes of Odisha</b>	<b>337-345</b>
– Scheduled Tribes in Odisha	337-341
– Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Odisha	341-343
<b>31. Historical and Other Famous Personalities of Odisha</b>	<b>346-354</b>
– Historical Personalities	346-348
– Political Personalities	348-351
<b>32. Demographic Profile of Odisha</b>	<b>355-360</b>
– Population of Odisha	355-357
– Rural Population of Odisha	357-359
<b>33. Social Welfare Schemes of Odisha</b>	<b>361-367</b>
– Schemes for Health Sector in Odisha	361-362
– Pension Schemes in Odisha	363-364
– Miscellaneous Schemes of Odisha	364-365
• <b>Current Affairs</b>	<b>368-376</b>

# Odisha

## BASIC INFORMATION

### General Information

Date of Establishment	1st April, 1936
Capital	Bhubaneswar
Latitude	17° 49' N to 22° 34' N
Longitude	81° 29' E to 87° 29' E
State Boundaries	West Bengal in the North-East, Jharkhand in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the South Madhya Pradesh in the West
Official Languages	Oriya, English
Geographical Area	155707 sq km (9th in Country)
Forest Cover	37.34%
State Dance	Odissi

### Demography

Total Population (2011 Census)	41,947,358 (11th in Country)
• Male Population	21,201,678
• Female Population	20,745,680
Rural Population	34,951,234
Urban Population	6,999,124
Decadal Growth Rate of Population	13.97% (2001-2011)
Sex Ratio	978
Density	269
Total Literacy Rate	73.45%
• Male Literacy	82.40%
• Female Literacy	64.36%
Infant Mortality Rate (INR)	40 (Per 1000, live birth)
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	2.22 (Per 1000, live birth)
Religionwise Distribution of Population	
• Hindi	94.35%
• Muslims	2.07%
• Christian	2.44%
• Other	1.14%

## ● Administration

Languages	Oriya
Official Languages	Oriya, English
Divisions	Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambhalpur
Districts	30
Lok Sabha Seats	21
Rajya Sabha Seats	10
Vidhan Sabha Seats	147
Nature of State Legislature	Unicameral
High Court	Orissa High Court, Cuttack

## ● Famous Universities of Odisha

North Odisha University	Mayurbhanj
Berhampur University	Ganjam
Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	Bhubaneswar
Ravenshaw University	Cuttack
Biju Patnaik University of Technology	Rourkela
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	Bhubaneswar
National Institute of Technology	Rourkela
Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	Puri
Utkal University	Bhubaneswar
Fakir Mohan University	Balasore
Sambalpur University	Sambalpur
Utkal University of Culture	Bhubaneswar

## ● First in Odisha

First Chief Minister	Krushna Chandra Gajapati
First Woman Chief Minister	Smt. Nandini Satapathy
First Governor	Sir Chandula Madhav Lal Trivedi
First Central Minister of Odisha	Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab
First Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Ranganath Mishra
First Woman Commissioner	Ranu Mishra
First Woman IPS Officer of Odisha	Sowmya Mishra
First Woman IAS	Pragnya Paramita Das
First Odia Lok Sabha Speaker	Rabi Ray

First Autobiography Writer	Fakir Mohan Senapati
First Air Marshal	Saroj Jena
First Cinema Hall of Odisha	Sitaram Vilas Talkies (SSBT), Berhampur
First Colour Odia Film	Gapa Helebi Sata (1976)
First Newspaper	Utkal Deepika
First Printing Press	Utkal Printing Press
First River Dam	Hirakud
First Daily Newspaper	Dainika Asha
First College	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (1868)
First Medical College	Sreeram Chandra Bhanja Medical College, Cuttack (1944)
First Engineering College	University College of Engineering, Burla (1956)
First Private Engineering College	Orissa Engineering College, Bhubaneswar (1986)
First Odia Poet	Mahakabi Sarala Das
First Odia Everest Mountaineer	Chetana Sahu
First Odia Arjuna Awardees	Minati Mohapatra
First Odia Police Commissioner	Srikrushna Mohapatra
First Odia Padmabhushan Awardees	Prof. Pranakrushna Parija
First Odia Padmashree Awardees	Laxminarayan Sahu (For Education)
First Odia Foreign Justice	Lalitendu Maansingh
First Odia American Ambassador	Lalitendu Maansingh
First District Collector	Jatindra Nath Mohanty
First Odia ICS Officer	Nilamani Senapati
First Bharat Ratna Awardee of Odisha	VV Giri

## ○● Largest/Longest in Odisha

Largest District (Area wise)	Mayurbhanj
Largest District (Population wise)	Ganjam
Largest Fair	Baliyatra (Cuttack)
Largest Lake	Chilika
Largest Waterfall	Duduma
Largest Hot Springs	Atri (Baghamari)
Largest Park	Ekamra Kanan Bhubaneswar
Largest Port	Paradeep Port
Largest Museum	Jayadeva State Museum, Bhubaneswar

Largest Pilgrim Center	Puri
Largest Railway Platform	Bhubaneswar
Largest Railway Junction	Khordha Road
Largest Airport	Biju Pattnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar
Largest Fort	Barabati Fort
Largest Library	Harekrushna Mahatab State Library, Bhubaneswar
Largest Town	Cuttack
Largest Temple	Sri Jagannath Temple, Puri
Largest Stadium	Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
Largest Missile Launching Center	Chandipur
Largest Mine	Taleher Coal Mines
Largest Populated City	Bhubaneswar
Largest Residential Area	Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar
Largest Zoo	Nandankanan
Longest River	Mahanadi River
Highest Mountain Peak	Deomali

# Odisha

## State Symbols

### State Animal : Sambar Deer

The Sambar is a kind of deer which is found in abundance in the forests of Odisha. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2008. It has been associated for quite some time with this state since the time of the great kings who reigned over this realm. They were the prime prey of the royalty when they went out on 'Shikar' (hunting trips). Sambar is found in the forests of Odisha. Regional Science Centres for successful breeding of Sambar are developed at Bhubaneswar and Dhenkanal.



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### State Bird : Indian Roller

The State Bird of Odisha is the Indian Roller. Its striking blue colour makes it very sought after by tourists, especially the birds watchers. They are hardly built, characterised by a large head, a light blue abdomen, which gives it the name and a blunt, square tail. They are commonly seen in open grassland and scrub forests. They are easily found in the Indian sub-continent.



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### State Flower : Ashoka

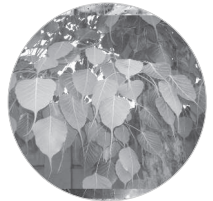
The State Flower is the 'Ashoka' flower. The Ashoka is a rain-forest tree. Its original distribution was in the central areas of the Deccan plateau, as well as the middle section of the Western Ghats in the Western coastal zone of the Indian sub-continent. These flowers blossom from February to April. They are small and come in heavy lush bunches. They are bright orange-yellow in colour and turn red before wilting.



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### State Tree : Ashvattha

The State Tree of Odisha is Ashvattha (Sacred fig). It is a large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree. It is also known as the Bo-Tree Peepal, Peepul, or Pippal (in India and Nepal). Peepal tree is of great medicinal value. Its leaves serve as a wonderful laxative as well as tonic for the body. This tree is of fig variety and produces small round fruits of 1-1.5cm in diameter. It is a sacred tree in Hinduism and Buddhism. Gautam Buddha is believed to attain Nirvana under this tree.



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# ANCIENT HISTORY OF ODISHA

*Odisha has a history spanning over a period of over 5,000 years. In ancient time, it was known by different names in different periods such as 'Kalinga', 'Udra' or 'Odra Desa' 'Utkala', 'Kosala', 'Toshala' and 'Kongoda'.*

- The name Odia originated from Odra or Udra tribes that inhabited the central coastal belt (Khurda district and Nayagarh district) of modern Odisha. Udra is the Pre-Historic name of Odisha while Odisha is the modern name of the ancient Kalinga Empire.
- Odisha or Odra Desa, Udra, Kalinga as called during ancient period has a rich history where many strong dynasties emerged. Human history in Odisha dates back to Lower Paleolithic era as many archaeological sources have been excavated from different regions of Odisha. The Political history opens with the rule of Nandas. The Nandas ruled Magadha and were among the first to integrate Kalinga into their empire in 350 BC.
- The **Mauryan** dynasty under Emperor Asoka fought the famous Kalinga War in 260 BC. This war transformed Ashoka. Next came the **Chedi** dynasty in around 100 BC, which was followed by **Muranda** dynasty. The **Gupta** dynasty established its control in 350 AD and divided Kalinga into four principalities. During Gupta period, Sub-regional kingdoms emerged. The Matharas, Nalas, Parvatadvarkas, Mehas, Vindyatavis and Sarbhapuriyas.
- Some kingdoms that emerged after the Gupta period were Virgrahas, Mudgalas and Mandala states. Sailodbhava Dynasty emerged in 553 AD and continued for around 130 years. Next was **Bhauma-Kara** dynasty established in first half of 8th century AD. It had many women rulers. The **Somavamsi** dynasty was established in middle of 10th century AD and continued its rule for 300 years. It is the last dynasty formed in ancient Odisha, after which came the era of medieval empires.

## Historical Names of Odisha

*Odisha has been named by the following names during historical period:*

**Kalinga** According to Puranas and Mahabharata, it was named after the prince Kalinga son of king Bali and Queen Sudesna.

**Utkala** According to Mahabharata, Utkala was a part of Kalinga. Karna have conquered the kingdom of Utkala. Utkala included Northern part of Kalinga.

**Mahakantara** This name was found during Gupta period. It is usually identified with modern day Kalahandi and Jeypore region.

**Udra** It was the kingdom which included coastal region of Odisha.

**Odra** This name was given after Odra tribe. The hilly kingdom between Kalinga and South Kosala was the Odra land.

**Oddiyana** This name was mentioned in Buddhist texts. According to some scholars, it is referred to Odisha.

**Kamala Mandala** It means Lotus regions. It was named for the region of Narla in Kalahandi.

**South Kosala** It was named for the modern day Chhattisgarh and Western parts of Odisha. According to Ramayana, one of Rama's son, Kush ruled South Kosala.

**Kongoda** This name was found on a copper plate in Ganjam district.

**Trikalinga** This name was found on copper plates in Sonepur. It literally means three Kalingas and referred to the three states of Kalinga, South Kosala and Kongoda.

**Tosali** It was named for a city including subdivision of Kalinga during Asoka period. The capital of Tosala has been placed in modern day Dhauli.

**Odivissa** This name was referred in Buddhist texts for Odisha.

**Jajnagar** This name was used for Odisha in some texts like Tarikh-i-Nasiri, Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, etc.

## Sources of History of Odisha

Sources play an important role in knowing the history of any region. The history of Odisha can be traced by various available sources like literary sources foreign accounts, inscriptions, coins and archaeological sources which gives information about the ancient history of Odisha.

### Literary Sources

*The literary sources that tell about ancient history of Odisha are as follows:*

#### Epics

- The **Mahabharata** makes the earliest reference to Kalinga and Odra. It mentions about these lands and about its sacred river Baitarani and Goddess Viraja.
- The Ramayana refers to Kalinganagara, situated to the West of river Gomati and also refers to the Gandhamardan and Utkala which are associated with Mekala and Dasarna regions.
- The **Kapila Samhita** and **Prachi Mahatmya** are also considered as the source of Odishan history.

## Puranas

- Puranas like Vayu Purana, Matsya Purana, Bhagavata, Harivamsa Purana, Vishnu Purana, etc give information about **Kalinga** and **Utkala** and their legendary kings.

## Jaina and Buddhist Sources

- In ancient times, the people of Odisha were largely the followers of Jainism and Buddhism. So, the Jaina and Buddhist literatures narrate about the people and their culture in ancient Odisha.
- The Jaina literature like **Avasyaka Nirukti** and Harivamsa and Buddhist literature like **Digha Nikaya**, **Majjhima Nikaya**, Kurudharma Jataka, Vessantara Jataka, Mahaparinirvana Sutta, Dathavemsa, Mahavastu, Kumbhakara Jataka, Kalinga Bodhi Jataka, etc contain description of Kalinga and Utkala.

## Other Literary Sources

- Other literary sources like **Arthashastra of Kautilya**, **Manusmriti**, Narada, Brihaspati, Katyayana, Yajnavalkya, Kamandaka, etc highlight the political organisations and systems of Odisha.
- Baudhayana Dharmasastra, Ashtadhyayi, Brihat Samhita, Harshacharita and Ratnavali are some other important ancient literary texts of Odisha.

## Foreign Accounts

- The Greek historians like **Pliny**, **Diodorus**, **Curtius**, **Plutarch** have mentioned about the people of Kalinga.
- **Megasthenes** refers to Gangetic Kalinga Region in his work **Indica**.
- Pliny divided Kalinga into three divisions, Gangetic, Middle and Kalinga.
- A Greek geographer, **Ptolemy** refers to several parts of Kalinga such as Palur, Naingain, Katikardam, Kannagar, etc.
- The most valuable of the foreign accounts is that of the Chinese pilgrim **Hiuen Tsang** who visited Odisha in 638-39 AD. He gave information about the religious conditions of ancient Odisha in his book **Si-yu-ki**. He mentioned Odra as Wu-Cha.

## Archaeological Sources

- The archaeological sources or material remains provide a wide range of information about the ancient history of Odisha.
- Valentine Bali's exploration in 1875 at Angul, Talcher, Dhenkanal and Bursapalli exposed the pre-historic sites of Odisha.
- **Paramanada Acharya** of Mayurbhanj had discovered the famous paleolithic site at **Kulina**.
- The discovery of Asokan rock art and his edicts at **Dhauri** and **Jaugada** gave information about Kalingan history of 3rd century BC that Jaugada was a fortified city which served the purpose of Asoka's administration.

- Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves near Bhubaneswar were residential blocks for Jain monks during 2nd century BCE.
- The excavation at **Manikpatna** gave information about the social, economic life and maritime activities of the people of Odisha.
- Devala Mitra's major excavation conducted at **Ratnagiri** gave information about Buddhist monasteries and stupas.
- Two other Buddhist sites at **Udayagiri** and **Lalitgiri** near **Ratnagiri** gave information about the remains of Buddhist stupas, monasteries and images of Buddha, etc. Sri Madhavapura Mahavihara which flourished between 7th-8th century AD was located at Udayagiri. Due to their Buddhist remains, these three sites (Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Lalitgiri) are known as the **Diamond Triangle** of Odisha archaeology.
- These three sites also yield information about Brahmanic religion from pottery, terracotta plaques, animal figurines, iron implements and other remains from the sites.
- The copper plates found at Talcher, Hindol and Dhenkanal tell about early history of Odisha.

## Inscriptions

- Inscriptions are a major source of information of Odishan history. The pictographic projects are the earliest examples of inscriptions in Odisha.
- **Pictographs** are found in several rock shelters in the hills of Sundergarh, Sambalpur and Kalahandi districts. Some examples of such writings are the Vikramkhola and Gudahandi rock art sites found in Jharsuguda and Kalahandi.
- Inscriptions are also engraved on copper plates, stone pieces and temple walls. Two sets of **Asokan edicts** (separate Kalinga edicts found at Dhauli and Jaugada) are the earliest epigraphs of the pre-Christian era, which throw light on the administrative arrangement of King Asoka in Kalinga.
- Some other inscriptions are **Hatigumpha inscription, Bhadra inscription, Asanapat Stone inscription, Ningond Grant inscription, Narla Grant inscription and Rithapur Grant inscription**, etc which provide early history of this land.

## Coins

The study of coins is known as numismatics. Coins help in understanding the trade, commerce, time period, religion, metallurgy, etc. *The coins excavated from archaeological sites in Odisha are as follows:*

### The Punch-Marked Coins

- The earliest coins found in Odisha are punch-marked coins. These coins were in circulation between **4th century BC** and **4th century AD**.
- These coins have the punch marks of Sun, animals, birds, trees, human, geometrical designs, etc.

- These coins were abundantly found in Coastal Eastern parts of Odisha and were made of silver and copper and were irregular in shape and size.

### The Puri-Kushana Coins

- The Kushana coins and their imitations are known as Puri-Kushana coins, which have been found at different parts of Odisha from Mayurbhanj to Ganjam.
- These coins were in circulation from 0-3 century AD.

### The Gupta Coins

- The Gupta archer type gold coins have been found at Bhanapur, Khiching and Angul.
- These coins give an idea about trade and commerce in Odisha during Gupta period. i.e. 5-7 century AD.

### The Nala Coins

- The Nala coins of the Western region of Odisha throw light on the Nala rule in South Kosala of 5th-6th century AD.
- The peculiarity of these Nala coins is that, the reverse is found blank and the obverse contains a humped bull with crescent with the name of the king in box headed script.

### Temples

- The temples of Odisha also provide information about ancient history of Odisha. The typical Odishan style, the Sikhara or Rekha (curvilinear) also known as Kalingan style of architecture developed in 6th-7th century AD in Bhubaneswar.
- The **Laxmanesvara**, **Bharatesvara** and **Satrughnesvara** group of temples marked the early phase of temple architecture in Odisha.
- The Lingaraj, Ananta Vasudeva, Jagannath, Chausath Yogini temple, etc contain sculptures which gives information about secular and religious history of Odisha.

### Archival Sources of History

- There are many sources that tell about the historical records through written documents. Newspapers, periodicals are such archival materials.
- Utkala Dipika, Utkala Darpan, Asha, Mukuru, Sahakara newspapers are archival sources.
- Census report in 1801, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 tell about the history of Odisha.
- Literary sources kept in Odisha Museum and Department of Odisha are also archival sources.

# Pre Historic Sites in Odisha

- The land area of Odisha belongs to Gondwana supercontinent due to which the oldest rocks date to Pre-Cambrian times.
- Stone tools dating to Lower Paleolithic era have been found in **Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh** and **Sambalpur**.
- Rock carvings and paintings dating to Upper Paleolithic era have been discovered from Gudahandi hills in **Kalahandi** district.
- Hoes, Chisels, grinding stones, pounders are discovered from Baripada in **Mayurbhanj** belonging to Neolithic era.
- Cave paintings are discovered from **Yogimath near Khariar** belonging to Neolithic era.
- Other prehistoric sites are **Garjan Dongar** in Sundergarh, **Ushakoti** in Sambalpur and **Vimkramkhel** in Jharsuguda district.

# Ancient Kingdoms and Empires in Odisha

In ancient times, Odisha was known by the name of Kalinga. **Kalinga** was an early kingdom in central East India that comprised almost whole Odisha and also some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The region was scene of the bloody Kalinga War fought by Asoka of the Mauryan Empire.

According to Buddhist literature Mahagovinda Sutta and Jatakas, Kalinga was an independent country and its capital city was named **Dantapur**. It has also been described in Uttaradhyana Sutra and Sutra Krutanga of Jain Literature that the palaces of Kalinga emperors and rich businessmen were made of ivory, thus the city was so called as Dantapur.

## The Nandas

- Kalinga was under the rule of Magadha during Nanda rulers. **Mahapadmananda** of Nanda Dynasty ascended the throne of Magadha in 362 BC and integrated Kalinga to his extensive empire in around 350 BC.
- The pre-Mauryan black polished potteries and punch-marked coins having four symbols found in plenty from **Asurgarh in Kalahandi** and **Sonepur** districts indicate the flourishing economic condition during the time of the Nanda rule.
- **Hatigumpha** inscription discovered at **Udayagiri** in Bhubaneswar, mentions about the irrigation projects undertaken by the Nanda kings.

## The Mauryas

- Chandragupta Maurya defeated the last Nanda ruler, **Dhanananda** and founded the **Maurya Empire** in Magadha in 322 BCE.
- The history of Kalinga after the Maurya rule is uncertain and it is not known exactly when this Mahajanapada regained its independence.

## Kalinga War and the Mauryan Empire

- The Kalinga War was fought between Mauryan Empire and the state of Kalinga in 261 BC. It is considered as the prominent event of Odishan history.
- The **Battle of Kalinga** was described by Emperor Asoka himself in his **thirteenth Rock Edict**.
- Kalinga was a small but economically prosperous kingdom due to its overseas trade. Emperor Asoka, ruler of Magadha of Maurya dynasty attacked Kalinga to gain power over overseas trade in 261 BC.
- The war resulted in massive killing, injuries and mass epidemics. This type of destruction, transformed Asoka and he adopted Buddhism with the help of Upagupta (disciple of Buddha). Thus the **Battle of Kalinga** is also famous in the history of India.

## Administration of Kalinga

- After the war, Kalinga was annexed to Magadha empire and **Tosali** was made the **capital of Kalinga**. Two separate Kalinga edicts of Asoka found at **Dhauili** and **Jaugarh** describes Mauryan administration in Kalinga.
- As per the Rock Edict I found from Dhauili, Asoka appointed a body of ministers to aid and advise the Kumara Viceroy of Kalinga and to check and balance his administrative powers.
- Asoka appointed a well-organised bureaucracy for administration. **Antamahamatras** were the ministers of the border provinces and **Dharma Mahamatras** looked after the spiritual and moral upliftment of people. **Rajukas** were incharge of welfare of the Janapadas.

## Dynasties in Odisha After Mauryan Empire

After Mauryan Empire, many dynasties had ruled in Odisha. *These dynasties are discussed below:*

### The Mahameghavahana/ Chedi Dynasty

- Mahameghavahana was the founder of the Mahameghavahana dynasty, who belonged to Chedi clan. Thus, this dynasty is also known as **Chedi dynasty**.
- It was an ancient ruling dynasty of Kalinga after the decline of the Mauryan empire. The most important ruler of this dynasty was **Kharavela**.

### Kharavela

- He was the third ruler of the Chedi dynasty and reigned in the second half of the 1st century BC.
- Most of the information about Kharavela comes from the Hathigumpha inscription in Udayagiri near Bhubaneswar. According to these inscriptions, Kharavela was one of the gallant kings of the region. He invaded the Satavahana kingdom and captured its territories.

- Kharavela was proficient in music and dance. He was also a great builder. He had repaired Kalinganagari, the capital city which was destroyed by a cyclone. He was a devout Jaina and also showed tolerance to other religious faiths.

## Muranda Dynasty

- The Murandas were probably a foreign tribe. They entered India along with Kushanas. Thirteen kings of this dynasty ruled in India for about 200 years.
- There is a stone inscription called as **Bhadraka of Maharaja Ganabhadra**. According to some historians, it indicates that Murandas ruled Odisha for several years.

## Gupta Dynasty

- The Gupta dynasty existed from mid-3rd century to 590 AD. This dynasty was founded by Sri Gupta. Around 350 AD Samudragupta led his South Indian campaigns. Kalinga was then divided into four principalities, *viz.* **Kottura** (modern Kathoor), **Erandapalla** (modern Erandapalli), **Devarashtra** (Yellamachili) and **Pishtapura** (Pithapuram).
- The **Allahabad Pillar Inscription** mention that, Samudrgupta defeated **Mahendragiri** of Pishtapura, **Swamidatta** of Kottura, **Damana** of Erandapalla and **Kutera** of Devarashtra. Soon after the military campaign of Samudragupta, the Matharas rose to power in the coastal belt of Odisha with their epicenter in and around Mahendragiri and the Nalas rose to power in Bastar-Koraput and Kalahandi region.

## Sub-Regional Kingdoms during Gupta Period

The Gupta period saw the emergence of small kingdoms around the coastal areas and other regions of Kalinga. *They are described below:*

### The Matharas

- The Mathara dynasty ruled in the Kalinga region during **4th and 5th centuries**.
- Their territory included parts of the area between the present-day **Ganjam** district of Odisha and Sri Kakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Vardhamanapura** was the capital of Matharas.
- The Mathara king were devotees of Narayana (Vishnu). **Visakhavarman** was the **founder of Mathara dynasty**.
- Their rule provided a sound administrative set up to Kalinga region. They divided kingdom into territorial units such as **Panchali**, **Bhoga** and **Vishava**.
- The Matharas patronised Sanskrit Literature. Mathara era witnessed the decline of Buddhism and Jainism in this region.
- During this period, the people of Kalinga were carrying on maritime trade with South-East Asian countries. **Dantapur** (Modern Palur), the great city port, was situated in the territory of Matharas.

- Important rulers of this dynasty were Visakhavarman (350-360AD), Umavarman (360-395AD), Shaktivarman (400-420AD), Ananta Shaktivarman (420-450AD) and Prabhanjanavarman (450-480AD).
- Umavarman declared himself as Lord of Kalinga and established a strong empire. Shaktivarman was another great ruler who extended his territories from Mahanadi to Krishna river. He shifted his capital from Simhapura to Pishtapura.

## The Nala

- The Nala dynasty established a kingdom in **Trikalinga region** comprising parts of the modern districts of **Koraput** and **Kalahandi**. The capital of the kingdom of the Nalas was at **Pushkari**.
- Vrishadhvaaja was the founder of this dynasty in 400 AD. Other important rulers were Varaharaja (420-440 AD), Bhavadatta Varman Arthapatiraja and Skandavarman (last ruler). There was a revival of Vaishnavism in this period.

## The Parvatadvarkas

- In ancient history of Odisha, the dynasty of Parvatadvarkas is a less known dynasty.
- In the later part of 5th century AD, this dynasty appeared in Belkhandi Narla region of **Kalahandi**.
- Parvatadvarka was the capital of this dynasty. Important rulers are Nandaraja and Tustikara.

## The Meghas

- In the middle of the 6th century AD, the Meghas came in Kosala region. As defeated by the Satavahanas in the second century AD, the **Mahameghavahanas** have established their empire in Kosala.
- They became popular as Meghas and ruled over South Kosala comprising the modern Raipur and Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh and undivided districts of **Sambalpur**, **Sundergarh** and **Balangir** districts of Odisha.
- The Puranas gave information about nine Megha kings of South Kosala who ruled successively upto the invasion of Samudragupta. **The last ruler of this dynasty was Mahendra Megha.**

## The Vindyatavis (Nagas)

- The Nagas ruled over Vindyatavi in the 4th century AD which comprised of the present **Keonjhar** and **Dhenkanal** districts.
- The **Asanpat Inscription** describes that a Naga king named Satrubhanja defeated the Devaputras who were the Kushanas and Murundas.
- Another king of this dynasty was Maharaja Sri Disabhanja as revealed from an inscription in a cave near Sitabhinji.

## The Sarbhapuriyas

- The founder of this dynasty was Sarabharaja (500-525 AD). The Sarbhapuriyas established their kingdom over South Kosala in around 5th century AD. The capital of Sarbhapuriyas was Sarbhapura.
- Sarabharaja was succeeded by his son Maharaja Narendra (525-555 AD). He was an independent ruler and was famous for his territorial arrangement.
- Other important rulers were Jayaraja, Surdevaraja-I, Vyaghraraja, Durgaraja and Surdevaraja-II (last ruler).

## Sub-Regional Kingdoms after the Gupta Period

### The Vighras

- Vighras came to power in the later half of the 6th century AD. South Tosali was the centre of political activities of the Vighras. At that time, Tosali was comprised of the undivided **Balasure, Cuttack** and **Puri** district.
- Prithvivighra was a powerful ruler of this dynasty who fought with Mudgala king Sambhuyasa. The successor of Prithvivighra, Lokavighra had defeated Sambhuyasa.

### The Mudgalas

- The Mudgalas ruled over North Tosali. King Sambhuyasa was a great Mudgala king who is known from his three copper plate grants, *viz* the Erbang, Soro and Patiakela Charters.
- He was defeated by the Vighras king, Lokavighra. However, he attacked the Vighras and occupied South Tosali. Due to protracted struggle with the Vighras, the Mudgalas became weak and they were removed from North Tosali by Durjaya King Prithvimaharaja.

### The Mandala States

- In between 7th and 9th Century AD, a number of semi-independent states emerged between Tosali and South Kosala. The rulers of these kingdoms assumed the titles like 'Ranaka' and 'Samadhigata-Panchamahasabda'. The rulers of these Mandalas served their sovereign kings during the period of war and external invasion.
- Among the ruling dynasties famous were the Vighras of Kongoda Mandala, the Gangas of **Svetaka Mandala**, the Bhanjas of **Khinjali Mandala** and **Khijjinga Mandala**, the Sulkis of **Kodalaka Mandala**, the **Tungas of Yamagartha Mandala** and the Mayuras of **Banai Mandala**.

### Sailodbhava Dynasty

- **Ranabhita** founded this dynasty in 553 AD. According to scholars, Sailodhlavas were either a branch of the Ganja family or Saila dynasty of Madhya Pradesh. They are also believed to be related to the **Sailaja Tribes** inhabiting the rocky region of Kalinga.

- They ruled in the region ranging from coastal Odisha to Mahanadi, Mahendragiri in Paralakhemundi and Ganjam. This region was called the **Kongoda Mandala**.
- Important rulers of this dynasty are Ranabhita (553-575AD), Madhavaraja (575-600 AD), Ayasobhita (600-615AD), Madhavraj (615-655AD), Madhyamaraja I (665-615 AD), Dharmaraja II (695-725AD) and Madhyamaraja II. Madhyamaraja III was the last ruler of this dynasty, after which it was taken over by Bhauma-Kara kings.
- The Parashurameshvara Shiva temple at Bhubaneswar is built by the Sailobhava rulers in 650 AD as they followed Shaivism.

## Bhauma-Kara Dynasty

- In the first half of the 8th century AD, a dynasty called Bhauma-Kara established its rule over the coastal belt of Odisha. The capital of this dynasty, **Guhadevapatana**, was situated near modern Jajpur.
- Early rulers of this dynasty called themselves as Bhauma while later rulers called themselves as Kara. So, this dynasty is known as Bhauma-Kara.
- **Kshemankaradeva** was the founder of this dynasty in other important rulers were Sivakaradeva I (736-783AD), Subhakaradeva I (780-800AD), Sivakaradeva II (800-820AD), Shantikaradeva I (820-835AD), etc.
- The last ruler was Subhakaradeva V (905-910AD). Interesting fact about this dynasty is that many queens also ruled this dynasty and their reign was very successful.

## Female Rulers of Bhauma-Kara Dynasty

- **Tribhuvana Mahadevi I** (845-850AD) was the first women ruler of this dynasty. She was the widow of Shaktikaradeva I.
- Next female rulers were Tribhuvana Mahadevi II (890-896AD) and Tribhuvana Mahadevi III (896-905AD).
- After Subhakaradeva 'V', the last male ruler of the Bhauma-Kara dynasty, four female rulers occupied the Bhauma throne one after another. First among them was **Gauri Mahadevi**, the queen of Subhakaradeva V. She was able to preserve the law and order inside the kingdom. She built the Gauri temple at Bhubaneswar.
- Gauri Mahadevi was succeeded by her daughter **Dandi Mahadevi**. She ensured the prosperity of kingdom during her reign. She secured the borders of the dynasty from the formidable and hostile kings.
- Dandi Mahadevi was succeeded by her step mother **Vakula Mahadevi** who belonged to the Bhanja family.
- **Dharma Mahadevi**, the wife of Shantikaradeva III succeeded Vakula Mahadevi. She was the last known ruler of the Bhauma-Kara dynasty. She was also a Bhanja princess.

## Administration, Economy, Society and Religion

- The Bhauma-Kara gave a stable administration to the people of this land.
- They follow the law of primogeniture (the right of succession belonging to first born child). However, there was exception to it as is found particularly, with the Bhauma queens.
- The most important industry of the Bhauma-Kara period was the manufacturing of cloth.
- During Bhauma period Odisha had commercial relation with Ceylon, China and South-East Asia.
- Although, the Bhauma rulers were Buddhists, they also accepted Saivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism. They tried to enforce the **Varnashrama** i.e. division of society in four Varnas (Brahmna, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra).

## Somavamsi Dynasty

- The Somavamsis, also known as Panduvamsis, ruled over Odisha from the middle of the 9th century AD to the early part of the 12th century AD.
- Udayana was the founder of this dynasty. The reign of the Somavamsis for two hundred years forms a glorious epoch in history of Odisha. For the first time, **Kalinga, Utkala, Kongoda and Kosala were unified** and brought under one political authority.
- The uniform pattern of administration removed anarchy and confusion throughout the state and paved the way for a cultural synthesis leading to the emergence of a unique Odia culture.
- Important rulers of Somavamsi dynasty were Mahabhavagupta Janmejaya I (882-922AD), Mahasivagupta Yayati I (922-955AD), Bhimaratha Mahasivagupta I (955-980AD), Janmejaya II (1065-1085AD), Puranjaya I (1085-1100AD) and Karnadeva (1100-1110AD). Karnadeva was the last ruler of this dynasty.
- Chandihara Yayati II (1023-1040AD) started the construction of Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar and it was completed by Udyotakesari Mahabhavagupta (1040-1065AD).

## Administration of Somavamsi Dynasty

- The Somvamsis provided a strong and able administration. They ruled over a large territory of Odisha comprising at present the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Band, Kondamal and Ganjam.
- They shifted their capitals from Vinitapura, Marusima, Suvarnapura to Yayatinagara (Jajpur). The kingdom was divided into several **Mandalas** which was further divided into **Bhuktis**. Bhuktis were sub-divided into **Bhoga, Khanda and Grama**.
- The Somavamsis believed in **Brahmanism**. They performed vedic rituals and patronised Brahmins.

## Timeline

Period	Events
350 BCE	Kalinga conquered by Mahapadmananda
261 BCE	Kalinga War and conquered by Asoka
100 BCE	Meghavahana established Mahameghavahana dynasty
350 CE	Kalinga conquered by Samudragupta
639 CE	Hiuen-Tsang visits Odra/Udra
650 CE	Parashurameshvara temple built by Sailodbhava rulers
845 CE	First female rulers Tribhuvana Mahadevi
882 CE	Janmejaya I establishes Somavamsi Dynasty
1100 CE	Lingaraj temple built by Somavamsi rulers

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- What is the pre-historic name of Odisha?*  
(a) Utkala (b) Kalinga  
(c) Kosala (d) Udra
- Which literary source mentions about Kalinga and Odra and its sacred river Baitarani and Goddess Viraja?*  
(a) Vayu Purana  
(b) Manu Smriti  
(c) The Mahabharata  
(d) None of the above
- Which literary source mentioned Odisha as Kalinganagara situated on the West of Gomti river?*  
(a) Brihaspati Smriti (b) Arthasastra  
(c) Ramayana (d) Avasyaka Nirukti
- Which among the following is a Buddhist Literary Source of Odisha's ancient history?*  
(a) Kurudharma Jataka  
(b) Avasyaka Niyukti  
(c) Brihat Samhita  
(d) Harshacharita
- Greek historian Pliny mentions Odisha by which name?*  
(a) Kalinga (b) Kosala  
(c) Toshali (d) Udra
- Which of the following excavation site is not a part of 'Diamond Triangle' of Odishan archaeology?*  
(a) Khandagiri (b) Udayagiri  
(c) Ratnagiri (d) Lalitgiri
- Which of the following inscriptions, throws light on the administration of Asoka in Kalinga?*  
(a) Dhauli (b) Jaugada  
(c) Sundergarh (d) Both (a) and (b)
- The earliest coins available in Odisha are*  
(a) Punch-marked coins  
(b) Puri Kushana coin  
(c) Nala coins  
(d) Gupta coins
- Which of the following coins suggest that trade and commerce existed in Odisha?*  
(a) Puri-Kushana coins  
(b) Nala coins  
(c) Punch-marked coins  
(d) Gupta coins
- Which among the following pre historic site in Odisha belongs to Neolithic era?*  
(a) Baripada (b) Barabati  
(c) Udayagiri (d) All of these

- 11** *The capital of Kalinga according to Jain and Buddhist literature in ancient times was-*
- Toshali
  - Dantapur
  - Kalinga Pattnam
  - Kosala
- 12** *Who were the rulers of Kalinga before the establishment of Maurya dynasty?*
- Rashtrakutas
  - Matharas
  - Nandas
  - Nalas
- 13** *King Asoka became Buddhist after he was horrified with the tyranny of Kalinga War. It was in: [OPSC 2017]*
- 258 BC
  - 261 BC
  - 200 BC
  - 327 BC
- 14** *What was the capital of Kalinga after its annexation with Magadha empire?*
- Tosali
  - Samapa
  - Sisupalgarh
  - Dantapura
- 15** *Hathigumpha inscription in Udayagiri near Bhubaneswar gives information about which dynasty of ancient Odisha?*
- Chedi dynasty
  - Ganga dynasty
  - Satvahana dynasty
  - None of these
- 16** *Which among these is not a principality of Kalinga during the Guptas?*
- Kottura
  - Erandapalla
  - Kongoda
  - Devarashtra
- 17** *Which Mathora king declared himself as Lord of the Kalinga?*
- Visakhavarman
  - Shaktivarman
  - Prabhanjanavarman
  - Umavarman
- 18** *Who among the following transferred his capital from Simhapura to Pishtapura?*
- Umavarman
  - Vishakavarman
  - Shaktivarman
  - None of these
- 19** *Nala dynasty (4-5 century AD) was centered around which modern districts of Odisha?*
- Ganjam and Gajapati
  - Cuttack and Khordha
  - Malkangiri and Ganjam
  - Koraput and Kalahandi
- 20** *The Meghas ruled over which part of Kosala?*
- North Kosala
  - East Kosala
  - South Kosala
  - West Kosala
- 21** *After the downfall of Gupta empire, many regional kingdoms emerged in Odisha from 6-9th century AD. Which is not one among them?*
- The Vighras
  - The Mudgalas
  - The Nagas
  - The Mandala states
- 22** *The territory of the Sailodbhava dynasty was known as*
- Kalinga Dynasty
  - Kalinga Mandala
  - Kongoda Desh
  - Kangoda Mandala
- 23** *In which royal dynasty of early medieval Odisha, we find the rule of the queens?*
- Sailodbhava dynasty
  - Bhauma-Kara dynasty
  - Somavamsi dynasty
  - Satavahana dynasty
- 24** *Which among the following Queen built the Gauri temple at Bhubaneswar?*
- Vakula Mahadevi
  - Gauri Mahadevi
  - Prithvi Mahadevi
  - None of these
- 25** *The Bhauma-Kara dynasty in Odisha had commercial relations with which country?*
- Egypt
  - Ceylon
  - Indonesia
  - Rome
- 26** *For the first time Kalinga, Utkala, Kongodo and Kosala were unified by*
- Bhauma-Kara dynasty
  - Ganga dynasty
  - Sailodbhava dynasty
  - Somavamsi dynasty

**27** Which ruler of Somavamsi dynasty started the construction of Lingaraj temple?

- (a) Indraratha
- (b) Yayati II
- (c) Janmejaya I
- (d) Janmejaya II

**28 Assertion (A)** Kharavela invaded the Satavahana kingdom and captured its territories.

**Reason (R)** Chandravarman declared himself the Lord of Kalinga.

Select the correct answers from the codes given below

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

**29** Match the following.

<b>Kingdoms</b>	<b>Regions</b>
A. Parvatadvarkas	1. South Kosala
B. Sarbhapuriyas	2. Ganjam
C. Sailodbhava	3. Kalahandi
D. Bhauma-Kara	4. Jajpur

**Codes**

A B C D

(a) 2 4 1 3

(b) 4 2 3 1

(c) 1 3 2 4

(d) 3 1 2 4

## ANSWERS

1. (d)    2. (c)    3. (c)    4. (a)    5. (a)    6. (a)    7. (d)    8. (a)    9. (d)    10. (a)  
11. (b)    12. (c)    13. (b)    14. (a)    15. (a)    16. (c)    17. (d)    18. (c)    19. (d)    20. (c)  
21. (c)    22. (d)    23. (b)    24. (b)    25. (b)    26. (d)    27. (b)    28. (c)    29. (d)

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# MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF ODISHA

*The region known as Kalinga, came under various powerful rulers during the medieval era. Among them were the Ganga rulers, Gajapatis, Bhois, etc. The rule of Mukundadeva of Bhoi dynasty further gave rise to the Afghan rule in the area. Between the 11th and 16th Centuries CE, Kalinga was gradually replaced by Odra Desa or Utkala and eventually Odisha.*

After the decline of Somavasi dynasty in 10th century, the Ganga dynasty was established in Odisha. This dynasty greatly shaped up the medieval history of Odisha.

The Medieval era saw the rise of strong empires in Odisha that lasted for many centuries and added to the art, architecture and culture of Odisha. The first among them was the Ganga or Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1038 AD. It continued for 400 years. Temples like Konark, Jagannath were built by Ganga rulers. It was followed by **Gajapati Dynasty** in 1434 AD and continued for 100 years. Next was Bhoi Dynasty formed in 1541. It continued for 200 years. The **Karrani Dynasty** formed in 1568 was the first muslim empire in Odisha. It was short lived and was soon taken over by the **Mughals**. They appointed Governors to look after the administration of Odisha. Next was the **Naib Nazims of Bengal** in 1703 after which Odisha went into the hands of the **Marathas**. After Marathas, Odisha faced British rule, which is included in Modern History of Odisha.

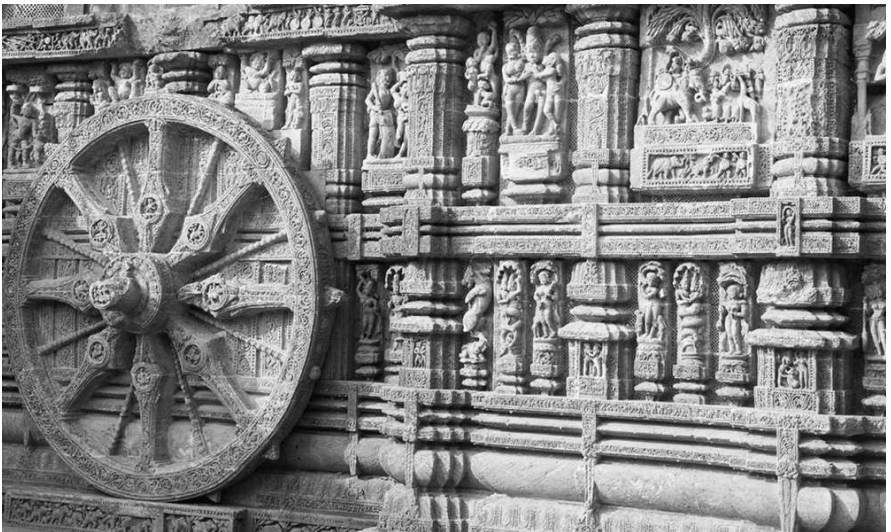
## Ganga Dynasty (1038-1435 AD)

- The Ganga dynasty was a Hindu power on the Indian sub-continent. They are also known as **Eastern Gangas**. They ruled the whole of the modern day Indian state of Odisha. The founder of this dynasty was **Kamarnava**. Their capital was known by **Kalinganagara**.
- Anantavarman Vajrahasta V in 1038 AD strongly established Ganga dynasty in Odisha. By the end of the 12th century AD, Anantavarma Chodagangadeva (1078-1147) of the Ganga dynasty is credited with having ruled over the region extending from the Ganga to the Godavari.

- Vaishnavism received royal Patronage and Vaishnavite temple were built at Mukhlingam, Shri Kurman, Simhachalam and Puri. This empire strongly prevented Muslim invasion. During Ganga rule Odishan temple architecture reached its zenith with the construction of the famous **Sun temple at Konark** by Narasimhadeva I.
- Important rulers of Ganga Dynasty were Chodagangadevea (1077-1147 AD), Rajaraja II (1170-1190 AD), Anangabhimadeva III (1211-1238 AD) and Narsimhadeva I (1238-1264 AD). Bhanudeva IV (1414-1435 AD) was the last **Ganga king**. He was betrayed by his minister when he went on to campaigns against the Reddis Kapilesvara Routraya.
- The rule of the Ganga Dynasty is considered the golden era. Great poet **Jayadeva** flourished during the reign of Rajaraja II. World famous **Sun temple at Konark** was built by Narasimhadeva I. **Jagannath temple** was built by Anangabhimadeva III during the Ganga dynasty.

## Art and Architecture During the Ganga Period

- The art and architecture of Odisha reached the zenith of glory in the constant and strenuous building activities by the great Ganga monarchs. The Ganga rulers built two unrivaled and beautiful monuments, the **Jagannath temple of Puri** and the **Sun temple of Konark**.
- These two temples are remarkable for their massive structures, architectural skill, fine ornamentation and beautiful images representing animals, gods, goddesses, episodes from mythology and erotic partners.
- Nagara style of temples were built during this period that had Shikharas, Amlaka, Mandap. The examples of Nagara style are Lingaraj temple, Mukteswara temple and Parasurameswara temple.



▲ ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF SUN TEMPLE BY GANGA DYNASTY

# Administration Under Ganga

- The Ganga dynasty ruled about four hundred years and constitutes a golden era in the period of medieval Odishan history. **The king was the central figure of the administrative set up.**
- The Ganga kings were assisted by several officials like Mantri, Purohita, Yuvaraja, Sandhivigrahika, Senapati, Dauvarika, etc. The Ganga empire was divided into several provinces known as **Visayas** in the early Ganga records.
- The provinces were divided into political divisions as **Panchali** and **Bhoga**.
- A variety of taxes like bheta, voda, paridarsana, etc were collected during the rule of Ganga dynasty.

## Gajapati Dynasty (1434-1541AD)

The Gajapatis were a medieval Hindu dynasty that ruled over Kalinga from 1434-1541 AD. The Gajapatis were actually the rulers of the Suryavamsi lineage. The rulers of this dynasty were not only great monarchs, but also great lovers and patrons of art and literature. The renaissance in Oriya literature is traced from this period. It was almost the last Hindu kingdom of India.

The Gajapati dynasty was *founded by Kapilendra Deva*. He was also known as Kapilendra Routray or Sri Kapilendra Deva. He was the most powerful Hindu king of his time. Under him, Odisha became a vast empire stretching from the lower Ganga in the North to the Cauvery in the South. Sarala Dasa, the Odia poet wrote Mahabharata in Odia language, during this period.

Other important rulers were Purushottam Deva (1467-1497AD) and Prataparudra Deva (1497-1540 AD). Kakharua Deva was the last ruler of this dynasty. He was killed by Govinda Vidyadhara (his minister) in 1541. Sri Chaitanya, the famous Vaishnav saint of Bengal, came to Odisha during the reign of Prataparudra Deva.

## Invasions during Gajapati Reign

Two important invasions took place in the tenure of Gajapati dynasty. *These are as follows:*

### Krishnadevaraya's Invasion

- In 1512 AD, Krishnadevaraya attacked Udayagiri fort and captured it. This fort was a great strong hold of the Odishan army in the South.
- After this, Krishnadevaraya proceeded towards Odisha and reached Simhachalam.
- Prataparudra Deva concluded peace with Krishnadevaraya by Peace Treaty according to which Krishnadevaraya married the daughter of Prataparudra Deva, Jagamohini. As a result of this Peace Treaty, **river Krishna was marked as the line of demarcation between Vijayanagara empire and that of Prataparudra Deva.**

## Quli Qutb Shah's Invasion

- Quli Qutb Shah, a general of Sultan Mahmud Shah of Bahamani kingdom invaded the Southern province of Odisha in 1522 AD.
- Prataparudra Deva with the help of his army, defeated Quli Qutb Shah and drove him back to Golkunda. On this occasion, he built the **temple of Mangalagiri** on the bank of river Krishna.

## Administration Under Gajapatis

- The vast empire Gajapatis extended from the river bank of the Ganges to that of Godavari. The capital of this vast empire was Kataka-Pattana (Cuttack).
- The king was assisted by Amatyas, Mantri Sreni Siromani, Sandhivigrahi, Sena-Narendra, Vahinipati, Rautaraya, etc.
- The **Ghunta**, **Mana** and **Bati** denoted different units of land. The revenue officers in the South were called as the **Nayaka** and **Naidu**.
- The empire was divided into several provinces known as **Dandapata** or **Rajya**. The Governors of such provinces were designated as **Parikhas** or **Rajas**.
- Provinces were divided into **Simas** which were further sub-divided into **sthalas** or **muthas** that consisted of some village.

## Oriya Literature Under Gajapatis

The keen interest of the Gajapati kings, patronisation of poets and the influence of Vaisnavism prepared the ground for the progress of vernacular language and literature. Due to the contribution of **Sarala Dasa** (a poet of 15th century), the literary works produced during that time were known as the literature of **Sarala Yuga**.

## Bhoi Dynasty (1541-1558 AD)

- The Bhoi dynasty was **founded by Govinda Vidyadhara** in 1541 after killing Kakhara Deva, last ruler of Gajapati dynasty. During this period, the kingdom came under conflict with neighbouring kingdoms and also witnessed civil wars. Govinda Vidyadhara signed Treaty with Sultan of Golconda.
- North of Godavari belonged to Bhoi dynasty. This dynasty ruled Odisha for about 170 years in Khurda. Important rulers of Bhoi dynasty were Govinda Vidyadhara, Raghubhanja Chhotray, Chakrapratap, Narasimha Jena and Raghuram Jena. This dynasty faced many internal rebellions.
- **Mukundadeva**, a minister of Chakrapratap killed two Bhoi kings and declared himself the ruler in 1560. Later **Ramachandra Bhanja** revolted against Mukundadeva.
- Sulaiman Khan Karrani attacked Khurda in 1568 AD in which Mukundadeva was killed. Thus, Odisha came under the Muslim control. This was followed by Mughal-Afghan conflict and Bhoi dynasty continued its rule over some parts of Odisha (Khurda region) but their power declined continuously.
- This period also saw the destruction of many Hindu temples including. The Sun temple and Jagannath temple and downfall of the flourishing Oriya literature.

# Karrani Dynasty (1568-1589 AD)

- In 1568, Odisha came under the control of **Sulaiman Khan Karrani** of Karrani dynasty, who was the Sultan of Bengal. He was the first to establish Muslim rule in Odisha. He transferred his capital from Gaur to Tandah.
- Sulaiman Khan Karrani appointed Lodi Khan and Qutlu Khan Lohani as governors of Odisha and Puri, respectively. His son Daud Khan Karrani was the next ruler of Karrani Dynasty. He invaded the South-Western regions of India. In 1575, he fought the **battle of Tukario** against Mughals in which he was defeated.
- In the **Treaty of Katak**, he retained only Odisha while Bengal and Bihar went to Mughals. In 1576, at the Battle of RajMahal he was defeated and executed. Thus Odisha went in the hands of the Mughals.
- **Kalapahar**, a hindu general of Sulaiman Karrani brought large scale destruction to temples. He made the victory of Karrani easier. He was known for ruthlessly killing the people.

# Mughal Dynasty in Odisha

Mughal rule in Odisha begins with the arrival of Raja Mansingh, Akbar's Rajput General. In 1590, Qutlu Khan Lohani, an officer of Daud Khan Karrani declared himself independent and assumed the title of 'Qutlu Shah'.

**Nasir Khan, the son of Qutlu Shah was appointed the Governor of Odisha** and surrender the region of Puri. Mansingh, the Governor of Bihar attacked Nasir Khan and decisively defeated him on 18th April, 1592. By 1593, Odisha came under the Mughal empire and was a part of Bengal Subah.

## Odisha under Akbar and Jahangir

- Under Akbar's reign, Odisha was divided into five sarkars, **Jaleswar** (including Midnapore), **Bhadrak**, **Cuttack**, **Chika Khol** and **Raj Mahendry Dandpat**. Akbar mostly followed a policy of non-interference in the local chieftain's matters. But, Jahangir followed a different policy. Under him, Odisha was made into a separate Subah and a Governor, titled Subahdar, ruled in the name of the Mughal emperor.
- Under Jahangir's reign, **Quasim Khan (1606 AD)**, **Kalyan Mal (1611 AD)**, **Mukarram Khan (1617 AD)**, **Ahmed Beg (1621)** became the Governor of Odisha.

## Odisha under Shah Jahan

- In 1628 when, Shahjahan became the Mughal emperor, he appointed **Muhammad Baqar Khan** as the Governor of Odisha. After 1645, **Zaman Teharani** was appointed as the Governor of Odisha.
- During Shah Jahan rule, the administration seat was at Cuttack.

## Odisha under Aurangzeb

- In 1659, after the war of succession, **Aurangzeb** ascended the throne. During this period, several chieftains in Odisha declared themselves independent. **Khan-i-Duran** was appointed the Governor of Odisha under Aurangzeb (1660-1667).
- During this period, he defeated several rebel chieftains and also defeated Mukundadeva I, the then king of **Khurda**.

## Odisha under the Naib Nazims of Bengal

During Aurangzeb's reign, the Mughal empire passed through many threatening circumstances caused by the Qutb Shahis and Adil Shahis of Deccan, Sikhs, Rajputs and several other local chiefs. When Murshid Quli Khan took over the charge of the administration, Odisha passed into the hands of the Naib Nazims of Bengal.

*Some major Naib Nazims of Bengal were as follows:*

- **Murshid Quli Khan-I** Murshid Quli was assigned with the charge of Naib Subahdar and Faujdar of Odisha and finally in 1703 AD, he was given the independent charge as Subahadar of Odisha.
- **Suja-ud-din Mubammad Khan** The revenue collection from the people of Odisha was an exploitative measure of Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan, who sent a large amount of it to the Delhi Court for securing his position.
- **Mubammad Taqi Khan** Taqi Khan, became the deputy Governor of Odisha in 1727 Taqi Khan built a Qadam Rasul at Balasore having a pond and a garden attached to it. He also attacked the Jagannath temple at Puri.
- **Murshid Quli Khan II** Murshid Quli Khan II, another son of Suja-ud-din, was made the deputy Subahdar to look after the administration of Odisha in 1735AD. He revived the worship of lords in the grand temple at Puri under the leadership of the king of Khurda.
- **Alivardi Khan** He defeated Sarfaraz Khan in the **Battle of Giria** and Odisha came under the rule of Alivardi. Alivardi appointed Sayyid Ahmad as the Governor of Odisha and left Gujar Khan, one of his trusted generals to assist the Governor in discharging the administration.

## Administration of the Naib Nazims

- From the administration point of view, Murshid Quli Khan separated Midnapore from the Subah of Odisha. He made revenue settlement in six Sarkars namely, **Jaleswar, Remuna, Basta, Golapara, Malghetia and Mazkuri**.
- During the rule of the Naib Nazims, the Muslim monuments were built in Cuttack and Balasore. The local participation in the administration was a general feature during this period. In military administration, the soldiers were recruited from this land.

# Odisha under the Marathas

The Maratha administration of Odisha effectively began from the year 1751 AD **Raghuji Bhonsle I** became the new master of the territory and a new system of government was put into operation. The Maratha rule started with the **Peace Treaty of 1751**. *The Marathas divided Odisha into two broad political divisions:*

*The Mughalbandi* It comprised the coastal districts and was divided into 150 Parganas and placed under 32 Revenue Commissioners or Amins.

*The Garhjat* This region covered the hill tracts of Odisha and was allowed to be ruled by 24 tributary chieftains, who paid light tributes to the Maratha Government.

## Maratha Subahdars in Odisha

- Sheo Bhatt Sathe was the **first Maratha Subahdar in Odisha**. He collected Chauth from the Nawab of Bengal. After Battle of Buxar, Sheo Bhatt failed to pay his arrear to Januji, hence, he was dismissed in 1764.
- The next Subahdars in that order were Sheo Bhatt, **Chimma Sau**, Bhawani Pandit, Shambhaji Ganesh, Babuji Naik, Madhoji Hari and Rajaram Pandit.
- Odisha also witnessed the Anglo-Maratha conflict between the Marathas and Governor General Warren Hastings.
- **The last representative of Maratha in Odisha was Sadashiv Rao** appointed in 1793.

## Administration of the Marathas

- Marathas introduced the **Pilgrimage tax for the first time in the state**, which was charged from the visiting tourists.
- Grants were allotted for repairing of temples. The temple of Jagannath was brought under direct management of the Maratha Governors with special attention paid for its preservation and maintenance.
- The great festivals at Puri received total government patronage. Marathas were responsible for popularising **Rath Yatra**.

## Timeline

Period	Events
1038 CE	Establishment of Gangal/Eastern Ganga Dynasty
1135 CE	Chodagangadeva shifts capital from Kalinganagara to Kataka
1250 CE	Narasimhadeva I builds the Konark temple
1278 CE	Ananta Vasudeva temple built by Queen Chandrika
1434 CE	Gajapati Dynasty established by Kapilendra Deva
1513 AD	Krishnadevraya invasion in Udayagiri
1522 AD	Quli Qutb Shah's invasion
1541 AD	Bhoi Dynasty founded by Govinda Vidyadhara

1568 AD	Karrani Dynasty founded by Sulaiman Khan Karrani
1576 AD	Battle of Raj Mahal in which Mughals established their rule in Odisha
1590 AD	Puri and coastal areas went to Mughals
1606 AD	Jahangir separated Odisha from Bengal
1703 AD	Odisha passed into the hands of Naib Nazims of Bengal
1751 AD	Maratha rule in Odisha

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The Gajapatis were a medieval Hindu dynasty that ruled over Kalinga from*  
(a) 1334-1441  
(b) 1434-1467  
(c) 1534-1541  
(d) 1434-1541
- Who among the following initiated Ganga dynasty in Odisha?*  
(a) Raja Rajadeva-I  
(b) Anantavarman Chodagangadev  
(c) Vajarahasta-V  
(d) Kamarnava
- The kingdom of Odisha reached the zenith of its glory under which dynasty?*  
(a) Ganga dynasty  
(b) Bhoi dynasty  
(c) Mukundadeva  
(d) Mughal
- Which Ganga ruler built the world famous Konark temple?*  
(a) Narasimhadeva I  
(b) Bhanudeva IV  
(c) Chodagangadeva  
(d) Rajarajadeva
- The great poet Jayadeva flourished during which dynasty in Odisha ?*  
(a) Gajapati (b) Ganga  
(c) Bhoi (d) Karrani
- Who built the well decorated and well sculptured temple of Konark?*  
(a) Angavimadev-I  
(b) Narashimadeva-I  
(c) Narashimadeva-II  
(d) Narashimadeva-III
- Which of the following Odisha type Nagara style temples are found at Bhubaneswar?*  
[OPSC 2017]  
1. Jagannath temple  
2. Lingaraja temple  
3. Sun temple  
4. Mukteswar temple  
5. Parasurameswara temple  
*Choose the answers from the codes below:*  
(a) 4 and 5 (b) 2 Only  
(c) 2, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 3 and 5
- What were the provinces known in Odisha during the period of Ganga dynasty?*  
(a) Dauvarika (b) Panchali  
(c) Bhoga (d) Visayas
- Sri Chaitanya, the famous Vaishnava saint of Bengal, had come to Odisha during the reign of*  
(a) Prataparudra Deva  
(b) Kapilendra Deva  
(c) Chodaganga Deva  
(d) Raja Rajadeva I
- Which river was chosen as the line of demarcation between the Gajapati Dynasty and Vijayanagara empire in 1513 AD?*  
(a) Godavari (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Krishna (d) Kaveri
- Quli Qutb Shah invaded Odisha during the reign of which ruler?*  
(a) Prataparudra Deva  
(b) Raghujhi Bhonsle I  
(c) Narasimha Deva  
(d) Govind Vidyadhara

- 12** *The Ghunta, Mana and Bati terms used in Gajapati Dynasty denoted what?*  
 (a) Revenue officers  
 (b) Different units of land  
 (c) Different taxes  
 (d) Provinces
- 13** *The rise of 'Sarala Yuga' in Medieval Odisha is most important contribution of which dynasty?*  
 (a) Ganga Dynasty  
 (b) Bhoi Dynasty  
 (c) Gajapati Dynasty  
 (d) The Mughals
- 14** *Who was the founder of Bhoi dynasty in Odisha?*  
 (a) Govinda Vidyadhar  
 (b) Chakra Pratap  
 (c) Janardhan Vidyadhar  
 (d) Narasimha Jena
- 15** *Govinda Vidyadhar recognised river Godavari as the boundary between Golkonda and Odisha by signing a treaty with whom?*  
 (a) Sultan of Bengal  
 (b) Sultan of Odisha  
 (c) Sultan of Golkonda  
 (d) Sultan of Maratha
- 16** *When did Mukundadeva ascend the throne of Odisha?*  
 (a) 1560 (b) 1562 (c) 1564 (d) 1566
- 17** *When did the Muslim rule in Odisha begin?*  
 (a) 1568 (b) 1578 (c) 1588 (d) 1582
- 18** *Who was the first Muslim ruler of Odisha?*  
 (a) Alla-ud-din Bakhtiyar  
 (b) Mohammad Sayyad  
 (c) Sulaiman Karrani  
 (d) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
- 19** *Sulaiman Karrani appointed which of the following two governors of Odisha and Puri?*  
 (a) Nasir and Qutlu Khan  
 (b) Mansingh and Qutlu Khan  
 (c) Baqar and Taqi Khan  
 (d) Lodi and Qutlu Khan
- 20** *Who/What was Kalapahar in context of Medieval History of Odisha?*  
 (a) A cruel king of Gajapati Dynasty  
 (b) A high mountain with temple at top  
 (c) A kind of pilgrimage tax  
 (d) Hindu general of Sulaiman Karrani
- 21** *Odisha was divided into how many sarkars under Akbar's reign?*  
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 22** *Which of the following was not one of the five sarkars under Akbar's reign?*  
 (a) Bhadrak (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Bidar (d) Jaleswar
- 23** *Under which Mughal emperor Odisha became a separate Subah?*  
 (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir  
 (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
- 24** *Which place in Odisha was the seat of Mughal administration during Shah Jahan's reign?*  
 (a) Khurda (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Puri (d) Ganjam
- 25** *During whose reign Murshid Quli Khan became the Governor of Odisha?*  
 (a) Shah Jahan (b) Aurangzeb  
 (c) Jahangir (d) Akbar
- 26** *Who built a Qadam Rasul at Balasore?*  
 (a) Muhammad Taqi Khan  
 (b) Alivardi Khan  
 (c) Mushid Quil Khan I  
 (d) Suja-ud-din Muhammad
- 27** *Which Naib Nazims attacked the Jagannath temple of Puri?*  
 (a) Alivardi Khan  
 (b) Murshid Quli Khan II  
 (c) Suja-ud-din Muhammad  
 (d) Muhammad Taqi Khan
- 28** *Odisha was divided into how many broad political divisions under the Marathas?*  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 5
- 29** *The Pilgrimage tax for the first time in the Odisha was introduced by*  
 (a) Mughals (b) Marathas  
 (c) Daud Karrani (d) Mukundadeva

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d)  
 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (b)

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# MODERN HISTORY OF ODISHA

*With the advent of modern era, Odisha came under European powers like Portuguese and British. Although, Portuguese were the first European to build factories in Odisha, but it's the British East India Company which ruled over Odisha. They captured Odisha in a strategic way.*

The phase of Odishan history is dynamic because of the resistance and revolt faced by British Administration. It includes the contribution of Odisha in national struggle for Independence of India.

Modern History of Odisha begins with the advent of European powers in the state. The Portuguese were the first to establish their settlements in Pipli but were soon overpowered by the **Britishers**. After the winning the **Battle of Buxar** in 1765, British rule was firmly established in Odisha. However it was marked by various rebellions. These were **Paika** and **Khurda Rebellion**.

Many tribal uprisings also occurred in Odisha like **Ghumsar** and **Bhuyan Uprising**. The impact of the Revolt of 1857 was felt in Odisha also as many people participated in it. But in 1866, Odisha was struck with a great famine. The death toll estimated to be one million. After this, the Britishers came up with educational reforms. Many socio-religious movements started in Odisha at that time like **Satya Mahima Dharma**, **Brahmo Movement**, etc.

## The Portuguese in Odisha

The first Europeans to enter Odisha were Portuguese. They established their settlements at **Pipli** in **Balasore** district around 1625 AD. Their community flourished in the sixteenth century. They build churches and some factories. The Britishers could not establish their settlements properly due to the presence of Portuguese till seventeenth century. Then from the middle of seventeenth century Britishers became powerful.

# British Rule in Odisha

- In 1765, after the Battle of Buxar, East India Company General **Robert Clive** acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha from Mughal Emperor, **Shah Alam II**.
- The British East India Company obtained the Northern Circars (Division of British India's Madras Presidency) consisting of Chicacole (Srikakulam), Rajahmundry, Ellore and Guntur in which the present undivided **Ganjam district** was included. The British East India Company also got **Midnapore**, which was a part of Odisha.
- Thus, the British authorities acquired Oriya speaking tracts, both in South and in the North. This facilitated them to conquer Odisha with ease. The first settlement was made in Harishpur (present day **Jagatsinghpur**).

## The British Conquest of the Regions of Odisha

- **Puri** In 1803, a British Colonel Harcourt marched from Ganjam to capture Puri. On 18th September, 1803 Puri was captured by the British.
- **Cuttack** After capturing Puri, the British forces on 24th September, 1803 began the march towards Cuttack. The Harcourt's artillery force defeated the Marathas and by 14th October, 1803 entire Cuttack was under the British Rule. The capitulation of **Barabati fort** by British, marked the end of Maratha rule in Odisha.
- **Baleswar** On 22nd September, 1803, the British captured Balasore under Captain Morgan. On 17th December, 1803, the Battle of Laswari ended by the **Treaty of Deogarh**, Raghujhi Bhonsle of Nagpur surrendered Cuttack and Baleswar which include Mughalbandi, Garhjat, the coastal part of Odisha and Balasore to the East India Company. Thus beginning the British rule in Odisha under Lord Wellesley.
- **Sambalpur** In January 1804, **Major Broughton**, conquered Sambalpur by defeating Maratha Governor **Tantia Pharnavis**. With the departure of Lord Wellesley, Governor General Barlow, a pacifist restored Sambalpur to the Marathas. In 1849, British annexed it again with the application of the Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie.

## British Administration in Odisha

- Odisha was divided into three administrative units under British administration. First was Province of Cuttack under Bengal Presidency second was Ganjam and Koraput under Madras Presidency and third was Sambalpur was under Central Provinces.
- All the three kind of land settlements, *viz* **Zamindari**, **Ryotwari** and **Mahalwari** were implemented in different parts to assess and collect land revenue. The short term settlements proved disastrous to the Oriya tenants as well as zamindars. The Bengali zamindars exploited the tenants of Odisha. British also controlled the economic and military base of Odisha.

# Movements in Odisha against British

The Britishers collected heavy taxes from peasants in Odisha due to which people were against the British rule. Many revolts broke out in different places of Odisha due to defective administration of the Britishers. *Some of the rebellion are discussed below:*

## Paika Rebellion

It is also known as the **Khurda Rebellion**. This was the first uprising against the British rule in Odisha also known as first war of independence in Odisha. In 1817, Paik of **Khurda** and people of some areas of Odisha revolted against the Britishers, which came to be known as **Paika Rebellion**.

*Causes of Paika Rebellion were as follows:*

- The cause for rebellion in Khurda in 1817 was the **land revenue policy** of the Britishers. The Paik enjoyed rent free land tenures for their military service on a hereditary basis. These service lands were taken away in the settlement by Major Fletcher.
- The land revenue policy of the British affected the zamindars as well as the tenant farmers.
- Other causes of the rebellion were salt monopoly, deprivation of the local servants from the British administration, the unsympathetic attitude of the ruler towards the ruled, etc.

### First Martyr of Odisha: Jayee Rajguru

In 1804, Jayee Krishna Rajguru Mahapatra (known to the people as Jayee Rajguru) was the royal preceptor to Mukunda Dev II. He revolted against the British with the army of Paika warriors. This was also known as Khurda Rebellion. But the Britishers, suppressed the rebellion with the help of some natives. On 6th December, 1806 Jayee Rajguru was convicted and hanged. Thus, Jayee Rajguru is considered as the first martyr of the early freedom struggle against British rule. His sacrifice laid the foundation of a major revolt after 13 years of his martyrdom.

## Events of Paik Rebellion

- The leader of this uprising event was **Bakshi Jagabandhu**, a former General of the armed force of the Khurda Raja.
- The tribals of Banapur and Ghumusar accepted **Bakshi Jagabandhu** as their leader and they bravely marched towards Khurda to fight against colonial power with high ambition.
- On 29th March, 1817 the Paika rebellion began in Khurda. The Paikas of Khurda under the leadership of Bakshi Jagabandhu joined the Chuhars of Ghumusar. They burnt the government buildings and sacked the government treasury of Khurda. They burnt and broke down the public and private buildings as well.

- They denounced the British authority and proclaimed Raja Mukundadeva as their ruler.
- Many Muslim fighters also supported Bakshi Jagabandhu. Among them, the prominent one was Dumuduma Dalabehera Mirhaidar Ali of Jadupur.

## Impact of Paik Rebellion

- The leaders of Khurda-Godabarish Mishra, Godabarish Mohapatra, Prananatha Patnaik, Sachi Routray, Gangadhar Paikaray, Gokul Mohan Rai Chudamani and Purna Chandra Mohanty were greatly inspired and became fearless freedom fighters.
- In 1825 Bakshi Jagabandhu surrendered and Britishers started bringing administrative reforms.
- In administrative field, changes were made and Oriyas were employed in the government services.
- Changes were also introduced in the field of Judiciary. The price of the salt was reduced and more salt was made available for the smooth purchase by the people. British government reduced the revenue burdens of the local zamindars.

## Revolt of 1857 and Odisha

The Great Indian Revolt of 1857 is one of the greatest events of Modern Indian History. The effect of this revolt was seen in Odisha also.

### Impact of Revolt of 1857 on Odisha

- In Odisha, the impact of the great revolt was also felt. A great nationalist from Odisha, **Vir Surendra Sai** and his life-long struggle during the revolt was remarkable. Another Nationalist, **Rama Krushna Samanta Singhar**, the zamindar of Ballia also dedicated his life to the revolt. Raja Arjun Singh of Parhat and his dewan Jagu also actively participated in the anti-British activities.
- The Tributary Mahals of Odisha became silent during the great revolt of 1857. The kings of Tributary Mahals rendered their support to the British Government.
- Rajas of **Mayurbhanj** and **Keonjhar** provided good service to British during the mutiny of 1857. The ruling chiefs of the two native states were rewarded with the title of **Maharaja** by the British Government.

### Leaders Associated with the 1857 Revolt

- **Chandan Hajuri** He was also known as Chakhi Khuntia. He played a great role in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. He maintained a direct contact with rebel leadership but was arrested from Gaya. He is known for his role of spreading the message of revolution through his literary works.
- **Surendra Sai** In 1833, the Sambalpur region revolted against British rule under Surendra Sai. Surendra Sai challenged the motives of the British Government on the grounds of Doctorine of Lapse. When the Sepoy Mutiny began, he was in Hajaribagh Jail. He broke free in 1857 and joined the revolt.

- **Ramakrushna Samantasinghar** He was the successor of great poet, Abhimanyu Samanta Singhar. In August, 1857, with the support of Khandayats, he revolted against the Sunset Law introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

## Tribal Uprising in Odisha

The tribal uprising in Odisha was the result of the British Policy of Intervention in their religion and social reforms introduced by the British. The missionary activities carried in different tribal area largely contributed to the tribal uprising.

*Some important tribal uprising in Odisha were as follows:*

### Ghumsar Uprising

- The tribals of Ghumsar led by **Dora Bissoi** was against the British authority. They started the Ghumsar Uprising in 1835. Major causes behind the uprising were the **suppression of Meriah** (human sacrifice) in the Khond dominated area, land revenue collected from people through Coercive method and the dissolution of the Bhanja ruling family.
- Dora Bissoi was a 'Maliah Bisoi' or 'Head Agent' of the Khonds of Ghumasar area. But he was arrested by the Britishers from Angul. The uprising after the arrest of Dora Bissoi was led by Chakra Bissoi.

### Bhuyan Uprising

- **Ratna Naik of Keonjhar** organised the tribals to fight against the British Government. He raised them to fight against Dhanurjay, the new king who had taken away their rights and privileges. Therefore in April 1868 Ratna Naik along with Bhuyan Sardars broke out the Bhuyan Movement.
- Ratna Naik wanted to place Brundaban Bhanja as king but he was captured and awarded capital punishment with six others.

## Na'anika Famine of 1866-67

In 1866, Odisha was hit by the most devastating famine in its colonial history. The people of the state were dependent on winter rice crops for food but the rainfall in that year was scanty and ceased prematurely due to which, food stocks decreased to a large extent. However, the government underestimated this situation and no measures were taken to provide food. The reality of the situation was eventually understood at the end of May 1865 but by then the monsoon began. Due to monsoon, transport by sea was extremely difficult and even when grain reached the coast, it could not be transported to affected parts of the country.

At least a million people died in Odisha due to starvation. The Secretary of state for India appointed a Commission in December 1866 under the Chairmanship of **George Campbell** to look into the matter but by then much devastation had already occurred.

## Post Na'anika Era

- The post Na'anika era after Odisha famine was a little better. The Britishers were obliged to pay attention to the backward condition in Odisha. In 1867 they raised the status of Cuttack Zila School to High School. It became a college in 1876. The opening of educational institutions in Cuttack brought a new consciousness among the educated people in Odisha. **Madhusudan Das** became the first graduate of Odisha.
- Post Na'anika Era also marked the growth of Modern Oriya Literature. **Fakir Mohan Senapati** (1843-1918) and **Radhanath Ray** (1848-1908) contributed to Odia literature through their numerous works. Oriya literature was developed through the writings of Madhusudan Das, Biswanath Kar, Ramasankar Roy, Gangadhar Meher and Nanda Kishore Bal.
- The post Na'anika era also saw the development of railways in coastal Odisha from Bhubaneswar to Khurda in 1896 and from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar in 1897.

### Utkal Sabha

The development of education led to the awakening of Oriya people. As a result the first political organisation formed by educated Oriya people was **Utkal Sabha**. In **1882**, the Utkal Sabha was established at **Cuttack**. The first meeting of 'Utkal Sabha' was held in the premises of the Cuttack Printing Press on 16th August, 1882. Many leading people attended the meeting. They decided to establish a permanent organisation in order to help the institutions of local self-government particularly in the district of Cuttack.

Chaudhuri Kasinath Das and Gauri Sankar Ray were chosen as the first President and Secretary of the organisation. Madhusudan Das was also associated with the Utkal Sabha. Gauri Sankar Ray, the editor of Utkal Dipika, acted as secretary of the organisation. In 1886, the Utkal Sabha and the National Society sent their delegates to attend the session of the Indian National Congress. Thereafter, every year representatives from Cuttack attended the Congress Sessions.

## Socio-Religious Movement in Odisha

The political movements also aroused many other movements to change the rigid social structure and religious set up. *These are as follows:*

### Satya Mahima Dharma

- Satya Mahima Dharma (the dharma of the divine glory) is a religious tradition in Hinduism from Odisha. **Mahima Gosain** was the founder of Mahima Dharma. In 1862, he became a Siddha and started preaching a new dharma. Mahima Dharma preached philanthropy.
- Disciples of Mahima Gosain, **Govinda Baba** and **Bhima Bhoi**, spread the message of Satya Mahima Dharma towards the Central and Western parts of Odisha. The basic principle of the dharma was to worship one deity, **Alekn Para Brahma**.

## Christian Missionaries

- The activities of the Christian Missionaries brought socio-cultural changes in Odisha. In 1809, **William Carey**, the Baptist Missionary of Serampore brought the Odia version of the New Testament which was prepared by an Odia scholar, named Purushottam Pandit. In 1820s, a number of missionaries such as William Bampton, James Pegg, Charles Lacey and Amos Sutton came to Odisha and carried on their activities.
- The missionaries were the pioneers of westernisation and modernisation. In 1837, they established the **first printing press of Odisha at Cuttack**. The missionaries contributed to the socio-religious reformation in several ways. They established orphanages in which they gave shelter to the destitute children and rescued Meriahs. The missionaries also took steps for the education and upliftment of women.

## The Brahma Movement

- This movement of Bengal was organised to abolish child marriage and introduction of widow remarriage. The Brahma Samaj has been formed in Bengal in 1828 by Raja Rammohan Roy for spreading monotheism (belief of only one God). In 1869, **Haranath Bhattacharya**, a professor of philosophy in the Cuttack College, and a follower of Keshab Chandra Sen formed **Utkal Brahma Samaj** at Cuttack.
- The Brahma Samajis built a Brahma Mandir at Cuttack and brought out a number of periodicals. **Balasore and Cuttack** were the two important centres of Brahma movement in Odisha. The leading Odia personalities who were influenced by Brahma faith included Fakir Mohan Senapati, Madhusudan Rao, Pyari Mohan Acharya, Chaturbhuj Pattanayak, Biswanath Kar and Nanda Kishore Bal. Thus, the Brahma movement played a great role in the socio-cultural changes in Odisha.

## Conclusion

From the various social and religious movements, there emerged mass political movements that united the Oriya speaking people. Thus Cuttack became an important area for the growth of nationalism. The modern history of Odisha led to the emergence of a new province that was separate from Bengal and hence Odisha came into being.

## Timeline

<b>Period</b>	<b>Events</b>
1625 AD	Portuguese settlements at Piple (Balasore district)
1633 AD	First British settlement at Hariharpur
1765 AD	Robert Clive acquired Diwani rights of Odisha
1803 AD	English occupied Barabati Fort near Cuttack

Period	Events
1804 AD	Khorda Rebellion by Jayee Krushna Rajguru
1804 AD	Major Broughton acquired Sambalpur
1817 AD	Paika Rebellion by Bakshi Jagabandhu
1825 AD	Surrender by Bakshi Jagabandhu
1833 AD	Revolt in Sambalpur by Surendra Sai
1835 AD	Ghumsar Rebellion started
1857 AD	Surendra Sai, Chandan Hajuri, Ramakrishna Samantasinghar joined Sepoy Mutiny
1865-66 AD	Na'anika Famine
1867 AD	Opening of College in Cuttack
1868 AD	Bhuyan Uprising
1869 AD	Formation of Utkal Brahmo Samaj
1882 AD	Formation of Utkal Sabha
1896 AD	Railway in coastal Odisha started

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Who were the first Europeans to make their settlements in Odisha?*
  - Portuguese
  - Britishers
  - Dutch
  - French
- Under which Governor General, British rule was first established in Odisha?*
  - Lord Dufferin
  - Lord Wellesley
  - Lord Linlithgow
  - Robert Clive
- Robert Clive in 1765 acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha from*
  - Hyder Ali
  - Shah Alam II
  - Shah Alam I
  - Aurangzeb
- Harishpur, the region of first British settlement is in*
  - Balasure
  - Pipili
  - Jagatsinghpur
  - Dhamara
- Colonel Harcourt lead the operation for capturing*
  - Cuttack and Baleswar
  - Baleswar and Puri
  - Sambalpur and Cuttack
  - Cuttack and Puri
- When did the Barabati fort fell in the hands of British?*
  - 1798
  - 1800
  - 1803
  - 1812
- Treaty of Deogarh is related to*
  - Sambalpur
  - Puri
  - Cuttack
  - Ganjam
- Balasure was captured by which of the General of British?*
  - Captain Morgan
  - Lord Wellesley
  - Lord Cornwallis
  - Warren Hastings
- In which year Sambalpur was annexed under the Lord Dalhousie policy of Doctrine of Lapse?*
  - 1849
  - 1850
  - 1847
  - 1852
- Which among the following was not an administrative unit of Britishers in Odisha?*
  - Cuttack
  - Ganjam
  - Malkangiri
  - Sambalpur

- 11** Which historical event of Odisha has been termed as the first war of Independence ?  
 (a) Battle of Buxar  
 (b) Paik Rebellion  
 (c) Na'anika Famine  
 (d) Satya Mahima Dharma
- 12** Who is considered the first martyr of freedom struggle against British rule in Odisha?  
 (a) Bakshi Jagabandhu  
 (b) Jayee Krushna Rajguru  
 (c) Gangadhar Paikaraya  
 (d) Vir Surendra Sai
- 13** Which among the following is an impact of Paik Rebellion?  
 (a) Judicial reforms  
 (b) Reduction in price of salt  
 (c) Aboilition of Zamindari System  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 14** Who is called the great nationalist of Odisha during 1857 revolt in Odisha?  
 (a) Jayee Rajguru  
 (b) Vir Surendra Sai  
 (c) Surendra Das  
 (d) Bakshi Jagabandhu
- 15** Surendra Sai revolted against the Britishers in 1833 from which region of Odisha?  
 (a) Puri (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Keonjhar (d) Sambalpur
- 16** Who is associated with Ghumsar Uprising that took place in 1835?  
 (a) Chandan Hajuri  
 (b) Dora Bissoi  
 (c) Chakhi Khuntia  
 (d) Ramakrusha Samantasinghar
- 17** Meriah Sacrifice, the cause of Ghumsar Uprising was associated with  
 (a) Animal Sacrifice  
 (b) Burning of Corn  
 (c) Human Sacrifice  
 (d) None of the above
- 18** Ratna Naik of Keonjhar is associated with the uprising of which of the movement?  
 (a) Ghumsar  
 (b) Bhuyan  
 (c) Satya mahima Dharma  
 (d) Brahmo
- 19** Odisha was affected by Na'anika Famine during which of these years?  
 (a) 1866-67  
 (b) 1780-85  
 (c) 1832-36  
 (d) 1698-1701
- 20** The Post Na'anika Era brought a massive change in the field of  
 (a) art and literature  
 (b) art and craft  
 (c) pottery and literature  
 (d) education and literature
- 21** Who was the Commissioner of Odisha during the Famine of 1866?  
 (a) TE Ravenshaw  
 (b) HB Impey  
 (c) AB Cumberledge  
 (d) Goerge Campbell
- 22** The construction of railways in coastal Odisha came up in which year?  
 (a) 1886 (b) 1896 (c) 1876 (d) 1886
- 23** When was the Utkal Sabha established at Cuttack?  
 (a) 1880 (b) 1881  
 (c) 1882 (d) 1883
- 24** Who among the following was the first President of Utkal Sabha at Cuttack?  
 (a) Kasinath Das  
 (b) Gauri Shankar  
 (c) Madhusudan Das  
 (d) None of the above
- 25** The Satya Mahima Dharma preached  
 (a) Polytheism  
 (b) Philanthropy  
 (c) Priest Craft  
 (d) Idolatry
- 26** Who was the head of the Satya Mahima Dharma?  
 (a) Mahima Gosain  
 (b) Dhenkanal  
 (c) Dora Bisoi  
 (d) None of the above
- 27** Who established the first printing press of Odisha at Cuttack in 1837?  
 (a) Raja of Khallikote  
 (b) Rammohan Roy  
 (c) Christian Missionaries  
 (d) Jayee Rajguru

**28** Who among the following formed 'Utkal Brahmo Samaj' at Cuttack?

- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (b) Pratap Chandra
- (c) Rammohan Roy
- (d) Haranath Bhattacharya

**29** Which were the two important centres of Brahmo Movement in Odisha?

- (a) Puri and Cuttack
- (b) Balasore and Puri
- (c) Cuttack and Balasore
- (d) Khurda and Puri

**30 Assertion (A)** The Paik Rebellion was a voice against the mighty Britishers.

**Reason (R)** The tormenting Land Revenue System of the Britishers forced the Paik of Khurda to revolt against them.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

## ANSWERS

1. (a)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (c)    5. (d)    6. (c)    7. (c)    8. (a)    9. (a)    10. (c)  
11. (b)    12. (b)    13. (d)    14. (b)    15. (d)    16. (b)    17. (c)    18. (b)    19. (a)    20. (d)  
21. (d)    22. (b)    23. (c)    24. (a)    25. (b)    26. (a)    27. (c)    28. (d)    29. (c)    30. (a)

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# FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN ODISHA

*The period from 1900 to 1947 in Odisha was the period of freedom struggle against the British Rule. This freedom struggle was started from the beginning of the Swadeshi Movement in Odisha.*

Odisha marched on the path of freedom struggle with the rest of India for national independence. Considerable participation of Odisha in national struggle started with Swadeshi Movement. By the end of the First World War, **Utkalmani Pandit Gopabandhu Das** emerged for a remarkable role in promoting the Congress Movement in Odisha.

A generation of young patriots like Harekrushna Mahatab, Gopabandhu Choudhury, Nabakrushna Choudhury, Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Jagabandhu Singh, Mukunda Prasad Das, Nityanand Kanungo, Jadumani Mangaraj, Niranjan Patnaik, Dibakar Patnaik, Chandra Sekhar Behera, Nanda Kishore Das, Raj Krushna Bose and others arose to support the national movement.

## Pre-Independence Era

The Pre-Independence Era in Odisha was marked by a number of freedom movements. *These are discussed as follows:*

### Swadeshi Movement

- Swadeshi Movement was started in 1905 and had an essential influence on the educated people of Odisha.
- Protest meetings were held at Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur and other places to support the movement. A meeting was held in the Cuttack Municipal Hall under the Presidentship of Babu Janakinath Bose on 20th August, 1905.
- At Cuttack, Janakinath Bose, Biswanath Kar and Dharendra Nath Chaudhary spread the message of Swadeshi. The Utkal Dipika mentions that being inspired by the Swadeshi ideas, the weavers of Sambalpur, Banpur, Sukinda and Basudevpur started manufacturing fine handloom textiles, and men and women of rich classes began to wear Berhampur Pata and Maniabandha Sari on festive and other occasions.

- On 12th August, 1909, **Gopabandhu Das** established an ideal school on the model of the Education Society known as **Satyabadi Bana Bidyalaya** at Sakhigopal, Puri. The establishment of Satyabadi School was a landmark in the evolution of national consciousness in Odisha. It was a school where children from all castes and class studied, lived and dined together.

## Non-Cooperation Movement and Odisha

- In the Non-Cooperation Movement, many youngmen of Odisha left schools and colleges. Some eminent lawyers gave up their legal profession, men like Gopabandhu Choudhury, Lingaraj Mishra, Surendra Nath Das and Muhammad Hanif resigned from government jobs and Pandit Nilakantha Das gave up their teaching assignments in prestigious Calcutta University to serve in a national school.
- In 1903, Utkal Union Conference was constituted under the Presidentship of Jagabanadhu Singh and in 1905 Utkal Samillani was formed.
- In March 1921, Mahatma Gandhi visited Odisha and appealed to the people of Odisha to join Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Newspapers like **The Samaj** started in 1919 and **Utkal Sevak** played an important role in the movement.
- The students of Odisha established **Swaraj Sevak Sangh** at Cuttack for working out the programmes of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- In 1922, a peasant's revolt in the zamindari of Kanika occurred which was closely associated with Non-Cooperation Movement.

## Civil Disobedience Movement and Odisha

- Odisha came forward for a most vigorous struggle with the coming up of Civil Disobedience Movement. All over the coastal area of Odisha, there was an unprecedented popular enthusiasm to break the Salt Law and prepare salt on their own.
- At **Inchudi in Balasore** district, Salt Satyagraha under Surendra Nath Das created a great impact. Smt Rama Devi, Smt Malati Chaudhary, Acharya Harihar Das, Gopabandhu Chaudhary, Atal Bihari Acharya, Govind Misra, Raj Krushna Bose, Smt Sarala Devi, Smt Annapurna Devi, Narayan Birabar Samanta, Birakishore Das, Lakshmi Narayan Mishra, Smt Binapani Devi and Surendra Nath Patnaik among many others became the leading spirits of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- On 6th April, 1930 Gopabandhu Chaudhary, Acharya Harihar Das and twenty one Satyagrahis began their foot march from the Swarajya Ashram of Cuttack towards Inchudi in Balasore.
- On 12th April, 1930, the Satyagrahis reached at Inchudi in Balasore. Despite the oppression by the police, the Satyagrahis manufactured the contraband salt at Inchudi on 14th April, 1930.

- On 20th April, led by Ramadevi, and Malati Devi, a number of women took part in the Salt Satyagraha at Inchudi. The Civil Disobedience was also carried on in other forms such as boycott of the foreign cloth, picketing before the excise shops, refusal to pay Chowkidari tax, and spread of Khadi.
- In 1931, the **Odisha State's People's Conference** was organised at **Cuttack** under the presidentship of Bhubananda Das. This organisation preceded to enquire into the people's grievances in the states.

## Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha

- In March, 1940 the **Ramgarh session of the Indian National Congress** was held, in which the decision to launch Individual Civil Disobedience Movement was taken.
- On 27th September, 1940, the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee appointed HK Mahtab as the General Director of the Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha. The movement formally started on 1st December, 1940.
- HK Mahtab was arrested after delivering an anti-war speech at Remuna on the same day.
- In March 1941, the Individual Civil Disobedience ended.

## Quit India Movement and Odisha

- Quit India Movement began in August 1942. Odisha played its full part in the revolution with widespread popular risings in remote rural areas. **Laxman Naik** became a martyr in Odisha during this movement.
- Most of the prominent leaders of Odisha arrested, but the youth continued movement. In some parts of Odisha especially in **Koraput**, the movement turned violent in the absence of Congress leadership. People turned violent, setting fire to government offices and assaulting the officers.
- **Laxman Naik** was arrested and executed on 29th March, 1943 on the basis of the false charge of killing the forest guard Ramaya.
- In Cuttack district after the arrest of prominent freedom leaders, the students of the Ravenshaw college and other educational institutions carried on the movement. About 200 students from Ravenshaw College marched to the office building on 15th August, 1942.

### Massacre of Eram

Odisha earned the historic fame for the massacre of Eram in the district of **Balasore**. In this massacre the largest number of people died in a single police action. This incident was similar to **Jallianwala Bagh incident**. On 28th September, 1942, people of Eram village of Basudevpur district gathered at an open place (Melan Padia) and resolved not to pay tax. They also attacked the police due to which the Chief of police ordered open firing. This village of Eram is also known as **Rakta Tirtha Eram**.

# Prajamandal Movement

- During the British rule, the princely or the native states of Odisha enjoyed full support of the Britishers. Princes of these states committed cruel atrocities on their subjects.
- The people were exploited through several taxes like 'Rasad', 'Magan', 'Bethi', and 'Begari'. When this type of exploitation became unbearable people revolted against the ruling princes and organised the Prajamandal movement.
- Under the leadership of HK Mahtab and Sarangdhar Das a '**Prajamandal**' was **formed at Gariamal in 1938**.
- On 11th July, 1938, on the day of the Rath Yatra they addressed a huge gathering and made pointed references to the misrule of the king. This movement took a serious turn in Dhenkanal. Sri Baishnab Charan Patnaik played an important role in Dhenkanal uprising.
- The British Government withdrew all powers of the king of Dhenkanal. 'Bethi' was revoked, land tax was reduced from four annas to two annas and all arrested leaders were released.
- The movement spread to Talcher, Gangapur, Ranpur, Nayagarh, Bonai, Sonepur and Mayurbanj, etc.

## Consequences of Prajamandal Movement

- King became tolerant towards the people and people realised that non-violence was the most effective means.
- The Prajamandal movement accelerated the process of merger of the native Princely States into Odisha. The Prajamandal movement helped in ending monarchy in Odisha.

## Final Phase of The Freedom Struggle

- On 1st April, 1936, Odisha was granted the status of a separate province. **Odiya day** is celebrated on 1st April every year. General elections were held in the British Indian Provinces in 1937 and in Odisha, the Congress won 36 seats out of 60. Thus, it made a way for the first Congress Ministry under the leadership of Biswanath Das with two other ministers, **Nityananda Kanungo** and **Bodhrum Dube**.
- After the resignation of the Congress Ministry, a Coalition Ministry was formed in November, 1941 with the Maharaja Paralakhemundi as Premier and Pandit Godavaris Mishra and Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan as ministers. This Ministry functioned for a little over two and a half years. The most noteworthy achievement was the establishment of a university in Odisha, famous as the **Utkal University** in the year.

# Role of Odishan Women in the Freedom Struggle

Women in Odisha, like their counterparts in the rest of the country made a significant contribution in the freedom struggle.

*There role is discussed below:*

- On 23rd March, 1921, Mahatma Gandhi reached Cuttack, and addressed a meeting at Cuttack town. The women like **Rama Devi**, **Sarala Devi**, **Sarojini Devi**, **Malati Devi** and many others attended the meeting.
- The Gandhian thought had appealed the women so much that they contributed their ornaments to the **Tilak Swaraj Fund**. Surprisingly, the contribution of women to the Tilak Swaraj Fund was highest.
- During the Civil Disobedience Movement women played a vital role in the preparation of salt at Inchudi of Balasore district. Rama Devi, Malati Devi and Krishnabala Sen at Inchudi galvanised the Salt Satyagraha. A Satyagraha Committee was formed in Sambalpur.
- Rama Devi established an Ashram at Bari. Gandhiji named it as **Sevagarh**. Rana Devi also represented Odishan women in 'Kasturba National Memorial Trust'.
- Women also handled the British suppression during **Kaipada firing**.
- **Sarala Devi** wrote poems with a view to create political, social and national awareness among the people of Odisha. **Sita Devi Khadanga** wrote a play named **Mandira Prabesha** which was based on the Harijan Movement of Gandhiji.

## Post-Independence Era

- With India getting independence in August 1947, the issue of the merger of the states was taken up immediately. The leaders of Odisha and India not allowed the princely chiefs to continue their rule. **Hare Krushna Mahtab**, took the initiative for the merger of the states without any further delay.
- The unrest in the ex-state of Nilagiri forced Hare Krushna Mahtab for intervention and the ex-state was merged with Odisha in November 1947. The developing crisis made the central intervention imperative and Sardar Vallabhbai Patel came to Odisha in December 1947.
- All the princely states, except **Mayurbhanj**, signed the agreement handing over their administration and merged with Odisha with effect from 1st January, 1948. Mayurbhanj was also merged with Odisha a year later. But under some extraordinary circumstances and political miscalculations, the two Oriya-speaking ex-states of **Seraikela** and **Kharsawan** were merged with Bihar.

# Freedom Fighters of Odisha

*Some famous freedom fighters of Odisha are as follows:*

## Madhusudan Das

- He was born on **28th April, 1848** in **Cuttack** district. He was commonly known as **Madhu Barrister** and **Grand Old Man** in Odisha. He was the first graduate in Odisha. He was a leader, a reformer and the architect of the creation of Odisha as a separate province. He was the major link in bringing the liberal idea of the Congress in Odisha. He formed **Utkal Union Conference** which played a vital role in the amalgamation of Odia speaking areas.
- In 1902, as a member of the 'Bengal Legislative Council', he put pressure on the government to provide more grant for the improvement of Ravenshaw college. He was credited for introducing **Odisha Tenancy Bill**. He died on 4th February, 1939.

## Gopabandhu Das

- He was born on **9th October, 1877** in **Puri** district. He was famous as **Gem of Utkal**. Gopabandhu Das accelerated the activities of National Congress in Odisha. He established **Satyabadi School** during Swadeshi Movement and started a newspaper, **Samaj** thus started journalism in Odisha. Gopabandhu was credited for leading the National Congress strategies in Odisha. When Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee was formed, Gopabandhu was appointed as its first President in 1921.
- He established several Ashramas in Odisha like, **Swaraj Ashram** at Cuttack, **Alak ashram** at Jagatsinghpur and **Swaraj Mandir** at Cuttack, etc.
- He authored various books like 'Bandira Atmakatha, Dharmapada, Go Mahatmya, Abakasa, Chinta, etc. which enriched Odisha literature. He remained member of the Odisha legislative council from 1917-1920. He died on 17th June, 1928.

## Krushna Chandra (KC) Gajapati Narayan Deo

- He was born on **26th April, 1892** in **Paralakhemundi**. He is regarded as one of the makers of modern Odisha. He became Prime Minister of Odisha twice. By meeting the Simon Commission and twice going to England, he created Odisha as a separate province. He organised the tenth session of Utkal Union Conference at Paralakhemundi in 1914 which was a grand success. The Atlee sub-committee was created by him to determine the boundary of the new Odisha province.
- He went to London for **first round table conference**. He died on 25th May, 1974.

## Rama Devi

- She was born on **3rd December, 1899**. She belonged to a rich family. Mahatma Gandhi encouraged her to participate in freedom struggle. She was granddaughter of Madhusudan Das.

- She worked in 'Alak ashram', cooked tiffins and meals for the inmates of the Ashram. She went to 'Bari Ashram' and devoted herself in Khadi work, uplift of Harijan, spread of Hindi, uplift of women, etc.
- She actively participated in Quit India Movement. She was arrested with Gopabandhu, Malati Devi, etc.
- During her day of political activism she led multiple organisations like **All India Charkha Association**, **All India Women's Association** and **All India Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust**.
- She formed an association at Tumbodiguda of Koraput named **Navajeevan Mandal** in 1946 to serve the forest people. She died on 22nd July, 1985.

## Sarala Devi

- She was born on **9th August, 1904 in Cuttack** district. She had brought the message of Non-cooperation Movement as the first lady of Odisha.
- Sarala Devi observed fasting from 6th April to 13th April, 1921. She collected money for Tilak Swaraj fund.
- She also participated in Civil Disobedience and joined Salt Satyagraha at Balasore. **She was the first lady to go to jail by the order of court.**
- She popularised the Gandhian constructive works like women education, upliftment of women, eradication of untouchability, etc.
- Sarala Devi was a prolific writer, her writings were women-centric. Especially, the problems and rights of women were discussed in her writings.
- She translated the book 'History of Indian National Congress' of Pattabhi Sitaramayya into Odia. By her literary creations, she enriched Odia literature. She died on 4th October, 1986.

## Malati Devi

- She was born on **26th July, 1904 in Calcutta**. Malati Devi is one of the much talked freedom fighters of Odisha.
- She took active part in the Salt Satyagraha at Inchudi of Balasore district. She encouraged the women at Srijang to participate in the movement.
- She attended the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress. She enrolled many women as member of 'Hindustani Seva Dal'. Malati Devi was selected as one of Individual Satyagrahis for Individual Civil Disobedience Movement.
- She was arrested during Quit India Movement. She died in the year 1998.

## Timeline

<b>Period</b>	<b>Events</b>
1903 AD	Formation of Utkal Union Conference
1905 AD	Formation of Utkal Union Samillani
1909 AD	Formation of Satyabadi Vana Vidyalaya at Puri

Period	Events
1921 AD	Mahatma Gandhi visited Odisha for the first time
1922 AD	Peasant Revolt at Kanika
6th April, 1930 AD	Foot March towards Inchudi at Balasore
14th April, 1930 AD	Satyagrahis manufactured salt at Inchudi
1931 AD	Formation of Odisha State's People's Conference
1st April, 1936 AD	Odisha granted status of a province
1938 AD	Prajamandal formed at Garimal
1st December, 1940 AD	Individual Civil Disobedience Movement launched in Odisha
November, 1941 AD	Coalition Ministry formed with Maharaja of Paralakhemundi
28th September, 1942 AD	Massacre of Eram in Basudevpur
29th March, 1943 AD	Martyr Laxman Naik executed in Behrampur Jail
December, 1947 AD	Sardar Patel came to Odisha for its merger
1st January, 1948 AD	All Princely States except mayurbhanj Merged in Odisha
1949 AD	Mayurbhanj also merged in Odisha

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 People in Odisha held protest meetings at which of the places during Swadeshi Movement?*

(a) Balasore  
(b) Sambalpur  
(c) Puri  
(d) All of the above
- 2 Satyabadi School in Puri during the Swadeshi Movement was established by*

(a) Nanda Kishore Das  
(b) Gopabandhu Das  
(c) Harekrushna Mahtab  
(d) Dibakar Patnaik
- 3 Who founded the Satyabadi School with Nationalist Spirit in Odisha? (OPSC 2017)*

(a) Acharya Harihar  
(b) Madhusudhan Rao  
(c) Gopabandhu Das  
(d) Kripasindhu Mishra
- 4 In which year was Utkal Samillani formed?*

(a) 1903 (b) 1900 (c) 1910 (d) 1899
- 5 Mahatma Gandhi came to Odisha for promoting Non-Cooperation Movement in year.*

(a) 1920 (b) 1922  
(c) 1921 (d) 1919
- 6 Who led the Salt Satyagraha in Balasore district?*

(a) Surendra Nath Das  
(b) Narayan Birabar Samanta  
(c) Birakishore Das  
(d) Lakshmi Narayan Mishra
- 7 When did the Salt Law was broken in Inchudi of Balasore?*

(a) 6th April, 1930  
(b) 14th April, 1930  
(c) 12th April, 1930  
(d) 13th April, 1930
- 8 Where was the Odisha State's People's Conference organised in 1931?*

(a) Mayurbhanj (b) Balasore  
(c) Cuttack (d) None of these

- 9** *The first Odisha state's People's Conference was held under the Presidentship of*
- Balukeshwar Acharya
  - Bhubananda Das
  - Radhanath Rath
  - Govinda Chandra Mishra
- 10** *Who was appointed as the director of the Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha?*
- HK Mahtab
  - Gopabandhu Das
  - Madhusudan Das
  - Rama Devi
- 11** *Who among the following became a martyr in Odisha during the Quit India Movement?*
- Baji Raut
  - Birsa Munda
  - Laxman Naik
  - Raghu Dibakar
- 12** *When was the hero of Odisha, Laxman Naik executed?*
- 21st, August, 1942
  - 23rd August, 1942
  - 21st March, 1943
  - 29th March, 1943
- 13** *Which of the following events in Odisha is similar to the Jallianwala Bagh incident in Punjab?*
- The Mathli Killing
  - The Massacre of Eram
  - Na'anika Famine
  - None of the above
- 14** *Where in Odisha did the largest number of people died in a massacre?*
- Dhenkanal
  - Cuttack
  - Balasore
  - Puri
- 15** *Eram is famous as "Rakta Tirtha" for*
- Salt Satyagraha
  - Massacre at Melan Padia
  - Prajamandal Movement
  - Laxman Naik Rebellion
- 16** *Who had led the Prajamandal Movement in the area of Dhenkanal?*
- Banamali Das
  - Baishnab Charan Pattanaik
  - Sarangdhar Das
  - Prananath Pattanaik
- 17** *The most heroic role in the Dhenkanal uprising was played by*
- Sri Baishnab Charan Patnaik
  - Surendra Nath Das
  - Dora Bisoi
  - Radhanath Ray
- 18** *Odisha became a separate province in the year*
- 1925
  - 1938
  - 1939
  - 1936
- 19** *The first Congress Ministry was made under the leadership of*
- Biswanath Das
  - Smt Rama Devi
  - Acharya Harihar Das
  - Smt Malati Choudhury
- 20** *After the resignation of the Congress Ministry, under whom a coalition ministry was formed in November, 1941?*
- Maharaja Paralakhemundi
  - Nityananda Kanungo
  - Acharya Harihar Das
  - Bodhram Dube
- 21** *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came to Odisha for its merger in*
- 1946
  - 1947
  - 1948
  - 1949
- 22** *Which state was not amalgamated into Odisha in 1948?*
- Mayurbhanj
  - Balasore
  - Cuttack
  - None of the above
- 23** *Which Odia speaking states were later placed under Bihar due to political miscalculations?*
- Balasore
  - Seraikela
  - Kharsawan
  - Mayurbhanj
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
- 1 and 4
  - 2 and 3
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - All of these
- 24** *Which of the following activity is not related to Madhusudan Das?*
- Utkal Union Conference
  - Odisha Tenancy Bill
  - Bengal Legislative Council
  - Satyabadi School

- 25** Who was the first President of Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee in 1921?  
 (a) HK Mahtab  
 (b) Krushna Chandra Gajapati  
 (c) Gopabandhu Das  
 (d) Madhusudhan Das
- 26** Krushna Chandra Gajapati organised tenth session of Utkal Union Conference in  
 (a) Cuttack (b) Balasore  
 (c) Paralakhemundi (d) Inchudi
- 27** Who among the following was the sole delegate from Odisha in the First Round Table Conference?  
 (a) Gopabandhu Das  
 (b) Krushna Chandra Gajapati  
 (c) Madhusudan Das  
 (d) Rama Devi
- 28** Who established 'Sevaghar' Ashram at Bari?  
 (a) Sarala Devi (b) Rama Devi  
 (c) Malati Devi (d) Sita Devi
- 29** 'Navajeevan Mandal' at Tumbadiguda of Koraput was formed by Rama Devi in  
 (a) 1945 (b) 1946  
 (c) 1944 (d) 1947
- 30** Sarala Devi observed fast during 6th April to 13th April 1921 for  
 (a) Civil Disobedience Movement  
 (b) Non-Cooperation Movement  
 (c) Quit India Movement  
 (d) Swadeshi Movement
- 31** Who among the following freedom fighter was also a prolific writer?  
 (a) Sarala Devi  
 (b) Krishnabala Sen  
 (c) Malati Devi  
 (d) Rama Devi
- 32** Who among the following was selected as an important women member for Individual Civil-Disobedience Movement?  
 (a) Malati Devi (b) Sarala Devi  
 (c) Ram Devi (d) Krishnabala Sen
- 33** Which of the following is incorrect?

Organisations	Founders
a Prajamandal	HK Mahtab
b Satyabadi School	Gopabandhu Das
c All India Charkha Association	Sarala Devi
d Navajeevan Mandal	Rama Devi

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)  
 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (a)  
 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (b)  
 31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (c)

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# GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF ODISHA

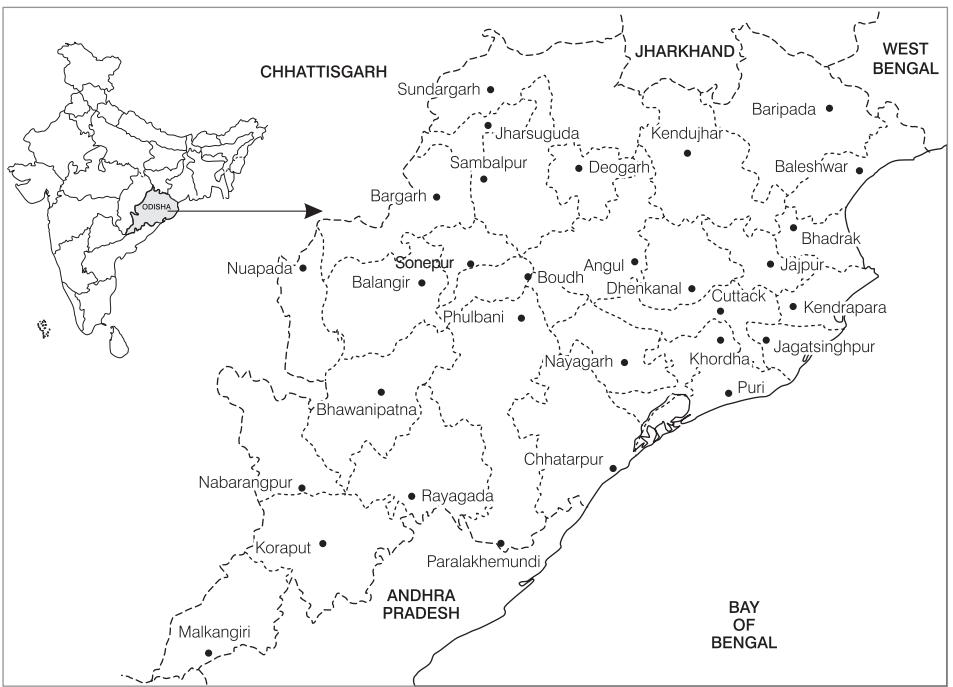
*Odisha lies on the Eastern coast of India with the waters of the Bay of Bengal along its Eastern and South-Eastern boundaries. The region of modern Odisha today is one of the most popular destinations for the tourists. It is the ninth largest state by area and the eleventh largest by population.*

## Location and Extent of Odisha

- Odisha lies between 17°49'N to 22°34'N latitudes and 81°27'E to 87°29'E longitudes. **Bhubaneswar** (Cathedral city or Temple city) is the capital city of Odisha.
- It extends over an area of 1,55,707 sq km that constitutes about 4.73% of the total land area of India.
- Odisha has a coastline of about 450 km which stretches from Ichchapuram in the South to Subarnarekha in the North-East.
- It is bulged (expanded) out from Brahmagiri on the Chilika lake in the South-West to Chandabali in the North-East.
- It is the ninth largest state of India in terms of area and eleventh in terms of population.

## Boundaries of Odisha

- Odisha is one of the 29 states of India, located in the Eastern coast.
- Odisha is surrounded by **Jharkhand** state to the North, **West Bengal** state to the North-East, **Bay of Bengal** to the East, **Andhra Pradesh** to the South and **Chhattisgarh** to the West and North-West.



▲ LOCATION MAP OF ODISHA

## Physiographic Region of Odisha

*On the basis of homogeneity, continuity and physiological characteristics, Odisha has been divided into five major morphological regions which are as follows:*

1. The Odisha Coastal Plains in the East
2. The Middle Mountainous and Highlands Region
3. The Central Plateaus
4. The Western Rolling Uplands
5. The River Valleys and Flood Plains

### 1. The Odisha Coastal Plains in the East

These plains are depositional landforms of recent origin and geologically belong to Post-Tertiary period. The coastal plains of Odisha stretch on the Eastern coast of India from the Subarnarekha river in the North-East to the Rushikulya river in the South-West. The 75 m outline determines the Western Boundary of these plains and differentiate them from middle mountainous region. **This region is very fertile and is known as the Rice Bowl of Odisha.** This plain is narrow in the North, widest in the middle, narrowest in the Chilika coast and broad in the South. The coastal plains of Odisha are called as the **Hexadeltaic region** or the **Gift of Six Rivers**.

These rivers are the **Subarnarekha**, the **Budhabalanga**, the **Baitarani**, the **Brahmani**, the **Mahanadi** and the **Rushikulya**.

*The coastal plains have been divided into three sub-divisions:*

### Northern Coastal Plains/Balasore Plains

It is the **worst drought affected area** of Odisha. It includes the flood plains and deltas of the Subarnarekha river and Budhabalanga river up to the Baitarani river.

### Middle Coastal Plains/Cuttack-Puri Coastal Plain

It lies between the Northern Coastal Plains and the Southern Coastal Plains of the Rushikulya river. It includes combined deltas of Salandi river, the Baitarani river and the Brahmani river in the North and the Mahanadi river in the South. The Mahanadi delta has the maximum width.

### Southern Coastal Plains/Rushikulya Plains

It is composed of fluvial of the Rushikulya river. It includes Laccustrine plain of Chilika lake and smaller deltas of Rushikulya river. *The Southern plains can be further divided into three zones parallel to the shoreline which are :*

*The Salt Tract* It is a narrow belt stretches beyond the shoreline for about 4.8 to 9.6 km. It lies along the coast and covered with tidal forest. It is filled with salt and is completely devoid of agriculture. The sluggish (depressed) and brackish streams make this area difficult to traverse. In Mahanadi Delta, it is covered with tidal forests and known as the **Little Sunderbans**.

*The Arable Tract* It is also known as rice country which lies in the middle of the plains. It is the richest part of the whole of the state as far as agriculture is concerned. This part also consists of **Levees** (embankment built to prevent overflow of a river). During high floods, they cover a large tract of land which affects human as well as animal life.

*The Sub-montane Tract* It lies to the West of the plains. It is the meeting zone of the arable tract and the spurs (stimulation) of the Eastern Ghats. It is also known as the **zone of transition**. This zone is majorly consisted of red soil. Low levels of laterite soils are also found in this region but still **soil erosion is very common in this region**. The region has natural vegetation from thorns and stunted shrubs to sal forests.

## 2. The Middle Mountainous and Highlands Region

This region covers about three-fourth area of the entire state of Odisha. The elevation of this region ranges from 610 to 1068 m above the mean sea level. It is a part of the Peninsular India. The region mostly has hills and mountains of the **Eastern Ghats** and is marked by a number of watersheds. These hills and mountains rise abruptly and steeply in the East and slope gently to a dissected plateau in the West. It is marked by a number of watersheds. The mountains extend from North-East (Mayurbhanj) to North-West (Malkangiri). The Eastern Ghats are interrupted by a number of broad and narrow river valleys and flood plains.

The major rivers of Odisha like the Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi, Rushikulya, Vamsadhara and Nagavali along with their tributaries have cut deep and narrow valleys in this region. *Morphologically, the middle mountainous region is divided into the following regions :*

***Simlipal and Meghasani Mountains*** These are volcanic origin mountains which have dome-shaped and circular structure. The elevation of these mountains range from 600 m to 1050 m. The two important peaks in this region are Simlipal (900 m) and Meghasani (1147 m).

***Mankadnacha, Malayagiri and Gandhamardan mountains of the Baitarani and the Brahmani interfluves*** This group of mountain peaks lie in a North-South direction. The elevations of Malayagiri, Mankadnacha and Gandhamardan are 1170m, 1092 m and 1044 m respectively. These are a part of Eastern Ghats and this region is a poly-cyclic region.

***Watershed between the Brahmani and the Mahanadi*** The origin of these mountains is similar to those of the Baitarani and the Brahmani interfluves (a region between the valleys of adjacent water-courses).

These mountains are more dissected which is a result of the continued action of the Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers. These mountains run in the directions like North-West in the Northern portion and North-North-West to South-South-West in the Southern portion.

***Common Interfluves of the Mahanadi, the Rushikulya and Vamsadhara*** This deeply eroded watershed extends in the North-South direction. The elevation of this region ranges from 600 m to 1000 m. It also has many peaks which rise above 1200 m. Singaraju (above 1500 m), Mahandragiri (above 1500 m) and Devagiri (1360 m) are important peaks in the region.

***Potangi and Chandragiri Mountain Ranges*** These mountains are the highest in Odisha. These mountains separate the Sabari basins and the Nagavali and the area is highly dissected. The average height of these mountain ranges varies from 900 m to 1350 m.

The highest peak of Odisha Deomali peak (1672 m) lies in this range. It is in Koraput district of Odisha. Other high peaks of this range are Galikonda (1643 m), Sinkaram (1620 m) and Turiakonda (1598 m). Due to shifting cultivation, the hilltops are devoid of vegetation but the farmers practice terrace cultivation in the valleys.

### 3. The Central Plateaus

These plateaus lie on the Western slopes of the Eastern Ghats which are mostly eroded in the form. The elevation of this region varies between 305 to 610 m. *The state has two broad plateaus:*

***The Panposh-Keonjhar-Pallahara Plateau of the Upper Baitarani Catchment Basin*** This region is surrounded by the Singhbhum and Ranchi plateaus in the North, the Simlipal mountain in the East and the Mankadnacha mountain in the West. The

**Baitarani is the main river which drains this region.** This is the region which gets high rainfall both during monsoon and winter seasons.

*The Nabarangpur-Jayapur of the Upper Sabari Basin* The Bastar mountain lies on its Western boundary whereas the Chandragiri and Potangi mountains lie on its Eastern boundary. **The Sabari is the main river which drains this region along with its tributaries.** This area lies under the maximum rainfall region of the state, which gets more than 178 cm of rainfall annually. Thus, fine variety of rice is cultivated here.

### Important Mountain Peaks of Odisha

<b>Important Peaks</b>	<b>Height (in metres)</b>
Deomali	1672 m
Sinkaram	1620 m
Golikonda	1617 m
Yendrika	1582 m
Niamgiri	1515 m
Mahendragiri	1501 m
Badam Pahar	1075 m
Badamgarh	1074 m
Kunaratir	1064 m
Gandhmadan	1060 m
Nrusighanath	986 m
Deva Giri	964 m
Balia Pahar	950 m

Other important peaks in Odisha are Mankarnacha, Amjhuri, Badam Pahar, Gandhamardan, Nrusinghanath and Deva Giri.

## 4. The Western Rolling Uplands

These are lower in elevation than the plateaus having elevation ranging from 153 to 305 m. *The Western rolling uplands are grouped into the following morphological units:*

- Rajgangpur-Panposh uplands of the Koel and the Sankh rivers.
- Jharsuguda uplands of the Ib basin.
- Baragarh uplands of the Jira and Jhaun basins.
- Balangir-Titilagarh-Patnagarh uplands of Northern Tel basin.
- Bhawanipatna uplands of the Southern Tel basin.
- Malkangiri uplands of the Sabari basin.

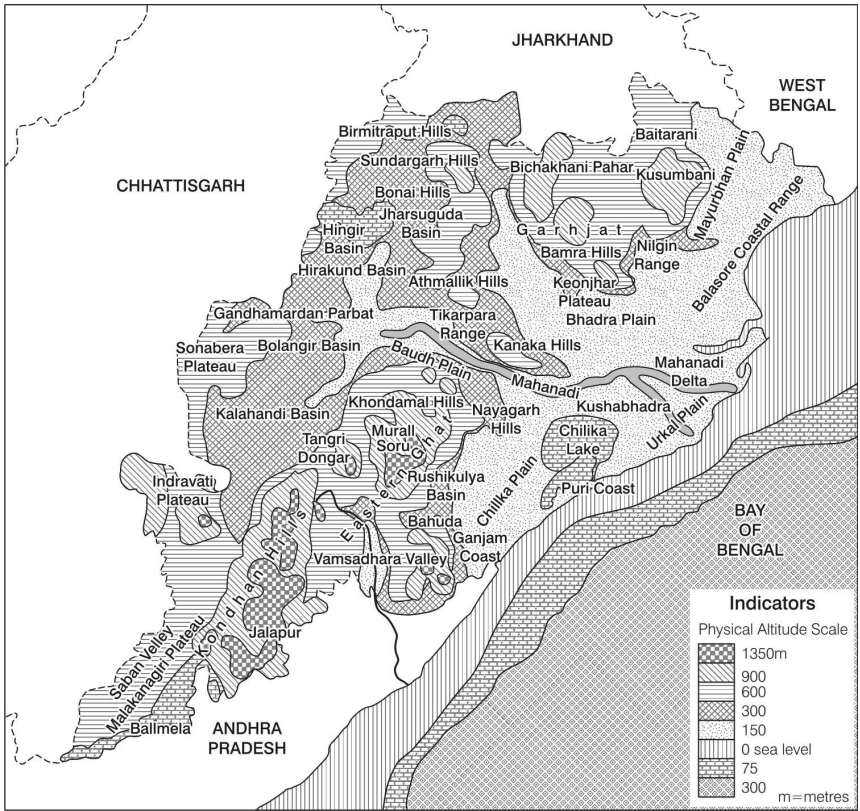
## 5. The River Valleys and Flood Plains

These valleys are the result of the fluvial action of the major rivers of the state. The average elevation of the river valleys and flood plains ranges from 75 m to 150 m. These valleys are narrow and deep in the Upper reaches, slightly wide in the middle part and become widest in the lower part where they meet the plains of the state.

Important river valleys of the state are :

- The valley of the Mahanadi river
- The valley of the Brahmani river
- The valley of the Vamsadhara river

The flood plains in the river valleys are very fertile. Most of the agricultural activities takes place in these flood plains which are made by rivers.



▲ PHYSICAL MAP OF ODISHA

## Lakes and Ports in Odisha

Odisha has many natural lakes like Chilika, Ansupa, Sar, Samagarh, Tampara and Udyankhanda. There are several artificial lakes like Naraj, Jobra, Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali, Mandira, Hadagarh and Poteru. There is one natural port Paradeep which is the deepest natural port of India. Chandbali and Gopalpur are medium sized ports while Dharma is a fishing port.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *Odisha is located in which part of India?*
  - (a) Northern Plain
  - (b) Southern Peninsula
  - (c) Eastern Coast
  - (d) Western Coast
- 2** *The latitudinal extension of Odisha is from*
  - (a) 17°49'N to 22°34'N
  - (b) 27°49'N to 32°34'N
  - (c) 7°49'N to 2°34'N
  - (d) 18°49'N to 22°34'N
- 3** *The longitudinal extension of Odisha is from*
  - (a) 17°49'E to 22°34'E
  - (b) 81°27'E to 87°29'E
  - (c) 91°27'E to 77°29'E
  - (d) 82°27'E to 97°29'E
- 4** *The total geographical area of Odisha extends over*
  - (a) 1,55,707 sq km
  - (b) 1,65,700 sq km
  - (c) 1,45,707 sq km
  - (d) None of the above
- 5** *The length of the Odisha coast is about*
  - (a) 450 km
  - (b) 550 km
  - (c) 650 km
  - (d) None of these
- 6** *Which state bounds on the South of Odisha?*
  - (a) Maharashtra
  - (b) Madhya Pradesh
  - (c) Andhra Pradesh
  - (d) Karnataka
- 7** *Which state bounds Odisha on the West?*
  - (a) Maharashtra
  - (b) Chhattisgarh
  - (c) Andhra Pradesh
  - (d) Karnataka
- 8** *The coastal plains of Odisha stretch on the Eastern Coast of India from which river in the North-East?*
  - (a) The Brahmani
  - (b) The Budhabalanga
  - (c) The Subarnarekha
  - (d) The Vamsadhara
- 9** *Which area of Odisha is called the 'Hexadeltaic region' or the 'Gift of Six Rivers'?*
  - (a) Coastal Plains
  - (b) Middle Mountainous and Highlands Region
  - (c) Central Plateaus
  - (d) Western Rolling Uplands
- 10** *Rivers which form the Hexadeltaic region of the coastal plains of Odisha are Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani, Rushikulya and*
  - (a) Chilika
  - (b) Khurda
  - (c) Phulbani
  - (d) Mahanadi
- 11** *The Middle Coastal Plains comprise the compound deltas of the*
  - (a) Baitarani, Brahmani and Mahanadi rivers
  - (b) Subarnarekha and the Budhabalanga rivers
  - (c) Rushikulya and Mahanadi rivers
  - (d) None of the above
- 12** *The Mahanadi delta is in which of the following plains?*
  - (a) Middle
  - (b) Northern
  - (c) Southern
  - (d) Eastern
- 13** *The South Coastal Plains comprises which of the following plains?*
  - (a) Baitarani Plain
  - (b) Laccustrine Plain
  - (c) Pan Plain
  - (d) None of the above
- 14** *Which zone of the Rushikulya Plains is known as the Little Sunderbans?*
  - (a) Arable tract
  - (b) Sub-montane tract
  - (c) Salt tract
  - (d) None of the above
- 15** *The sub-montane tract to the West is termed as the zone of*
  - (a) vegetation
  - (b) revelation
  - (c) transition
  - (d) illusion

- 16** Which region among the physiographic regions of Odisha is marked by a number of watersheds?
- (a) Coastal Plains  
(b) Rolling Uplands  
(c) Middle Mountainous and the Highlands Region  
(d) Major Flood Plains
- 17** Which of the following rivers has cut deep and narrow valleys in the middle mountainous and highlands region of Odisha?
- (a) Baitarani  
(b) Brahmani  
(c) Mahanadi  
(d) All of the above
- 18** Which mountains are of volcanic origin in Odisha?
- (a) Simlipal mountain  
(b) Meghasani mountain  
(c) Gandhamardhan  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 19** Which part of the Middle Mountainous region of Odisha is a poly-cyclic region?
- (a) Simlipal and Meghasani Mountains  
(b) Mankarnacha-Malayagiri and Gandhamardhan Mountains  
(c) Watershed between the Brahmani and the Mahanadi  
(d) Potangi and Chandragiri Mountain Ranges
- 20** Which ranges are highest in Odisha?
- (a) Common Interfluves of the Mahanadi, the Rushikulya and Vamsadhara  
(b) Simlipal and Meghasani Mountains  
(c) Mankarnacha-Malayagiri and Gandhamardhan Mountains  
(d) Potangi and Chandragiri Mountain Ranges
- 21** The highest peak of Odisha is
- (a) Deomali peak  
(b) Balia Pahar  
(c) Badam Pahar  
(d) Golikonda
- 22** Deomali peak lies in which district of Odisha?
- (a) Gajapati (b) Rayagada  
(c) Koraput (d) Phulbani
- 23** How many central plateaus are there in Odisha?
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 24** Which among the following landforms has the least elevation?
- (a) Simlipal mountains  
(b) Panposh-Keonjhar-Pallahara Plateau  
(c) Western rolling uplands  
(d) Baitarani and Brahmani interfluves
- 25** Which physiographic part of Odisha is most suited for agricultural activities?
- (a) Coastal plains in South  
(b) Sub montane tract of Rishikulya plains  
(c) Malkangiri uplands of Sabari basin  
(d) Flood plains of Mahanadi
- 26** Consider the following statements about Odisha
1. It is the ninth largest state by area.
  2. It is the eleventh largest state by population.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 27** Consider the following about the plateaus in Odisha.
1. The Panposh - Keonjhar - Pallahara plateau comprises the Upper Baitarani catchment basin.
  2. The Nabarangpur - Jayapore plateau comprises the Sabari basin.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 28** Which of the following statements is/are true?
1. The Middle Mountainous region covers about three-fourth of the entire state of Odisha.
  2. The coastline of Odisha is about 230 km.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of these

**29** Consider the following statements.

1. The rivers of Odisha have deep valleys.
2. The state of Odisha is bound by Bay of Bengal on the South-East.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) All of the above

**30** Match the following lists.

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
A. Zone of Transition	1. Source of Hydro Electrical Projects
B. Little Sundarbans	2. Coastal Plains
C. Rice Bowl	3. Sub-montane tract of the Rushikulya Plains
D. Flood Plains	4. Salt tract along the coast

**Codes**

- A B C D
- (a) 3 1 2 4
- (b) 2 3 4 1
- (c) 3 4 2 1
- (d) 1 2 3 4

## ANSWERS

1. (c)    2. (a)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (a)    6. (c)    7. (b)    8. (c)    9. (a)    10. (d)  
11. (a)    12. (a)    13. (b)    14. (c)    15. (c)    16. (c)    17. (d)    18. (d)    19. (b)    20. (d)  
21. (a)    22. (c)    23. (a)    24. (c)    25. (d)    26. (c)    27. (c)    28. (a)    29. (b)    30. (c)

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# CLIMATE AND SOILS OF ODISHA

*Both climate and soils affect the economy and life of the state. Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface which decides the agricultural productivity of any place. Odisha has different types of soils and tropical monsoon type of climate.*

## Climate of Odisha

Odisha has a tropical monsoon type of climate. The weather in Odisha is greatly influenced by the sea, because of its proximity to the sea. Due to its tropical monsoon type of climate, summers are very hot, monsoons are hot and wet while winters are pleasant. However, the weather in the state remains equable throughout the year. *Odisha experiences three main seasons which are discussed below:*

### Summer Season

- The summer season in Odisha starts in March and ends in June. The temperature is quite high during this season. The maximum temperature of Odisha during summer season remains above 40°C.
- The Western districts of Odisha i.e. Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Balangir, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj experiences maximum temperature between 40-46°C almost throughout the year.

### Rainy Season

- The rainy/monsoon season of Odisha starts in July and lasts till mid-October. In North and North-Eastern parts of the state, the variability of rainfall is below 15%. In South and South-Western parts of the state, the variability of rainfall increases to 15-20%.
- Odisha receives rainfall due to South-West Monsoon during summer. The South-West monsoon commences in the coastal plain of the state between 5th June to 10th June and by July, the whole of the state comes under its influence. By the mid-October, South-West monsoon withdraws from this region completely.

- During this season, the coastal areas of the state usually experience cyclone and tornado. The average rainfall in the state is 200 cm, experienced during July-September. July is the wettest month and the major rivers may get flooded due to heavy rains.
- The humidity in the monsoon season is very high in Odisha. The relative humidity of coastal Odisha is about 75%. Humidity percentage in the vast inland regions of Odisha is about 60%.

## High Annual Rainfall Regions

- The high annual rainfall region (above 155 cm) which lies in the **Northern Odisha** are the catchment basins of the **Budhabalanga**, the **Baitarani**, the **Brahmani** and the **Ib**, a tributary of the Mahanadi river. This region falls in the district of Mayurbhanj, Northern and Western Kendujhar district, Lahara sub-division of Angul, Sundargarh and Eastern Sambalpur districts. This high annual rainfall is the result of the cyclones during monsoon season.
- South-East Odisha also receives high annual rainfall. The horseshoe-like area of the lower reaches of the Brahmani and the Mahanadi with Bhadrak, Sukinda, Kendrapara and Cuttack on its order also receive high rainfall.

## Low Annual Rainfall Regions

- The low annual rainfall regions (135 cm or less rainfall) mostly lies in the **South-East of Odisha**.
- It covers the catchment basins of the **Vamsadhara** and the **Rushikulya** and a small stretch of land to the East of lake Chilika, Eastern Koraput, Ganjam, the Western part of Puri district, the upper Tel catchment basin, the rolling uplands of the Baragarh plain and the middle Brahmani catchment basin. These regions neither lie directly in the path of cyclone nor the monsoon winds that move from Bay of Bengal.

## Winter Season

- The winter season in Odisha starts from mid October and ends in February. The weather in this season ranges from 25°C-18°C in the coastal areas due to moderating influence of the sea. In the interiors the temperature dips to 7°C. Winter is not very severe except in some areas in Koraput and Kandhamal where minimum temperature may drop to 3-4°C.
- The state also experience little rainfall during winter season in the months of October and November, January and February remain dry. The Southern and Western parts of the state also experience thunder showers.

# Local Seasonal Divisions in Odisha

*Although, Odisha has there main seasons, but the year is locally divided into six seasons, such as:*

- i. Grishma (Summer) Vaisakha and Jyestha (mid-April to mid-June).
- ii. Barsa (Rainy season), Ashadha and Sravana (mid-June to mid-August).
- iii. Sharaed (Autumn), Bhadraba and Aswina (mid-August to mid-October).
- iv. Hemanta (Winter), Kartik and Margasira (mid-October to mid-December).
- v. Sisira (Winter), Pausa and Magha (mid-December to mid-February).
- vi. Basanta (Spring), Falguna and Chaitra (mid-February to mid-April).

## Rainfall in Odisha

Rainfall in Odisha is mainly experienced during monsoon and winter seasons. *The account of the rainfall of the state is discussed below:*

### Monsoon Rainfall

The monsoon rainfall is considered as important rainfall in the state. It is because it directly controls the crop production and condition in Odisha. In monsoon season when rainfall is above **140 cm**, it is considered as **high rainfall** and if it is less than **120 cm**, it is considered to be **low rainfall**. This is hardly sufficient for a good paddy harvest.

*The high monsoon regions of the state are:*

- The parts of Ib River and portions of the Northern Baitarani basin which comprise Eastern Sambalpur, Western Sundargarh and Sadar sub-division of Keonjhar district.
- The Phulbani and Phiringia regions receive high rainfall.

*The low monsoon regions, in the state are as follows:*

- The region of South-West of Odisha receive low rainfall during monsoon.
- The parts of middle Baitarani basin, which extend to North-East of Talcher, receives low rainfall during monsoon.

### Winter Rainfall

Winter rainfall is helpful in the growth of the rabi crop in Odisha. If there is a total rainfall above 5 cm, it is considered high winter rainfall and less than 2.5 cm is considered as low winter rainfall in Odisha.

*The areas of high and low winter rainfall are as follows:*

- The high winter rainfall region lies in the North Odisha, from Baripada in the East to Sundargarh in the West. This region covers North-Eastern portions of Sambalpur, Northern part of Keonjhar, almost the whole of Mayurbhanj and the middle portions of Balasore district.

- The coastal areas like Puri and Khurda receive more than 5 cm of rainfall.
- The plateau of Phulbani and Phiringia also receive high winter rainfall.
- The low winter rainfall region lies in South-West Odisha, it covers the district of Koraput. It is particularly a single-crop region.

## Climatic Regions in Odisha

Different Geographers have given different classifications regarding the climate of Odisha. *These classifications are given below:*

- According to Koppen's classification, the climate of Odisha is tropical savannah type (AW).
- According to Thornthwaite's classification, the climate of Odisha comes under sub-humid type with deficient winter rains.
- As per SB Chatterjee's classification, the coastal region of Odisha is included in the tropical savannah type of climate.

## Agro-Climatic Zones in Odisha

*As per the Forest and Environment Department of Odisha the state has been divided into 10 agro-climatic zones, such as:*

<b>Agro-Climatic Zone</b>	<b>Agricultural District</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Broad Soil Group</b>
North-Western Plateau	Sundargarh, parts of Deogarh and Sambalpur and Jharsuguda	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red, Brown forest, Red and Yellow, Mixed Red and Black
North-Central Plateau	Mayurbhanj, major parts of Keonjhar (except Anandpur and Ghasipur block)	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red and Yellow, Mixed Red and Black, Laterite
North-Eastern Coastal Plain	Balasore, Bhadrak, parts of Jajpur and Hatadihi block of Keonjhar	Moist sub-humid	Red, Deltaic alluvial, Coastal alluvial and Saline
East and South-Eastern Coastal Plain	Kendrapara, Khurda, part of Cuttack, Puri, Nayagarh and Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur	Hot and humid	Saline, Red and Mixed Red and Black, Laterite, Alluvial
North-Eastern Ghats	Phulbani, Rayagada, Gajapati, part of Ganjam and small patches of Koraput	Hot and moist sub-humid	Brown forest, Red, Mixed Red and Black, Laterite, Alluvial.
Eastern Ghats Highland	Major parts of Koraput, Nabarangpur	Warm and humid	Red, Mixed Red and Black, Mixed Red and Yellow
South-Eastern Ghats	Malkangiri and parts of Keonjhar	Warm and humid	Red, Black and Laterite.
Western Undulating Zone	Kalahandi and Nuapada	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red, Mixed Red and Black

<b>Agro-Climatic Zone</b>	<b>Agricultural District</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Broad Soil Group</b>
Western Central Table Land	Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Sonepur, parts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red, Yellow, Red Black, Black and Brown Forest, Laterite.
Mid Central Table Land	Angul, Dhenkanal, parts of Cuttack and Jajpur	Hot and moist sub-humid	Alluvial, Red, Mixed Red and Black, Laterite

## Cyclone in Odisha

A cyclone is a very large rotating mass of air with low pressure at its center and surrounded by a high pressure air mass. This is usually characterised by inward spiralling winds that rotate anti-clockwise in the Northern hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern hemisphere of the Earth. As Odisha is a coastal state, it often experiences cyclonic storms which has become a regular feature of the state.

Due to the coastal location of Odisha on the Bay of Bengal, the state faces many tropical cyclones that cause massive destruction. The most severe cyclonic in Odisha occurred from 25th October-4th November, 1999. It was termed as super cyclonic storm and caused massive destruction along with widespread floods. It is known as **Odisha Cyclone**.

*Some other cyclones that hitted Odisha are as follows:*

**Cyclone Titli** It occurred from 8-12th October, 2018. It was termed as a severe cyclonic storm. It affected South-East Odisha in the districts of Ganjam and Gajapati.

**Cyclone Hudhud** It occurred from 8-14th October, 2014 and was termed as very severe cyclonic storm. 16 districts of the state were affected. Andhra Pradesh and Andaman islands were also affected.

**Cyclone Phailin** It was also an intense tropical cyclone occurring in India in the states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman. It occurred from 5-14th October, 2013. Gopalpur in Ganjam district was heavily affected.

### List of Cyclones hitting the Coast of Odisha

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date/Year</b>	<b>Category</b>
Cyclone Titli	8-12th October, 2018	Severe cyclonic storm
Cyclone Hudhud	8-14th October, 2014	Very severe Cyclonic storm
Cyclone Helen	19-23rd November, 2013	Severe Cyclonic Storm
Cyclone Phailin	5-14th October, 2013	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm
Cyclone Viyaru	10-17th May, 2013	Severe Cyclonic Storm
Cyclone Bijli	14-17th April, 2009	Severe Cyclonic Storm
Odisha Cyclone	25th October-4th November, 1999	Super Cyclonic Storm-caused massive destruction, widespread flooding

# Soils in Odisha

Soil is very important and a valuable resource for every human being. The major factors which determine soil's characteristics are parent rock materials, climate, relief, vegetation, time and organisms. The parent rock materials, found in the state are heterogeneous, due to which the average productivity of many crops is low.

## Classification of Soils in Odisha

The soils of Odisha can be classified into two groups. i.e. classification **on the basis of formation** and classification **on the basis of relief features**.

### On the Basis of Formation

*On the basis of formation, the soils of Odisha are classified into the following:*

**Transported Soils** This soil is a mixture of eroded materials and is heterogeneous in character.

**Residual Soil** This soil is formed by different agents of erosion. This soil occurs in interfluvies, mountains and plateaus in Odisha.

### On the Basis of Relief Features

*On the basis of relief features, the soils of Odisha are classified into eight major groups which are :*

1. Red Soil
2. Laterite Soil
3. Red and Yellow Soil
4. Coastal Saline and Alluvial Soil
5. Deltaic Alluvial Soil
6. Black Soil
7. Mixed Red and Black Soil
8. Brown forest Soil

### Red Soil

- This soil is formed due to the iron deposits of the upper Dharwar series by the process of decomposition of silicate during rain. The red soil is characterised by coarse texture and single grained to weakly granular structured surface soil.
- This soil is highly porous with low available water holding capacity. This soil covers about **7.14 million hectare** land. It covers the **largest area** of the state.
- This soil is found in the districts of Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj of Odisha.
- The soil is non-saline. Its red colour is due to presence of iron oxides. The soil is moderately acidic and generally deficient in nitrogen, organic matter and molybdenum.
- The red soil is different from laterite soil as it has a high percentage of silica and some bases.
- Crops like rice, finger millets, minor millets, potato, brinjal, and fruit trees such as mango, jack fruit, guava, papaya and sapota are grown in this soil.

## Red and Yellow Soil

- These soils are found in undulating and rolling terrains which differ in depth, texture and colour.
- These soils cover **5 million hectare** of land of Odisha and covers the second largest area in Odisha. These soils covers district of Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh and Sundargarh.
- These soils are divided into soils of upland areas and soils of low land areas. Soil of uplands is comparatively coarser in texture having red and yellowish red colour, shallow in depth and are well drained. These soils are comparatively more acidic than those of lower reaches.
- The soils of lowland areas are formed on alluvial deposits and have very fine texture and show pale yellow greyish and olive shades. These soils sometimes show effect of mottling (patchy and irregular colour) due to their submergence in monsoon season and drying thereafter.
- Crops grown in the upland soils are rice, finger millet, sugarcane, potato, brinjal and tomato. Crops grown in the low land soils are paddy, pulses, fruit trees like mango, guava, banana, etc.

## Black Soil

- These soils are formed by weathering of basic rock in the low lying regions. This soil is a result of specific lithology or topography.
- This soil covers **0.96 million hectare** land and is found sporadically in the districts of Puri, Ganjam, Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Sonepur, Boudh, Sambalpur, Bargarh and Angul.
- The soil exhibits deep and wide cracks in summer seasons. The soil has a pH value of 7.5 to 8.5. The texture is clay and the structure is angular blocky.
- The soil is low to moderate in nitrogen and potassium. Presence of titaniferous magnetite, humins and bitumins give this soil the black colour.
- Important crops grown in these soils are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, Bengal gram, sunflower, mustard and cotton.

## Laterite Soil

- It is formed in hot and wet tropical areas. Laterite soil is rich in aluminium, manganese and iron.
- Laterite soil is found on the high level plateau and hilly areas that receive high rainfall and are specifically well-developed on the Eastern Ghats in Odisha. It covers around 0.70 million hectares of land in the districts of Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur of Odisha.
- This soil is highly permeable and is poor in nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. It is generally acidic in nature.

- Crops like groundnut, pulses, rice, finger millet, minor millet, sesame, potatoes other vegetables and fruits like mango, jack fruit, banana, guava and sapota are grown in this soil.

## Deltaic Alluvial Soil

- The texture of the soil varies from coarse sand to clay, depending upon the geomorphology of flood plain and the type of alluvium carried by the river water. The structure of this soil is granular.
- These soils cover 0.67 million hectares of land. These soils are found in the districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Puri, Gajapati and Ganjam district.
- These soils have four divisions from North to South such as:
  - i. **North Balasore** region having sandy or sandy loam soil.
  - ii. **Delta of Baitarani and Brahmani** having soil which varies from clay loam to stiff clay.
  - iii. **Delta of Mahanadi** having soil which stratified into clay and silt sand.
  - iv. **Rushikulya Delta** having soil which is more sandy in nature.
- These soils are fertile, but soil with low nitrogen and phosphorus is also found. The fertility also decreases if the soils are not recharged regularly by flooding. Important crops grown in these soils are rice, groundnut, mustard, sesame, potato, black gram, and vegetables.

## Coastals Saline and Alluvial Soil

- These soils include high soluble coastal salts. The reason of salinity of soil is the high incursion of salty tidal water from sea through creeks.
- These soils have salts like chlorides and sulphates of sodium, magnesium and to a lesser extent of calcium and potassium.
- These soils are found along the coastal belt of the state in a narrow strip extending 5-25 km inward. These soils cover 0.254 million hectares of land. These soils are found in the districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda and Ganjam.
- The texture is clay to clay loam and are columnar in structure. Soils of the Chilika lake also get affected by salts due to flooding of salty lake water during monsoon. Important crops which are grown in these soils are rice, mustard, barley, linseed, chilli, sugarbeet, tomato, spinach and cotton.

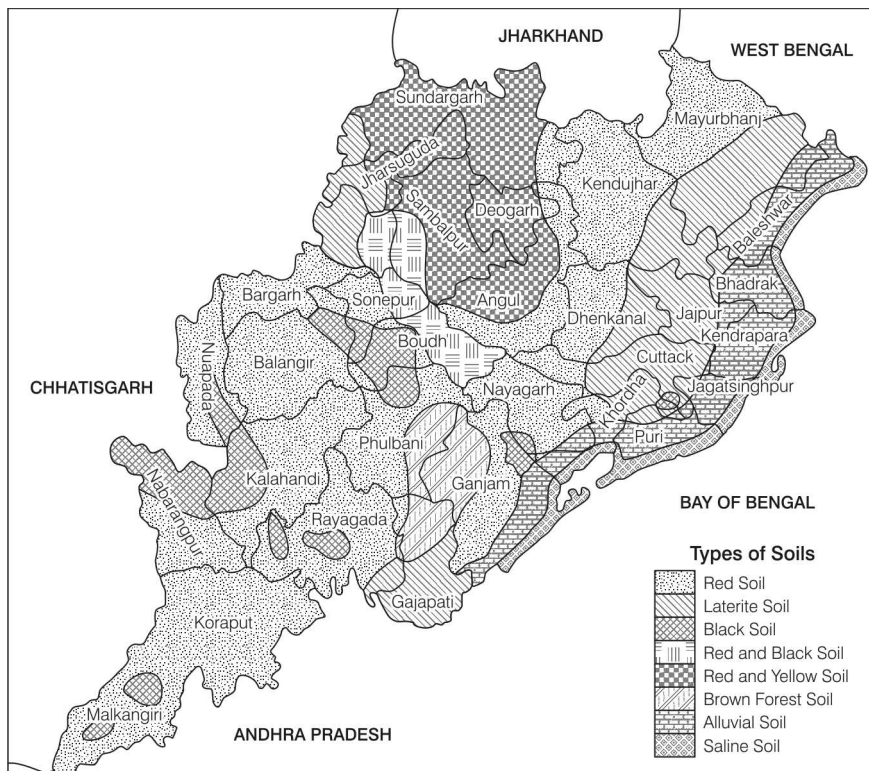
## Brown Forest Soil

- This soil is found in the forest cover regions.
- This soil covers 0.17 million hectares of land. It occurs in the districts of Phulbani, Kandhamal, Rayagada and parts of Ganjam and Nayagarh. This is brown to grey brown in colour, light texture and acidic in reaction.

- The soil has medium to high organic matter and nitrogen content. Phosphorus and potash content are medium in this soil.
- Important crops grown in these soils are maize, tapioca, wheat, mustard and horticultural crops like jackfruit, mango, guava and citrus fruits.

### Mixed Red and Black Soil

- This soil is found as association of both red and black soil together where black soil occurs in patches within the pre-dominant red soil. The red and black soils are so intermixed that red soil is found in upper regions whereas, black soil occurs in lower regions.
- This soil covers 0.16 million hectares of land. The soil is found in the Western districts of Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sonepur and Balangir. The texture of these soils is light to medium where black soil is rich in calcium and red soil is rich in iron which provides catenary formation to the soil.
- Important crops grown in these soils are rice, sugarcane, maize, ragi, groundnut, sesame and all types of vegetable crops.



▲ SOIL MAP OF ODISHA

# Problems and Management of Soils in Odisha

*The problem soils of Odisha can be grouped into three classes which are:*

**Low Fertile Acidic Soils** The red and laterite and lateritic group of soils generally belong to this category which constitute about two-third of the total areas in the state. These soils are highly permeable and susceptible to droughts during frequent dry spell in the rainy season. These soils can be managed by the application of organic manures and liming material.

**Lowland Soils** Posing iron-toxicity problems These soils located on valley slope, toe-slope lands receive washing of lateritic constituents rich in iron due to seepage. Improving drainage facilities by constructing deep drains around the field, checking lateral seepage of water by constructing check embankments across the slope reduces the iron toxicity.

**Coastal Salt Affected Soils** During rainy season the salt content in these soils become low because of dilution and flushing off salt through leaching under heavy rain. These soils can be managed by application of soil nutrients, avoidance of fallow land and growing of suitable crops.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Odisha has which type of climate?  
(a) Mediterranean  
(b) Oceanic  
(c) Tropical  
(d) None of the above
- When does the summer season commence in Odisha?  
(a) June  
(b) January  
(c) May  
(d) March
- In which month the whole state comes under the influence of South-West monsoon?  
(a) April  
(b) May  
(c) June  
(d) July
- In which season some coastal parts of Odisha experience cyclone and tornado?  
(a) Summer  
(b) Rainy  
(c) Winter  
(d) None of the above
- The average rainfall experienced during July-September in Odisha is  
(a) 100 cm  
(b) 350 cm  
(c) 175 cm  
(d) 200 cm
- Winters are not very severe in Odisha except  
(a) Western Puri and Jagatsinghpur  
(b) Koraput and Kandhamal  
(c) Sundargarh and Sambalpur  
(d) Kendrapara and Cuttack
- Sharaed or Autumn season prevails in Odisha from  
(a) Mid July to Mid September  
(b) Mid August to Mid October  
(c) Mid December to Mid February  
(d) Mid October to Mid November
- Which among the following regions in Odisha experience high monsoon rainfall?  
(a) Phulbani and Phiringia  
(b) Balasore and Mayurbhanj  
(c) Koraput and Ganjam  
(d) Middle Baitarini Basin

- 9** Which areas in Odisha receive more than 5 cm of rainfall during winters?  
 (a) Koraput (b) Puri and Khurda  
 (c) Phulbani (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 10** According to Koppen's classification, what is the climate of Odisha?  
 (a) Sub-humid type  
 (b) Tropical Monsoon  
 (c) Tropical Savannah  
 (d) Sub-tropical semi-humid
- 11** Which among the following cyclone have hit Odisha in 2018?  
 (a) Cyclone Titti (b) Cyclone Hudhud  
 (c) Cyclone Viyaru (d) Cyclone Phailin
- 12** The super cyclonic storm that created massive destruction in Odisha came in which year?  
 (a) 8-14 Oct, 2014  
 (b) 14-17 Apr, 2009  
 (c) 10-14 May, 2013  
 (d) 25 Oct-4 Nov, 1999
- 13** Which of the following is most heterogeneous in nature in Odisha?  
 (a) Soils parent material  
 (b) Natural vegetation  
 (c) Soils of Odisha  
 (d) None of the above
- 14** Which of the following soils covers the largest area of Odisha?  
 (a) Black Soil  
 (b) Laterite Soil  
 (c) Red Soil  
 (d) Coastal Saline and Alluvial Soil
- 15** Which of the following statements is/are not correct about red soil of Odisha?  
 (a) Its main features are coarse textures, single grained to weakly granular structured surface.  
 (b) The soil is saline.  
 (c) The red colour is due to presence of iron oxides.  
 (d) All of the above
- 16** Which of the following soils occurs in undulating and rolling terrains?  
 (a) Red and Yellow  
 (b) Red and Black  
 (c) Alluvial  
 (d) Laterite and Red
- 17** Which soil in Odisha is formed as a result of weathering of basic rock in the low lying regions of Naupada, Balangir, Sonepur, Boudh, Sambalpur and Angul?  
 (a) Brown Forest Soil  
 (b) Black Soil  
 (c) Deltaic Alluvial Soil  
 (d) Laterite Soil
- 18** Which of the following soils is rich in aluminium and iron in the area of Odisha?  
 (a) Red (b) Red and Yellow  
 (c) Black (d) Laterite
- 19** Laterite Soil is found in  
 (a) Cuttack (b) Dhenkanal  
 (c) Puri (d) All of these
- 20** The delta area of the state, North Balasore contains which type of soil?  
 (a) Clay loam (b) Sandy loam  
 (c) Silt sand (d) None of these
- 21** Which soil loses its fertility if the soil is not recharged regularly by flood?  
 (a) Red and Yellow soil  
 (b) Red soil  
 (c) Black soil  
 (d) Deltaic Alluvial soil
- 22** Which of the following soils is affected by coastal salt?  
 (a) Coastal Saline and Alluvial  
 (b) Red  
 (c) Laterite  
 (d) Black
- 23** Brown soil is found in  
 (a) Phulbani (b) Kandhamal  
 (c) Sambalpur (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 24** Which soil in Odisha is rich in calcium and iron and the texture is light to medium  
 (a) Mixed red and black soil  
 (b) Red Soil  
 (c) Black Soil  
 (d) None of the above
- 25** Which among the following measure is taken to check iron toxicity in lowland soils in Odisha?  
 (a) Application of organic manures  
 (b) Avoidance of fallow land  
 (c) Constructing embankments across the slope  
 (d) None of the above

- 26** Consider the following statements
1. Monsoon rainfall directly controls the crop conditions in Odisha.
  2. Monsoon rainfall is considered 'high' when it is above 240 cm.

Which of the statements given above is/are true?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 27** Consider the following statements

1. The 'Northern monsoon high' is less widespread than the 'annual high' of the same region.
2. In the middle Baitarani basin, it has low monsoon rainfall.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 28** Consider the following statements

1. The maximum extension of low annual rainfall is found in South-East Odisha.
2. In the rolling uplands of the Baragarh plain and in the middle Brahmani catchment basin, the low rainfall is encountered.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- 29** Consider the following soils

1. Red
2. Mixed Red and Black
3. Alluvial
4. Black and Brown

Which of the above soils is/are found in Western undulating zone?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) Only 2
- (d) All of these

- 30** Consider the following soils

1. Red and Yellow
2. Laterite
3. Black
4. Brown forest

Which of the above soils is/are found in Sambalpur district of Odisha?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

- 31** Match the following lists

<b>List I (Agro-climatic zone)</b>	<b>List II (Climate)</b>
A. North-Western Plateau	1. Moist sub-humid
B. Eastern Ghats Highland	2. Hot and humid
C. North-Eastern Coastal Plain	3. Hot and moist sub-humid
D. East and South-Eastern Coastal Plain	4. Warm and humid

**Codes**

- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A   | B | C | D | A | B   | C | D |   |   |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

## ANSWERS

1. (c)    2. (d)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (d)    6. (b)    7. (b)    8. (a)    9. (d)    10. (c)  
 11. (a)    12. (d)    13. (c)    14. (c)    15. (b)    16. (a)    17. (b)    18. (d)    19. (d)    20. (b)  
 21. (d)    22. (a)    23. (d)    24. (a)    25. (c)    26. (a)    27. (c)    28. (c)    29. (a)    30. (c)  
 31. (d)

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# DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF ODISHA

The state of Odisha is drained by a number of rivers which are the lifelines for every living being. They are drainage channels for surface water and also help to boost the economy of the state. Important rivers of the state are Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Rushikulya, Vamsadhara, Indravati and so on. Apart from rivers Odisha has many lakes, waterfalls and springs.

The rivers of Odisha are primarily Peninsular rivers. They are non-perennial as they are rainfed. Rivers of Odisha play an important role in the development of the state. These rivers are also an important source of irrigation and hydroelectricity in the state.

## Rivers of Odisha

Odisha has many important rivers which flow into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers are divided into six groups on the basis of their sources or origin. *They are as follows:*

- i. *Chota Nagpur Plateau* The Subarnarekha and the Brahmani.
- ii. *Amarkantak Plateau* The Mahanadi river sourcing.
- iii. *Mahanadi Delta* The Soamoli, the Gobari, the Prachi, the Kadua, the Dhanua, the Ratnachira and the Nuna river.
- iv. *Keonjhar Plateau* The Baitarani river.
- v. *Eastern Slopes of Eastern Ghats* The Budhabalanga, the Rushikulya the Salandi river.
- vi. *Other Rivers from Eastern Ghats* The Bahuda, the Nagavali, the Vamsadhara and the Godavari system.

# Rivers of Chota Nagpur Plateau

*The rivers that originate from Chota Nagpur Plateau are as follows:*

## Subarnarekha River

- It originates from the Southern slopes of Chota Nagpur plateau in Bihar. The total length of this river is 433 km and in Odisha it is about 70 km long.
- The total catchment area of this river is 19,500 sq km and in Odisha is 3,200 sq km.
- It is a multi-state river which flows from the states of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.
- It forms the boundary between Odisha and West-Bengal. It enters Odisha at Lakshmannath which is located to the North-East of Jaleswar and finally drains into the Bay of Bengal.
- It flows from the districts of **Mayurbhanj** and **Balasore** in Odisha. Important right bank tributaries of this river are **Kanchi**, **Karkari**, **Kharkai** (longest tributary), **Raru**, **Garru** and left bank tributary is **Dulang**.

## Brahmani River

- It originates from the Southern slope of Chota Nagpur plateau in Bihar and enters Odisha from the Sundargarh district. Brahmani is an inter-state river and flows through Jharkhand and Odisha.
- The total length of this river is 799 km and in Odisha, it is about 480 km long. The catchment area of this river is 39,055 sq km in Odisha.

- It is the **second largest river in Odisha**. Two smaller rivers, rivers **Sankh** (right bank) and **Koel** (left bank) join at **Vedvyasa** near **Rourkela** in Sundargarh district to form the **Brahmani** river.
- The river **Brahmani** forms a minor gorge at **Rengali**. From Rourkela to Talcher it has a North-South course, and at Rengali, South of Barkot its water is used for irrigation and hydel power. It flows from the districts of **Sundargarh**, **Angul**, **Dhenkanal**, **Deogarh**, **Jajapur**, **Kendrapara** and **Cuttack**.
- **Brahmani's** right bank tributary i.e. **Sankh** meets the **Mahanadi's** left bank tributary i.e. **Birupa**.
- The **Brahmani** and **Mahanadi** have a common outlet for their flood water through **Maipura**. They have formed the **Wheeler islands**.
- Before discharging into the Bay of Bengal near **Dhamra**, the river receives flood spills from the adjacent **Baitarani** river. Other important left bank tributaries of this river are **Ramial**, **Samakoi**, **Mankada**, **Kurali** and right bank tributaries are **Gohira**, **Lingarajara**, **Tikra**, **Singda**, **Nandia**.

## River of Amarkantak Plateau

### Mahanadi River

- It originates from the **Amarkantak** hills of the **Bastar** plateau in **Raipur** district of **Chhattisgarh**.
- The total length of this river is 858 km and in Odisha it is about 494 km long.

- This river is also known as **Sorrow of Odisha** due to its frequent floodings. The catchment area of this river in Odisha is 65,580 sq km.
- It is the **largest river of Odisha and the sixth largest river in India**. It flows through Chhattisgarh and enters into Odisha near Padigan. **Hirakud is the longest dam** in the world which is built over the Mahanadi river.
- The course of the Mahanadi river from Sambalpur upto Sonepur is almost North-South and here a number of right bank tributaries meet the main river. The most important among them are **Jira and Jhaun rivers** which drain the Baragarh plain.
- At Sonepur, **Tel river** meets the Mahanadi on its right bank, which is the largest tributary of this river.
- The Mahanadi river flows from the districts of Sambalpur, Sonepur, Cuttack, and cities like Bhubaneswar, Subalaya, Kantilo, Boudh and Banki of Odisha. Before entering Cuttack it forms a distributary called Kathajodi.
- From Boudh to Banki cities, the Mahanadi crosses right through the Eastern Ghats and forms a Gorge at **Satkosia**.
- The Mahanadi river comes at plain region at Naraj in Cuttack district where it meets the old shoreline of the Bay of Bengal and forms a delta.
- From Jagatsingpur it empties into Bay of Bengal important right bank tributaries of Mahanadi are Silari, Sondur, Jonk, Sukha, Kharkhara, Brutanga and left bank tributaries are Chhinar, Seonath, Hasdeo, Son, Mand, Kelo, Surli, Bhidan.

- All these rivers including Mahanadi fall into the Bay of Bengal except Daya and Bhargavi rivers which fall into Chilika lake.

## Rivers of Mahanadi Delta

*There are many rivers that originate from the Mahanadi delta. These are distributaries of Mahanadi river. These are as follows:*

**Soamoli River** It originates from Hirapur village and flows into Bay of Bengal.

**Gobari River** It starts from Devidola. It is also known as Gobardhana river.

**Prachi River** It starts from Kuakhai. Now, it flows from Phulnakhara and drain the area between Kandal and Kushabhadra.

**Kadua River** It drains interflaves between Prachi and Kushabhadra.

**Dhanua River** It is a small river which originate from Balipatna.

**Ratnachira River** It originates near Mukundapur village and drains into the Bhargavi river.

**Nuna River** It starts near Ghoradia hills and drains into Daya river near Sahupara.

## River of Keonjhar Plateau

### The Baitarani River

- It originates from Gonasika or Guptaganga hills in **Mayurbhanj** district of Odisha. It is Eastward flowing river of the Peninsular India.
- Initially, this river acts as the boundary between Odisha and Jharkhand.
- Its total length is 365 km. The total catchment area of this river is 12,190 sq km.

- This river flows in a Northerly direction, then it changes its path suddenly by 90 degrees and flows Eastward.
- It flows from the districts of **Keonjhar**, **Mayurbhanj**, **Sundargarh**, **Bhadrak**, **Jajpur**, and **Kendrapara** of Odisha.
- Important tributaries of this river are **Salandi** and **Matai** rivers. Other tributaries are Kangira, Ardei, Khairi Bhandan, Deo, Kanjhari, Sita, Musal, Kusei.
- It enters into Bay of Bengal after joining Brahmani at Dhamra at Bhadrak district.
- Its total length is 165 km and its total catchment area is about 8,963 sq km.
- It flows from the cities of Berhampur, Chhatrapur, Asika, Bhanjanagar and Sarada of Odisha.
- This river flows in South-East direction through **Ganjam** district and covers all the above mentioned cities of Odisha. Finally it flows through Chhatrapur block and drains into the Bay of Bengal.
- It is also known as **lifeline of the Ganjam district**. This river has no delta at its mouth. This river basin is almost a pear-shaped with well-developed dendritic (branched) tributary system.
- Important right bank tributaries of this river are **Padma** and **Ghodahada** and left bank tributaries are **Baghua** and **Dhanei**.

## Rivers of Eastern Slopes of Eastern Ghats

### The Budhabalanga River

- It originates from the Simlipal massif (a compact group of mountains) to the South of the Simlipal Garh in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. The total length of this river is 175 km.
- The total catchment area of this river is 4,840 sq km. There are palaeolithic and neolithic sites situated in the valley of the river.
- It flows from two districts of Odisha i.e. **Mayurbhanj** and **Balasore**. Important tributaries of this river are Sanjo, Deo Kalo, Sone, Palpala, Katra, Gangadhar.
- It drains into the Bay of Bengal off the Balasore coast which lies slightly to the North of Chandipur.

### The Rushikulya River

- It originates from the Rushimal mountain of **Kandhamal** district of Odisha.

### The Salandi River

- It originates from the Southern slopes of the Simlipal massif at the Meghasani mountain which lies in the Keonjhar district of Odisha.
- Its total length is about 144 km. Its total catchment area is about 1,790 sq km. The river flows in the **Bhadrak** district.
- It is a tributary of Baitarani river, thus, it does not directly drain into the Bay of Bengal, but discharges its water into the Baitarani river a few kilometres upstream of Chandbali.
- Salandi Dam is built on this river under the name Salandi Project. Its water is used for irrigation purposes.

# Rivers of Eastern Ghats

## The Bahuda River

- It originates from the Singharaj hills of the Eastern Ghats in **Gajapati** district of Odisha. Its total length is 96 km.
- The river flows in the North-East direction upto 55 km, then South-East direction for 17 km in Odisha. Then it enters into Andhra Pradesh, to flow for 18 km.
- Again it turns in North-East direction for 6 km in Odisha state and finally meets the Bay of Bengal near the Sunapurapeta village in Odisha.
- Important tributaries of this river are Poichandia, Bogiriadi, Batrada Nalla and Kantajura Nalla.

## The Nagavali River

- It originates from the Eastern slopes of the Eastern Ghats near Lakhbahal, located at **Kalahandi** district of Odisha. Its another name is **Langulya** river.
- Its total length is 256 km of which 161 km lies in Odisha and the remaining in Andhra Pradesh. The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 4,500 sq km.
- The river passes through Vizianagaram and Srikakulam and finally drains into the Bay of Bengal close the Mofaz Bandar.
- Its important right bank and its left bank tributaries are Pitadar, Satnala, Barha, Srikona Nadi, Vegavati, Baldiya Nadi, Jhanjavathi, Sitagurha, Gumudugedda, Vonigedda.

## The Vamsadhara River

- It originates from the Niyamagiri hill in the **Kalahandi** district of Odisha. Its total length is about 230 km of which 150 km lies in Odisha.
- The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 8,960 sq km. It is a major East flowing river between Mahanadi and Godavari rivers, in Southern Odisha and North-Eastern Andhra Pradesh. After flowing for a distance of 150 km, it enters in Andhra Pradesh.
- It flows from the cities of Paralakhe-mundi, Gunupur, Kashinagar and Bissam Cuttack of Odisha.
- The river finally drains into Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
- Important right bank tributaries of this river are Poladi, Bhangi, and Pedagoda and left bank tributaries are Badanalla, Chauladhua, Pandaka Nalla, Badajhar, Harbhangi, Sananadi, Mahendranaya.

## The Godavari System

- This system includes the tributaries of Godavari river.
- These tributaries are **Indravati**, **Kolab**, **Machkund** and **Sileru** rivers.

## The Indravati River

- It originates from a small rivulet of Dandakaranya range of Eastern Ghats in **Kalahandi** district of Odisha. Its total length is about 530 km and in Odisha, it flows for 167 km.

- The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is 7,400 sq km. The river flows in South-East direction, then it flows westward through the **Kalahandi**, **Nabarangpur** and **Koraput** districts.
- It forms the boundary between Odisha and Chhattisgarh and enters the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.
- Important left bank tributaries of this river are Keshadhara Nalla, Kandabindha Nalla, Chandragiri Nalla, Golagar Nalla, Poragarh Nalla, Kapur Nalla, Muran river, Bangiri Nalla, Telengi Nalla, and right bank tributaries are Narangi Gudar, Nimbra, Kotri, Bhaskel, Bandia.

### The Kolab River

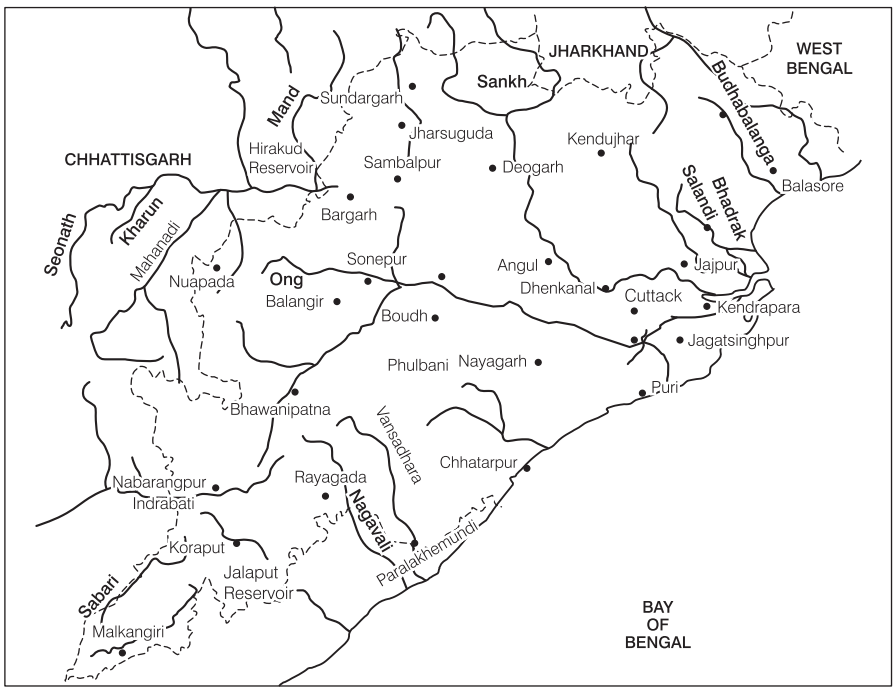
- It originates from the Sinkaran hills of the Eastern Ghats in **Koraput** district. It is about 270 km long in Odisha. The total catchment area of the river in Odisha is about 10,300 sq km.
- Kolab Dam is house to the upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project. The river meets with the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh. Important tributaries of this river are Karandi Nalla, Guradi Nalla, Kangar Nalla, Garia, Dharmageda Nallah, Jamnadi, Jalengar, Mulervagu Nalla, Potteru Vagu Nalla.

### Machkund or Sileru Rivers

- Sileru river rises as Machkund river in the Eastern Ghats in the North-Eastern Andhra Pradesh.
- Then it flows northwards into Jalaput reservoir on the border with Odisha state. The Machkund river is known as Sileru river from this reservoir. From this reservoir, it makes a sharp bend to the South-West and flow through South-Western parts of Odisha.
- Sileru river finally meets with the Sabari river at Motu, the extreme South-West point of Odisha. Hydroelectric dams on the Machkund river at Jalaput reservoir and on the upper and lower courses of the Sileru river are a significant source of power for the region.
- The Balimela reservoir has been created to generate hydel power over Sileru.

### Tidal Rivers

The tidal section of rivers are found in the lower reaches of coastal plains of Odisha. These rivers have different shapes, depth of the channel and extension of sand bars. The tidal channels vary from 5 km to 90 km in length. Mahanadi is tidal from about 35 km whereas the tributary of Mahanadi, Devi is tidal for 45 km.



▲ RIVER MAP OF ODISHA

## Lakes of Odisha

Odisha has both **natural** and **artificial** lakes.

### Natural Lakes

Odisha has many natural lakes. *These are described as follows :*

#### Ansupa Lake

- It is a freshwater lake which looks like a **horse-shoe shape**, situated at the foot of the Saranda hills. It lies on the **left bank of the Mahanadi river** which is opposite to Banki in **Cuttack** district of Odisha. It was formed due to the meander shifting of the Mahanadi.
- This lake acts as a shelter for the migratory birds in the winter season. The lake is 5 km long and 1.6 km wide. The lake is directly linked with the Mahanadi river by a channel known as **Kabula Nalla**.
- This channel works as both an outlet and inlet, through which flood water enters the lake and excess water goes out after the flood.

#### Chilika Lake

- It is located on the East coast of India at the mouth of the Daya river. It is roughly pear shaped. It has been formed due to the silting action of the Mahanadi river.
- It is spread over three districts of Odisha, namely **Puri, Khurda** and **Ganjam**.

- It covers an area of about 1,165 sq km during monsoon and 900 sq km in summer.
- The length of this lake is 64.5 km and breadth is 18 km. It is also an ecosystem with large fishery resources.
- In 1981, it was designated as the **first Indian Wetland of International** importance under the Ramsar Convention.
- Chilika lake has been declared a bird sanctuary by Government of Odisha in 1987.
- It is the **largest brackish water lagoon in Asia**. Near the village Motto, a 32 km long, narrow, outer channel, Muggermukh, connects this lagoon to the Bay of Bengal.
- The lagoon has a number of islands e.g. Krushnaprasad, Nalaban, Kalijai, Somolo, Honeymoon, Breakfast, Barakuda and Birds islands.
- The lake also experience flocks of migratory waterfowls from different regions of the world like Caspian sea, lake Baikal, Aral sea, Kirghiz steppes of Mongolia, remote parts of Russia, Central, South-East Asia, Ladakh and the Himalayas.
- The deepest part of this lake is located at Kalijai.

### Kanjia Lake

- It is a tiny freshwater lake . The lake is located South of Barang in the Chandakar area of **Khurda** district.
- It covers an area of about 0.75 sq km. It is surrounded on three sides by flat hillocks of this lake with a slope to the East.

- The Botanical Garden lies on the Northern hillocks of this lake and the Nandankanan Zoological Park lies on the Southern hillocks.

### Pata Lake

- It is a freshwater lake which lies in Chhatrapur town of **Ganjam** district of Odisha. It is about 4 km long and 500 m wide.
- It is one of the main tourist attraction sites of Odisha.

### Sara Lake

- It is a fresh water lake. The lake is located near **Puri** district. It is 5 km long and 3 km wide.

### Tampara Lake

- It is another fresh water lake located alongside the town of Chhatrapur in **Ganjam** district of Odisha. It is 4 km long and 0.5 km wide.

## Artificial Lakes and Reservoirs in Odisha

### Hirakud Reservoir

- It is located 16 km North of **Sambalpur** district. It covers an area of 743 sq km. It is a part of the Hirakud Dam which is built over the Mahanadi river and is the longest dam in the world.
- The lake experiences the visit of many migratory birds during winter. These birds include common pochard, red-crested pochard, great-crested grebe and many others.

### Kolab Reservoir

- It is an artificial lake which is a part of Kolab Dam. It is located in **Koraput** district of Odisha.

## Sorada Reservoir

- This artificial reservoir is located near Berhampur in **Ganjam** district of Odisha.
- The reservoir is also known as **Sorada Ghai**. It is mainly used for irrigation purpose.

## Waterfalls in Odisha

The topography of Odisha comprises of highlands, uplands and plateaus, due to which there are many waterfalls in the state.

*Important waterfalls in Odisha are as follows:*

### Badaghagara

This waterfall lies in **Keonjhar** district of Odisha. It is located at a distance of 3 km on the down stream of Sanaghagara waterfall. It is about 60 m in height and a perennial source of water. It is a source of a small river, i.e. Machha Kandana.

### Barehipani

It is located in the **Mayurbhanj** district in Odisha. It has a total height of 400 m. It is the **highest waterfall of Odisha** and the **second highest waterfall of India**. The source of the waterfall is Budhabalanga river.

**Joranda waterfall** (150 m) is near to it and both are in the core area of Simlipal National Park.

### Duduma

It is located on the boundary of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha states. It is situated at a distance of 92 km from **Koraput** district (Odisha) and 177 km from Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

It is formed by the Machkund river and is about 175 m high. It is also known as **Matsya Tirtha**. It also supports the Machkund Hydro Electric Power Project.

### Gandahati

This waterfall is located in **Gajapati** district of Odisha. It is famous for its glittering waterfall. The water in this fall remains consistent throughout the year.

### Harishankar

This waterfall is located on the Southern slope of the Gandharmardan hills in **Balangir** district of Odisha. This is a place of pilgrimage which is famous for the presence of Lord Hari and Shankar.

### Hatipathar

This waterfall lies in Rayagada district of Odisha. It is formed by Nagavali river. It is an important picnic spot for tourists in Odisha.

This waterfall got its name from the huge elephant shaped boulders which are found all over the landscape. In Oriya language, Hathi means elephant and Pathar means boulder.

### Jorandha

This fall is located in the core area of Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district. It is about 150 m high.

### Khandadhar

It is located in the mineral rich forest of **Sundargarh** district. This waterfall (about 244 m) is the 12th largest waterfall in Odisha. Another waterfall of the same name is also located in Keonjhar district which is about 152 m high.

## Khandula

This waterfall is located in Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary in **Kalahandi** district of Odisha. The waterfall got its name because of the shine of the Goddess Khandula which is situated on the top of the hill.

## Koilighugar

This waterfall is located in **Jharsuguda** district of Odisha. It is about 61 m high. There is a Shivalingam known as **Maheswarnath** inside the fall.

This fall is in a rivulet named 'Ahiraj' which comes out from the Chhuikhanch forest.

## Miriglotah

This waterfall is situated 111 km from Rourkela in the Sundargarh district, of Odisha. The waterfall is 100 ft high and is situated besides the Kalta iron mines.

## Nrusinghanath

This waterfall is located close to the Nrusinghanath temple which is situated at the foothills of Gandhamardhan hills in **Bargarh** district. At Nrusinghanath, other waterfall are also located like Gadadhar, Pitrudhar, Guptadhar, Bhimadhar, Kapiladhar and Chaladhar.

## Phurli Jharan

It is a perennial waterfall, which is located around 15 km from Bhawanipatna in **Kalahandi** district. It is about 16 m high. It is a famous tourist spot due to its multi-coloured rainbow which is created by the sunrays falling on the scattered water particles of the fall.

## Putudi

It is located 15 km from Phulbani in **Kandhamal** district in Odisha. It is formed by Bada Saluki river. Dense forests and hills are situated on the either side of this fall.

## Pradhanpath

This waterfall is close to **Deogarh** district and is located around 100 km from Sambalpur. It had the first hydro electric power in the state of Odisha.

## Sanghagra

This is a perennial waterfall. It is situated around 5 km from **Keonjhar** district. It is about 30 m in height.

## Springs in Odisha

The springs in Odisha have mostly developed on the Eastern and Western slopes of Eastern Ghats due to heavy rainfall and hard Gondwana gneiss rocks. *The springs in Odisha are discussed below:*

### Atri

This hot spring is located in **Khurda** district. It is best known for its hot sulphur spring which has medicinal values.

Lord Hatakeswara Mahadev Shrine is located near this spring. The temperature of this spring remains constant as 55°C.

### Deulajhari

This hot spring is situated in **Angul** district of Odisha. Its water originates below a Shivalinga. It is a famous pilgrimage site of Odisha. The temperature of this spring varies from 40°C to 62°C. The hot spring is channelised to 36 ponds on the outskirts of the Shiva temple.

## Taptapani

This hot spring is located close to Mohana town in **Gajapati** district of Odisha. It is situated at the Eastern slope of the Eastern Ghats at a crest of the hill. Its water has medicinal properties due to its sulphur properties. The temperature of this hot spring varies from 90° C to 100°C.

## Tarabalo

There are a number of hot springs in Tarabalo in **Nayagarh** district of Odisha. These hot springs lie over an area of 8 acres. Tarabalo hot spring is the largest thermal field in Odisha which has medicinal properties due to its sulphuric water. Its water is used to treat many skin diseases. It is also a famous picnic spot of Odisha.

### Other Important Springs in Odisha

<i>Name of the Spring</i>	<i>Location/District</i>
Kapilas	Dhenkanal
Chandikhol	Cuttack
Mahavinayak Barunei	Khurdha
Narayani	Puri
Nirmal Jhar	Near Kahlilikot in Ganjam district
Gosing Jhar	Near Kantilo in Nayagarh district
Koilighugar	Jharsuguda
Jharbada	Near Malayagiri in Dhenkanal district

## Bays and Islands in Odisha

- There is only one Bay in Odisha i.e. **Hukitola Bay**. It is located on Jambu island in Kendrapara district is located to North of the Mahanadi river delta.
- It was formed from silt deposits. The bay has a building constructed by the Britishers. The islands in Odisha are **Abdul Kalam Island**, **Subalaya Island** and **Shortt's Island**.
- Dr. Abdul Kalam Island, is an island off the coast of Odisha, approximately 150 km North-East of the state capital Bhubaneswar.
- The island was originally named after English Commandant Lieutenant Wheeler as **Wheeler's Island**.
- On 4th September, 2015, the island was renamed to honour the late Indian President, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. ISRO rocket launching centre is located in this island.
- **Subalaya Island** is located at the meeting place of the Mahanadi river and Surubalijora. It is 3.32 sq km in size. Shortt's Island is located in Banasada Tehsil of Bhadrak district in Odisha. It is situated 37 km away from sub-district headquarters Banasada and 72 km away from district headquarters Bhadrak.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** Which river flows over the states of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal?  
(a) Tel river  
(b) Sileru river  
(c) Subarnarekha river  
(d) None of the above
- 2** The tributaries Raru, Kanchi, Garru, etc. belong to the river  
(a) Baitarani (b) Subarnarekha  
(c) Brahmani (d) Rushikulya
- 3** The length of Brahmani river in Odisha is about  
(a) 464 (b) 480 (c) 360 (d) 200
- 4** Which of the following is the second largest river in Odisha?  
(a) Subarnarekha  
(b) Brahmani  
(c) Mahanadi  
(d) Baitarani
- 5** Which river is known as Sorrow of Odisha?  
(a) Mahanadi (b) Brahmani  
(c) Baitarani (d) Rushikulya
- 6** Which is the largest river of Odisha?  
(a) Baitarani river  
(b) Mahanadi river  
(c) Subarnarekha river  
(d) Brahmani river
- 7** Hirakud, the longest dam in the world is located on which river of Odisha?  
(a) Rushikulya  
(b) Mahanadi  
(c) Brahmani  
(d) Baitarani
- 8** Which among the following is a river originating from Mahanadi Delta?  
(a) Soamoli River  
(b) Nuna River  
(c) Prachi River  
(d) All of the above
- 9** The river originating from the Gonasika hills of the Keonjhar district is  
(a) Brahmani (b) Subarnarekha  
(c) Baitarani (d) Bahuda
- 10** Which of the following tributaries does not belong to the river Rushikulya?  
(a) Baghua  
(b) Dhanei  
(c) Padma  
(d) Karandi Nalla
- 11** The total length of Salandi river is about  
(a) 100 km (b) 144 km  
(c) 250 km (d) 461 km
- 12** The Bahuda river originates from which district of Odisha?  
(a) Mayurbhanj (b) Keonjhar  
(c) Gajapati (d) Ganjam
- 13** Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of the river Bahuda?  
(a) Bogiriadi  
(b) Batrada Nalla  
(c) Kantajura Nalla  
(d) Baghua
- 14** Which river is also known as Langulya?  
(a) Nagavali (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Brahmani (d) Baitarani
- 15** Which is a major East flowing river between Mahanadi and Godavari rivers?  
(a) Baitarani  
(b) Vamsadhara  
(c) Indravati  
(d) None of the above
- 16** Which river originates from the Dandakaranya range of the Eastern Ghats in Kalahandi district of Odisha?  
(a) Mahanadi  
(b) Indravati  
(c) Baitarani  
(d) Salandi
- 17** The other name of Sileru river is  
(a) Salandi (b) Machkund  
(c) Baitarani (d) Kolab
- 18** Which lake is a horse-shoe shaped fresh water lake?  
(a) Ansupa lake  
(b) Chilika lake  
(c) Hirakud reservoir  
(d) Kanjia lake

- 19** Which lake is directly connected with the Mahanadi river by a channel, Kabula Nalla?  
 (a) Ansupa Lake (b) Chilika Lake  
 (c) Kanjia Lake (d) Pata Lake
- 20** Which lake stretches through the district of Puri, Khurda and Ganjam?  
 (a) Ansupa (b) Kanjia  
 (c) Chilika (d) Tampara
- 21** Which lake in Odisha is home to lot of migratory birds coming from Mongolia, Russia and South-East Asia?  
 (a) Tampara (b) Chilika  
 (c) Pata (d) Sara
- 22** Which among the following is one of the largest wintering ground for the migratory waterfowl in India? [OPSC 2018]  
 (a) Ghana Sanctuary, Rajasthan  
 (b) Chilika Lake, Odisha  
 (c) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, Haryana  
 (d) Dal Lake, Kashmir
- 23** Which lake lies near Puri district of Odisha?  
 (a) Sara (b) Tampara  
 (c) Kolab (d) Indravati
- 24** Tampara lake lies in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Ganjam (b) Jajpur  
 (c) Nuapada (d) Malkangiri
- 25** The Kolab reservoir is located in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Mayurbhanj (b) Balasore  
 (c) Keonjhar (d) Koraput
- 26** Badaghadagara waterfall lies in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Keonjhar (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Gajapati (d) Sambalpur
- 27** Which is the highest waterfall of Odisha?  
 (a) Gandahati  
 (b) Duduma  
 (c) Barehipani  
 (d) Hatipathar
- 28** Which waterfall is also known as 'Matsya Tirtha'?  
 (a) Duduma  
 (b) Gandahati  
 (c) Barehipani  
 (d) Harishankar
- 29** Which waterfall in Odisha is located near the Kalta iron mines in Sundargarh district?  
 (a) Miriglotah (b) Khandadhar  
 (c) Phurli Jharan (d) Putudi
- 30** The famous shrine of Lord Hatakeswara temple is situated near which spring?  
 (a) Atri  
 (b) Taptapani  
 (c) Tarabalo  
 (d) Deulajhari
- 31** Which hot spring is the largest thermal field in Odisha?  
 (a) Taptapani (b) Tarabalo  
 (c) Atri (d) Deulajhari
- 32** Which spring of Odisha is located at Dhenkanal district of the state?  
 (a) Jharbada  
 (b) Kapilash  
 (c) Narayani  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 33** What was the earlier name of Abdul Kalam Island that is located off the coast of Odisha?  
 (a) Shortt's Island  
 (b) Subalaya Island  
 (c) Wheeler's Island  
 (d) Nalaban Island
- 34** Consider the following statement(s) about the river Mahanadi  
 1. It is the major river of Odisha and the sixth largest river in India.  
 2. It originates from the Amarkantak hills of the Bastar plateau in Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh.  
 Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 35** Which of the following statements is/are true about the Chilika lake?  
 1. It is the largest inland lake in the country.  
 2. It is an ecosystem with large fishery resources.  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both and 2 (d) None of these

**36** Consider the following rivers of Odisha.

1. Baitarani
2. Brahmani
3. Subarnarekha
4. Rushikulya

Which of the river(s) is/are originated from Chota Nagpur Plateau?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) 2 and 3                    (d) 1, 2 and 4

**37** Consider the following statements about the Kanjia lake

1. It is a tiny lake.
2. It has a zoological park situated on its Southern hillocks.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Both 1 and 2  
(c) Only 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**38** Consider the following about the Chilika lake.

1. It is a lagoon with brackish water.
2. It has been declared a bird sanctuary by Government of Odisha in 1987.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**39** Match the following

<b>List I</b> (Rivers)	<b>List II</b> (Origins)
A. Rushikulya	1. Rushimal Mountain
B. Budhabalanga	2. Simlipal massif
C. Subarnarekha	3. Chota Nagpur Plateau
D. Salandi	4. Meghasani mountain

**Codes**

- A B C D  
(a) 1 2 3 4  
(b) 3 4 1 2  
(c) 4 3 2 1  
(d) 1 3 4 2

**40** Match the following.

<b>List I</b> (Waterfall)	<b>List II</b> (District)
A. Hatipathar	1. Rayagada
B. Kandadhar	2. Keonjhar
C. Khanduala	3. Kalahandi
D. Nrusinghanath	4. Bargarh

**Codes**

- A B C D                      A B C D  
(a) 1 2 3 4                    (b) 1 3 2 4  
(c) 2 3 1 4                    (d) 4 3 2 1

## ANSWERS

1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (b)    4. (b)    5. (a)    6. (b)    7. (b)    8. (d)    9. (c)    10. (d)  
11. (b)    12. (c)    13. (d)    14. (a)    15. (b)    16. (b)    17. (b)    18. (a)    19. (a)    20. (c)  
21. (b)    22. (b)    23. (a)    24. (a)    25. (d)    26. (a)    27. (c)    28. (a)    29. (a)    30. (a)  
31. (b)    32. (d)    33. (c)    34. (c)    35. (d)    36. (c)    37. (b)    38. (c)    39. (a)    40. (a)

# AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION IN ODISHA

*Odisha is primarily an agrarian economy. Agriculture is the state's dominant sector with a contribution of about 20% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). About 65% of total workforce is engaged in agriculture sector. Nearly 82% of total population live in rural areas.*

The total cultivable land in the state for cropping is about 40% of the total geographical area. The State experienced transient success in terms of crop area, production, productivity, food security, irrigation during the year, leading to rise in farmers' income. Agriculture contributes 30% of the Net State Domestic Product. Paddy crop has the largest area under cultivation followed by pulses, oilseeds and fibre crops. Most important cash crop is jute followed by sugarcane, while cashew nut, rubber and tea falls under new cash crops. Shifting cultivation is carried out in various places and are known by different names e.g. Dedhi in Sambalpur, Toila Chasa in Keonjhar, Baru in Ganjam, Haru in Rayagarh etc.

## Cropping Seasons in Odisha

Predominantly, there are three cropping seasons across India, and so are in the Odisha. *These are as follows:*

### Kharif Season

This season starts with pre-monsoon rain in the months of June-July when farmers prepare their fields for sowing and on the onset of monsoon, farmers sow Kharif crops. The crops are harvested during September or October. Major Kharif crops of Odisha are paddy, jowar, millets, maize, groundnut, jute, cotton, pulses, etc.

### Rabi Season

This season begins in November and ends around April. As no rains take place during these months in most of India, the Rabi crops depend upon the sub-soil moisture and artificial irrigation. Rabi crops play a major role in the economy of

Odisha as compared to the Kharif crops. Major Rabi crops of Odisha are wheat, gram and oilseeds.

## Zaid Season

Besides the two major cropping seasons mentioned above, there are some short duration crops like moong, urad, watermelon, etc, which are grown in intermediate summer season. This season is called Zaid season.

## Major Crops of Odisha

The weather of Odisha favours a lot of crops for cultivation. Among these crops rice, pulses, oilseeds, jute, sugarcane, coconut and turmeric are important crops.

Cash crops like jute, tea, cotton and rubber are also produced. District-wise, **Cuttack** and **Balasore** ranks second in jute production, **Puri** ranks high for gram and **Mayurbhanj** for maize production.

*Some of the major crops are as follows:*

### Rice

It is confined to the coastal plains, the river valleys and command areas of Hirakud dam on Mahanadi river where alluvial soil is found. It is concentrated in the areas of **Cuttack**, **Sambalpur**, **Puri**, **Ganjam**, **Balasore**, **Koraput**, **Keonjhar** and **Kalahandi**.

The state contributes one-tenth of the rice production in India. During 2016-17, nine varieties of seeds have been released by Central Rice Research Institute. Srimati, Priya, Pradhan Dhan, Prasant, Mukul are few common varieties of rice.

Rice needs a hot and humid climate. The average temperature required is 25°C and above.

### Pulses

The most important pulses grown in Odisha are gram, tur, arhar. According to the classification, the pulses of Odisha can be broadly divided into Kharif and Rabi crops.

The Mahanadi delta, the Rushikulya plains, the Hirakud and Badimula regions are favourable for the cultivation of pulses. Production of pulses is basically concentrated in districts like **Cuttack**, **Puri**, **Kalahandi**, **Dhenkanal**, **Balangir** and **Sambalpur**.

### Food Grains

This includes cereals, millets and pulses. Among cereals, the most important crop is rice. It is followed by ragi, maize, wheat, small millets and bajra. All these, except wheat are coarse cereals and belong to hardier crops which are mostly cultivated in the middle mountainous, rolling uplands and plateaus of Odisha.

### Oilseeds

Sesame, groundnut, mustard, castor and linseed are the principal oilseeds grown in Odisha. Oilseeds are categorised as Kharif and Rabi crops. Rabi oilseeds grown as a second crop after the cereals are harvested. Among the oilseeds, groundnut and castor are the hardier crops and are grown in marginal and sub-marginal lands.

**Balasore** leads in mustard and **Cuttack** in groundnut production. **Oil palm** is also grown in Odisha in the districts of Gajapati, Rayagada, Dhenkanal and Sundergarh district.

## Jute

Jute accounts for the maximum areas for agriculture among all other crops. Odisha is the fourth largest producer of jute after West Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Rice and jute compete with each other as they require almost similar soil and climatic conditions.

It is a Kharif crop and requires warm temperature (30-40°C), 70-90% humidity and 150-200 cm of rainfall. It is grown in the coastal plains of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri districts.

## Sugarcane

It is the second most important cash crop in Odisha in terms of area as well as production. It is grown in well irrigated areas. Odisha is the eighth largest producer of sugarcane in India.

A considerable amount of sugarcane is cultivated in **Cuttack, Sambalpur, Balangir, Kalahandi and Puri districts**. It is grown well in temperature between 20°C to 28°C and require 150 cm of rainfall.

## Cashew

It has been planted extensively in the low level latiritic plateaus at the foothills of the Eastern Ghats.

Cashewnut is produced in Jeypore in Koraput district, Berhampur and Kandhamal district also. Odisha is the third largest producer of cashewnut in India. The Cashew Plantation Board (CPB) is responsible for the development of cashew cultivation in the state.

## Cotton

Cotton cultivation has been taken up extensively in **Koraput, Balangir and Kalahandi** districts where suitable soil and climatic conditions are found.

## Tea

It is concentrated in the areas of Eastern Ghats and the **Keonjhar** mountainous regions of **Phulbani and Koraput**. Tea plants need well drained loamy soil, hot and humid temperatures ranging between 25°C to 32°C and rainfall of 150 to 350 cm.

## Coffee

It is concentrated in the forest lands of Eastern Ghats, **Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Rayagada and Udayagiri** and Balliguda areas of **Kandhamal** district.

## Rubber Plantation

Odisha is a non-traditional area for rubber plantations. Inland hill areas of **Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam** and **Dhenkanal** districts have agro-climatic conditions suitable for rubber cultivation.

To protect the degraded hill slopes of Eastern Ghats, rubber plantation have been taken up by Rubber Board. Agro-Climate of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Balasore also have prospects for cultivation of rubber.

## Spices

Turmeric and ginger are the two most prevalent spice crops of Odisha. They are majorly cultivated by tribals. Turmeric is a cash crop grown by Kondha tribe of **Kandhamal** district and Langi Kondha of **Gajapati** districts. Odisha's first Agri-Export Zone was set up in Kandhamal for producing export quality turmeric and ginger.

Turmeric is also exported from Odisha. Other spices produced in the state are black pepper, cinnamon and chillies. Export quality turmeric and ginger are cultivated in Koraput and Phulbani.

## Coconut

It is highly cultivated in Odisha especially in the coastal districts. Cuttack, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Nayagarh, Ganjam. Coconut is one of the most important plantation crops of Odisha. In the coastal coconut growing belt of Odisha, 17 full and dwarf varieties are identified based on size, shape and colour of nuts. Even though Odisha is a coconut producing state, there are not many coconut oil producing units operating in the state. However, there is a good market for coconut oil for toiletry use with annual consumption of about 8 thousand tonnes per year. Puri and Ganjam districts have many small scale nut fibre and coir manufacturing units in the state. The **Coconut Development Board of Odisha** setup at Bhubaneswar in Khurda district provides various schemes to farmers for coconut plantation.

## Agro-Climatic Zones in Odisha

The climate play a vital role in Odisha's agricultural economy. The tropical climate of Odisha is characterised by high temperature, high humidity, medium to high rainfall and mild winters.

As per the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Odisha, the state has been divided into ten agro-climatic zones on the basis of climate, soil, rainfall and topography. *These are discussed below:*

<b>Agro-climatic Zone</b>	<b>Agricultural Districts</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Broad Soil Groups</b>
North Western Plateau	Sundargarh, parts of Deogarh, Sambalpur and Jharsuguda	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red, Brown forest, Red and Yellow, Mixed Red and Black
North Central Plateau	Mayurbhanj, major parts of Keonjhar, (except Anandapur and Ghasipura block)	Hot and moist sub-humid	Lateritic, Red and Yellow Mixed Red and Black
North Eastern Coastal Plain	Balasore, Bhadrak, parts of Jajpur and Hatadihi block of Keonjhar	Moist sub-humid	Red, Lateritic, Deltaic alluvial, Coastal alluvial and Saline
East and South Eastern Coastal Plain	Kendrapara, Khurda, Jagatsinghpur, part of Cuttack, Puri, Nayagarh and parts of Ganjam	Hot and humid	Saline, Lateritic, Alluvial, Red and Mixed Red and Black
North Eastern Ghat	Phulbani, Rayagada, Gajapati, part of Ganjam and small patches of Koraput	Hot and moist, sub-humid	Brown forest, Lateritic Alluvial, Red, Mixed Red and Black

<b>Agro-climatic Zone</b>	<b>Agricultural Districts</b>	<b>Climate</b>	<b>Broad Soil Groups</b>
Eastern Ghat High Land	Major parts of Koraput, Nabarangpur	Warm and humid	Red, Mixed Red and Black, Mixed Red and Yellow
South Eastern Ghat	Malkangiri and part of Keonjhar	Warm and humid	Red, Lateritic and Black
Western Undulating Zone	Kalahandi and Nuapada	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red, Mixed Red and Black
Western Central Table Land	Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Sonepur, parts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red and Yellow, Red and Black, Black, Brown forest, Lateritic
Mild Central Table Land	Angul, Dhenkanal, parts of Cuttack and Jajpur	Hot and moist sub-humid	Alluvial, Red, Lateritic, Mixed Red and Black

## Horticulture in Odisha

The agro-climatic conditions of Odisha are favourable for the production of different types of vegetables, fruits and spices. Districts like **Gajapati**, **Kandhamal** and **Keonjhar** are engaged in horticultural activity. Among fruits that grow in long duration are mango, coconut, litchi and jackfruit are most favourable in Odisha. Among short duration fruits, banana, papaya and pineapple are grown in Odisha. Banana is widely grown in Puri district.

The area under fruit cultivation was 325.85 thousand hectare. Odisha ranked fourth in terms of production of vegetables. Brinjals, cabbage and tomato are the major vegetables produced in the state. Vegetables are grown in Koraput, Keonjhar, Gajapati and Kandhamal districts. Organic farming in Horticulture is becoming increasingly important due to its manifold benefits to the society.

### State Potato Mission

It has been implemented during 2015-16 with the aim of making the State self-sufficient in production and availability of potato. Accordingly, increasing area and production of table potato, production of seed potato and establishing cold storages have been emphasised.

## Medicinal Plants

Forests in Odisha produce large number of plants that are rich in medicinal value such as Amla, Aswagandha, Bilva, Brahmi, Chiraita, Gudmar, Guggul, Kalmegh, Makoi, Sarpagandha, Bhringraj etc. The Gandhamardan hill range in Baragarh and Balangir are house of many medicinal plants. The state has a medicinal plant garden at Bhubaneswar called **Ekamravan** which was inaugurated in 2006.

# Floriculture in Odisha

The growing demand for flowers in Odisha has resulted in blooming flower markets in the state. 30% of the flowers in the state are grown in **Khordha, Berhampur, Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Boudh, Sambalpur and Koraput**. Flower crops are grown in open fields or in protective shades of polythene called polyhouse. Earlier, Odisha had to depend on Bangalore, Kolkata and Delhi for supply of flowers. Rose flower cultivation in Odisha has started yielding good results for farmers. Cultivation of Kewra flowers is done in Ganjam district. In Bhubaneswar, many people are engaged in the floral business. Marigold, Lilies, Jasmine, Roses, Orchids and Lotuses are some of the popular flowers grown in Odisha. Cold storage units are provided to farmers for preserving the flowers for a longer duration after harvesting.

## Agricultural Policy, 2013

The State Agricultural Policy, 2013 was implemented for the development of agriculture in Odisha. *The main objectives of this policy are as follows:*

- To bring in a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture.
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands. To focus on horticultural crops including dry-land horticulture.
- To encourage modern farming system approach. To encourage organic farming and sustainable farming methods.
- To facilitate increased long-term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, public sector and Private Public Partnership (PPP).
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming. To increase access to credit for small and marginal farmers.
- To develop agriculture technology parks, horticulture farms and medicinal gardens.

## Agri-Export Zones and Food Parks in Odisha

Agri Export Zones are directed for producing export quality agricultural product. Odisha Government is also proposing multiple Agro-Parks with the focus on Agri and Food Processing Sector.

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Location</b>	<b>Speciality</b>
Rice Technology Park	Bhadrak	Rice food processing
MITS Food Park	Rayagada	Food processing, packaging, etc.
Fishery Harbour	Bhubaneswar	Marine export
Centre of Excellence	Ganjam	Paddy, groundnut, sugarcane, etc.
Sea food Park	Deras	Sea food and marine product processing
Agri-Export Zone	Kandhamal	Ginger and turmeric product.
Agri-Export zone	Angul	Proposed
Agri-Export Zone	Dhenkanal	Proposed
Agri-Export Zone	Ganjam	Proposed
Agri-Export Zone	Koraput, Balangir	Proposed

# Government Schemes for Agricultural Development

**National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)** The NMAET is being implemented in the state from 2014-15 by Agricultural Department of Odisha. This includes four sub-missions. They are Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM), Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE), Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) and Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP).

**Mini Mission-1 on Oilseeds** It is implemented from the year 2014-15. It is one of the three National Missions on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP). The Mini Mission-1 in oilseeds is being implemented for the development of cultivation of oilseed crops by the Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production of the state. It is implemented in the state for the oilseed crops namely groundnut, soyabean, rapeseed, mustard, sunflower, etc.

**National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** It is being implemented in the state from the financial year 2014-15 by Agricultural Department of Odisha. There are four major components under NMSA namely Soil Health Management (SHM), On Farm Water Management (OFWM), Rainfed Area Development (RAD) and Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture Monitoring Modeling Networking (CCSAMMN).

**Biju Krushaka Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)** The BKKY was launched in November, 2013 with the objective of providing health and accidental insurance to all the farm families in the state.

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** RKVY is operationalised in Odisha since 2007-08. About 620 projects are being implemented by 24 implementing agencies.

**National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** It is in operation in all 30 districts in the state since 2005-06. 24 districts of the state were identified in 4 clusters under National Horticulture Mission for development of 9 major horticultural crops. The selected crops include mango, citrus fruits, litchi and banana, cashew in plantation crops, ginger and turmeric in spices and rose, marigold and gladiolus in floriculture.

**Rajya Beej Evam Krishi Vikas Nigam Limited** It is a public company incorporated in 2004. It is involved in growing of crops, market gardening and horticulture. Its objective is the production, procurement, processing and distribution of seeds, development and running of farms, conducting research and development in seed production and processing, installation, management and operation of processing plants.

**Fruit Orchard Development** Under this scheme, to encourage farmers to establish fruit orchards on their private holdings, assistance up to 40-50 per cent of cost of cultivation is provided to the farmers. This is part of National Horticulture Mission.

# Institutions for Agricultural Development

*Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment* The Agriculture Department of Odisha mainly consists of three executive wings namely, Directorate of Agriculture, Directorate of Horticulture, Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Mission. The Directorate of Agriculture is the oldest, which started functioning from 1945 onwards as the Directorate of Development, subsequently renamed as the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha. The other two Directorates got separated in the years 1977 and 1978.

*Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Limited (OSDC)* It was established in the year 1979 to develop land, raise cashew plantation and other suitable species, render technical guidance and assistance to cashew growers and make available good planting materials.

*Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (APICOL)* It was established during the year 1996 as a promotional organisation. It is engaged in promotion of commercial agri-enterprises including agro-based and food processing industries in the state.

It also invests in creation of captive irrigation source in farmers' fields through establishing shallow tube wells (STWs), bore wells (BWs), dug well and river lift irrigation projects. It releases subsidies under various schemes of State Agriculture Policy 2008 and New Agriculture Policy of 2013. APICOL is acting as the virtual office of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

## Research Institutes

The state of Odisha has set up many institutes for agricultural research and development. Central Rice Research Institute is set up at Cuttack, Biju Patnaik Medicinal Plants Garden and Research Centre, Jeypore, University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar are various research institutes that focus on new technology innovation, research and development.

*Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC)* It aims at marketing various agricultural inputs and farm machineries through a wide network of offices at district and sub district levels. It provides inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, cattle and poultry feeds to farmers.

*Odisha State Seeds Corporation (OSSC)* It has been designated as the nodal agency for production, procurement, processing and supply of quality seeds to the farmers of the state. The OSSC has been implementing the **Seed Village Programme** as Mo Bihana Yojana for production of credited paddy and non-paddy seeds through seed grower under various schemes for taking up production of certified seeds.

*Odisha State Seed and Organic Products Certification Agency (OSSOPCA)* It performs its defined activities within six broad phases of certification. It verifies the genetic identity of different crop varieties, high degree of physical purity and germ immunity and absence of other crop seeds, weed seeds and all designated seed borne disease. From 2014, the entire process of seed certification has been made online and implementation of it takes place throughout the state of Odisha.

## Irrigation in Odisha

Odisha plays a significant role in agro-economy of the state. As a major part of Odisha population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, significant steps were being taken to strengthen the irrigation system.

Many major, medium and minor irrigation projects have been constructed in the state during the last six decades. Total irrigation potential created was 37.84 lakh hectares in Kharif and 18.07 lakh hectares in Rabi season.

The total utilisation of irrigation potential created in Odisha was 35.53 lakh hectares, which is about 63.55 per cent of total irrigation potential created in 2016-17. The state government aims to provide 35% irrigation facility to each block. Krushna Prasad block in Puri has no facility for irrigation. There are several blocks that have no irrigation facility. The most irrigated district in Odisha is **Ganjam** and the least irrigated district is **Jharsuguda**.

## Sources Of Irrigation in the State

Out of total irrigated areas of Odisha around 2/3 part is irrigated through wells, handpumps and borewells. Hence, these remain the most important sources of irrigation in the state. Along with this, canals and ponds are the other major sources for irrigation. *The various means of irrigation and their distribution as per area are:*

### Wells and Tubewells

These are the major sources of irrigation as around 65.76% area of net irrigated zone is irrigated through these traditional. These are the most popular sources of irrigation in the **Western districts**.

### Canals and Ponds

These sources irrigate 19.98% area of the net irrigated area. Although, a good network of canals has improved the agriculture system in the state upto a good extent, but their contribution in the net irrigated area is continuously decreasing because of high rate of investment and time taking development of projects.

# Irrigation Projects

It has been assessed that 31.30 lakh hectares of cultivable land can be brought under irrigation projects. As per Odisha Department of Water Resources, by the end of March 2017, irrigation facilities of 14.04 lakh hectares has been created excluding mega lift projects.

At present 18 major and medium irrigation projects are in progress to provide irrigation to 4.09 lakh hectares. It has been assessed that 9.70 lakh hectares of cultivable land can be provided irrigation facilities through minor (flow) projects. By the end of March 2017, irrigation facilities has been created in 6.63 lakh hectares.

*Some major irrigation projects in the state are as follows:*

## Hirakud Multipurpose Project

The Hirakud Dam Project is a multipurpose major project built across river **Mahanadi** at about 15.0 km upstream at **Sambalpur** town in the state of Odisha. This is the first post-Independence major multipurpose river valley project in India. The main dam spans between hills Lamdungri on left and Chandili Dungri on the right. It was inaugurated on **13th January, 1957**. Power generation and water supply for irrigation are prime purpose of dam. Hirakud Dam project provides 1, 59, 106 hectares of Kharif and 1, 08, 385 hectares of Rabi irrigation in the district of Sambalpur, Bargarh, Balangir and Subarnapur.

## Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project

This project is located in **Kalahandi** district. It is part of **Godavari and Mahanadi** basin. Indravati, Kapur, Podogada and Muran are constituting rivers in this project. This multipurpose scheme comprises of four dams and eight embankments to form an integrated reservoir.

## Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project

It's an ongoing project. It is part of **Subarnarekha** basin and include Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers. Chandil Dam, Guludih Barrage and Icha Dam are associated entities of this irrigation project.

## Rengali Dam Project

This project benefits Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar and Cuttack districts of Odisha. It is part of **Brahmani and Baitarani** basin. The project is based on Brahmani river.

## Other Irrigation Projects of Odisha

<b>Name</b>	<b>Basin</b>	<b>Type</b>
Anandpur Barrage Canal Irrigation Project	Brahmani and Baitarani	Major
Baitarani Major Irrigation Project	Brahmani and Baitarani	Major
Salandi Major Irrigation Project	Brahmani and Baitarani	Major
Rusikulya System Major Irrigation Project	East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	Major
Potteru Major Irrigation Project	Godavari	Major
Upper Kolab Major Irrigation Project	Godavari	Major
Upper Indravati Multi-purpose Project	Godavari, Mahanadi	Major
Mahanadi Birupa Barrage Major Irrigation Project	Mahanadi	Major
Narai Barrage Major Irrigation Project	Mahanadi	Major
Salki Major Irrigation Project	Mahanadi	Major
Sunei Major Irrigation Project	Subarnarekha	Major

## Government Initiatives for Irrigation

**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** It was launched during 2015-16. It has four major components i.e. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Har Khet Ko Pani, Per Drop More Crop and Watershed Development. Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM) has been designated as State Nodal Agency for PMKSY at state. Preparation of Districts Irrigation Plan (DIP) is mandatory for implementation of PMKSY.

**Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)** It was launched in 2009. It is taken up in clusters covering an area of 5,000-6,000 hectares in 26 districts except Puri, Kendrapada, Bhadrak and Jagatsinghpur districts. Six batches of projects in 310 clusters have been sanctioned covering an area of 17.02 lakh hectares. It covers almost the entire state of Odisha.

**Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY)** This scheme was launched by the State Government in the year 2001 with an objective to revive derelict projects and construction of new minor irrigation projects through people's participation. As per the scheme, the beneficiaries will contribute 10% of the capital cost of the project in scheduled areas and 20% of the capital cost in non-scheduled areas.

**Odisha Watershed Development Mission** This mission was launched on 30th June, 2000. Its objective is to bring about social and economic transformation of the people in the state by creating an enabling environment for development of sustainable natural resources.

**35 Per cent Irrigation Master Plan** To rationalise irrigation development in the state, the government has decided to provide irrigation facilities to atleast 35% of the cultivable land in each block.

**Japan International Cooperation Agency** Three major projects namely Upper Indrabati Left Canal System, Upper Kolab Irrigation Project and Rengali Left Bank Canal have been sanctioned under this scheme.

**Odisha Community Tank Management Project** Government of Odisha in partnership with the Government of India has initiated the Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP) to repair and rehabilitate approximately 900 minor irrigation tanks covering 1.20 lakh hectare with funding from the World Bank.

**Pani Panchayat** It is set up under Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 and **Pani Panchayat Rule 2003**. The primary objective of the act is to ensure optimum utilisation of water by farmers for improving agricultural production. This programme has been extended to all the command area under major, medium and minor irrigation sector.

**Odisha State Water Policy** On the basis of the National Water Policy, 2002, the State Government have prepared a new Water Policy called Orissa State Water Policy, 2007. It aims at laying down the principles of equitable and judicious use of water for survival of life, welfare of human beings and sustained as well as balanced growth of the state.

**State Irrigation Panchayat and Rules** The first Odisha Irrigation Act was enacted in 1959 and the Odisha Irrigation Rules were implemented in 1961. The act is responsible for the construction and management of irrigation works. The Odisha Irrigation rules were amended in 2002 for revision of irrigation systems as well as for crops.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 What is the percentage of land exploited for cultivation in Odisha?  
(a) 50% (b) 55% (c) 40% (d) 45%
- 2 In which district of Odisha, shifting cultivation is known as Toila Chasa?  
(a) Keonjhar (b) Dhenkanal  
(c) Koraput (d) Sambalpur
- 3 Which crop play a major role in the economy of Odisha?  
(a) Kharif (b) Rabi  
(c) Zaid (d) None of these
- 4 Which among the following is not a Kharif crop is Odisha?  
(a) Wheat (b) Maize  
(c) Groundnut (d) Cotton
- 5 Which crop has largest area under cultivation in Odisha?  
(a) Jute (b) Sugarcane  
(c) Paddy (d) Cashewnut
- 6 Mayurbhanj ranks high in the production of  
(a) Wheat (b) Maize  
(c) Coconut (d) Chillies
- 7 Srimati, Priya, Prasant are varieties of which crop grown in Odisha?  
(a) Mango (b) Jute  
(c) Turmeric (d) Rice
- 8 In which of the following soils of Odisha production of rice takes place?  
(a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil  
(c) Yellow soil (d) None of these

- 9** What is the place of Odisha in the cultivation of jute?  
 (a) 3rd (b) 4th (c) 5th (d) 6th
- 10** Which is the second most important cash crop in Odisha?  
 (a) Jute (b) Sugarcane  
 (c) Rice (d) Oilseeds
- 11** In which rank Odisha stands in sugarcane production in India?  
 (a) 7th (b) 8th (c) 9th (d) 10th
- 12** Koraput, Balangir and Kalahandi have suitable soil and climate conditions for  
 (a) oil seeds (b) cashew  
 (c) coconut (d) cotton
- 13** Which among the following are the major spices produced in Odisha?  
 (a) Turmeric (b) Ginger  
 (c) Pepper (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 14** What kind of climate is found in North Central Plateau?  
 (a) Warm and Humid  
 (b) Hot and Moist Sub-humid  
 (c) Cold and Humid  
 (d) Hot and Humid
- 15** Lateritic soil is not found in which Agro-climatic zone?  
 (a) Eastern Ghat High Land  
 (b) South Eastern Ghat  
 (c) Western Central Table Land  
 (d) Mid Central Table Land
- 16** Balasore, Bhadrak parts of Jajpur Agricultural districts constitute to which Agro-climatic zone?  
 (a) North Western Plateau  
 (b) North Eastern Coastal Plain  
 (c) North Eastern Ghat  
 (d) Eastern Ghat High Land
- 17** Western Undulating Zone belongs to  
 (a) Sundargarh (b) Kendrapara  
 (c) Kalahandi (d) Angul
- 18** Medicinal plant garden Ekamraavan is located where in Odisha?  
 (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Puri  
 (c) Cuttack (d) Sambalpur
- 19** Which among the following area is not a major flower growing area in Odisha?  
 (a) Kalahandi (b) Khordha  
 (c) Rourkela (d) Sambalpur
- 20** Which one of the following is first Agri-Export Zone of Odisha?  
 (a) Rice Technology Park, Bhadrak  
 (b) Sea Food Park, Dewas  
 (c) Kandhamal  
 (d) Dhenkanal
- 21** Which of the following institute was incorporated in 2004?  
 (a) Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology  
 (b) ICAR-CRRI  
 (c) Rajya Beej Evam Krishi Vikas Nigam Limited  
 (d) APICOL
- 22** Which agricultural scheme of Odisha is destined to provide health and accidental insurance to farm families?  
 (a) RKVY (b) BKKY (c) BKVY (d) NMSA
- 23** National Horticulture Mission is operationalised in Odisha since  
 (a) 2004-05 (b) 2007-08  
 (c) 2008-09 (d) 2005-06
- 24** Mini Mission-1 is related to  
 (a) cotton (b) oil seeds  
 (c) rice (d) jute
- 25** Which of the following office is implementing the 'Seed Village Programmes'?  
 (a) Odisha Agro Industries Corporation  
 (b) Odisha State Seed Corporation  
 (c) ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute  
 (d) Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
- 26** What is the share of wells, hand pumps and borewells in Odishan Irrigation System?  
 (a) 1/3 rd (b) 2/3 rd  
 (c) 1/4 th (d) 3/4 th
- 27** Rusikulya Irrigation Project is related to  
 (a) Godavari  
 (b) Mahanadi  
 (c) Brahmani  
 (d) Baitarni
- 28** Which among the following Irrigation project in Odisha is not based on Godavari basin?  
 (a) Kanupur Project  
 (b) Kolab Project  
 (c) Potteru Project  
 (d) Upper Indravati Project

- 29** Which of the following district do not get water from Hirakud project in Odisha?  
 (a) Bargarh (b) Balasore  
 (c) Balangir (d) Sambalpur
- 30** Which project is based on Brahmani river?  
 (a) Rengali (b) Baitarani  
 (c) Anandpur (d) All of these
- 31** Odisha Watershed Development Mission has been designated as State Nodal Agency for  
 (a) IWMP  
 (b) Mahanadi Basin Development Plan  
 (c) PMKSY  
 (d) OCTMP
- 32** Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited was established during the year  
 (a) 2000 (b) 2001 (c) 1994 (d) 1996
- 33** Major projects namely Upper Indrabati Left Canal System and Upper Kolab Irrigation Project have been sanctioned under which scheme?  
 (a) Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Project (OIIAWMIP)  
 (b) Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP)  
 (c) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
 (d) None of the above
- 34** Which of the following act as a Virtual office of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.  
 (a) ICAR-CRRI  
 (b) Odisha University of Agriculture  
 (c) APICOL  
 (d) Odisha State Seeds Corporation
- 35** District-wise in Odisha, which of the following is in second rank in jute production?  
 (a) Puri and Balasore  
 (b) Mayurbhanj and Puri  
 (c) Puri and Cuttack  
 (d) Balasore and Cuttack
- 36** Consider the following statements.  
 1. The most important pulses grown in Odisha are gram, tur, arhar.  
 2. The Mahanadi delta, the Rushikulya plains and the Hirakud and Badimula regions are favourable for the cultivation of pulses.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 37** Consider the following statements about the aims of State Agricultural Policy, 2013.  
 1. To encourage modern farming system approach.  
 2. To encourage organic farming.  
 3. To focus on horticultural crops including dry-land horticulture.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these
- 38** Consider the following statements about OCTDMS.  
 1. It has been formed as Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under Department of Water Resources of Odisha.  
 2. It will operationalise the OCTMP.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 39** Consider the following statements in relation with National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in Odisha.  
 1. 1st implemented in Odisha by the Agricultural Department of Odisha in 2013.  
 2. It includes Soil Health Management.  
 Which of the above statement is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)  
 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (c)  
 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (d)  
 31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (b)

# ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN ODISHA

*Animal husbandry alongwith the agricultural sector plays the pivotal role in the livelihood, income and employment generation in the rural areas of the state of Odisha. The dependency on livestock sector of majority of rural people is quite visible.*

## Livestock Sector in Odisha

- Livestock Sector in Odisha is highly livelihood oriented and intensive. As per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2016, Odisha rank 11th among Indian States in egg production, 13th in meat production and 16th in terms of production of milk. Odisha contributes about 4.05 per cent of total livestock population in the country as per livestock Census 2012.
- The sector contributes 7.25% of the states Net Domestic Product. There are 541 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries (VDs) and 3,839 Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) functioning under this department. These veterinary institutions are providing services to livestocks which is the major activity under this sector.
- There are two Livestock Vaccine Production Institutes (LVPI) under this department which are engaged in vaccine production.

## Livestock Population

The state has a considerable population of livestock ranging from buffalo, goat, sheep, pig and poultry.

### Buffalo

- Per-capita milk consumption in Odisha is 120 gms per day which is lower than the national average of 355 gms per day.
- As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the population of buffaloes in Odisha is 7.26 lakh in 2012. Some important breeds are Buffalo Germplasm Parlakimedi breed, Manda breed, Jirangi breed, Kalahandi breed, Kujang breed, Arni breed of Koraput and Chilika breed.
- **Manda breed** has the highest fat content in milk among the South Odishan breeds. Jirangi breed also has high percentage of fat in its milk.

## Goat

- As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the population of goats in Odisha is 65.13 lakh in 2012.
- Some important breeds are Malkangiri breed, Raigarh breed, Ganjam breed, Narayanapatna breed, Koraput hill goat and Ganjam hill goat.

## Sheep

- As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the population of sheep in Odisha is 15.81 lakh in 2012.
- Some important breeds are Kuzi breed, Ganjam sheep breed, Koraput sheep breed, Machkund strain breed, Dharamagarh breed and Kathargad-Dasmantpur strain breed.

## Pig

- As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the population of pig in Odisha is 2.80 lakh in 2012. Some important breeds are Burudi breed of Koraput, Ponda or Jhinga breed of Rayagada and Wild piglet of tribal village in Malkangiri.

## Poultry/Duck Development

- The per-capita egg consumption in Odisha is 46 which is lower than the national average of 55. Poultry sector bears huge income, livelihood and self-employment generating potential both for rural and urban poor people including SC/ST communities in the state.
- Odisha launched its **Poultry Development Policy in 2015-16**. In order to boost backyard poultry in the state, assistance was provided to 7,500 BPL beneficiaries in selected 30 districts. 48 number of district poultry hatcheries were established under the financial assistance of SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) infrastructure fund.

## Government Livestock/Poultry Farm

*Government Poultry Farm* There are total 8 state poultry farms in Bhubaneswar, Sundargarh, Koraput and Bolangir and 2 duck breeding farms functioning in Cuttack under central assistance.

*Government Goat Farm* Its objectives are the production and distribution of male goat suitable for the goat breeding, breed improvement and its expansion by Keonjhar or any other suitable breeds and training and exposure visit of ideal goat rearing, ideal housing and nutrition to animal farmer. Government goat farms are located at Bolangir, Deogarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh.

*Government Cattle Breeding Farm* It is located in Sunabeda in Koraput. It was established in order to achieve a long term goal of protection of biodiversity, progressive genetic improvement in cattle through various scientific methods. Its objective is the production and distribution of improved breeds of bulls and their utilisation in animal breeding programme.

The farms also produce and supply fodder and root slips to local farmers and propagate fodder cultivation programme. Other government farms are located in Chipilima, Khapuria, Keonjhar, Remuna, Bhanjanagar, Boudh, Sundargarh and Kuarmunda.

## State Initiatives for Livestock Development

*Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship (PDE)* It is intended to promote dairy entrepreneurs through provision of capital subsidy. The objective is to promote modern dairy farms, upgrade traditional technology, handle milk marketing on commercial scale, generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganised dairy sector.

*Small Animal Development* The objective of this scheme is to enhance meat production by improving existing Small Animal Resource of the state through several interventions like genetic upgradation.

*National Mission for Protein Supplementation* This programme has been launched from 2011-12 in Odisha as a subsector under RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana). It was launched to promote animal based protein production through livestock development.

*Integrated Livestock Development Programme (ILDIP), Kalyani* This programme has four components i.e. cattle development programme, goat development programme, fodder development programme and development of **Chiplima fodder farm**.

In this programme doorstep livestock services are provided to the rural livestock keepers to breed the local cows by using superior dairy breeds.

*Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Limited (OMFED)* It is symbolic of white revolution or operation flood in Odisha through Dairy Cooperative Societies. It was established in 1985. It promotes, produces, procures, processes and markets milk and milk products for economic development of the rural farming community in the state for last 31 years. It also markets organic products, cattle feed along with milk products.

*Odisha State Poultry Producers Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (OPOLFED)* It was established in 1984 to popularise poultry products and develop a market for them. OPOLFED operates in a two-tier system i.e. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society (PPCS) and Women Poultry Co-operative Society (WPCS) in Khurda and Angul districts at grass root level and the federation at the apex level.

*Livestock Sector Policy* Government of Odisha in Fisheries and Animal Resources Development (FARD) Department has formulated the Livestock Sector Policy during the year 2002-03. Its objective is to use the Livestock Sector as an instrument for social and economic development of the rural population of Odisha and enabling steady growth of the living standards. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, the total livestock population of Odisha was 207.33 lakh in the year 2012.

**Breeding Policy** Breeding policy of livestock is proposed to improve the native cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and poultry. Upgrading local cattle will be done with Gir, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar Kankrej, Ongole and in buffalo with Murrah and Surti breeds. As per Economic Survey 2017-18, there are 8 Exotic Cattle Breeding (ECB) farms in the state producing high pedigree bull calves to improve breeding and productivity of local animals through natural services/artificial insemination.

**Artificial Insemination (AI)** It is an important component of dairy development and is being rendered through a network of 2985 department AI centres in the state. Frozen Semen Bank (FSB) located at **Cuttack** is the only semen producing station in the state. It has been awarded with ISO 9001:2008 and Grade 'A' certificate for quality semen production by Government of India.

**Livestock Healthcare Services** Adequate health care management of the livestock resources are being taken up through the network of veterinary hospital dispensaries and livestock aid centres. There are institutions like Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI) at **Phulnakhara** (Cuttack) and one State Veterinary Laboratory (SVL) at **Chipilima** (Sambalpur) for livestock healthcare services.

## Fisheries Development in Odisha

- As per Economic Survey 2017-18, per-capita fish consumption per annum is 13.49 kg which is higher than the national average of 7-8 kg per annum.

- Odisha, being a coastal state, has considerable scope for development of inland, brackish water and marine fisheries. The state is endowed with a long coastline of 480 kms with continental shelf area of 24,000 sq km along the Bay of Bengal. Fish is a popular food item in Odisha.
- The sector plays elemental role in uplifting economy of the state and its people. The Odisha Fisheries Policy 2015 is working for improving the fishery sector in Odisha.
- Fisheries sector of Odisha is constituted from two components; i.e. Inland fisheries and Marine fisheries.

### Inland Fisheries

- The inland fisheries in Odisha can be classified broadly into two categories i.e. fresh water fisheries and brackish water fisheries. **Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)** is a centrally sponsored scheme and implemented in all the 30 districts of Odisha for promotion of pisciculture and providing technical and logistic support to fish farmers.
- The Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture (CIFA) established in 1987 has implemented various development projects.

### Brackish Water Fisheries

- Brackish Water Fisheries Development Agencies have been set up in seven coastal districts abundant in brackish water resources.
- **Chilika lake** is the main source of brackish water fisheries in Odisha. Brackish water is when salt and fresh water gets mixed.

- Chilika lake is spread over Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts. It forms the largest lagoon and holds around 225 fish species. Tiger Prawns, Crabs, Herrings, Hilsa, Mullet, Shrimps are the major fishes reared in the fisheries around Chilika lake.

## Marine Fisheries

- As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the state has 6% of the coastline and 4.7% of the continental shelf area of the country.
- The state has 73 marine fish landing centres. Among 6 coastal districts, **Puri** has the longest coastline of 155 kms and **Bhadrak** the shortest with 50 kms. Prawn, catfish and promfrets are some of the important species produced in state.
- **Odisha Maritime Fishing Regulation Act** is being implemented in the state to safeguard the coastal water areas of the state.
- Both fresh water and brackish water prawn culture have assumed considerable importance on account of their profitability as well as foreign exchange earning capability.

### Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation Limited (OPDC)

It was established in the year 1998 by taking over the activities of the erstwhile Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation Limited and Orissa Maritime and Chilika Area Development Corporation Limited. It is located in **Bhubaneswar**. Its main objective is to carry on the business of development of Pisciculture in brackish water areas and freshwater ponds, rivers, streams, lakes, rivulets, etc. The corporation also breeds different species of prawns, fishes, crabs and other aquatic organisms and sea foods.

## State Initiatives for Fishery Development

**Fishery Development Policy** It has been formulated as a part of the Agriculture Policy, 2008. The main objective of this policy is to increase fish seed production and fish production in order to provide self-employment opportunities. This will increase the Per Capita Income and eradicate poverty by utilising unexploited water resources through application of new technologies.

**Fish Farmers Development Agency** This scheme is sponsored by the Central Government. It is implemented to develop pond areas and to train fish farmers in modern pisciculture techniques. There are 30 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA), one in each district. Two on-going schemes, namely Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA) and Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFFDA), have been merged and renamed as Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture (DIFA). Fish farms are developed at Chandrabhaga in Puri, Gopalpur in Ganjam and Konark.

**The State Reservoir Fishery Policy** It has been formulated with a view to introducing scientific and remunerative pisciculture in reservoirs. It aims to attract private investment from the reservoir resources.

- Under this policy, special attention is given to displaced persons/project effected persons.
- It permits the transfer of reservoir having an area of 100 acres and above to fisheries and Animal Resources Department.

*Accident Insurance Scheme* Under this scheme fishermen of the state are covered. A sum of ` 2 lakh would be provided in the event of accidental death or permanent disability and ` 1 lakh for partial disability under this scheme. A sum of ` 10,000 is allowed as assistance to fishermen towards hospitalisation expenses.

*Matsyajibi Basagruba Yojana* This scheme envisages providing pucca houses to the marine fishers with assistance of ` 1.30 lakh for IAP and ` 1.20 lakh for non-IAP districts.

## Animal Husbandry Department

The Department of Animal Husbandry works under the guidance of Principal Secretary and Agriculture Production Commissioner. *It has the following set up:*

### Directorate Level

At Directorate level for administrative, technical, official work, the department has the post of Director, Joint Director, Deputy Directors, Deputy Milk Commissioner, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Statistical Officers and other ministerial staff.

### Division/District Level

*Major activities of this department can be broadly classified under the following heads:*

- Improvement in breeding procedure in animals and birds. Extension and Human Resource Development.
- Rural Development through promotion of livestock rearing.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** Livestock sector contributes ..... of the state's Net Domestic Product.  
(a) 9% (b) 7.25%  
(c) 8.25% (d) 10%
- 2** The per-capita milk consumption in Odisha as compared to all India is  
(a) lower (b) higher  
(c) at per (d) data not known
- 3** Arni breed of Koraput in Odisha consists of which livestock population?  
(a) Pig (b) Goat  
(c) Buffalo (d) Sheep
- 4** The Kathargad-Dasmantpur is a breed of which of the following animals?  
(a) Pig (b) Sheep  
(c) Buffalo (d) Goat
- 5** When did the Poultry Development Policy was introduced in Odisha?  
(a) 2001-02 (b) 2008-09  
(c) 2015-16 (d) 2014-15
- 6** Two duck breeding farms managed by the Government of Odisha is situated in which district?  
(a) Puri (b) Cuttack  
(c) Koraput (d) Nayagarh
- 7** Which among the following district has government farms for the rearing of goats?  
(a) Mayurbhanj  
(b) Sundargarh  
(c) Deogarh  
(d) All of the above
- 8** The Kalyani project deals with which among the following in Odisha?  
(a) Integrated fisheries  
(b) Livestock healthcare services  
(c) Integrated Livestock Development Programme  
(d) None of the above
- 9** OMFED is symbolic of ..... revolution in Odisha.  
(a) Grey (b) Yellow  
(c) Green (d) White
- 10** Which of the following is an apex body for milk procurement and marketing in Odisha?  
(a) OMD (b) OMFED  
(c) OMEFD (d) OMDFE
- 11** OPOLFED cooperative organisation in Odisha popularises which products?  
(a) Poultry  
(b) Milk  
(c) Meat  
(d) Horticulture
- 12** Which among the following livestock product forms the most popular food component in Odisha?  
(a) Poultry (b) Milk  
(c) Meat (d) Fish
- 13** Which is the main source of brackish water fisheries in Odisha?  
(a) Chilika lake (b) Mahanadi river  
(c) Rishikulya delta (d) Sara lake
- 14** Which specie(s) of fish is/are cultured in brackish water found in coastal areas of Odisha?  
(a) Shrimps  
(b) Herrings  
(c) Hilsa  
(d) All of the above
- 15** Which regulation act is being implemented in the state of Odisha to safeguard the coastalline areas?  
(a) Odisha Maritime Fishing  
(b) Odisha Fishing Policy  
(c) Odisha Coastal Line Fishing  
(d) None of the above
- 16** Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation Limited was formed in the year  
(a) 2008 (b) 1998 (c) 2018 (d) 1976
- 17** Which among the following place in Puri district has fish farms?  
(a) Gopalpur  
(b) Chandrabhaga  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above

**18** The State Reservoir Fishery Policy permits the transfer of reservoirs which have an area of how many acres?

- (a) 10
- (b) 100
- (c) 1 lakh
- (d) None of the above

**19** Consider the following statements

- 1. Odisha rank 10th among Indian state in egg production.
- 2. 13th in meat production
- 3. Odisha constitutes about 4.05% of total livestock population of India.

Which among the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, 3
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Both 1 and 3
- (d) Both 2 and 3

**20** Consider the following statement

- 1. The Department of Animal Husbandry work under Principle Secretary and Agriculture Production Commissioner.
- 2. Rural development through promotion livestock rearing is one of the major activity of Animal Husbandry Department.

Which among the above are/is correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**21** Consider the following statement

- 1. Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquacul- ture (CIFA) was established in 1990.
- 2. Chilika lake is the main source of brackish water fisheries in Odisha.

Which among the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**22** Consider the following statement about State Reservoir Fishery Policy.

- 1. It permit the leasing of area of 100 acres and above.
- 2. Aims to attract public sector investment.

Which among the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**23** Consider the following statement about Matsyajibi Basagrahu Yojana

- 1. Aims to provide pucca houses to the marine fisherman.
- 2. If provide financial assistance of ₹1.30 lakh for IAP districts

Which among the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## ANSWERS

1. (b)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (c)    6. (b)    7. (d)    8. (c)    9. (d)    10. (b)  
11. (a)    12. (d)    13. (a)    14. (d)    15. (a)    16. (b)    17. (c)    18. (b)    19. (d)    20. (c)  
21. (a)    22. (a)    23. (c)

# FORESTS OF ODISHA

The state of Odisha, due to its geographical location and wide range of physical features, shows a diversified vegetation and forest cover. The state has different types of forests like tropical semi-evergreen forest, tropical moist deciduous forest, tropical dry deciduous forest and coastal or mangrove forest. These forests are important in terms of environment as well as economy.

Forests in Odisha are very rich and important which provide timber, pulp, herbs fuelwood and fodder. Forests also help in preventing soil erosion, increases soil fertility, reduce pollution, help in the precipitation and so on.

## Recorded Forest Area in Odisha

As per India State of Forest Report, 2017, the recorded forest area of Odisha is 61,204.17 sq km which constitutes 39.31% of the state's geographical area. Recorded forest area of the state is divided into three parts. *These are:*

**Reserved Forest** Those forests which are permanently marked either for the production of timber or other forest produce in which right of grazing and cultivation is allowed are known as Reserved Forests. As per India State of Forest Report, 2017, the reserved forest area of Odisha is 58.90% of the total forest area.

**Protected Forest** Those forests where the right of grazing and cultivation is subjected to a few minor restrictions are known as the Protected Forests. As per India State of Forest Report, 2017, the protected forest area of Odisha is 40.75% of the total forest area.

**Unclassed Forest** Those forests which largely consist of inaccessible forests or unoccupied wastes, are known as Unclassed Forests. As per India State of Forest Report, 2017, the area of unclassified forests of Odisha is 0.35% of the total forest area.

## Recorded Forest Area

Reserved Forest	36049.25 sq km
Protected Forest	24940.69 sq km
Unclassed Forest	214.214 sq km
<b>Total</b>	<b>61204.17 sq km</b>
Of State's Geographical Area	39.31%

\* India State of Forest Report, 2017

# Forest Cover in Odisha

As per the India State of Forest Report, 2017, the forest cover in Odisha is 51,345 sq km which is 35.54% of the state's geographical area and 6.90% of the India's total forest cover area. Out of this, 6967 sq km is **Very Dense Forest (VDF)**, 21,370 sq km is **Moderately Dense Forest (MDF)** and 23,008 sq km is **Open Forest (OF)**.

## District Wise Forest Cover, 2017 (Area in sq km)

<b>District</b>	<b>Geographical Area of the Districts</b>	<b>Total Forest Cover</b>	<b>% of Total Forest Cover of Geographical Area of the Districts</b>
Angul	6,375	2,755	43.22
Balangir	6,575	1,131	17.2
Baleshwar	3,806	380	9.98
Bargarh	5,837	1,031	17.66
Boudh	3,098	1,289	41.61
Bhadrak	2,505	75	2.99
Cuttack	3,932	796	20.24
Debagarh	2,940	1,472	50.07
Dhenkanal	4,452	1,417	31.83
Gajapati	4,325	2,520	58.27
Ganjam	8,206	2,103	25.63
Jagatsinghapur	1,668	136	8.15
Jajpur	2,899	303	10.45
Jharsuguda	2,114	322	15.23
Kalahandi	7,920	2,418	30.53
Kandhamal	8,021	5,392	67.22
Kendrapara	2,644	305	11.54
Kendujhar	8,303	3,212	38.68
Khordha	2,813	457	16.25
Koraput	8,807	2,089	23.72
Malkangiri	5,791	2,342	40.44
Mayurbhanj	10,418	4,080	39.16
Nabarangpur	5,291	1,103	20.85
Nayagarh	3,890	1,710	43.96
Nuapada	3,852	1,273	33.05
Puri	3,479	214	6.15
Rayagada	7,073	3,126	44.2
Sambalpur	6,624	3,280	49.52
Subarnapur	2,337	350	14.98
Sundergarh	9,712	4,264	43.9
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,55,707</b>	<b>51,345</b>	<b>32.98</b>

\* India State of Forest Report, 2017

# Classification of Forests of Odisha

According to Champion and Seth classification, 18 types of forests are present in Odisha. As per Forest Department of Odisha, on the basis of relief, rainfall and vegetation types, there are broadly four types of forests in Odisha. *These types of forests are discussed below:*

- i. The Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests
- ii. The Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests / Monsoon Forests
- iii. The Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
- iv. The Tidal Mangrove Forests / Coastal Forests

## The Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests

- These forests are found in the lower hills and valleys of the state and found at an elevation above 600 m. These are found in the forest divisions of **Dhenkanal, Athgarh, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Parlakhemudi, Koraput and Kalahandi**. In these regions, deciduous forests are top storey trees and remain leafless for a short span of time.
- On the other hand evergreen forests are second storey trees. Absence of bamboo growth is the most striking feature of these forests. Important tree species of these forests are mango, mankarkendu, arjun, champa, rai, nageswar and manda.

## The Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests/Monsoon Forests

- These forests are found in the lower elevations of Odisha like in **Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar** districts and also in the districts which shares their borders with Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh states. These forests cover **the largest forest area** of about 80% of the state.

*These forests are divided into two major sub-types:*

- **Sal** It is the most important species of these forests of Odisha. Sal is mostly found in the regions of North and North-East of the Brahmani river. It is also found in the East of Tel river and in the Sabari basin.
- **Male Bamboo (*Dandrocalmus strictus*) and Thorny Bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*)** Other dominant species in these forests i.e. male bamboo and thorny bamboo are found in the forests of the Eastern Ghats, which mainly confined to the basins of Mahanadi and Rushikulya rivers. The uses of male bamboo are manufacturing of paper pulp and house building, fencing and making rafting material.

Sal and other species like Kusum (*Adina cordifolia*), the Burra Ironwood (*Xylia xylocarpa*), the Dhan (*Anogeissus latifolia*) and the Hualtu (*Machilus villosa*) are met at heterogeneous deciduous zone. Here sal species fall short by 50% and gets mixed with the other tree species which are found in the moist deciduous mixed zone.

This mixed zone is found in Keonjhar, West of Deogarh, Bhuban, East of Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Parlakhemudi and Bhubaneswar, Sonepur, Athmalik, and Phulbani. Important species of these forests are Sal which forms top canopy of the forests, Piasal, Kusum, Asan, Dhawra and Daba Bamboo.

## The Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

- This is the second most abundant forest found in Odisha. These forests are found in the drier Central and Western regions in parts of **Balangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Khariar, Gobindpur** and **Deogarh** divisions. The upper Tel, Nagavali and Sabari basins in the Western and South-Western parts of Odisha also have these type of forests.
- Teak and Salia bamboo are mostly found in these forests. Important species of these forests are Teak, Sal, Salia bamboo and Daba bamboo.

## The Tidal Mangrove Forests/Coastal Forests

- These forests cover the smallest area in Odisha. These forests are found in the sea-coast and found mainly in the Bhitarkanika, delta of Mahanadi, mouth of river Devi, mouth of river Dhamara, Budhabalanga and Subernarekha rivers.
- **Bhitarkanika has the maximum mangrove** forest area about 14,987 hectares.
- Mangroves are salt-tolerant plant species which are found in the inter-tidal regions along the creeks and estuaries near the coast on the river mouth. They can thrive on both freshwater and brackish water.
- These mangroves are found in a limited and scattered form in **Kendrapada, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur** and **Balasore** districts of Odisha.
- These are important as they protect the remote areas against cyclones, the entrance of sea water during tidal surge and also stabilise the coastal landmass against sea erosion.
- These forests can survive on both fresh water and brackish water.
- Due to varied species of creepers, canes and other minor types of trees the tidal forests of the Mahanadi mouth is known as the **Little Sundarbans**.
- Hental (*Phoenix paludosa*) is the predominant species of these forests, due to which the mangrove forests are locally known as **Hental Van**.
- Important species of these forests are Sundari (*Heritiera*), Karika (*Bruquiera*), Bani (*Avicennia*), Rai (*Rhizophora*), Guan (*Excoecaria*), Palm and Coconut. Iron wood (*Casuarina*) plantation, which is found on the Puri coast, provides fuel to the people.
- A narrow strip of grassland is also found between the mangrove forests and the cultivated zone, which extends from Chilika lake to the mouth of the Mahanadi river.

# Forest of the Eastern Ghats

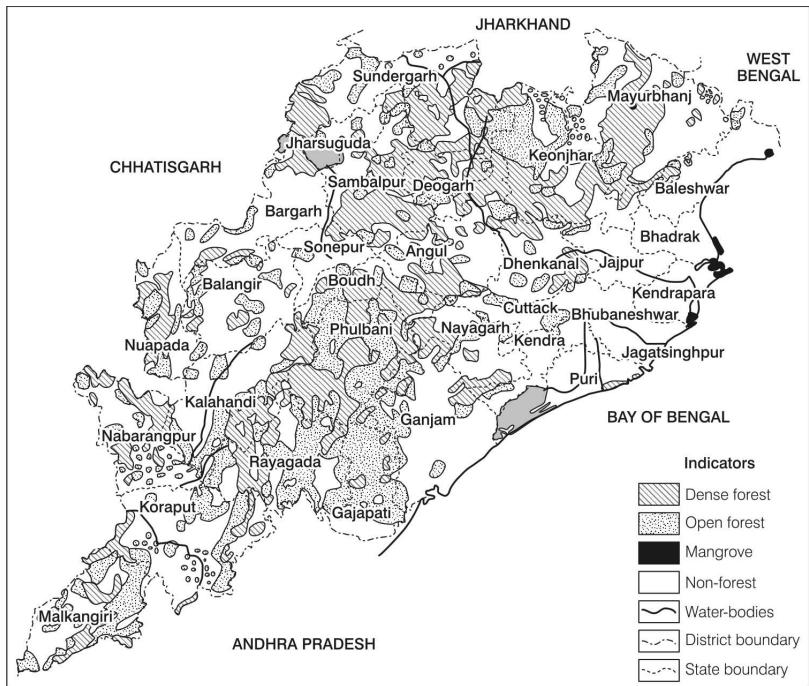
- The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Northern Odisha through Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu in the South. In Odisha, the hilly areas of Eastern Ghats have flat tops locally known as **Pats** or **Mulis**. The areas of these hill tops has very rich vegetation with sub-tropical and temperate species.
- With good soil, higher rainfall and altitude, valuable and ecological openings have been formed in Eastern Ghats in which medicinal and economical plants are grown. However, these forests face destruction due to mining.

## Problems of Forests of Eastern Ghats

*Some problems of forests of Eastern Ghats are given below :*

**Podu Cultivation (Shifting Cultivation)** This has resulted in the destruction of forests resources as well as soil erosion in the area of Bhuyia Pidh and Juang Pidh subdivisions of Keonjar, the Padwa region of Koraput, Paralakhemundi and Phulbani district.

**Rubber, Tea and Coffee Cultivation** The cultivation of rubber, tea and coffee in Koraput and Keonjhar districts reduce forest cover and surface run-off.



▲ FOREST OF ODISHA

## Forest Resources

Sal and its related species occupy 33% area of the total forest cover of the state.

Bamboo occupies about 26% area of the forests of both dry as well as moist deciduous forests. Odisha has a number of resources from its forests.

*These are discussed below :*

## Timber

- Timber species consists of Sal, Teak, Piasal, Bandhan, Kangad, Kasi, Asana, Sissu, Kusum, Bamboos, Kendu, Canes, Sandalwood, Myrobalan and so on.
- Sal and bamboo species are mainly found in Southern Odisha. Teak is mainly found in Koraput, Balangir and Kalahandi districts.

## Tobacco

- Odisha is the third largest producer of **Kendu leaves** in India after Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- Due to large scale growth of bamboo, Odisha also produces paper. Bamboo found in tropical moist and dry deciduous forest are sources for paper mills concentrated in **Cuttack** and **Rayagadh** district.

## Orchids

- Orchids are commercially very important in Odisha. It is estimated that out of the 1200 species of Orchids of India, about 120 species are found in Odisha which include several rare species.
- In order to get the international attention, the State Government initiates programme to declare orchid-rich forests of **Simlipal**, **Mahendragiri** as **Orchidarium** which means an area dedicated to the cultivation of orchids. This helps in promoting tourism.

## Medicinal Plants

- More than 200 medicinal plants have been identified in **Gandhamardan** hills in Odisha. Simlipal hills also has many significant medicinal plants.

- Important medicinal plants are Swasamari, Kochila, Korean, Thalkudi and Sarpagandha or Patalgaruda.
- Sarpagandha is an endangered and very useful medicinal plant which is found in the wild region of the state. It is mainly used as a traditional remedy for snake bite and cure for other diseases.

## Aromatic Plants

**Kiya** It is mainly found in **Ganjam** district along coastal Odisha.

**Sal** Sal resin is used to extract, oil known as **Chua oil**. It is used as a fixative in heavy perfumes and for flavouring, chewing and smoking tobacco. It is also used in medicine as an antiseptic for skin diseases and for ear ache.

**Citrus Species** These plant species are used for perfumery and pharmaceutical purposes. Their flowers, leaves and skin (rind) are aromatic.

**Vetiver** This grass is grown in swampy areas and vacant land. Its roots are a good source of high grade perfumes.

**Lemongrass** It is mainly used for thatching purpose as its oil is of very poor quality. Its varieties are found in cold hill regions of Koraput, Kapilas, Simlipal and Khariar areas of Odisha.

**Pignut or Chan (*Hyptis Suaveolens*)** It is used as an edible oil in Gandhamardan hill areas of Balangir district.

## Other Resources

There are several resources obtained from forests in Odisha such as gum, resin, mahua, firewood, honey, etc.

# Government Departments for Forest Development

## Department of Forest and Environment Odisha

This department operates through a number of departmental formations and other autonomous bodies. The aim of this department is to provide protection, regeneration and extension of forest and tree cover in the state.

It also encourages the involvement of local people for the environmental management and conservation. This department follows the guidelines of the National Forest Policy, 1988, Odisha Forest Sector Vision 2020, and Joint Forest Management Resolution, 2011 for the forest management in the state.

## Odisha Forest Development Corporation Limited (OFDC)

It came into existence in 1990 by merging all forest corporations of the state. These forest corporations were Odisha Forest Corporation (1962), Simlipal Forest Development Corporation Limited (1979), Odisha Composite Board (1983) and Odisha Plantation Development Corporation Limited (1985).

Its objectives are to exploit the state forest resources scientifically, to provide fair wages to forest labourers, to promote forest based industries in the state and to provide sufficient revenue to government.

## Odisha State Forest Department

It came into existence during pre- independence period in 1883-84, when Odisha was a part of Bengal. In 1912, Odisha Forest Division was divided into two divisions, **Angul** and **Puri**. Sambalpur division was created after sometime. When Odisha came into existence as a new State and on 1st April, 1936, a new Forest Department was also formed. The department works in the development of state's forest resources and implements many programmes to improve the forest cover of Odisha.

*The primary objectives of this department are:*

- Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of the ecological balances where serious depletion of the forests happen.
- Conserving the natural heritage of the state by preserving the remaining natural forests.
- Increasing sustainability and the forest/tree cover in the state through massive afforestation and social forestry programme.
- Meeting the requirement of fuel wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the rural and tribal populations. Encouraging efficient utilisation of forest produces and maximising substitution of wood.
- Checking soil erosion and denudation in the catchments areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs for mitigating floods and droughts.
- Checking the extension of sand dunes in and along the coastal tracts.

# Government Initiatives for Forest Development in Odisha

*Sabuja Odisha Mission* It is launched in November 2013. This mission has objectives to increase the green cover of the state by increasing forest and tree cover area, to conserve and regenerate bamboo forests and to provide sustainable management to medicinal plants.

*Odisha Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA)* OBDA has been formed to promote the bamboo sector in the State with special focus on commercial cultivation of bamboo in private land.

*State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA), Odisha* The state CAMPA was constituted during the year 2009 with the objectives of conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forest, wildlife and their habitats, and raising site specific compensatory afforestation. The state CAMPA has so far formulated 7 Annual Plans of Operation (APO) starting with APO 2009-10.

*e- Green Watch* Web-based monitoring portal e-Green Watch has been launched for monitoring and evaluation of all activities undertaken out of CAMPA funds in the state which are geo-referenced and uploaded into the portal.

*Ama Jungle Yojana (AJY)* This scheme has been launched with the objective of forest restoration, promotion, participatory forest management and improving livelihood of forest communities. The scheme is being implemented by Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS).

*Ekamravan at Bindusagar* Ekamravan literally meaning one-mango-tree forest has been developed and maintained by city forest division, **Bhubaneswar**.

It is situated on the western bank of the **Bindusagar Lake** adjoining the ancient Lingaraj Temple in the capital city Bhubaneswar. In this garden, medicinal plants have been exhibited with laterite and sandstone masonry of aesthetic and heritage design.

*State Medicinal Plant Board* The State Medicinal Plant Board has taken up the following activities during 2016-17:

- Created awareness on conservation, use, cultivation and marketing of medicinal plants. Conducted state and regional level Kalinga Herbal Fairs at Rairangpur , Bhawanipatna, Berhampur, Rourkela and Nawarangpur.
- Raising of free Home Herbal Garden will be provided support under 5 forest divisions of Berhampur, Balasore, Rourkela, Ghumsur and City forest division.
- Maintenance of medicinal plant garden over an area of two acres in Bhanja Bihar University by Berhampur division.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *What is the Total Recorded Forest area of Odisha as per India State of Forest Report, 2017?*

(a) 51,345 sq km  
(b) 61,204.17 sq km  
(c) 75,146.18 sq km  
(d) 81,416.17 sq km
- 2** *According to the India State of Forest Report, 2017, what is the reserved Forest cover in Odisha?*

(a) 58.90%                      (b) 40.10%  
(c) 20.18%                      (d) 5.91%
- 3** *Those forests where the right of grazing and cultivation is subjected to a few minor restrictions are known as*

(a) Protected forests  
(b) Reserved forests  
(c) Unclassed forests  
(d) None of the above
- 4** *Which of the following forests covers the maximum area of forest cover in Odisha?*

(a) Open forest  
(b) Very Dense forest  
(c) Moderately Dense forest  
(d) None of the above
- 5** *As per India State of Forest Report, 2017, which among the following districts has the lowest forest cover in Odisha?*

(a) Cuttack                      (b) Bhadrak  
(c) Koraput                      (d) Sundargarh
- 6** *As per India State of Forest Report, 2017, which district of Odisha has the highest forest cover?*

(a) Jajpur                      (b) Bhadrak  
(c) Kandhamal                      (d) Cuttack
- 7** *Forests in Odisha are classified into how many broad divisions?*

(a) 2                      (b) 3                      (c) 4                      (d) 5
- 8** *Which of the following forests are found at an elevation above 600 m in Odisha?*

(a) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests  
(b) The Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests  
(c) Mangrove Forests  
(d) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
- 9** *Which type of forests are found in the divisions of Dhenkanal, Athgarh, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Parlakhemudi, Koraput and Kalahandi?*

(a) Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests  
(b) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests  
(c) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests  
(d) Tidal Forests
- 10** *Absence of Bamboo growth is the most striking feature of which type of forests?*

(a) Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests  
(b) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests  
(c) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests  
(d) Tidal Forests
- 11** *Name the important species of tree which is found in Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests?*

(a) Rai                      (b) Mango  
(c) Arjun                      (d) All of these
- 12** *Which type of forests cover the largest forest area of Odisha?*

(a) Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests  
(b) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests  
(c) Tidal Forests  
(d) None of the above
- 13** *Which species of tree is found in the North and North-East of the Brahmani river?*

(a) Sal                      (b) Teak  
(c) Sundari                      (d) Karika
- 14** *What is the dominant species of tree in the Tropical Moist Deciduous forests in Odisha?*

(a) Sal                      (b) Male Bamboo  
(c) Theory Bamboo                      (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 15** *Which of the following tree species is the predominant species of Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests in Odisha?*

(a) Teak  
(b) Salia bamboo  
(c) Sal  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

- 16** Which forests are locally known as 'Hental Van' ?  
 (a) Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests  
 (b) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests  
 (c) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests  
 (d) Tidal Forests
- 17** The predominant species of mangrove forests is.....  
 (a) Hental (b) Karika  
 (c) Bani (d) Guan
- 18** What is the local name of the hills with flat tops in Eastern Van Ghats region of Odisha?  
 (a) Hental (b) Little Sundarban  
 (c) Jhoru (d) Pats
- 19** Which districts of Odisha face destruction of forests due to practice of podu cultivation?  
 (a) Phulbani (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Jagatsinghpur (d) Puri
- 20** Which tree covers almost 33% of the forest cover in Odisha?  
 (a) Sal (b) Bamboo  
 (c) Sundari (d) Teak
- 21** Odisha is the third largest produce of.....  
 (a) Sal (b) Kendu leaves  
 (c) Bandhan (d) Bamboos
- 22** Which among the following region is an orchid rich forest found in Odisha?  
 (a) Gandhamardan hills  
 (b) Simlipal hills  
 (c) Mahendragiri hills  
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 23** Which of the following is the medicinal plant which is found in Odisha?  
 (a) Sarpagandha (b) Kochila  
 (c) Swasamari (d) All of these
- 24** The Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd. came into existence in which year?  
 (a) 1888 (b) 1905  
 (c) 1947 (d) 1990
- 25** Which among the following is not a forest division of the Odisha state Forest Department?  
 (a) Angul (b) Rayagarh  
 (c) Puri (d) Sambalpur
- 26** When was Sobuj Odisha Mission launched by Odisha State Government?  
 (a) Nov 2018 (b) Oct 2001  
 (c) Oct 2006 (d) Nov 2013
- 27** When was State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted?  
 (a) 1993 (b) 2009 (c) 2011 (d) 2015
- 28** In which place of Odisha Ekamravam Scheme meaning one-mango-tree forest is developed in Odisha?  
 (a) Cuttack (b) Deogarh  
 (c) Bhubaneswar (d) Nabarangapur
- 29** Consider the following forest found in Odisha?  
 1. Mangrove forest  
 2. Tropical moist deciduous forest  
 3. Tropical semi-evergreen forest  
 4. Tropical dry deciduous forest  
**Codes**  
 (a) 1 4 3 2 (b) 2 4 3 1  
 (c) 4 1 2 3 (d) 3 2 4 1
- 30** Match the following
- | <b>List-I</b><br>(Types of Forests)         | <b>List-II</b><br>(Location)      |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| A. Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests | 1. Dhenkanal, Athgarh             |
| B. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests         | 2. Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj           |
| C. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests           | 3. Balangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur |
| D. Tidal/Mangrove Forests                   | 4. Kendrapara, Bhadrak            |
- Codes**  
 A B C D A B C D  
 (a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 2 3 1 4  
 (c) 4 3 1 2 (d) 1 4 3 2

## ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (a)  
 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (a)  
 21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (a)

# NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN ODISHA

*The state of Odisha is very rich in its flora and fauna. There are many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in the state. The important national parks and wildlife sanctuaries of the state are Simlipal National Park, Bhitarkanika National Park, Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary, Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary, Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary, Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary, etc.*

National parks and wildlife sanctuaries provide shelter to a rich flora and fauna of the state. These are reserved areas which are used for the protection and development of fauna and their natural habitat and environment.

## National Parks of Odisha

A national park is a reserved area of natural land owned by government, that is restricted from any kind of encroachment and development. There are two National Parks in Odisha as per the report of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) centre on Wildlife and Protected Areas, Government of India. *These are discussed below:*

### Bhitarkanika National Park

- It is located on the North-East of **Kendrapara** district of Odisha. It came into existence in the year 1998. This national park is surrounded by the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary. It covers an area of 145 sq km. It is one of the five marine protected areas of the state.
- It is rich in reptiles, mammals and birds. Important flora of this park are Sundari, Thespia, Teak, Salaia, Bamboo, Babool, Palas, Indigo bush, etc.
- Important fauna found here are crocodile, white crocodile, Indian python, king cobra, black ibis and many other species of fauna. It has many species of plants and birds.

## Simlipal National Park

- It is located in **Mayurbhanj** district in the North-Eastern part of Odisha. It is situated at a distance of 320 km from Bhubaneswar. It came into existence in 1980.
- It covers an area of 845.70 sq km. It is surrounded by deciduous trees and sal forests. Twelve rivers run across this national park, e.g. Budhabalanga, Palpala, Deo river, etc.
- It has a unique feature of being a tiger reserve, a sanctuary and a biosphere reserve.
- The park has a mixed type of vegetation with Northern tropical semi-evergreen trees and Northern tropical moist deciduous trees and orchids. Savannas and grasslands provide grazing grounds to its fauna. The park is a viable source for many medicinal and aromatic plants also.
- It is home to animals like tiger, Asian elephant and gaur (Indian bison). Other animals such as four-horned antelope, deer, leopard, bear, spotted deer and barking deer, sambars deer, langurs, etc. are found here.
- It provides shelter to **Royal Bengal Tigers**. The park also has **Joranda** (150 m) and **Barehipani** (400 m) waterfalls.

## Wildlife Sanctuaries of Odisha

Wildlife Sanctuary is an area which is protected but allows little human activities for protecting and developing wildlife. Odisha has 19 wildlife sanctuaries as per the report of ENVIS

centre on Wildlife and Protected Areas, Government of India. The largest Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha is Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary and the smallest Wildlife Sanctuary is Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary.

*Some major wildlife sanctuaries in Odisha are as follows:*

### Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is also known as **Ushakothi Sanctuary**. It is located in **Sambalpur** district. It came into existence in 1962 and covers an area of 304.03 sq km.
- It is comprised of parts of Badrama Reserve Forests, Ushakothi Reserve Forests, Binjipali Reserve Forests and Kansar Reserve Forests.
- Important flora of the sanctuary are moist sal forests, sal dominated mixed deciduous forests and bamboo forests.
- Important fauna are tiger, elephant, leopard, hyena, bison, wildboar, spotted deer, sambar deer, bear, porcupine, and many varieties of birds and reptiles.

### Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in the estuarine region of Brahmani-Baitarani rivers in the North-Eastern corner of **Kendrapara** district. It came into existence in the year 1975 and covers an area of 525 sq km. The sanctuary has mangrove forests and is criss-crossed by tidal inundated creeks.
- This sanctuary is bordered by sea beach, which attracts thousands of **Olive Ridley sea turtles** during January to April.

- Important fauna of this sanctuary are salt water crocodile (endangered), hyena, fishing cat, jungle cat, civet, Indian porcupine, wild boar, spotted deer, sambar, stork, Asian open bill, egrets, black ibis, cormorants, darters, etc.

## Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Angul** district and is adjoined by Boudh Nayagarh and Cuttack districts. It came into existence in 1976 and covers an area of 745.52 sq km. The Satkosia Gorge is part of an extension of Mahanadi river.
- Important flora of the sanctuary are mixed deciduous forests, sal and riverine forests.
- Important fauna are gharials, elephant, leopard, gaur, black bear, slow loris, musk deer, wild goat, Assamese macaque, pig-tailed macaque, etc.
- Some major attractions in this sanctuary are Satkosia Gorge, the Gharial Research and Conservation Unit at Tikarapada, hill slopes, various tracking routes and boating.

## Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Mayurbhanj** district. It came into existence in the year 1979. It covers an area of 1354 sq km.
- Important flora of this sanctuary are sal forests, semi-evergreen forests and tropical moist deciduous forests.
- Important fauna of this sanctuary are tigers, elephants, panthers, gaurs, pangolins, four horned antelopes, red jungle fowl, crested serpent eagle, grey hornbill, peafowl, Indian hill myna, etc.

## Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Khurda** district amidst of Chandaka forests. It came into existence in the year 1979. It covers an area of 14.16 sq km.
- It is the **only conservation breeding centre of Indian pangolins in the world.**
- It has been internationally acclaimed for its highest collection of white tigers in the world. Besides white tigers and gharials, leopard, mouse deer, lions, ratel and vultures are found here.
- The fauna of this sanctuary are Asiatic lion, Indian crocodiles, lion, tailed macaque, Nilgiri langur, Indian pangolin, mouse deer, etc.

## Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Nayagarh** district. It came into existence in the year 1981. It covers an area around 168.35 sq km. It has a close proximity with the Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary.
- It is situated in the Eastern highlands moist deciduous forests eco-region.
- Important flora of this sanctuary are mixed deciduous forests, dry deciduous forests and moist Peninsular sal forests.
- Important fauna are elephants, tigers, leopards, water birds and some varieties of reptiles like python, king cobra, etc.

## Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located partly in **Khurda** district and partly in **Cuttack** district. It came into existence and designated as an elephant reserve in 1982. It covers an area of 175.79 sq km.

- Important flora of this sanctuary are moist semi-evergreen forests, moist Kangada forests, coastal sal forests, thorny bamboo forests, planted teak, scrub, orchids, etc.
- Important fauna are Indian elephant, leopard, chital, barking deer, mouse deer, wild pig, common langur, small Indian civet, pangolin, sloth bear, hyena, peafowl, red jungle fowl, crested serpent eagle and many reptiles.

### Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Puri** district along sea coast between Puri and Konark. It came into existence in the year 1984. It covers an area of 71.72 sq km. It is the ideal habitat of the Chousingha.
- The combination of dry deciduous mixed forests with rich wildlife and Hirakud reservoir, are some important features of Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Important fauna of this sanctuary are black buck, spotted deer, monkey, squirrel, jungle cat, hyena, mongoose, jackal and many varieties of birds and reptiles.

### Chilika Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located on the east coast of **Puri, Khurda** and **Ganjam** district. It came into existence in 1987. It covers an area of about 15.53 sq km. It is also known as **Nalabana** Bird Sanctuary and it is an island in Chilika lake.
- This area is completely submerged during the monsoon season. This sanctuary comprises of 60% of the total

migratory bird species visiting Chilika lake each year.

- Birds Island is a part of this lake which is known as heaven for the resident and migratory birds.
- It is a home to endangered **Irrawady dolphins** and **bottle-nosed dolphins** also can be seen.
- Important birds species of this sanctuary are white bellied sea eagles, greylag geese, purple moorhen, jacana, herons, flamingos.
- Important fauna are black buck, spotted deer, jungle cat, fox, golden jackals, hyena, etc. The sanctuary also has about 160 species of fishes.

### Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in **Nuapada** district. It came into existence in the year 1988 and covers an area of 500 sq km. It adjoins the Sitanadi and Udanti Sanctuaries of Chhattisgarh.
- It has eleven beautiful waterfalls and seasonal streams. Important fauna of this sanctuary are swamp deer, wild water buffalo, tiger, leopard, hyena, gaur, barking and spotted deer, nilgai, etc.
- The varieties of birds, around 200 species, such as hill myna, peafowl, partridge and also number of reptilian species are also found here.
- The National Tiger Conservation Authority selected it as Tiger Reserve.
- This sanctuary is an **ideal habitat for Barasingha**.
- It also forms a migration link for wild buffaloes across two Indian states, i.e. Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

## Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is located in Kendrapara district of Odisha. It came into existence in 1997. It covers an area of 1435 sq km. **This is the world's largest nesting beach of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles.**
- Important flora of the sanctuary are bel, tendu, hiwar, palas, sal, dhawda, babool, teak, bamboo, etc.
- Important fauna are wild boar, bear, barking deer, leopard, jungle fowl, crocodile, sambar, hyena, wild dog, four-horned antelope, chinkara, etc.

## Other Wildlife Sanctuaries

<b>Wildlife Sanctuary</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Area (sq km)</b>
Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	Sambalpur	346.91
Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary	1978	Keonjhar	191.06
Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary	1992	Kalahandi	147.66
Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary	1982	Sambalpur	116
Kotagarh Wildlife Sanctuary	1981	Kandhamal	399.5
Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary	1984	Balasore	272.75
Lakhari Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	Ganjam	185.87
Kapilasa Wildlife Sanctuary	2011	Dhenkanal	125.5

## Wildlife Reserves in Odisha

Wildlife reserve is a protected area for wildlife, flora and fauna. It is reserved and managed for conservation and to provide opportunities for research work for a particular species.

*Some major wildlife reserves of Odisha are discussed below:*

## Simlipal Tiger Reserve

- It is located in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. It came into existence in 1956. It covers an area around 2,750 sq km. This reserve was selected as one amongst the 9 reserves for implementation of the first phase of Project Tiger in 1973. After the launch of this project, the number of tigers has increased.
- The reserve has around 1,352 plant species with 94 species of orchids of which 35 species of Odisha are endemic to Simlipal. It has semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests.
- Important fauna are leopard, sambar, langur, deer, gaur (Indian bison), elephant, antelope, cheetal, wild dog, wild boar, sloth bear, monkey, hyena and porcupine, etc.

## Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve

- It is located on the borders of Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Bhadrak and Keonjhar district. This elephant reserve comprises of three protected areas such as Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary.
- It came into existence in the year 2001. It covers an area of 3,214 sq km.
- The reserve also includes the reserve forests, protected forests, private lands and revenue lands. It has mainly constituted for elephants.
- The main feature of this reserve is the Hadgarh Sanctuary and the reservoir of Hadgarh, which is adjoining with Baula Hills. This reservoir is built on Salandi river.

## Mahanadi Elephant Reserve

- It is located on the borders of Angul, **Cuttack**, **Nayagarh**, **Kandhamal** and **Dhenkanal** district. It came into existence in 2002. It covers an area of 1,038 sq km.
- It comprises of the forest divisions of portions of Angul, Athagarh, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Boudh and Dhenkanal, and entire Satkosi Wildlife Division, Mahanadi Wildlife division and Athamalik forest division.

## Sambalpur Elephant Reserve

- It is located on the coast of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, and **Jharsuguda** district and is a part of Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary. It came into existence in the year 2002. It covers an area of 427 sq km.
- It comprises of the forest divisions of (parts) Bamra, Bonai, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Rairakhol.

## Satkosia Tiger Reserve

- It is located in the central zone of the state and spreads over **Cuttack**, **Nayagarh**, **Angul**, and **Boudh** districts. It came into existence in the year 2007.
- It covers an area of 963.87 sq km. **This tiger reserve is comprised of Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary and Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary.**
- It is a home to the most endangered gharial, the mugger, crocodiles and this reserve also has a variety of freshwater turtles.
- Important flora of this reserve are moist deciduous forests, dry mixed deciduous forest, bamboo brakes, dry tropical riparian forest and teak plantations.

- Important fauna are leopard, wild dog, nilgai, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, bear, jackal, porcupine, Indian hare, giant squirrel, etc.
- This reserve is home to around 155 elephants which also forms a part of Mahanadi Elephant Reserve.
- The reserve also has migratory birds species, like Hornbills, Peafowl, Kingfisher, Cormorant, River tern, Owl, Myna, Bar headed Geese, etc. The reserve also has the high vulnerable species of Indian skimmers flocks.

## Biodiversity in Odisha

Odisha has a rich biodiversity. The largest Ramsar sites (brackish water Chilika lake and the mangrove forests of Bhitarkanika), attract the largest population of migratory birds from distant lands.

The floral and faunal diversity of Simlipal biosphere, rich medicinal plants in Simlipal Gandhamardhan forest ranges and many tribal races are an important part of biodiversity in Odisha.

*Major biodiversity hotspots in Odisha are as follows:*

## Simlipal Biosphere Reserve

- The Simlipal area lies on the Northern limit of Deccan plateau and Southern limit of lower Gangetic plains adjoining Chota Nagpur highlands.
- The Simlipal Biosphere Reserve is located in **Mayurbhanj** district. It came into existence in 1994 and covers an area of 4,374 sq km.

- It comprises Northern tropical semi-evergreen forest, Northern tropical moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous hill forests, high level sal forests, grassland and Savannah.
- It includes the entire Simlipal Sanctuary and the adjoining Noto and Satkosia Reserve Forests.
- In this biosphere reserve, tiger population is over 50% of the entire tiger population of Odisha state. It has more than 200 species of medicinal plants.
- Important fauna are elephant, tigers, leopard, four-horned antelope. Important bird species are red breasted falconet, grey-headed fishing eagle, white-eared bulbul, East-Himalayas long-tailed minivet, common sandpiper, etc.
- This deltaic region has large number of creeks and rivulets. In respect of species diversity, probably the mangroves of Odisha rank first in India.
- It was **designated as a Ramsar Site by UNESCO** on 19th August, 2002. It is a home to 55 of India's 58 known mangrove species.
- It includes three protected areas namely, Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhitarkanika National Park and the Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary.
- The fauna of this area is very rich and harbours the king cobra kraits, python, salt water crocodile and olive ridley sea turtles.
- Important fauna are leopard, striped hyena, chital, deer, sambar, wild boar, mongoose, small Indian civet, etc.

## Region of Western Odisha

- The Western region of Odisha includes the important **Gandhamardan forests and Badarama forest range**. This region also has the famous Hirakud Dam reservoir.
- The forest tree vegetation is categorised as *Shorea terminalia*. The area is also significant for large wildlife. The Gandhamardan hill range has very rich medicinal flora. The area comprises semi-evergreen forests, dry deciduous dense forests, bamboo forests, dry deciduous open forests, scrub wood land, barren rocky areas, etc.
- In Gahirmatha coastal waters, back waters and estuaries, the Gangetic dolphin, Humpback dolphin, Irrawady dolphin and the little Indian tortoise are found.
- These aquatic mammals are scheduled animals as per the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

## Chilika Lagoon

- It is located on the **East coast of India**. It spreads from South-West corner of **Puri and Khurda** districts to the adjoining **Ganjam** district of Odisha.
- It was designated as a Ramsar Site in 1981. It covers an area between 900 to 1165 sq km.
- **It is the largest brackish water lagoon in Asia** with estuarine and the largest wintering ground for migratory water-fowls found on the Indian sub-continent. The lake is drained by 52 rivers and rivulets.
- The mangrove forests of Bhitarkanika are located in the **Brahmani, Baitarani and Dhamra rivers** deltaic regions. It covers an area of 3000 sq km. **It has the second largest mangroves forest after Sundarbans of West Bengal.**

- It has some rare, vulnerable and endangered species listed in the IUCN Red List of threatened animals inhabit the lake area.
- The lagoon is a highly productive ecosystem with rich Chilika crabs, prawns and many variety of fish.
- Important flora are mangroves, phytoplankton, sea grass, etc.

## List of National Parks Wildlife Sanctuaries and Wildlife Reserves

<b>National Parks</b>	<b>Establishing Year</b>	<b>Area (sq km)</b>	<b>District</b>
Simlipal National Park	1980	845.70	Mayurbhanj
Bhitarkanika National Park	1988	145	Kendrapara
<b>Wildlife Sanctuary</b>			
Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary	1962	304.03	Sambalpur
Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary	1975	525	Kendrapara
Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary	1976	745.52	Angul, Boudh and Cuttack
Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary	1978	191.06	Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj
Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary	1979	14.16	Khurda
Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary	1979	1354.30	Mayurbhanj
Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary	1981	168.35	Nayagarh
Kotagarh Wildlife Sanctuary	1981	399.50	Phulbani
Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary	1982	175.79	Khurda and Cuttack
Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary	1982	116	Sambalpur
Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary	1984	71.72	Puri
Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary	1984	272.75	Balasore
Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	346.91	Sambalpur
Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	185.87	Gajapati
Chilika (Nalabana) Wildlife Sanctuary	1987	15.53	Khurda, Puri and Ganjam
Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary	1988	500	Nuapada
Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary	1992	147.66	Kalahandi
Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary	1997	1435	Kendrapara
Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary	–	125.50	Dhenkanal
<b>Wildlife Reserve</b>			
Simlipal Tiger Reserve	1956	2750	Mayurbhanj
Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve	2001	3214	Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Bhadrak, Keonjhar
Mahanadi Elephant Reserve	2002	1038.30	Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Kandhanal, Dhenkanal
Sambalpur Elephant Reserve	2002	47	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda
Satkosia Tiger Reserve	2007	963.87	Cuttack, Nayagarh, Angul, Boudh

# Nandankanan Zoological Park

It is located in **Bhubaneswar**. It is located amidst Chandaka forests and close to Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary. It came into existence in 1960. It covers an area of 4.006 sq km. Nandankanan literally means the **Garden of Pleasure**. It is the very first gharial breeding centre of the country where endangered gharials were born in captivity in 1980.

It is the first zoo in India to become a member of **World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA)** in 2009. The park is home to 67 species of mammals, 18 species of reptiles and 81 species of birds. Spread over a sprawling area of 400 hectare, the park served as the first breeding place for black panthers. Another attraction of the park is a salt water lake coined as **Kania** that is spread over an area of 66 hectares.

The lake attracts a number of migratory birds like whistling teal, cotton teal, darter, purple moorhen, herons and jacana every year. The botanical garden of the park is located across the lake.

*Important flora and fauna of Nandankanan Zoological Park are:*

**Orchid House** This park has an Orchid House with an area of over 5,000 sq feet (460 sq m). In Odisha, around 130 species of orchids have been found.

**White Tigers** Nandankanan is famous for its white tiger population. Nandankanan is home to over 34 white tigers.

**Reptile Park** This park has numerous species of crocodiles, lizards, turtles and snakes.

**Other Endangered Animals** Endangered species such as the Asiatic lion, Indian crocodiles, Sangal lion-tailed macaque, Nilgiri langur, Indian pangolin, mouse deer, birds, reptiles and fish have been breeding successfully at Nandankanan Zoological Park.

**Aquaria** The zoo includes 34 aquaria which are home to a large variety of fresh water fish.

## Government Initiatives for Wildlife Conservation

*Some government initiatives for wildlife conservation are given below:*

**Project Tiger** The 'Project Tiger' was launched by the Government of India in 1973. Simlipal was chosen as one of the prime locations for Tiger Conservation under this project. It also works to increase the number of white tigers. The Nandankanan Zoological Park has the largest collection of white tigers in the country.

**Odisha Wildlife Organisation** This state run organisation came into existence in 1974. It aims to encourage the participation of local people and society in the programmes of wildlife conservation and to preserve the natural habitat.

**Crocodile Conservation Programme** This programme was launched in Odisha in 1974-75. It aims to conserve crocodile population e.g. saltwater crocodile which was designated as endangered species in 1975 has now developed in Bhitarkanika Sanctuary. It records a good population growth in breeding centres of Nandankanan, Ramatirtha and Satkosia Gorge.

**Sea Turtle Conservation** It was started in 1976. It is estimated that Odisha coast is the important nesting ground of about 50% of the total world population of Olive Ridley sea turtles. They are considered endangered species due to very few nesting sites remaining in the world. They lay eggs along the sea coasts in large numbers which is known as Arribada. Gahirmatha beach and Satabhaya in Bhitarkanika is their nesting site.

Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary was constituted in 1997 for the conservation of sea turtles. The Government also declared the three major turtle conservation sites (nesting and breeding grounds) at Gahirmatha (Dhamra river mouth), Devi and Rushikulya river.

**Project Elephant** This project came into existence in 1991. In order to provide protection to elephants, three Elephant Reserves were established in the state during 2001 and 2002, i.e. Mayurbhanj, Mahanadi and Sambalpur Elephant Reserves.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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- How many National Parks are there in Odisha?  
(a) 2 (b) 6  
(c) 11 (d) 15
- Bhitarkanika National Park is located in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Kendrapara  
(b) Ganjam  
(c) Kandhamal  
(d) Boudh
- Bhitarkanika National Park came into existence in  
(a) 1962 (b) 1973  
(c) 1998 (d) 2000
- Simlipal National Park is located in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Kalahandi (b) Nuapada  
(c) Mayurbhanj (d) Koraput
- Which wildlife sanctuary of Odisha has a unique feature of being a tiger reserve, biosphere reserve and national park?  
(a) Simlipal (b) Bhitarkanika  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- Which wildlife sanctuary is also known as 'Ushakothi Sanctuary'?  
(a) Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary  
(b) Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary  
(c) Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary  
(d) Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bhitarkanika was declared as a wildlife sanctuary in the year  
(a) 1984 (b) 1975  
(c) 1962 (d) 1948
- The wildlife sanctuary around Satkosia Gorge gets water from which river in Odisha?  
(a) Brahmani (b) Mahanadi  
(c) Subarnarekha (d) Indravati

- 9 Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary is located in**  
(a) Khurda  
(b) Cuttack  
(c) Boudh  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 10 Which among the following wildlife sanctuary is located along the sea coast of Odisha?**  
(a) Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary  
(b) Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary  
(c) Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary  
(d) Balukhand-Konark Wildlife Sanctuary
- 11 Which of the following sanctuaries is also known as Nalabana Bird Sanctuary?**  
(a) Chilika  
(b) Gahirmatha  
(c) Bhitarkanika  
(d) Badrama
- 12 Birds island is a part of which sanctuary of Odisha?**  
(a) Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary  
(b) Chilika Lake Bird Sanctuary  
(c) Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary  
(d) Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary
- 13 Which wildlife sanctuary in Odisha lies adjoining to Udanti Sanctuary of Chhattisgarh?**  
(a) Sunabeda  
(b) Hadgarh  
(c) Kuldiha  
(d) Lakhari
- 14 Which is the only marine sanctuary in Odisha?**  
(a) Gahirmatha  
(b) Nalabana  
(c) Bhitarkanika  
(d) Debrigarh
- 15 Which of the following sanctuaries is the world's largest nesting beach of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles?**  
(a) Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary  
(b) Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary  
(c) Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary  
(d) Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary
- 16 Simlipal Tiger Reserve came into existence in which year?**  
(a) 1956  
(b) 1967  
(c) 1986  
(d) 1999
- 17 The Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve is comprised of which of the following protected areas of Odisha?**  
(a) Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary  
(b) Simlipal Tiger Reserve  
(c) Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary  
(d) All of the above
- 18 Mahanadi Elephant Reserve is located in which district of Odisha?**  
(a) Angul  
(b) Cuttack  
(c) Nayagarh  
(d) All of these
- 19 Simlipal Biosphere Reserve was notified by the Government of India in which year?**  
(a) 1956  
(b) 1974  
(c) 1994  
(d) 2001
- 20 Bhitarkanika Mangrove was designated as Ramsar Site in which year?**  
(a) 1966  
(b) 1978  
(c) 1999  
(d) 2002
- 21 Which wildlife sanctuary is also a tiger reserve Odisha?**  
(a) Satkosia Wildlife Sanctuary  
(b) Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of the above
- 22 With reference to Nandankanan Zoological Park, the world 'Nandankanan' literally means**  
(a) Garden of Gods  
(b) Garden of Miseries  
(c) Garden of Pleasure  
(d) Garden of Sorrow
- 23 Nandankanan Zoological Park in Bhubaneswar is located along the bank of which lake?**  
(a) Kania  
(b) Chilika  
(c) Kolab  
(d) Phurlijharan
- 24 Odisha Wildlife Organisation of Odisha came into existence in which year?**  
(a) 1966  
(b) 1974  
(c) 1987  
(d) 1999
- 25 Ramatirtha Conservation Centre in Odisha runs conservation programme for protecting which endangered species?**  
(a) Sea turtle  
(b) Royal Bengal tiger  
(c) Elephant  
(d) Crocodile

**26** The 'Olive Ridley Turtles' are considered to be endangered because of their few remaining nesting sites in the world. In this context, which among the following statement(s) is/are correct? [OPSC 2016]

1. Their peculiar behaviour of synchronised nesting in mass numbers is known as 'Arribada'.
2. Gahirmatha Beach in Orissa is one of their few nesting grounds in the world.
  - (a) Only 1
  - (b) Only 2
  - (c) Both 1 and 2
  - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**27** Consider the following statements about Simlipal National Park.

- I. It provides shelter to many Royal Bengal Tigers.
- II. The park is a rich source of countless medicinal and aromatic plants.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) None of these
- (d) All of these

**28** Match the following

Wildlife Sanctuaries	Districts
(a) Baisipalli	1. Kalahandi
(b) Karlapat	2. Dhenkanal
(c) Kapilash	3. Kandhamal
(d) Kotagarh	4. Nayagarh

**Code**

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	4	2	3	(b) 3	1	4	2
(c) 4	1	2	3	(d) 2	3	1	4

**29** Which of the following is incorrect?

(a) Chilika Wildlife Sanctuary	Irrawady dolphins
(b) Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary	Asiatic elephants
(c) Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary	Barasingha
(d) Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary	Indian Pangol

## ANSWERS

1. (a)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (c)    5. (a)    6. (b)    7. (b)    8. (b)    9. (d)    10. (d)  
 11. (a)    12. (b)    13. (a)    14. (a)    15. (a)    16. (a)    17. (d)    18. (d)    19. (c)    20. (d)  
 21. (c)    22. (c)    23. (a)    24. (b)    25. (d)    26. (c)    27. (d)    28. (c)    29. (b)

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# MINERAL RESOURCES OF ODISHA

*Odisha, being located in Peninsular India, is richly endowed with a variety of minerals. Odisha has several metallic, non-metallic, ferrous and non-ferrous mineral deposits. Development in the exploitation of minerals has been achieved in varying degrees.*

Odisha occupies a prominent place in the country as a mineral rich state. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha ranks first in India in total value of mineral output. The state lies in the Peninsular plateau region that is known as **Mineral Heart of India** or Storehouse of all Minerals or Mineral Heartland of India. As per Economic Survey 2017-18, the production of minerals during 2016-17 was 285.26 million tonnes.

## Minerals Found in Odisha

The state of Odisha is gifted in terms of mineral wealth. This is due to its favourable geological set up.

*As per Geological formation, the minerals of Odisha can be grouped as follows:*

*Archean Sedimentary* Iron ore, building stone, manganese ore, quartzite, slate, ochre.

*Granite Gneiss* China clay, building stone, road metal.

*Pegmatite (Igneous rocks)* Mica, feldspar, quartz.

*Other Veins in Archeans* Graphite, lead, quartz.

*Cuddapah System* Limestones, clay, shale, sandstone.

*Laterite Soil* Building stone, bauxite, iron ore, manganese ore, ochre.

*Alluvium Soil* Kankar, brick and potter's clay, sand, gold, iron ore, manganese ore.

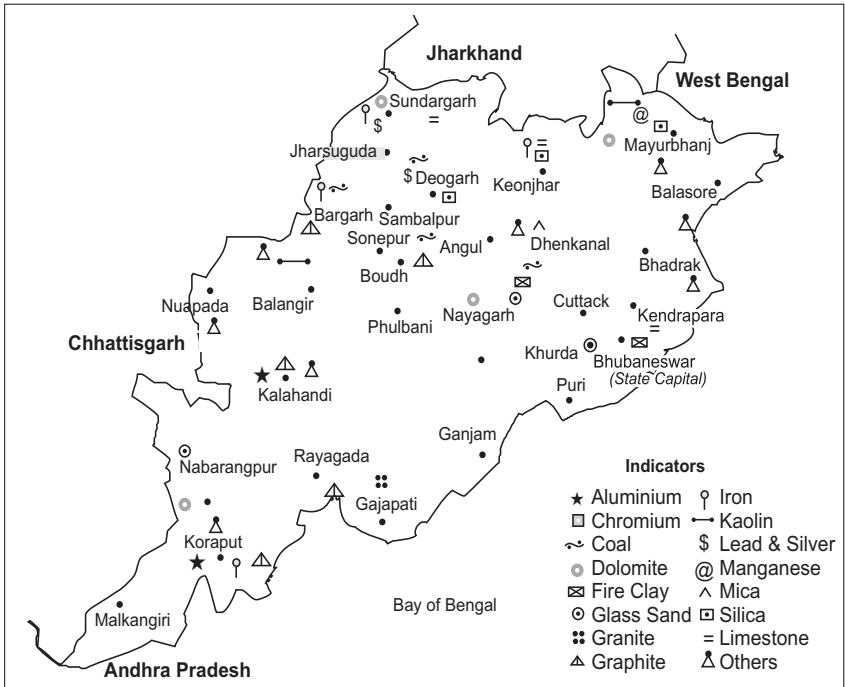
# Classification of Minerals

Minerals in Odisha can be classified into the following:

**Metals** Iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, nickel, magnetite, base metals, gold and platinum, tin ore.

Iron Manganese, Chromite, Nickel and Magnetite are ferrous minerals found in Odisha while Gold, Platinum and Tin are Non-ferrous minerals extracted from the mines in Odisha.

**Non-metals** Bauxite, coal, China clay fire clay, graphite, limestone, dolomite, kyanite and sillimanite, pyrophyllite and mineral sands.



▲ MINERAL MAP OF ODISHA

## Metals in Odisha

Odisha is rich in metallic minerals. *Some of them are discussed as follows:*

### Iron Ore

The iron ore was first discovered in Odisha by PN Bose in 1904 in Mayurbhanj district. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has 35% of country's iron ore reserves. Odisha has 25.3% of the total Indian hematitic ore, and it ranks second in iron ore production in India. The Odisha-Jharkhand iron-ore belt is situated along the Northern border of Odisha. It stretches from the Gorumahisani mines of Mayurbhanj to Keonjhar and Sundargarh district of Odisha and Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

*The iron ore deposits of Odisha state occur in five district zones :*

- (i) Bonai (**Sundargarh** district)– Keonjhar (**Keonjhar** district) Belt
- (ii) Gandhamardan of **Bargarh** district
- (iii) Tomka- Daitari of **Jajpur** district
- (iv) Gorumahisani-Badampahar of **Mayurbhanj** district
- (v) Hirapur of **Nabarangpur** district

## Manganese Ore

According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has 45% of India's Manganese ore reserves. **Koraput, Kalahandi, Balangir, Keonjhar** and **Sundargarh** district have manganese ore reserves. *Manganese ore deposits of Odisha occur in the following regions :*

**Bonai of Keonjhar district** This area has about 90% of Odisha's manganese ore reserves. This area includes 500 sq km with Badbil in the North, Bhuban in the South and Bhutura in the South-West.

**South Odisha or Koraput-Kalahandi-Balangir** This region has reserves of ferruginous-manganese and ores and supplies manganese to Visakhapatnam steel plant. The ores of this area are of poor grade due to presence of quartz in the ore.

**Gangapur area** The deposits of this area are associated with Gonditic rocks. This area includes Kesinga in Koraput, Nishikhal in Kalahandi, Champasar in Balangir, Amsdigi and Ghoriajor in Sundargarh district.

## Chromite

Chromite is indispensable for industrial complexes including aerospace, steel and special alloys. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has 96% of India's chromite reserves. Bulk of the product is exported to countries like USA and Japan.

*Chromite is found in three areas of Odisha:*

**Jajpur District** It is found in Sukinda area of Jajpur district.

**Keonjhar District** Chromite deposits are located in Boula-Nuasahi ultramafic fields. This belt has about 98% of total chromite reserves in India.

**Dhenkanal District** Chromite deposits are found at Katpal and covers an area of 0.3 sq km.

## Nickel Ore

Odisha has the potential to meet the demand for Nickel in the country. It is a corrosion resistant metal and is used in manufacturing of alloys, super alloys and non-ferrous alloys. The metals find use in steel, chemical, aerospace and food industries. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has 92% of country's Nickel ore reserves. Sukinda valley, Kansa sector and Simlipal Ultramafic are the major nickel producing areas of Odisha. **Jajpur** and **Mayurbhanj** district lead in nickel ore production.

## Magnetite

Vanadiferrous and titaniferrous forms of magnetite are found in Odisha which are found in rocks of pre-Cambrian period. *In Odisha, magnetite deposits are found in five belts :*

**Bisoi-Rairangpur Belt** It includes Kumardubi, Betgharen, Amdabede, Garjari, Kunjakocha, Bhangapahar and Hatichar deposits.

**Bisoi-Joshipur Belt** It includes Mayurbeka, Keshem, Sialnoi, Asanbani, Bariadihi and Kundabari deposits.

**Baripada-Podadiha Belt** It includes Bahalada, Andipur and Chitrabania deposits.

**Rangamatia Belt** It includes Rangamatia and Godasahi deposits.

**Nuasahi-Boula Belt** It includes Nuasahi and Boula deposits.

## Base Metals

Base metals include copper ore and lead ore. There are three regions where base metals are found i.e. in the Sargipali belt of **Sundargarh**, Kesarpur area of **Mayurbhanj** and Adarsh area of **Sambalpur** district.

## Gold and Platinum

Deposits of gold is found in the valley of **Mahanadi river and the riverbed of Subarnarekha**. Platinum has been discovered in Odisha by the Directorate of Mines and Geology. The deposits of platinum ore have been found in Bhubana-Barapada region of **Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts**. The metal content is 220-520 grams per tonne of ore, which is stated to be the highest recorded value of platinum occurring in nature in the world. Barapada, Damphidi, Madanpur, Khad, Kabahli and Patrapada have platinum ore deposits in Odisha.

## Tin Ore

It is used either as an alloy or coated upon another metal. Cassiterites is the only mineral of commercial importance as a source of Tin. **Malkangiri** district is the main source of Tin ore in Odisha. It is also found in less quantities in the area of **Boudh** district.

## Non-metals in Odisha

Odisha is rich in non-metallic minerals. *Some of them are discussed below:*

### Bauxite Ore

Bauxite is a heterogeneous ore of aluminium and is the main source of it. Bauxite is being mined from Panchpatmali hills since 1987. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has 52.5% of country's bauxite reserves. The main Bauxite deposits of Odisha are associated with the Eastern Ghats Super Group of Rocks and form the major component of the East Coast Bauxite deposits. **Bolangir, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, and Sundargarh** are bauxite producing districts of Odisha.

*The occurrence of bauxite deposits is grouped into three broad groups :*

**East Coast Bauxite Group** This group includes Khodalite at Ballada, Maliparbat, Potangi, Panehapatmali, Bhaphlimali, Lanjigarh, Kandhamal hills and Gandhamardan region.

**Simlipal Group** This group includes Mayurbhanj district and simlipal region.

**Noamundi and Purana Group** This group includes Kusumdih in Sundargarh district and Dholkatapahar in Keonjhar district.

## Coal

Coal occurs in Odisha in the Brahmani valley and the Mahanadi valley (Ib valley). Odisha has only Gondwana coal deposits. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has 24.57% of country's coal reserves. The Talcher coalfield is located in the Brahmani valley. This coalfield covers the parts of Angul, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts. It occupies an area of over 1,813 sq km. Mahanadi valley (Ib valley) coalfields cover Jharsuguda and Sundergarh districts. Rampur-Hingir is one of the important coalfields in Odisha.

## China Clay

It is a clay-like material comprising mostly Kaolinite. China clay is found in a long belt stretching from the Southern Singhbhum to Mayurbhanj Granite belt. Besides these, it also occurs in Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Koraput, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal districts. The important deposits in Mayurbhanj district are found near Joshipur, Dumuria, Jamba and Kadodiha. Badampahar-Joshipur, Karanjia- Ramchandrapur belt are the most important China clay producing areas of the state.

## Fire Clay

It is refractory and plastic clay associated with Gondwana rocks. Some of the richest deposits of fire clay in India are found near the Belpahar area of Sambalpur district. They occur in well-defined beds in the Gondwana fields of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Puri districts. Odisha is a leading producer of fire clay in India.

## Graphite

Graphite occurs in association with Eastern Ghat rocks of pre-Cambrian age. The major graphite zone of Odisha are zones of khondalitic rocks and granite gneiss rocks. The important graphite belts of the state are Sargipali belt in Bargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi district, Titlagarh belt in Balangir and Kalahandi district, Tumudibandha belt in Phulbani district and Dandatopa belt in Dhenkanal and Angul district.

## Limestone and Dolomite

Limestone is a sedimentary rock composed of mineral calcite. It has a wide range of industrial uses. Odisha has vast resources of limestone occurring in three distinct geological settings, namely Gangapur group, Vindhya and Eastern Ghats whereas Dolomite is mostly confined to Gangapur and Vindhya groups. Extensive deposits of limestone and dolomite occurs in Sundargarh, Bargarh, Koraput and Malkangiri districts.

Odisha is one of the leading producers of limestone in India. Biramitrapur in Sambalpur district is famous for production of dolomite in India.

## Kyanite and Sillimanite

These are anhydrous aluminium silicate minerals. Kyanite is found in **Mayurbhanj** district. The occurrence of quartz bearing Kyanite is found in Magarmuhan, Torodanali, Kamakhyanager of Angul and Dhenkanal districts. **Ganjam** district is the main producer of Sillimanite.

## Heavy Minerals

These minerals are Ilmenite, Rutile, Monazite and Zircon. These are beach sand minerals found in the coast extending from Rushikulya to Gopalpur.

## Precious Minerals

These minerals include gold, diamond, gemstones, etc. Diamond deposits are found in river island Hirakud in Sambalpur district. Gemstones are mostly found in granulite belts of Eastern Ghats. Other precious minerals are found in Debagarh-Pallahara-Mahagiri rock group of **Debagarh** or Deogarh district.

## Pyrophyllite

It is a hydrous aluminium silicate. Pyrophyllite occurs in the form of quartz-pyrophyllite schist associated with granite and also quartz reef. The major deposits of pyrophyllite are located in **Mayurbhanj**, **Keonjhar** and **Sundargarh** district.

## Mineral Reserves in Odisha

<b>Mineral Reserves</b>	<b>Percentage of India</b>
Chromite	96%
Nickel	92%
Bauxite	52.65%
Manganese	45%
Iron ore	35%
Coal	24.57%

### Some Important Facts about Minerals in Odisha

- Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state of India.
- It has the second largest coal reserves in India after Raniganj.
- It is the largest producer of nickel in India.
- It is the largest chromite producing state of India.
- It is the largest producer of manganese in India.
- It is the largest producer of sillimanite in India.
- Iron-ore and aluminium is the most important export minerals comprising of 86% of total exports from the state.
- **Sundergarh** district in Odisha is the largest producer of dolomite accounting for about 50% of the total production in India.
- NALCO is the largest aluminium producing plant in the country situated in Angul district.
- Indian Rare Earth Ltd. near Chhatarpur is producing ilmenite since 1988.

# Government Initiatives for Mineral Development

*Geological Surveys and Exploration* Directorate of Geology, Odisha with an objective to fulfil the need of mineral based industries and to augment the mineral resources of the State, executes various mineral exploration programmes through its field units and 6 zonal offices at **Balangir, Berhampur, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput and Sambalpur**. During 2015-16, the result of the districtwise exploration of major minerals of Odisha is as follows:

- 58.24% of coal has been extracted in **Angul** district and rest from **Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Sambalpur** district.
- Iron is mostly extracted from **Keonjhar** district (67.44%) followed by **Sundargarh** district (28%).
- Mostly bauxite is extracted from **Koraput** district followed by **Rayagada**.
- One-third part of the minerals are extracted from **Angul** district whereas **Keonjhar** district constituted around 60% of the state's mineral resources.

The initiatives taken by government (both State and Central) for the development of mineral resource in Odisha is as follows:

*Odisha Minerals Rules, 2007* For effective control of illegal mining and illegal transaction of ore/minerals, stringent steps are being taken for enforcement of the Odisha Minerals Rules 2007. It is implemented to prevent theft, smuggling and illegal mining and regulation of possession, storage, trading and transportation of minerals.

*Integrated Mines and Minerals Management System (i3MS) Project* The IT based i3MS project has been implemented by the Steel and Mines Department. It aims at bringing a transparent and effective management system for monitoring and supervision of mineral transition in the state in totality. i3MS was introduced in November, 2010 on pilot basis and since 2013-14, the Directorate of Mines and all 14 Circle Mining officers have been included in this project.

*District Mineral Foundation* Odisha District Mineral Foundations Rules, 2015 have been framed and notified by the State Government and subsequently amended on 15th January, 2016. District Mineral foundations came into existence on 15th January, 2015. Accordingly, District Mineral Foundation Trusts have been constituted in all 30 districts with the Collector as the Chairperson and other designated members.

*Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)* This initiative has been launched in September, 2015 for the welfare of tribals and other affected persons in mining areas. Under this scheme, the mining companies will need to contribute 10 to 30% of royalty for welfare of people directly or indirectly affected by mining.

*The objectives of Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana are as follows :*

- To implement various development and welfare projects/programmes in mining affected areas that complement the existing ongoing schemes/projects of State and Central Government.
- To minimise the adverse impacts, during and after mining on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in mining districts.
- To ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas by including all aspects of living and to ensure substantial improvement in the quality of life. As per the Union Government notification of 17th September, 2015, the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) would implement the mission through the funds generated from the contributions made by miners.

## Odisha Mining Corporation Limited

Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (OMCL) was established on **16th May, 1956** as a joint venture company of Government of Odisha and Government of India to explore and harness the mineral wealth of the state of Odisha. Subsequently in November 1961, it became a wholly state-owned Corporation of Government of Odisha. It is the largest state public sector unit in the country's mining sector.

Major minerals mined by OMCL are **Chromite, Iron and Manganese ore** which cater to the requirement of mineral based industries such as steel, sponge iron, pig iron, ferro-manganese, ferro-chrome, etc. Odisha Mining Corporation Limited stands as the largest State PSU (Public Sector Unit) in the mining sector of the country. The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited has been classified as a **Gold Category State PSU**.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1 Which group of rocks contain the minerals Mica, Feldspar and Quartz found in Odisha?*
  - (a) Granite Gneiss
  - (b) Pegmatite
  - (c) Archean
  - (d) Archean Sedimentary
- 2 The iron ore rich zone is Odisha is*
  - (a) Tomka-Daitari of Jajpur
  - (b) Dhenkanal-Koraput
  - (c) Sukinda Valley
  - (d) Eastern Ghats super group of rocks
- 3 Manganese ore in Odisha is found in*
  - (a) Koraput
  - (b) Bonai
  - (c) Gangapur
  - (d) All of these
- 4 Jajpur Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts of Odisha are rich in which metallic mineral?*
  - (a) Limestone
  - (b) Magnetite
  - (c) Nickel Ore
  - (d) Chromite
- 5 Which of the following is a corrosion resistant metal found abundantly in Odisha?*
  - (a) Nickel
  - (b) Graphite
  - (c) Tin
  - (d) Chromite

- 6** Which among the following is not a nickel producing area of Odisha?  
 (a) Boudh district  
 (b) Sukinda valley  
 (c) Kansa sector  
 (d) Simlipal ultramafic
- 7** Magnetite ore found in Odisha is majorly found in rocks of which period?  
 (a) Pre-Cambrian period  
 (b) Tertiary period  
 (c) Gondwana rocks  
 (d) Quaternary period
- 8** Which of the following mineral deposit is found in the riverbeds of Subarnarekha?  
 (a) Dolomite  
 (b) Platinum  
 (c) Gold  
 (d) Bauxite
- 9** Cassiterites is the only important source of which mineral found in Odisha?  
 (a) Nickel (b) Tin  
 (c) Coal (d) Dolomite
- 10** The main Bauxite deposits of Odisha are associated with  
 (a) the Northern Ghats Super Group of Rocks  
 (b) the Southern Ghats Super Group of Rocks  
 (c) the Eastern Ghats Super Group of Rocks  
 (d) the Western Ghats Super Group of Rocks
- 11** Which of the following district is an important source of bauxite in Odisha?  
 (a) Sundergarh (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Balasore (d) Puri
- 12** The basin of Talcher coalfield mainly occupies the  
 (a) Rushikulya river valley  
 (b) Subarnarekha river valley  
 (c) Brahmani river valley  
 (d) None of the above
- 13** China clay is found to occur in a long belt stretching from the Southern Singhbhum to which granite belt?  
 (a) Koraput  
 (b) Mayurbhanj  
 (c) Sukinda  
 (d) None of the above
- 14** Belpahar area of old Sambalpur district has richest deposit of ..... in India.  
 (a) Platinum (b) China clay  
 (c) Tin (d) Fire clay
- 15** Which of the following is a calcareous sedimentary rock found in large quantities in Odisha?  
 (a) Dolomite (b) Limestone  
 (c) Both (a) and (b)  
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 16** Precious minerals and gem stones are mostly found in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Keonjhar (b) Nayagarh  
 (c) Deogarh (d) Mayurbhanj
- 17** Odisha is the largest producer of which among the following minerals?  
 (a) Chromite  
 (b) Manganese  
 (c) Nickel  
 (d) All of the above
- 18** Which district in Odisha do not has a zonal office of Geological surveys and Exploration division of the state?  
 (a) Koraput (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Sambalpur (d) Balangir
- 19** In which year Odisha Mineral Rules for the prevention of theft and smuggling, etc were introduced?  
 (a) 2009 (b) 2007 (c) 2010 (d) 2016
- 20** Which IT based project was implemented in November 2010 for the integration of mines and minerals in Odisha?  
 (a) i3MS Project  
 (b) District Mineral Foundation Project  
 (c) i4MS project  
 (d) PMKKKY
- 21** District Mineral Foundation came into existence in Odisha on  
 (a) 15th January, 2015  
 (b) 14th January, 2006  
 (c) 12th January, 2018  
 (d) 12th January, 2000
- 22** Which is the country's largest state public sector unit operated in Odisha?  
 (a) District Mineral Foundation  
 (b) Odisha Mining Corporation Limited  
 (c) Directorate of Geology  
 (d) None of the above

**23** Consider the following statements about China clay.

1. It is clay-like material comprising mostly mineral Kaolinite.
2. Badampahar-Joshipur, Karanja-Ramchandrapur belt are the most important China clay producing areas of the state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2          (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**24** Consider the following statements.

1. Gangapur group, Vindhya and Eastern Ghats are limestone producing area.
2. Dolomite is mostly confined to Gangapur and Vindhya group.

Which among the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**25** Consider the following statements.

1. Platinum metal content is 220-520 grams per tonne of ore in Odisha.
2. Copper ore and lead ore combinedly known as base metals.

Which among the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**26** Consider the following statements about Iron ore.

1. Iron ore was first discovered in Odisha by PN Bose in 1904.
2. The iron ore deposits of Odisha state occur in five districts including Koraput.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2          (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**27** Consider the following statements about the Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (OMCL).

1. It was established on 16th May, 1956 as a joint venture company of Government of Odisha and Government of India.
2. It has been classified as a "Silver" Category State PSU.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                      (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2          (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**28** Match the following.

Location	Minerals
A. Sargipali belt	1. Dolomite
B. Gangapur and Vindhya	2. Kyanite
C. Magarmuhan	3. Graphite
D. Mayurbhanj	4. Pyrophyllite

**Codes**

- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A   | B | C | D | A | B   | C | D |   |   |
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

**29** Which of the following is matched correctly?

(a)	Hirapur of Nabrangpur	Bauxite
(b)	Adash area of Sambalpur	Copper ore
(c)	Mahanadi River Valley	Gold
(d)	Maliparbat	Diamond deposit

## ANSWERS

1. (b)    2. (a)    3. (d)    4. (d)    5. (a)    6. (a)    7. (a)    8. (c)    9. (b)    10. (c)  
11. (a)    12. (c)    13. (b)    14. (d)    15. (b)    16. (c)    17. (d)    18. (b)    19. (b)    20. (a)  
21. (a)    22. (b)    23. (c)    24. (c)    25. (c)    26. (a)    27. (a)    28. (a)    29. (b)

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# INDUSTRIES OF ODISHA

*Odisha is one of the fastest growing states of India and is a land of several opportunities. The state achieved GDP growth of 10.4% during 2016-17, and is poised to grow at around 12% by year 2020. For one and a half decades, Odisha has shown remarkable growth on account of a combination of factors, the most notable being the State Government's commitment of industrial development and political stability.*

The state is expanding the industrial base and the government has started a new initiative called 'New Odisha Industrial Development Plan 2020'. Odisha is the heartland of India's mineral deposits. The state is also home to around 50% of aluminium smelting capacity and around 20% of India's steelmaking capacity. Odisha is a pioneer in the Single Window clearance system. As per Economic Survey, 2017-18 the contribution of manufacturing sector to states GSDP is 16.23% during 2017-18. Assured availability and proximity of mineral resources play an important role in giving a competitive edge to the State's Industrial Units.

## Key Industries of Odisha

Industries that provide major impetus to the growing economy of the state consists of cement, aluminium, sugar, steel and various specialised industrial areas. *These are:*

### Iron and Steel Industry

- With over 33% of India's iron ore reserves, Odisha accounts for over 20% of India's steel production capacity and has a crucial advantage in the iron and steel industry.
- **Odisha is the largest producer of stainless steel in India.** Further, the presence of seaports in the state makes exports and imports cost effective and more competitive. The government has been taking steps to promote the iron and steel industry in the state.
- There are seven major private sector steel plants in the state which include most of the reputed groups in this sector.

- Besides, the National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) spread over 160 sq km is being developed at Kalinga Nagar. *Prominent industries present in Odisha are:*
- Rourkela Steel Plant
- POSCO (Pohang Steel Company)
- Vedanta Resources Plc
- Jindal Stainless Limited
- Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited
- TATA Steel
- Essar Steel
- Jindal Steel and Power Limited

### Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)

- It is the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India, set up with German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes.
- The plant has a capacity to produce 1.9 million tonnes of crude steel and was expanded and modernised in the mid 1990s.
- Its another unit is located in Barbil in Keonjhar. The plant has also, for the first time in India, adopted external desulphurisation of hot metal by calcium carbide injection process.
- RSP is one of the unique steel units under the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), with a wide variety of special purpose steels. RSP has taken effective measures in the area of pollution control.

### Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)

- It is a company promoted by Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC), Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (IPICOL) and other government agencies.
- NINL has become India's largest exporter of saleable pig iron since 2004-05. The company is widely catering to the demands of the Eastern, Central and Northern regions of India for Pig iron apart from exports.
- It is supplying LAM (Low Ash Metallurgical) coke to almost all steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam.

### POSCO India Private Limited

- POSCO is a South Korean steel company. It was incorporated in August, 2005 in Odisha under India's Companies Act 1956.
- It is the 5th largest steel maker in the world. Its headquarters is in Bhubaneswar. It is proposed to set up a 12 MT steel plant at Paradip in Odisha.

## Cement Industry

- Odisha has 2.224 billion tonnes of proven limestone reserves. Cement grade limestone and clay form the raw material for the production of cement.
- One of the earliest cement factories in the state was the factory at **Rajgangpur**, named as the Odisha Cement Limited (OCL). It was established in December 1948, by the state of Odisha and M/s Dalmia Jain Agencies Limited.

- This factory is raw material based and get its supplies from Raibaga, Rajgangpur and Panposh area. The substantial production of Blast Furnace slag and Fly Ash ensure that quality blended cement is produced in Odisha.
- The major cement units in Odisha are ACC-IDCOL, Ultra-Tech-Grasim, Shiva Cement, Chariot Cement, Sita Cement, OCL India, etc.
- There is another cement factory located in the adjoining district of Sambalpur at Bardol near Bargarh which is run by the Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCO) named 'The Hira Cement Works'.

## Aluminium Industry

- **Odisha is the largest producer of aluminium in India.** Odisha's key advantage for aluminium industry is the fact that the state accounts for half of India's bauxite reserves.
- Odisha's location makes it close to the Chinese and South-East Asian markets and the presence of large ports make it easier to access large export markets.
- Prominent aluminium industry in Odisha are **National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)**, **Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited (HINDALCO)**, **INDALCO**, Vedanta Alumina and Utkal Alumina. The alumina refinery is located at Damanjodi. The **Aluminium Park** of state is in **Angul** district.
- In 1975, bauxite deposits were discovered on flat topped hills called Panchpatmali in Koraput district. Port facilities for export of alumina and aluminium are available at Visakhapatnam and Paradip port.

### National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)

- It was set up at Damanjodi in 1981 in collaboration with the Aluminium Pechiney of France. It is an integrated alumina /aluminium complex.
- This plant is one of the most modern plants in the world and the biggest in Asia and is also located in **Angul**. After it started its production, India has become self-sufficient in aluminium production and has started exporting. Port facilities for export of bauxite, alumina and aluminium are available at Visakhapatnam and Paradip.
- The second aluminium plant of NALCO in the state runs in Damanjodi for smelting/refining bauxite ore, with a plant capacity of 0.8 million tonnes per annum.
- It is located at the foothills of the Panchpatmali. NALCO's captive power plant is located at Angul to which 2.4 million tonnes of coal is being supplied from Talcher.

## Indian Aluminium Company (INDALCO)

- It was established at Hirakud. It is a part of Aditya Birla Group. It is a part of Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited (HINDALCO).
- INDALCO has aluminium smelting, bauxite mining and electricity generation plants at different locations in Odisha.

### Ferro-Manganese Plants

There are two big ferro-manganese plants in operation in the state. The first plant located at Joda in Keonjhar district run by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited. The second plant at Rayagada in Koraput district is managed by Jeypore Sugar Company Limited. Both the plants get power from Hirakud Machkund Hydroelectric Projects. A Ferro-Silicon Plant in Theriruveli; about 20 kms from Rayagada in Koraput started in 1967. A carbide plant is established at Theriruveli to manufacture silicon carbide.

## Paper Industry

- This industry is dependent on bamboo pulp as raw material. Odisha's forests abound in bamboo resources.
- The **Orient Paper Mills** of **Brajrajnagar** Jharsuguda was the first paper mill founded in Odisha in 1936 by the Birlas in Odisha. It gets its coal supplies from **Rampur** and Hydel Power from **Hirakud**.
- Rayagada Paper Mill has been set up in Odisha due to availability of cheap raw material.

## Handloom Industry

- One of the oldest industries of the state, textiles in general and handlooms in particular rank amongst the most exported commodities from the state.
- The skill and knowledge imbibed over generations has given the Odisha hand-woven textiles industry of unparalleled depth, range, strength and vigour, Odisha has 1,140 primary weavers co-operative societies.

## Silk Industry

- Odisha comes next to Bihar in the production of **Tassar** variety of silk producing around 10 tonnes of silk a year. This variety of silk is mostly manufactured in **Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Sambalpur and Koraput** district.
- Sericulture started in Odisha in 1926 in Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts and gradually spread to Sundargarh, Phulbani and Koraput districts.
- **Mulberry silk** is much less popular compared to Tassar and Eri in Odisha. Since 1981, the Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project has been taken up by the State Government.
- **Odisha State Tassar and Silk Cooperative Society** is the department which provide financial assistance and working capital to societies dealing in sericulture.

- Many primary Tassar Rearers Cooperative Societies are functioning in the state for development of tassar products. Mulberry rearing has been introduced in four Mulberry Rearing Cooperative Societies and a cold storage has been set up at Chandragiri for preservation of the eggs of the silkworm of mulberry trees.

## Textile Industry

- Modern textile industry that is less labour intensive functions in different parts of the state.
- A textile mill was established at Chaudwar in 1949 with a capacity of 50,000 spindles and 864 looms. This mill is market based. It gets its supplies of raw cotton from the cotton belt located in the Western Peninsula.
- There are other six cotton spinning mills operating at Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Khurda, Tistol, Tora and Govindapur.

## Sugar Industry

- The sugar factory at Aska is the oldest in the state. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, three sugar factories were operational at Aska, Bargarh and Rayagada.
- Two more factories are being set up in Nayagarh district and Badamba in Cuttack district. Besides, some other sugar mills were started at Dharmagarh in old Kalahandi district and at Haripur in Dhenkanal district.

## Ceramic Glass industry

- It is specialised in the production of glass. The raw material needed in this industry for the production of glass is silica, soda and limestone. Colouring agents like chromite and cobalt are also used.
- Ceramic glass and refractory units are located at **Barang, Khansbahal, Rajagangpur, Tharmigudi and Latikata.**

## Aeronautical Industry

- The MIG Engine factory at **Sunabeda near Koraput** is a landmark in the industrial development of Odisha.
- This factory was established by Hindustan Aeronautical Limited (HAL) in collaboration with the former USSR.

## Chemical Industry

- Odisha being a mineral rich state, contain variety of minerals with chemical specialisation.
- Jayshree Chemicals Limited is located at Ganjam on the banks of Rushikulya river. This plant produce caustic soda. Odisha also have fertilizer plants.
- Fertilizer Corporation of India has set up a fertilizer unit at Talcher in 1971.
- Paradip Phosphate Limited, established in 1981 in Paradip is another important Chemical Industry of Odisha that supplies fertilizers all over India.

## Salt Industry

- Odisha is bestowed with a long coastline of about 480 kms which runs along Bay of Bengal. Salt is manufactured in Odisha from sea water in coastal district of **Ganjam, Puri and Balasore**.
- Under the scheme **Namak Majdoor Awaas Yojana**, dwelling units have been constructed for providing shelters to bonafide salt workers in the state.

## Coir Industry

- In this industry coir or coconut fibre is used for making products such as floor mats, doormats, brushes and mattresses. The state has a wide scope for development of coir industry.
- **Odisha Cooperative Coir Corporation** is the apex cooperative organisation in the state dealing with marketing of coir and coir products. There are 5 coir industry training centres operating in the state.

## Common Industries and their Location

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Location</b>
Rice mill	Balasore, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Bargarh.
Jute mill	Dhanamandal (Jajpur)
Tyre factory	Balasore
Bidi production	Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Balasore.
Leather	Boudh, Bhanjanagar, Balangir, and Cuttack
Jewellery	Cuttack and Berhampur
Stone carving	Puri
Salt industry	Ganjam and Puri
Coach building	Mancheswar

## Information Technology Sector

- Odisha is one of the leading Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITES) exporting state in the country.
- More than 100 units registered under the STPI and around 200 units registered under DIC as IT/ITES units are operating from **Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Balasore** and many other parts of the state.
- India's topmost IT consulting firms, including Infosys Technologies, Hexawar Technology, ICS, etc have large branches in Odisha.
- Some of the major IT parks in the state capital, Bhubaneswar are Infocity, Fortune Tower, Tower 2000, IDCO Tower and Info Park, etc.

# Cottage Industries in Odisha

- Cottage industries in Odisha are major source of income in the rural areas. Handlooms weaving varied patterns of fabrics and handicrafts form the major cottage industries.
- Weaving of cotton and silk sarees is extremely popular means of livelihood in rural Odisha. The government of Odisha have identified many handloom centres.
- **Boudh** is identified for handloom silk sarees and Bomkai silk. **Mayurbhanj, Gopalpur** for Tassar silk, Jagatsinghpur for fine cotton, **Sambalpur, Sundergarh** for coarse cotton sarees.

*There are several other cottage industries which are as follows:*

<b>Cottage Industry</b>	<b>Important Areas</b>
Badi making from Urad dal	Keonjhar
Firecracker Cottage industry	Cuttack (Padampur)
Cane and Bamboo Craft	Jagatsinghpur, Bargarh, Balangir
Wood Craft	Balasore (Khandpara), Cuttack (Badhei-Sahai), Puri
Metal Craft	Bargarh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal

## Special Economic Zones in Odisha (SEZ)

SEZ is specifically designated as a duty-free enclave and treated as a foreign territory for the purpose of trade operation, duties and tariffs. The prime objective of setting SEZ is to attract investments, increase exports and develop world class infrastructure etc. The Odisha Government has established SEZ in many places.

*These are summarised in the table:*

<b>Location</b>	<b>SEZ</b>
Bhubaneswar	IT/ITES, Infocity, IDCO Knowledge Park
Ganjam	Gopalpur (Multi Product Park), Chhatarpur (minerals)
Sambalpur	Rengali (HINDALCO)
Jharsuguda	Vedanta Alumina Zone
Cuttack	Chaudwar (LANCO Solar Park), JINDAL Steel
Jajpur	Kalinga Nagar
Jagatsinghpur	Paradip (POSCO)

The Odisha Government plans to set up 18 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) to promote industrial activity in the state. These centres will come up at Lapanga in Sambalpur, Burkhamunda in Jharsuguda, Goudakashipur and Mancheswar in Khordha, Manoharpur in Jajpur, Tulasideipur in Chandaka under Khordha and Belar in Nuagaon of Kendrapara.

# Major State-Level Institutions

**Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)** It is acting as the Nodal Agency for providing industrial infrastructure and land for industrial development in the state. It was established in 1962. IDCO has taken up the projects like Angul Aluminium Park at Angul, Seafood Park at Dewas, Plastic Park at PCPIR at Refinery Complex of IOCL, Textile Park, Food Park at Dhamnagar, IT hub at Info Valley, Bhubaneswar, etc. IDCO is also the Nodal Agency for creation of Land Bank and allotment of such land for industrial use and infrastructure in designated Industrial Estates, etc.

**Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (IPICOL)** The major activities of IPICOL after being declared as SLNA under Odisha Industries Facilitation Act 2004 are to extend Single Window Facilitation Services to investors and to take up promotional activities for the state.

**Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Limited (IDCOL)** It was set up in 1962 to support large and medium scale industrial units and has set up 15 such units in the state. IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd. at Bargil, IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Ltd. at Jajpur Road and IDCOL Software Ltd. at Bhubaneswar are few major holdings of IDCOL.

**Odisha Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)** It has been established in the year 1972 with the main objective to aid and assist the MSME units for their all-round growth and development. It administered activities like consortium marketing, raw material assistance, civil construction activities, rural electrification, etc. MSME has named 11 districts of Odisha as industrially backward and plans to invest in those regions. They are Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Subarnapur, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajpati, Nabarangpur, Mayurbhanj and Koraput.

**Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)** OSFC came into existence in 1956. It is engaged in financial micro-small and medium scale industrial units in the state. It provides loan assistance for setting up units in tiny, small and medium scale through consortiums formed with commercial banks. It extends term loans upto ₹ 10 crore per project/units for acquisition of fixed asset to set up industrial units.

## Industrial Regions of Odisha

<b>Industrial Regions</b>	<b>Major Industries</b>
Chandikhol Area	Stone Crusher, Coke Oven
Dubari Area	Integrated Steel, Ferro Alloys, Rubber Industries
Paradip Area	Fertilizer, Sea-food Processing, Petroleum, Coke
Khordha-Tapang Area	Stone Crusher
Joda-Barbil Area	Iron, Sponge Iron, Ferro Alloys, Iron Ore Crusher, Mineral Processing
Rayagada Area	Pulp and Paper, Ferro Alloys
Rajgangpur Area	Iron and steel, Sponge Iron, Cement, Secondary Steel, Melting and Rolling Mill and Refractories and Chemicals.

<b>Industrial Regions</b>	<b>Major Industries</b>
Ib Valley Area	Thermal Power, Sponge Iron Refractories and Coal Mines
Hirakud Area	Aluminium and Rolling Mills
Talcher-Angul Area	Thermal Power, Aluminium, Ferro Alloys, Coal Mines
Chaudwar Area	Ferro Alloys, Thermal Power, Pulp and Paper
Balasore Area	Pulp and Paper, Ferro Alloys, Rubber Industries

## State Industrial Policy, 2015

The Industrial Policy Resolution, 2015 has been conceptualised with the aim of making Odisha a destination of choice for the investors worldwide. *The primary policy objectives are as follows:*

- To transform Odisha into a vibrant industrialised state. To promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth by attracting investments in a systematic manner.
- To specifically promote sectors in the priority category such as IT/ITES, ESDM (Electronic System Design & Manufacturing), biotechnology, agro, marine and food processing, tourism, textiles and apparel and automotive industries, which offer strong linkages to employment generation and exports.
- To promote direct employment intensive sectors such as handicrafts, handlooms, Khadi and village industries, coir and salt.
- To maximise employment generation and enhance employability through skill development.
- To encourage linkage between MSMEs and large industries and make focussed efforts for development of ancillary and downstream industries.
- To encourage establishment of environment-friendly and less polluting industries.
- To create a conducive business climate, enabling environment and effective institutional structure to facilitate and encourage private sector investments.

## Industrial Schemes in Odisha

The Odisha government has taken various initiatives to boost the industrial sector of the state. *These are follows:*

**Go-SWIFT** It is a state run scheme to provide easy access to business for investment in Odisha. This scheme eases the government process and provides single window for investor facilitation.

**Go-PLUS** Under this scheme, the Odisha Government provides detailed information about industrial lands with regard to availability of plots, connectivity, road linkages and other utilities.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *Odisha is the largest producer of which among the following?*
  - (a) Stainless steel
  - (b) Semi precious stones
  - (c) Cement
  - (d) Copper utensils
- 2** *Which company stands as the largest exporter of pig iron in Odisha?*
  - (a) SAIL
  - (b) NALCO
  - (c) NINL
  - (d) SEZ
- 3** *Which among the following steel plant in Odisha was set up with South Korean collaboration?*
  - (a) Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited
  - (b) Rourkela Steel Plant
  - (c) POSCO India Private Limited
  - (d) TATA Steel, Odisha division
- 4** *Where was the first cement industry started in Odisha?*
  - (a) Raibaga
  - (b) Rajgangpur
  - (c) Panposh
  - (d) None of the above
- 5** *'The Hira Cement Works' in Odisha is run by the*
  - (a) IDCO
  - (b) HINDALCO
  - (c) NALCO
  - (d) None of these
- 6** *The port facilities for export of bauxite and aluminium are available at Visakhapatnam and*
  - (a) Angul
  - (b) Paradip
  - (c) Keonjhar
  - (d) Balasore
- 7** *The second aluminium plant of NALCO in the state of Odisha runs in*
  - (a) Koraput
  - (b) Damanjodi
  - (c) Panchpatmali
  - (d) Talcher
- 8** *Prominent players in the aluminium industry in Odisha are*
  - (a) NALCA and HIND
  - (b) NALCO and Hira
  - (c) NALCO and HINDALCO
  - (d) None of the above
- 9** *NALCO in Odisha gets its coal supply from*
  - (a) Mayurbhanj
  - (b) Paradip
  - (c) Damanjodi
  - (d) Talcher
- 10** *The Ferro-Manganese Plant which is located at Joda in Keonjhar district is run by which company?*
  - (a) Tata Iron and Steel Limited
  - (b) Jeypore Sugar Limited
  - (c) Jindal Steel and Power
  - (d) None of the above
- 11** *A Ferro-Silicon plant is located in which of the following places?*
  - (a) Rayagada
  - (b) Theriruveli
  - (c) Cuttack
  - (d) Visakhapatnam
- 12** *In which district of Odisha was first paper mill set up?*
  - (a) Cuttack
  - (b) Jharsuguda
  - (c) Khordha
  - (d) Puri
- 13** *Which of the following industries ranks amongst the most exported commodities from Odisha?*
  - (a) Iron and Steel
  - (b) Paper Mills
  - (c) Handloom Industries
  - (d) Rubber
- 14** *Which variety of silk is less popular than Tassar in Odisha?*
  - (a) Eri
  - (b) Mulberry
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 15** *Textile mill at Chaudwar gets its supply of raw cotton from the cotton belt located in*
  - (a) Eastern Peninsula
  - (b) Western Peninsula
  - (c) Northern Peninsula
  - (d) Southern Peninsula
- 16** *Where is the oldest sugar factory located in the state?*
  - (a) Mayurbhanj
  - (b) Rayagada
  - (c) Bargarh
  - (d) Aska

- 17** Which of the following areas has flourishing ceramic glass industry in Odisha?  
 (a) Latikata  
 (b) Khansbahal  
 (c) Barang  
 (d) All of the above
- 18** The aeronautical factory at Koraput district was established by Hindustan Aeronautical Limited (HAL) in collaboration with which country?  
 (a) Canada (b) USA  
 (c) USSR (d) Germany
- 19** Which place in Odisha has many salt factories?  
 (a) Sambalpur (b) Mancheswar  
 (c) Ganjam (d) Cuttack
- 20** Which of the following are the principal centres of leather production in Odisha?  
 1. Cuttack  
 2. Boudh  
 3. Balangir  
 4. Keonjhar  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3  
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 3
- 21** Which of the following regions of Odisha is famous for its jewellery work?  
 (a) Berhampur (b) Puri  
 (c) Ganjam (d) Rasulgarh
- 22** Boudh district in Odisha is famous for which type of cottage industry?  
 (a) Firecracker making  
 (b) Wood craft  
 (c) Handloom silk sarees  
 (d) Badi making
- 23** "Infocity" in Odisha is situated in  
 (a) Puri  
 (b) Bhubaneswar  
 (c) Jharsuguda  
 (d) Sambalpur
- 24** Which of the following is/are among the Special Economic Zones of Odisha?  
 (a) Cuttack  
 (b) Kalinga Nagar  
 (c) Jharsuguda  
 (d) All of the above
- 25** Angul Aluminium Park was established by  
 (a) IPICOL (b) OFDC  
 (c) IDCOL (d) IDCO
- 26** Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Limited was established in  
 (a) 1955 (b) 1962 (c) 1951 (d) 1964
- 27** IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloy Ltd is situated at  
 (a) Keonjhar (b) Rourkela  
 (c) Jajpur (d) Bargil
- 28** In which of the following place, sea-food processing industries are located in Odisha?  
 (a) Dubari (b) Paradip  
 (c) Talcher (d) Chaundwar
- 29** Mapping of Industrial land in Odisha is done by  
 (a) e-Biz (b) Go-PLUS  
 (c) SSO (d) APAA
- 30** Consider the following statements about the Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)  
 1. It is the first integrated steel plant, set up with German collaboration.  
 2. It undertakes measures in the area of pollution control.  
 (a) Only 1  
 (b) Both 1 and 2  
 (c) Only 2  
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 31** Consider the following statements about the Rourkela Steel Plant  
 1. It is the first integrated steel plant in the Public Sector in India.  
 2. The plant has a capacity to produce 1.9 million tonnes of crude steel.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 32** Consider the following statements about NALCO  
 1. NALCO was set up at Bhubaneswar in 1981 in collaboration with Aluminium Pechiney of USA.  
 2. It is the biggest in Asia and is located in Angul.  
 3. It is an integrated alumina /aluminium complex.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

**33** What are the objectives of the State Industrial Policy, 2015?

- To promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth by attracting investments in a systematic manner.
- To transform Odisha into a vibrant industrialised state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**34** The Tassar variety of silk is mostly manufactured in

- Mayurbhanj district
- Sundargarh district
- Keonjhar district
- Koraput district

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2, 3 and 4
- 3 and 4
- All of these

**35** Consider the following districts of Odisha

- Sambalpur
- Sundargarh
- Cuttack
- Balasore

Which of the given districts is/are important for bidi production?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- All of these

**36** Which of the following are the Special Economic Zones of Odisha?

- HINDALCO Industries Sambalpur
- Genpact IT/ITES
- Infocity SEZ IT/ITES, Bhubaneswar
- IDCO IT/ITES, Bhubaneswar

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2, 3 and 4
- 3 and 4
- All of these

**37** Match the following lists

List I (Industries)	List II (Areas)
A. Refractory unit	1. Barbil
B. Hira Cement Work	2. Gopalpur
C. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3. Bardol
D. Rourkela Steel Plant	4. Sambalpur

**Codes**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D     | A B C D     |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 4 3 2 1 |
| (c) 3 2 1 4 | (d) 2 1 3 4 |

## ANSWERS

1. (a)    2. (c)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (a)    6. (b)    7. (b)    8. (c)    9. (d)    10. (a)  
 11. (b)    12. (b)    13. (c)    14. (b)    15. (b)    16. (d)    17. (d)    18. (c)    19. (c)    20. (b)  
 21. (a)    22. (c)    23. (b)    24. (d)    25. (d)    26. (b)    27. (c)    28. (b)    29. (b)    30. (b)  
 31. (c)    32. (b)    33. (c)    34. (d)    35. (d)    36. (d)    37. (b)

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# ENERGY SECTOR OF ODISHA

*Energy is the driving force of economic growth, either in the form of finite resources such as coal, oil and gas or in renewable forms such as hydroelectric, wind, solar and biomass. The energy sector in Odisha includes the central-sector, the state-sector and the private-sector units. Transmission system in the state is managed and regulated by Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL).*

Odisha is the first state in India to start the power sector reforms process in the year 1996. According to Economic Survey 2017-18, installed capacity of all power projects in the state is 5509.37 MW in 2016-17. The hydropower, thermal power and other power sources (renewable, independent and CPP) account for 39.31, 38.04, and 22.65% respectively of total installed capacity of the power projects in Odisha. Industrial and domestic consumption together share about 73.98% of total power consumption of the state. The highest share of energy is of the industries. *Energy sources in Odisha are as follows:*

## Thermal Power Plants in Odisha

Thermal Power Plants use coal as raw material for the production of electricity. There are 3 thermal power plants in the state.

### Talcher Thermal Power Plant

- It is situated in Talcher sub-division of **Angul** district. This plant was commissioned in February, 1968. Jagannath Mines of Mahanadi Coalfield Limited are the major source of coal for the Talcher power plant.
- This power plant is one of the coal-based power plants of NTPC. The total capacity of this thermal power plant is 460 MW.

### Ib Thermal Power Plant

- Odisha Power Generation Corporation established this power station in 1994. It is situated in Jharsuguda district.
- Coal and water for the plant is availed from Ib valley coalfield and Hirakud dam respectively. Its installed capacity is 420 MW.

## Hirakud Thermal Power Plant

- It is a coal-based captive thermal power plant located near Hirakud in Sambalpur district.
- The power plant is operated by the Hindalco Industries. The plant supplies power to Hirakud Smelter of Hindalco Industries.
- The coal for the plant is sourced from Talabira captive coal mines. It has an installed capacity of 467.5 MW.

## Hydroelectric Power Plants in Odisha

*Major hydroelectric power plants are as follows:*

### Hirakud Hydroelectric Power Plant

- It is located 15 kms from Sambalpur. It has 7 units and installed capacity of 275.5 MW. Hirakud dam has height of 80.96 m.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of this plant in 1948 and it started functioning from 1957. It is operated by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPCL).

### Balimela Hydroelectric Power Plant

- It is situated around 35 km away from Malkangiri district. It is a joint venture of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. It has 8 working unit with total capacity of 510 MW.
- Balimela Dam is a Earth fill gravity type dam with height of 70 m and length of 1823 m.
- The first unit was commissioned in 1973 and the last in 2009. It is operated by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC).

### Upper Gali Hydroelectric Power Plant

- The main dam across river Brahmani with the power station is situated near village of Talcher Sub-Division of Angul district at a distance of 65 kms upstreams of Talcher town.
- The total capacity of the plant is 250 MW. It is a gravity masonry dam with 5 working units.
- The first unit was commissioned in 1985 and the last in 1992. It is operated by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC).

### Upper Kolab Hydroelectric Power Plant

- It is located in the district of Koraput (Odisha). It has capacity of 320 MW with 4 units.
- The first unit was commissioned in 1988 and the last in 1993. It is operated by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC).

## Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Power Plant

- It is situated on Indravati dam near Bhawanipatna, Mukhiguda and Kalahandi. It has the capacity of 600 MW and it is a masonry gravity dam.
- The first unit was commissioned in 1999 and the last in 2001. It is operated by Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Limited (OHPC).

## Minor Hydroelectric Projects

- Minor hydro electric projects are Machkund project on Machkund river in Koraput district, Chiplima project on Mahanadi river in Sambalpur district and Potteru hydroelectric project in Koraput district.

## Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

These are renewable sources of energy and include biogas, bio fuel, solar energy, wind energy, biomass, etc.

### Solar Energy in Odisha

- Odisha Government has designed many projects to develop solar power potential in the state. It plans to set up 1000 MW Solar Park in Sambalpur and Boudh districts.
- Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Limited (GEDCOL) plans to develop solar grid sub-stations in Duburi, Balangir, Baripada, Koraput and Rairangpur. Small hydroelectric projects are set up in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Kandhamal districts by GEDCOL at present.
- There are several other plans to set up roof top solar system and solar photovoltaic systems by GEDCOL in the state. Solar plant at **Rengali** managed by GEDCOL is operational since 2014.

### Odisha Solar Policy, 2013

The principal objective of the policy is to promote the use of solar energy in the state to support development and address the problem of energy security.

The other objectives are as follows:

- Contributing to long term energy security and ecological security of the state.
- Providing a long term sustainable solution for meeting energy needs.
- Productive use of wastelands, thereby utilising the non-industrialised areas that receive abundant sunshine for creation of solar power hubs.
- Creating favourable conditions to solar manufacturing capabilities by providing fiscal incentives.
- Creation of skilled and semi-skilled manpower resources.

## Bio-Diesel

- Odisha is home to a number of oil seed bearing tree species such as Karanj, Mahua, Polanga, Kusum, Neem, Simarauba, Baigaba, etc.
- They have tremendous potential for bio-diesel production. Production of bio-diesel on a large scale would substantially save foreign exchange by reducing the import of fossil fuels.

## Wind Energy

- Odisha being a coastal state have enormous potential for wind power. Current installation capacity stands at 2 MW. Odisha has a wind power potential of 1700 MW.
- The Government of Odisha is actively pursuing to boost wind power generation in the state. Floating wind mills installation is also viable in Odisha coastal area.

## Biogas

- It mainly consist of methane. It is an environment friendly energy source.
- Biogas is produced from organic wastes such as cattle dung, human excrete and other organic wastes through anaerobic digestion. It is a clean fuel for cooking and other energy uses.

## Biomass

- The Biomass Power Potential of the state has been estimated at 300 MW.
- The State Technical Committee has cleared eleven projects for a cumulative capacity of 138 MW. Of these, nine developers have signed Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) for a total capacity of 118 MW.
- The first 20 MW project in Dhenkanal has been set up and is in operation since December, 2011.

## Nuclear Fuel

- Traces of uranium reserves are found in Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Mayurbhanj, etc. Central Government along with Odisha State Government plans to set up a Nuclear Power Plant at Pati Sonapur at Chikiti block in Ganjam district.

## Government Institutions in Odisha for Energy Sector

Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) and Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL) are both owned by the Government of Odisha. These two institutions are the centre of the power sector in the state. The Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC), established in 1996, is main distributor of power in Odisha.

*The institutions in Odisha for power sector are as follows:*

### **Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO)**

- It was incorporated on **20th April, 1995**, under the Companies Act, 1956. It is owned by Government of Odisha. GRIDCO carried on the business of transmission and bulk supply of electricity.
- The registered office of the company is situated at Janpath, Bhubaneswar.

### **Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL)**

- It is a separate entity that was created in **2005**. It ensures the development of an effective and economical system of intra-state and inter-state transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating stations to load centres. It has commissioned many grid sub-stations and transmission lines.

### **Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)**

- It was set up in **1995**. It has six ongoing Hydro-Electric projects at Hirkud, Chiplima, Balimela, Rengali, Upper Kolab, Upper Indravati and one joint Hydro-Electric Project at Machkund having total installed capacity of 2063.50 MW.
- OHPC provides the cheapest power to the State Grid. OHPC is categorised as Gold rated PSU.

### **Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)**

- It is the only thermal power generating company owned by Government of Odisha. It was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on **14th November, 1984**. It is a Gold category state PSU.
- It owns and operates two units of 210 MW power plant at Ib Thermal Power Station (ITPS), Banharpali in Jharsuguda district of Odisha. It is jointly managed by the Government of Odisha and AES, a private US company.

### **Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA)**

It was constituted as a state nodal agency in the **1984** under Department of Science and Technology, Government of Odisha, with the view to popularise the exploitation and use of renewable energy resources in the state. The mandate of the agency covers the entire range of renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass, geo-thermal and tidal energy sources. *Major initiatives of OREDA during 2016-17 are as follows:*

*National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)* Under this scheme, biogas plants are being constructed in order to meet cooking and lighting need of the household.

*Solar Water Pumping Programme* Under this programme, 70 type of pumps with 3HP and 5HP are being provided. It aims to provide irrigation facilities to farmers round the year.

**Off-Grid Rooftop Solar Programme** Solar Electricity is being provided to households, and offices.

**Unnat Chullah Abhiyan** Unnat Chullahs have been supplied by OREDA. To provide cleaner cooking energy.

**Solar City Programme** Bhubaneswar has been considered under this programme for which a draft master plan prepared by BMC is being modified for approval of MNRE.

### Renewable Energy Awareness Park

The Biju Patnaik Energy Park has been established in Bhubaneswar on a land of 2.4 acre. It aims to promote education and awareness among students, researchers, entrepreneurs and common people on history, development, application, conservation practices and renewable energy based businesses.

## Government Initiatives in Energy Sector

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)** This scheme is being implemented with the assistance of Government of India since April, 2005, for the attainment of National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP).

This scheme is a flagship programme of Government of India for providing electricity facilities to the rural people and people under Below Poverty Line (BPL). The scheme is implemented by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), a Central Government Organisation.

**Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana** In order to ensure 'Electricity to all' the State Government has launched a scheme in the year 2007-08 namely Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) to electrify villages/ habitations having less than 100 population and those which are not covered under RGGVY.

**Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana** This scheme is a flagship programme launched during this year 2010-11. It aims to provide access to electricity to the people living in unelectrified areas of urban local bodies. Under this scheme, unelectrified villages/yards with minimum population of 100 alongwith BPL household electrification and system improvement are taken up.

Three Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 63 NACs of the state have been covered under this scheme.

**Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) Programme** This programme was launched in 2011-12. It aims to improve power distribution network of the state of Odisha, provide quality of power to the consumers and to reduce transmission and distribution losses.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *Coal for the Talcher Thermal Power Station is obtained from*
  - (a) Puri Mines
  - (b) Cuttack Mines
  - (c) Balasore Mines
  - (d) Jagannath Mines
- 2** *Which of the following is not a Hydel Power Project?*
  - (a) Balimela
  - (b) Rengali
  - (c) Indravati
  - (d) Talcher
- 3** *Hirakud dam provides waters to which of the following thermal stations?*
  - (a) Ib
  - (b) Talcher
  - (c) Balimela
  - (d) Rengali
- 4** *Hirakud Hydroelectric Project was inaugurated by*
  - (a) Sardar Patel
  - (b) Biju Patnaik
  - (c) Rajendra Prasad
  - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 5** *Which among the following power plant is a joint venture of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh?*
  - (a) Hirakud Thermal Power Plant
  - (b) Ib Power Plant
  - (c) Balimela Power Plant
  - (d) Rengali Power Plant
- 6** *The first unit of Rengali Hydroelectric Power Plant was commissioned in*
  - (a) 1985
  - (b) 1995
  - (c) 2005
  - (d) 1990
- 7** *In which district of Odisha Upper Kolab Hydroelectric Project is located?*
  - (a) Mayurbhanj
  - (b) Koraput
  - (c) Puri
  - (d) Ganjam
- 8** *Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Power Station is located in which district?*
  - (a) Jajpur
  - (b) Bhubaneswar
  - (c) Dhenkana
  - (d) Kalahandi
- 9** *Which organisation in Odisha aims to develop solar power plants and solar parks?*
  - (a) Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Limited (GEDCOL)
  - (b) Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO)
  - (c) Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)
  - (d) Capital Expenditure Programme (CAPEX)
- 10** *Oil seed bearing trees in Odisha like Karanj, Polanga, etc. can be used to produce which type of fuel?*
  - (a) Biogas
  - (b) Biomass
  - (c) Bio-diesel
  - (d) None of these
- 11** *The wind power potential of Odisha is*
  - (a) 1200 MW
  - (b) 1300 MW
  - (c) 1500 MW
  - (d) 1700 MW
- 12** *The first 20 MW project of Biomass Power Project is set up in which of the following districts of Odisha?*
  - (a) Bhubaneswar
  - (b) Dhenkanal
  - (c) Jharsuguda
  - (d) None of these
- 13** *Which two of the following are the centre power sector in the state of Odisha?*
  - (a) NESCO and CESU
  - (b) GRIDCO and OPTCL
  - (c) OERC and NESCO
  - (d) GRIDCO and OERC
- 14** *Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) was incorporated on*
  - (a) 21st February, 1991
  - (b) 23rd May, 1996
  - (c) 8th April, 1994
  - (d) 20th April, 1995
- 15** *The registered office of Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) is situated in which of the following districts of Odisha?*
  - (a) Jajpur
  - (b) Bhubaneswar
  - (c) Kalahandi
  - (d) None of these

- 16** In which year was Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL) established?  
 (a) 1995 (b) 2005  
 (c) 2015 (d) 1985
- 17** Name the apex body of Odisha Government to provide alternative/non conventional forms of energy in the state.  
 (a) OREDA (b) OHPC  
 (c) GRIDCO (d) OPTCL
- 18** The Biju Patnaik Energy Park has been established in  
 (a) Puri (b) Paradeep  
 (c) Cuttack (d) Bhubaneswar
- 19** Which of the following schemes has been implemented for the attainment of the National Common Minimum Programme?  
 (a) BSVY (b) BGJY  
 (c) RGGVY (d) NBMMP
- 20** Which scheme run by Odisha Government ensures 'Electricity to all'?  
 (a) Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)  
 (b) Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)  
 (c) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)  
 (d) None of the above
- 21** To electrify villages not covered under the RGGVY, the State Government of Odisha has launched  
 (a) BSVY (b) BGJY  
 (c) NCMP (d) OPGC
- 22** In which year, BSVY as a flagship programme was launched by Odisha Government?  
 (a) 2008-09 (b) 2010-11  
 (c) 2011-12 (d) 2012-13
- 23** Which of the following is aimed to improve power distribution network of the state?  
 (a) CAPEX (b) RGGVY  
 (c) BSVY (d) BGJ
- 24** Consider the following objectives of Odisha Solar Policy, 2013  
 1. Contributing to long term energy security.  
 2. Creation of skilled and semi-skilled manpower resources.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 25** Consider the following statements about Hirakud Power Plant  
 1. The power plant is operated by the Hindalco Industries.  
 2. The plant is located in Sambalpur district.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 26** The Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA)  
 1. It was constituted in 1984 under the Department of Science and Technology.  
 2. Aims to popularise the exploitation and use of renewable energy resources in the state.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Both 1 and 2  
 (c) Only 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 27** Match the following lists
- | <b>List I</b><br>(Power Projects)      | <b>List II</b><br>(Location) |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. Talcher Thermal Power Station       | 1. Jharsuguda                |
| B. Ib Thermal Power Station            | 2. Angul                     |
| C. Hirakud Power Plant                 | 3. Malkangiri                |
| D. Balimela Hydro Electric Power Plant | 4. Sambalpur                 |
- Codes**
- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A   | B | C | D | A | B   | C | D |   |   |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (b) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | (d) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (a)  
 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c)

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# TRANSPORT IN ODISHA

*Transport is the crucial component of infrastructure needed for the development process. It plays a pivotal role in improvement and development of social sector, human settlements and overall economic growth of the state. Therefore, the State Government has given high priority to develop transportation infrastructure.*

Odisha has good network of various modes of transport. Availability of the transportation modes help the tourists visiting the state and also the locals. Rail, road and water transport forms the bulk of transportation in the state.

## Transportation in Odisha

*The transportation of the state is divided into the following categories:*

1. Road Transport
2. Rail Transport
3. Air Transport
4. Water Transport

## Road Transport

Roads are one of the major modes of transportation services available in Odisha. As per Economic Survey 2017-18, Odisha has a total road length of 2,56,401.02 km. Road density per 100 sq. km of area in Odisha is 165 km in 2016-17.

*The major types of roads in Odisha are discussed below:*

## National Highways

The National Highways connect most of the important cities of Odisha like Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Koraput, Puri, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Balasore, Deogarh, etc to the rest of the country. As per the National Highway Authority of India the total length of National Highways in Odisha is 4837 km. **The longest National Highway in Odisha is NH 326 New with the length of 513.7 km while the smallest National Highway is NH 130 C New with the length of 20 km.**

## National Highways in Odisha

<b>NH No.</b>	<b>Route</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>
5	Baleswar - Bhadrak - Bhandari Pokhari - Jagatpur - Cuttack- Bhubaneswar - Berhampur	488
5A	Junction with National Highway No. 5 near Haridaspur-Paradip Port	77
6	Sambalpur - Deogarh - Barakot - Pallahara - Govindpur - Kuanr - Kendujhargarh - Jashipur	462
20 New	Jharkhand border - Champua - Parsora - Kuakhia - Jajpur - Aradi - Chandbali - Raj Kanika - Satabhaya	114
23	Jharkhand Border - Birmitrapur - Panposh - Banki - Rajamundra - Banel - Barkot - Pallahara - Khamar - Talcher - Nauao	210
43	Nuagan - Pottangi	41.1
55 New	Sambalpur - Cuttack - Jagatsinghpur - Naugaon	363.2
57 New	Nayagarh - Nuagan - Dashapalla - Purunakata - Bauda - Balangir	299.9
60	Kharagpur - Baleswar	57
130C New	Chhattisgarh Border - Baldhimal	20
153B New	Sarapal - Naktideul - Redhakhol - Bauda	118.4
157 New	Purunakatak - Phulbani - Kalinga - Bhanjanagar - Asika	159
200	Bhojpur - Deogarh - Chhatabar - Kanhiya - Talcher - Kamakhyanager - Bhuban - Sukinda - Duburi - Chandikhol	440
201	Nabarangpur - Bargarh	310
203	Bhubaneswar - Dhauli - Pipili - Puri - Balighai - Konark	96.5
203A	Puri - Brahmhagiri - Satpada	49
215	Kendujhargarh - Panikoli	348
217	Nuapada - Gopalpur	431.3
220 New	Jharkhand border - Tiringidihi - Rairangpur - Jashipur - Dhenkikot	125.4
326 New	Asika - Rayagada - Koraput - Jeypore - Malkangiri - Motu - Andhra Pradesh border	513.7
326A New	Mohana - Chandiput - Chheligada - Ramagiri - Udayagiri - Raigarh	114
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>4,837.5</b>

\* **Source** : [www.nhai.org](http://www.nhai.org)

**Note** : Government of India has renamed some of the highways. NH 5 & 60 passing through Odisha is renamed as NH 16, NH 203, 203 A is now NH 316. NH 201, 43 is now NH 26. NH 200 & 6 is renamed as NH 53.

## Expressways

Odisha has an expressway measuring 650 km, known as **Biju Expressway**. It starts from Chanditi at Koraput district and passes through Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Sundergarh and ends at Rourkela. In March 2018, a part of this expressway from Rourkela to Sambalpur was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister.

## Golden Quadrilateral

The Golden Quadrilateral which is a mega project to connect all the important metropolitan cities of India, passes through Odisha for connecting Kolkata to Chennai. It passes through Balasore, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur of Odisha and runs a distance of 440 kms within the state.

## State Highways

- The State Highways usually are roads which link important cities, towns, districts headquarters within the state and connecting them with National Highways or highways of the neighbouring states.
- These highways provide connection to industries/places from key areas in the state making them more accessible.
- The Works Department, Government of Odisha is responsible for upgrading and maintaining the roads in the state.
- There are 31 state highways that connect various regions of Odisha.
- **According to Economic Survey 2017-18, the total length of State Highways in Odisha is 4100.63 km.**

## Urban Roads

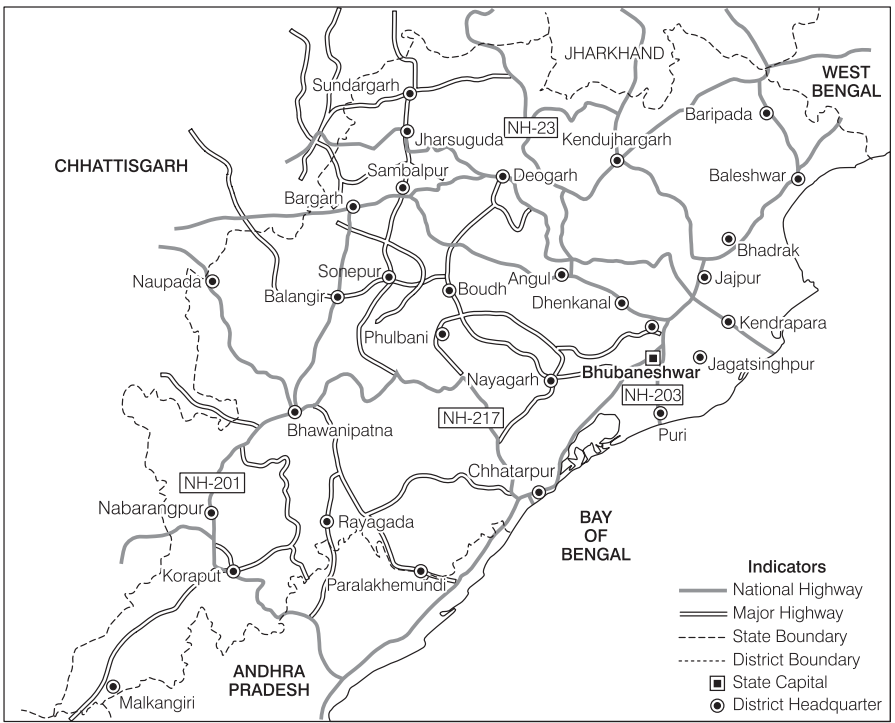
- These roads are located within the boundaries of a built-up area of the state. These connect urban cities of a state. Odisha Government has decided to classify state highways and various roads, passing through towns and cities as urban roads.
- **According to Economic Survey 2017-18, the total length of urban roads in Odisha is 18590.69 km.**

## District Roads

- These roads connect the district headquarters to the main town centres in the districts and to the headquarters of the other districts also. They also connect the major town centres to the other state highways of importance. They have lower design specifications as compared to the National Highways and State Highways.
- **According to Economic Survey 2017-18, the total length of district roads in Odisha is 16270.92 km.**

## Rural Roads

- These roads are vital for providing links to the rural areas. These roads connect one rural area to another. These are maintained and operated by the Rural Development Department.
- **According to Economic Survey 2017-18, the total length of rural roads in Odisha is 36128.34 km.**



▲ ROAD MAP OF ODISHA

## Works Department, Government of Odisha

This department works for the development and maintenance of an extensive road network of the state. The department comes under the Government of Odisha which provides it projects like construction of roads, bridges, cross drainage, works on nullahs, etc.

Odisha Bridge and Construction Corporation Limited (OB and CC) incorporated in 1983 works under this department. Other wings are Design, Planning and Investigation Wing, Research, Development and Quality Promotion Wing, National Highways Wing, etc.

## Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

In 1948, the Government of Odisha took over operation of bus services run by erstwhile princely states under State Transport Services (STS) of Transport Department. In 1950, the Central Act i.e. RTC Act was enacted which result in creation of Road Transport Corporations under respective State Governments. As a result, the OSRTC was established on 15th May, 1974. It is a public sector undertaking of Odisha Government. It's headquarters is in Bhubaneswar. OSRTC has 23 depts or divisions.

# Policies and Programmes for Road Transport in Odisha

**Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)** It was set up by the Government of India in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The fund is maintained by NABARD.

The main objective of the fund is to provide loans to State Governments and state owned corporations to enable them to complete their ongoing rural infrastructure projects.

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** It was launched on 25th December, 2000. Its aim is to provide connectivity to villages of rural areas of the country. Odisha has emerged as No.1 state in the implementation of this scheme in the state till 2017. A total 43,222 km roads connecting 19,862 habitations have been constructed in the state under this scheme till December, 2017.

**State Highways Development Programme, (SHDP)** This scheme was launched by the State Government in the year 2013-14. It aims to develop the existing single/intermediate lane carriage State Highways in the state. Till 2016-17, about 1,213 km road length has been developed to 2-lane standard.

**Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana (BGGY)** The Odisha government launched this scheme in the state in February 2014. This scheme was launched to develop the transport systems in the rural villages and get them connected to the cities. It is to be implemented in 3 phases with the first, second and third phase covering 12, 5 and 13 districts, respectively.

## Rail Transport

- Railways serve as important industrial infrastructure as well as important linkages to encourage socio-economic growth in the underdeveloped regions. The first train to run in Odisha was on 20th July, 1896, from Khordha to Bhubaneswar. Railway routes pass through 24 districts of the State of Odisha. The state is well-connected with the national rail network.
- According to Economic Survey 2017-18, by the end of 2016-17, the state had 2606.267 km of railway lines. The state's rail network is the largest carrier of commercial load in both freight as well as passenger traffic in the country.
- The coastal line of railways in Odisha is eight feeder. *It stretches from the following:*
  - Nirgundi to Talcher-Angul
  - Khurda to Puri
  - Cuttack to Paradip
  - Naupada to Gunapur
  - Jajpur to Daitari
  - Vizianagaram to Raipur
  - Kothavalasa to Kirandul
- The railway line constructed from Visakhapatnam to Kirandul in Madhya Pradesh via Koraput in Odisha connects rich iron resources of the Bastar plateau.

- The Koraput-Rayagada line (164 km) connects rich bauxite deposits to NALCO from Damanjodi.
- The state provides link between Eastern and Western India through its important railway networks i.e. **East Coast and South-Eastern railways**.

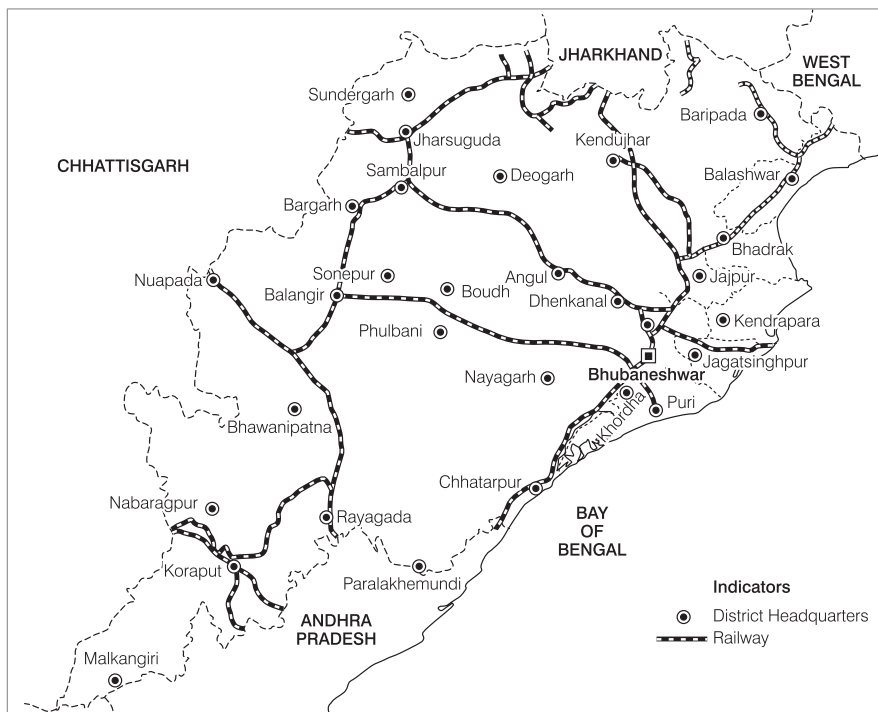
*Odisha is served by the following two zonal railways out of the seventeen railway zones of India.*

### East Coast Railway

- It came into being on 1st April, 2003. The zonal railway headquarters is located at **Bhubaneswar**.
- The geographical pattern of East Coast railway zone extends over three states i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and almost all parts of Odisha.
- It has three divisions i.e. **Sambalpur, Khordhin road and Waltair**.

### South Eastern Railways

- It came into existence on 1st August, 1955, from the erstwhile Bengal-Nagpur railway portion. It is divided into eight divisional zones and two of its zones lies in **Sambalpur and Khurda** of Odisha.
- The National Aluminium Company and Paradip port of Odisha is wholly served by South-Eastern railways.



▲ RAILWAY MAP OF ODISHA

# Government Initiatives for Railway Transport

- Odisha government on 23rd August, 2014, signed an agreement for preparation of the Mass Rapid Transit System covering the 30 km distance between **Bhubaneswar** and **Cuttack** which are known as twin cities of the state.
- The State Government initiated six new railway lines in the regions which are  
-Brahmapur-Phulbani-Sambalpur-Bargarh-Nuapada *via* Padmapur,  
-Bhadrachalam-Malkangiri-Gopalpur-Gopulpur-Sangapur road and  
-Lanjigarh-Talcher.
- Odisha Government initiated to develop two new corridors in order to ensure seamless movement of freight between the upcoming ports (Kirtania, Chudamani, Dhamra, Astarang and Gopalpur) of Odisha and vast Northern and Central hinterlands of India. These corridors are the **East Coast Dedicated Freight Corridor** from Kharagpur to Vijaywada and **East-West Dedicated Freight Corridor** from Jharsuguda to Bilaspur.

## Air Transport

The Air Transport of Odisha is managed by Directorate of Civil Aviation. As per Economic Survey 2017-18, there are 19 airstrips in Odisha across 15 districts, out of which 12 airstrips are owned by Government of Odisha. There are 16 helipads in Odisha.

The making of full-fledged domestic airport at Jharsuguda is announced by the Government of Odisha. Bhubaneswar, the state capital of Odisha is well-connected by regular flights from several destinations in India. **Biju Pattnaik Airport** in Bhubaneswar has been declared as an international airport.

In order to boost intra-state and inter-state civil aviation, five greenfield airports have been upgraded at Rayagada, Paradip, Dhamra, Angul and Kalinganagar. The aerodromes at Jharsuguda, Gopalpur, Barbil and Rourkela were upgraded. Many big business firms have their personal airstrips in Odisha where they travel in chartered planes.

### Airports and Airstrips in Odisha

<b>Name of the Airports, Airstrips and Aerodromes</b>	<b>Place</b>
Savitri Jindal Airport	Angul
Rasgovindpur Airstrip	Balasore
Barbil Tonto Aerodrome	Barbil
Biju Pattnaik International Airport	Bhubaneswar
Berhampur Airport	Brahmapur
Charbatia Airstrip	Cuttack
Hirakud Airstrip	Sambalpur
Jajpur Airstrip	Jajpur

<b>Name of the Airports, Airstrips and Aerodromes</b>	<b>Place</b>
Jeypore Airport	Jeypore
Veer Surendra Sai Airport	Jharsuguda
Kendujhar Airstrip	Kendujhar
Lanjigarh Airstrip	Lanjigarh
Phulbani Airstrip	Phulbani
Rourkela Airport	Rourkela
Nawapara Airport	Nuapada
Nuagaon Airport	Balangir
Utkala Airstrip	Bhawanipatna
Birasal Airstrip	Dhenkanal
Satibhata Airstrip	Bargarh
Therubali Airport	Rayagada

## Water Transport

Odisha is a coastal state of India which provides a well-developed water transport to its people. It provides inland waterways and coastal shipping.

### Inland Waterways

Inland waterways are served by perennial streams and navigable canals. As per the National Waterways Act, 2016, there are 111 National Waterways in India. Out of these, Odisha state is benefitted by 6 Inland National Waterways. *These are as follows:*

- **National Waterway 5** It has a total length of 623 km which covers Odisha and West Bengal. *It stretches over the following rivers:*
  - Talcher - Dhama stretch of Brahmani river - Kharsua river - Tantighai river - Pandua Nalla - Dudhei Nalla - Kani Dhamra river.
  - Geonkhali - Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal.
  - Harbatia - Dhamra stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi delta rivers.
- **National Waterway 14** It has a total length of 49 km. It stretches over **Baitarani** river.
- **National Waterway 22** It has a total length of 156 km. It is over **Birupa** river - **Badi** river - **Genguti** river - **Brahmani** river.
- **National Waterway 23** It has a total length of 56 km. It stretches over **Badbhabalanga** river.
- **National Waterway 64** It has a total length of 425 km. It is over **Mahanadi** river.
- **National Waterway 96** It has a total length of 314 km. It covers Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha states and stretches over **Subarnarekha** river.

## Coastal Shipping/Marine Transport

Odisha has a long coastline i.e. 476 km along the Bay of Bengal which provides coastal shipping facility to the state. The state has many important sea ports like Dhamra, Gopalpur, Paradip, Chudamani, etc.

*The major ports in Odisha are discussed below:*

**Paradip Port** It is the only major port in the state. Government of India declared it as the 8th major port of India in March, 1966. Paradip means sacred island. It is famous for trading activities with a fine sea beach located in **Jagatsinghpur** district of Odisha at the confluence of the Mahanadi river and Bay of Bengal.

This port has an artificial type lagoon. The port has 80 million tonnes of cargo handling capacity. The Paradip Port Trust (PPT) administers this port, which is an autonomous corporation wholly owned by the Government of India.

**Gopalpur Port** It is a natural port situated near **Berhampur city in Ganjam district**, in the Southern part of Odisha. It is situated between Paradip and Visakhapatnam ports. It is one of the ideally located and topographically suited deep sea ports. This port is managed by TATA group.

**Dhamra Port** It is a major newly developed port in **Bhadrak** district on the East coast of Odisha. It is located about 7 km from the old port of Dhamra. The agreement to develop this port was signed in April, 1998. The Dhamra Port Company Limited (DPCL) came into existence by a 50 : 50 joint venture between Larsen and Toubro and TATA Steel to run the port. The port has an initial capacity of 25 million tonnes annually. In 2014, the port was taken over by Adani group.

### Other Important/Upcoming/Ports

<b>Name of the Port</b>	<b>District</b>
Palur	Ganjam
Bali-Harichandi	Puri
Astarang	Puri
Bahuda Muhan (Sonepur)	Ganjam
Chudamani	Bhadrak
Inchuri	Balasore
Chandipur	Balasore
Kirtania	Balasore
Bahabalpur	Balasore
Jatadhar Muhano	Jagatsinghpur

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** Which of the following is the longest National Highway of Odisha at present?  
(a) NH 516 (b) NH 326 New  
(c) NH 26 (d) NH 57
- 2** Which of the following is the smallest National Highway in Odisha at present?  
(a) NH 63 (b) NH 220  
(c) NH 130 C New (d) NH 326
- 3** The total length of Biju Expressway project is  
(a) 150 km (b) 650 km  
(c) 1091 km (d) 2000 km
- 4** Biju Expressway passes through which of the following districts of Odisha?  
(a) Sundergarh (b) Koraput  
(c) Jharsuguda (d) All of these
- 5** The Golden Quadrilateral passes through which among the following cities of Odisha?  
(a) Bhawanipatna (b) Jaypore  
(c) Cuttack (d) Brahmagiri
- 6** The road networks of Odisha consists of National Highways, State Highways and  
(a) District Roads (b) Urban Roads  
(c) Rural Roads (d) All of these
- 7** The Odisha Bridge and Projects Construction Corporation Limited works under which department of Government of Odisha?  
(a) State Highways  
(b) Design, Planning and Investigation  
(c) Research Department  
(d) Works Department
- 8** Where in Odisha is the headquarters of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation located?  
(a) Bhubaneswar (b) Cuttack  
(c) Rourkela (d) Puri
- 9** Rural Infrastructure Development Fund was set up in which year?  
(a) 1995-96  
(b) 1999-2000  
(c) 2005-06  
(d) 2010-11
- 10** When was Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana launched in the state of Odisha?  
(a) 5th December, 2003  
(b) 10th December, 2002  
(c) 15th December, 2001  
(d) 25th December, 2000
- 11** Which of the following Yojana aims to provide connectivity to villages of rural areas of the country?  
(a) PMGSY (b) SHDP  
(c) RIDF (d) BGGY
- 12** State Highways Development Programme came into existence in the year  
(a) 2001-02  
(b) 2005-06  
(c) 2010-11  
(d) 2013-14
- 13** From how many districts of Odisha, the railway routes pass through?  
(a) 20 (b) 24  
(c) 25 (d) 30
- 14** The East Coast Railway came into existence in  
(a) 1947 (b) 1959  
(c) 1999 (d) 2003
- 15** In which of the following districts of the Odisha, the South Eastern Railway passes?  
(a) Malkangiri  
(b) Baripada  
(c) Sambalpur  
(d) None of the above
- 16** Which of the following districts of Odisha are known as 'twin cities of the state'?  
(a) Cuttack-Bhubaneswar  
(b) Rayagada-Malkangiri  
(c) Angul-Keonjhar  
(d) Bhadrak-Mayurbhanj
- 17** Which among the following is the International Airport located in Odisha?  
(a) Biju Pattnaik Airport  
(b) Veer Surender Sai Airport  
(c) Nawapara Airport  
(d) None of the above

- 18** The Utkala airstrip is located in which place Odisha?  
 (a) Bargarh (b) Rayagada  
 (c) Nuapada (d) Bhawanipatna
- 19** The state of Odisha is benefited by how many Inland National Waterways?  
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 6 (d) 12
- 20** The National Waterway 5 has a total length of  
 (a) 100 km (b) 300 km  
 (c) 623 km (d) 893 km
- 21** The National Waterway 14 is stretched over which river of Odisha?  
 (a) Subarnarekha river  
 (b) Budhabalanga river  
 (c) Baitarani river  
 (d) Birupa river
- 22** Which National Waterway is stretched over Mahanadi river?  
 (a) NW 14 (b) NW 22  
 (c) NW 64 (d) NW 96
- 23** Which of the following ports is a major port in Odisha?  
 (a) Gopalpur  
 (b) Palur  
 (c) Dhamra  
 (d) Paradip
- 24** Which of the following port has a artificial type lagoon?  
 (a) Bahabalpur (b) Chudamani  
 (c) Chandipur (d) Paradip
- 25** Which port is situated between Paradip and Visakhapatnam ports?  
 (a) Gopalpur  
 (b) Palur  
 (c) Chudamani  
 (d) Kirtania
- 26** Dhamra Port Company Ltd. is a joint venture project between  
 (a) Sara International and Tata Steel  
 (b) Odisha Stevedors and Tata Steel  
 (c) Tata Steel and Larsen and Toubro  
 (d) None of the above
- 27** Consider the following statements about BGGY.  
 1. The Odisha Government launched this scheme in the state in February 2014.  
 2. This scheme was launched to develop the transport system in the rural areas.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of these
- 28** Consider the following statements about East Coast Railway  
 1. Its most of the railway routes are near the coastal region of India.  
 2. Its zonal railway headquarters is functioning at Bhubaneswar.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 29** Match the following lists
- | List I<br>(Port)   | List II<br>(District) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Bali-Harichandi | 1. Balasore           |
| B. Jatadhar Muhano | 2. Puri               |
| C. Kirtania        | 3. Jagatsinghpur      |
| D. Palur           | 4. Ganjam             |
- Codes**  
 A B C D                      A B C D  
 (a) 2 1 3 4                    (b) 4 1 3 2  
 (c) 2 4 1 3                    (d) 2 3 1 4
- 30** Match the following lists
- | List I                         | List II                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Biju Pattnaik International | 1. Sambalpur             |
| B. Cuttack                     | 2. Rasgovindpur Airstrip |
| C. Hirakud Airstrip            | 3. Bhubaneswar           |
| D. Balasore                    | 4. Charbatia Airstrip    |
- Codes**  
 A B C D                      A B C D  
 (a) 1 2 3 4                    (b) 4 2 3 1  
 (c) 2 4 3 1                    (d) 3 4 1 2

## ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (d)  
 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (c)  
 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (d)

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# COMMUNICATION AND CINEMA IN ODISHA

*The communication system of Odisha depends upon its various television channels, radio stations, post offices, telephone services, large number of newspapers and magazines. Odisha also has a flourishing film industry.*

Communication is a system of carrying messages to exchanges thoughts, ideas and information. Communication keeps us informed about the world's events and trends. It brings in positive changes in the life of the people and thereby enhancing their economic conditions.

## Means of Communication in Odisha

*Some of the important means of communication in Odisha are discussed below:*

### Newspapers in Odisha

Newspapers play a major role in changing the socio-political set up of the country.

#### Pre-Independence Era

*The newspapers during the pre-independence era in Odisha are as follows:*

##### Utkala Deepika

It was the first Odia newspaper. It was published on 4th August, 1866. Thus, 4th August is celebrated as Odia Journalism Day in the state. It was published from Cuttack and Gauri Shankar Ray was the editor. Other newspapers of that time were Utkal Subhakari (1869), Sambad Vahika (1868), Utkal Hiteisini (1869), Sambalpur Hiteisini (1889). English journals also started publishing such as Cuttack Standard, Orissa Patriot (1868).

##### Asha

On 13th April, 1913 the weekly 'Asha' was published from Ganjam district. It's editor was Shashi Bhushan Rath. Later this became a daily newspaper titled 'Dainik Asha' in 1928 and was first published from Berhampur. This newspaper became hugely popular. It is still in circulation. Bhushan also published on English weekly 'The East Coast'.

## The Samaja

It was started in 1919 from Cuttack. It is a daily newspaper and rated as most popular newspaper of the state. It is published in **Odia language** from Cuttack district. The paper was started by Gopabandhu Das, who was a prominent freedom fighter and social worker. It was first published in Puri district to facilitate freedom struggle and in 1928, the paper was handed over to Lok Sevak Mandal (Servants of People Society), which is a non-profit organisation started by Lala Lajpat Rai.

## New Orissa

The first English daily of Odisha was **New Orissa** that was published from Berhampur under the editorship of Shashi Bhushan Rath. Its publication started from 5th May, 1933.

## Post Independence Era

The post independence era saw the rise of many daily and weekly newspapers. Among them, the important ones are **Prajatantra** (1947), **Mathrubhumi** (1947), **Ganatantra** (1956), **Kalinga** (1960), **The Janashakti** (1966) and **Swarajya**.

On 24th November, 1974, a new Oriya daily **Dharity** started publishing from Bhubaneswar. It was founded by Samajbadi Society. It is also available in electronic media now. Orissa Times established as a weekly newspaper in 1965 was converted into a daily in 1985. Since then it has been continuing its publication from Bhubaneswar.

*List of other important newspapers are as follows:*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Language</b>
Dinalipi	1981	Bhubaneswar	Odia
Sakala	1983	Bhubaneswar	Odia
Sambad	1984	Berhampur, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Balasore	Odia
Pragativadi	1985	Bhubaneswar	Odia
Matrubhasa	1989	Bhubaneswar, Cuttack	Odia
Kalinga Bharti	1989	Bhubaneswar, Rourkela	Hindi
The Samaya	1996	Bhubaneswar	Odia
Anupam Bharat	1996	Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and Rayagada	Odia
Paryabekhyak	1997	Bhubaneswar	Odia
Pratigyan	2008	Bhubaneswar	Odia
Media Age	2008	Bhubaneswar	English
Hiranchal	2010	Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur	Odia
Orissa Post	2011	Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Angul, Rayagada	Odia
The Utkalmail	2011	Rourkela, Bhubaneswar, (Hindi), Rourkela, Bhubaneswar, Paradeep (Odia)	Odia and Hindi
NF Times	—	Bhubaneswar, Rourkela	English
The Kalinga Chronicle	—	Bhubaneswar	English

# Magazines

The first Oriya magazine of Odisha was **Bodha Dayini**. It was published from Balasore in 1861. In April 1891, a literary magazine **Utkal Prabha** was started from the place Baripada with the financial help from Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

Gopalabandhu Das (Founder of Newspaper Samaja), started his first monthly magazine 'Satyavadi' from Berhampur. In 1938 Oriya monthly magazine 'Niakhunta' was started from Berhampur. It contained satirical writings. Other magazines to make their mark were **Jana-Sakha**, **Ajikali**, **Durmukha**, **Achalapatra** etc. The post independence era saw a surge of magazines. *The popular ones are discussed as follows:*

**Rock Pebbles** It is the first English magazine of Odisha. It was published in 1987 from Jajpur.

**Nandan Kanan** It is one of the most popular Odia magazines for children. It was published in 1988.

**Suna Bhauni** It was published in 1990 in Odia language by Late Bijaya Mohapatra. It is the only Odia magazine to get translated in 100 different languages. It is a children's magazine. Due to this, it found a place in the Limca Book of World Records.

**Kadambini** Started publication in the year 2000. It is the largest selling family magazine in Odia language. Kunikatha is the children's magazine of the same group.

**Ameodia** It is the first online magazine in Odia. It was founded in 2009.

## Monthly Magazines Published from Odisha

<b>Magazine</b>	<b>Published from</b>
Aaina, Alaukik Shakti, Bhagyalipi, Bignan Barta, Bignan Jyoti, Bignan Prabha, Daibi Shakti, Janasudha, Jhankar, Kamana, Neeyati	Cuttack
Achyuta Bani	Nemaala
Amrutayan, Bignan Taranga, Chitra, Estahar, Kabyaloka, Kadambini, Manorama, Nabalipi, Nakshatra, Pourusha, Shobhana, Succharita	Bhubaneswar
Chitralipi, Ruparanga	Baleswar
Go Karnika	Jaraka (Jajpur)
Sachitra Bijaya	Berhampur
Shri Mandir	Puri

## Radio Stations in Odisha

The main regional language in Odisha is Odia/Oriya, but radio stations also broadcast in English and other local tribal dialects. Odisha has 28 main radio stations. These are Balangir, Angul, Baliguda, Baripada, Berhampur, Bhawanipatna, Bhadrak, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Daspalla, Deogarh, Jagatsinghpur, Jeypore, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khordha, Konark, Koraput, Nuapada, Paradip, Paralekhamundi, Phulbani, Puri, Rairangpur, Rayagada, Rourkela a Sambalpur and Sundargarh.

Cuttack has 7 networks (maximum), including All India Radio and FM. The Radio Stations that do not have All India Radio are Daspalla, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Khordha, Konark, Phulbani and Koraput. The state also has many private radio networks.

## Television Channels in Odisha

Odisha has many television channels which broadcast different varieties of programmes in Odia language, which is the official language of Odisha. DD Odia is a state owned TV channel which is telecasted from **Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack**. It was launched in the state in **1994**. It broadcasts various programmes like serials, cultural programmes, news, current affairs and so on. Most of its programmes are produced at Kendras of Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Bhawanipatna. Other channels are Colours Odia, Tarang TV, Zee Sarthak, OTV, Kalinaga TV, Prarthana TV, Kanak News, Focus Odisha, News18 Odia, MBC TV, etc.

## Post Offices in Odisha

The Orissa post and telegraph office was established at Cuttack on 12th September, 1949. Then in 1970, its headquarters was shifted to the state capital Bhubaneswar. As per Economic Survey Report, 2017-18 there are 8175 Post Offices in Odisha. Among these, 7578 (92.7%) are in rural areas. The maximum number of Post Offices are in **Ganjam district** (679) whereas **Deogarh** has only 59 Post Offices which is lowest in number. **Gopalpur Post Office in Berhampur** Postal Division in **Ganjam** district has been rated as the best at the national level. The postal density of Odisha is higher than the national average.

Odisha is divided into 3 postal circles (regions). These are Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Sambalpur. Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj, Puri falls under Bhubaneswar region. Kalahandi, Asika, Koraput, Phulbani falls under Berhampur region. Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sundargarh falls under Sambalpur region.

## Telephone Companies in Odisha

The development of telecom sector in Odisha has been quite impressive over the past decade. The state has about 2.90% of total telephone subscribers in the country. Out of this, 99.15% are wireless subscribers and 0.85% are wireline subscribers. The total teledensity of Odisha is 80.05 as on March, 2017.

This is lower than all India level of 91.08. The urban teledensity is 180.92 and rural teledensity is 58.02. There is a wide gap in the urban and rural teledensity of Odisha. E-governance based public service delivery system is also operational in Odisha.

# Cinema of Odisha

The origin of Odisha cinema can be seen from its **first film Sita Bibaha** which was made by Mohan Sundar Deb Goswami in 1936. Its story was drawn from the Indian epic Ramayana, which was based on the marriage of Sita and Ram.

**The first Odia film with an English name was Roles to Eight**, which was released in 1951. It was the fourth Odia film and was produced by Ratikant Padhi. **Sri Lokenath**, the eleventh Odia film which was directed by Prafulla Sengupta, received the National Award in 1960. The Odia film industry, which is also known as **Ollywood**, became a recognised film industry in the state by the Government of Odisha in 1974. **Odisha Film Development Corporation** in Cuttack was also established by the State Government in 1976.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Director</b>	<b>Year</b>
Sita Bibaha ( <i>First Odia film</i> )	Mohan Sundar Deb Goswami	1936
Lalita ( <i>first Odia film post-Independence</i> )	Kalyan Gupta	1949
Saptasajya	Kalyan Gupta	1950
Roles to Eight ( <i>first Odia film with an English name</i> )	Kalyan Gupta	1951
Nua Bou ( <i>National Award in Regional category</i> )	Prabhat Mukherjee	1962
Gapa Hele Bi Sata ( <i>First Oriya color movie</i> )	Nageen Roy	1976
Hisab Nikas ( <i>First Cinemascope film in Odia</i> )	Prashanta Nanda	1982
Swapna Sagar ( <i>First 70mm film in Odia</i> )	Prashanta Nanda	1983
Bhookha ( <i>First Sambalpuri language movie</i> )	Sabyasachi Mahapatra	1989
Shunya Swaroopa ( <i>National Award in 1997, and five State Film Awards</i> )	Himanshu Khatua	1996
Ahalya ( <i>Won eight major Odisha State Awards for 1997</i> )	Bijoy Ketan Mishra	1997
Shesha Drushti ( <i>National Award for Best Film in Oriya language</i> )	AK Bir	1997
Biswaprakash Participated in Shanghai International Film Festival (1999) and Cairo International Film Festival (1999).	Susant Misra	1999
Magunira Sagada ( <i>National Award for Best Oriya Film, 2002</i> )	Prafulla Mohanty	2001
Nari Nuhen Tu Narayani	Himanshu Parija	2002
Aw Aakare Aa	Subash Das	2003
Saathire	Hara Patnaik	2004
Dhanare Rakhibu Sapatha Mora	Sanjay Nayak	2008
Diwana	Ashok Pati	2010
Badhu Nuhen Mu Bandhu	Chinmay Das Pattnaik	2013
Akhire Akhire	Susanta Mani	2014
Bhauri : The Sinking Reality	Sudhanshu Mohan Sahoo	2015
Gote Sua Gote Sari	Mrutyunjaya Sahoo	2016

# Famous Actors from Odisha

## Mohammad Mohsin



He was born on 14th September, 1942 in **Cuttack**. He was an Odia actor, director and producer. He acted in many movies like *Naga Phasa* (1977), *Maa o Mamata* (1980), *Danda Balunga* (1982), *Sahari Bagha* (1985), *Mamata Ra Dori* (1989), *Laxmi Pratima* (2000), etc. He also directed many films *Phula Chandana* (1981), *Lakhe Siba Puji Paichi Pua* (1992), *Santana* (2002), etc. He won Odisha State Film Awards for the best director in the year 1982 for *Phula Chandana*. He died on 3rd January, 2003.

## Himanshu Rai

He was born in 1892 in **Cuttack**. He was an Indian actor and director. He was one of the pioneers of Indian cinema. He is best known as the **founder of the Bombay Talkies studio in 1934**, along with Devika Rani.

He was associated with a number of movies, including *Goddess* (1922), *The Light of Asia* (1925), *Shiraz* (1928), *A Throw of Dice* (1928) and *Karma* (1933). He died on 16th May, 1940.

## Prashanta Nanda

He was born on 2nd May, 1947. He is an Odia movie actor and politician. He worked in the Odia film industry as an actor, director, screenwriter, lyricist and playback singer. In 1962, he debuted in the movie **Nua Bou**. He also acted and directed a Hindi movie *Naiyya* in 1979.

He won National Awards three times in 1960, 1966, and 1969 for his films 'Nua Bou', 'Matir Manisha' and 'Adina Megha'.

## Bijay Mohanty

He was born on 8th April, 1950 in **Mayurbhanj**. He started his acting career from school and became a theatre actor.

He won the **Odisha State Film Awards six times** for *Arati* (1981), *Mamata Mage Mula* (1985), *Ei Aam Sansara* (1986), *Aam Ghara Aam Sansara* (1991), *Bhisma Pratingya* (1993) and *Bhai Hela Bhagari* (1994).



## Sriram Panda

He was born in 1954 in **Nabarangpur** district. He is a former Odia movie actor, director and a screenplay writer.

Sriram Panda started his film career in **Dhir Biswal's Dharitri** directed by Nitai Palit in 1972, which was a great success.

He emerged as a popular film star of Odisha in the 1980s and 1990s. He has written, directed and produced the movie Kurukshetra (1988).

### Mihir Kumar Das

He was born on 17th February, 1966 at **Mayurbhanj** district. He debuted in the Odia film industry with an art film School Master and then acted in commercial films also.

He received several awards, notably Best Actor for his films Laxmi Pratima in 1998 and Pheria Mo Suna Bhauni in 2005. Best Supporting Actor Award for Rakhi Bandhili Mo Rakhiba Mana in 2002 and Prema Adhei Akhyara in 2010 from the Odisha State Government.

### Anubhav Mohanty

He was born on 24th December, 1981 in **Cuttack** district. He made his debut in the movie I Love You in 2004. In 2012 after the success of Balunga Toka he created his own production house named Vishnupriyaa Arts & Graphics.

Anubhav made his debut in the Bengali film industry with the movie Saathi Amaar. Anubhav Mohanty is the highest paid actor of Odia Industry at present. He has a significant following in Odisha, referred as the 'Bhaijaan', 'Megastar of Ollywood', 'Superstar of Ollywood'.



### Arindam Roy

He was born on 3rd March, 1984 in **Cuttack**. He is an Indian actor, producer and media personality known for his works in Odia cinema. He owns the production house Ratna Films. He made his debut with Prema Rutu Asilare (2006) and won the best actor award (2006) from government. of Odisha. He had done many films like Kali Shankar, Mitare Mita, Gud Boy, Parsuram, Kalki, Ishq Tu Hi Tu, Tora Dine Ku Mora Dine, etc.

### Babushan Mohanty



He was born on 30th July, 1989 in **Bhubaneswar** district. He is an Indian film actor, and playback singer, known primarily for his work in Odia cinema.

He won Odisha State Film Award for Best Actor for Prema Adhei Akhyara in 2011. Some other movies done by him are Love Station (2016), Sister Sridevi (2017), Local Toka Love Chokha (2018), etc.

### Sabyasachi Mishra

He was born on 6th October, 1985 in **Burla**. He is an Indian film actor known for his work in Odia cinema and Telugu cinema. Pagala Premi was his first movie, for which he earned an Odisha State Film Awards for Best Actor.

Sabyasachi got his Second State Award for 'Emiti Bi Prema Hue'. Some other films of Sabyasachi are Bye Bye Dubai (2016), Sita Rama nka Bahaghara Kali Jugare (2017), 4 Idiots (2019).

## Dukhiram Swain

He was born in **Jagatsinghpur**. He is one of the most popular villains of Oriya cinema.

He was honoured with the Jayadeva Purashkar (Highest State Award for Excellence in Art & Literature) from Orissa State Film Awards and several 'Best Villain' awards from State Film Awards and Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi. He died on 18th January, 1995.

## Pitobash Tripathy

He was born in **Nayagarh** district. He is a Bollywood actor, originally from the state of Odisha. He is known for his role in the movies I Am Kalam and Shor in the City.

He was awarded with the National Bal Shree Honour from the President of India in the field of creative performance at the age of 12. He was also involved in theater in Kolkata in 2007. Later he joined Bollywood as an actor.

## Subham ku Naik

He was born in **Sundargarh** district. He is an Indian Actor, Entrepreneur, Engineer, Brand Ambassador of many brands, and actor, who appears in the Odia and Hindi film industry. He had done several famous films like Majboori Ek Dastak (2014), Preamara Nisha Niara Niara (2016), Gangpur Worrier (2018), etc.

# Famous Actresses from Odisha

## Anita Das

She was born on 1st October, 1951 in **Cuttack**. She was a popular veteran film actress in the Odia cinema and a well-known television serial actress. Anita Das made her acting debut with the Odia film, Jajabara. She acted in more than hundred movies mostly in supporting roles as a mother. She received three Odisha State Film Awards during her active career. She died on 11th May, 2018.

## Bijaya Jena



She was born in **Cuttack**. She is also known as Dolly Jena or Bijoya Jena. She is an Indian actor, film director and producer.

After acting in several films, she went on to direct and write several scripts of her own. She served on the Governing Council of FTII (Film and Television Institute of India) from 1992 to 1995.

In 1992, Jena made her directoral debut with the Oriya language film, Tara. She won the Indian National Film Award (Best director) for the Oriya language film Tara.

## Mahasweta Ray

She was born on 2nd July, 1962 in **Puri** district. She has been a leading actress in Odia as well as in the Bengali film industry. 'Sesa Shrabana' was her first movie with legendary actors Prashanta Nanda and Hemanta Das.

She is actively associated with the Oriya film industry, doing some character roles and some tele-series.



## Aparajita Mohanty

She was born on 15th May, 1965 in **Bhubaneswar** district. She is an Oriya movie actress. She worked in many Oriya movies like Seeta Labkush (1980), Badhu Nirupama (1988), Subhadra (1995), Aila Re Odia Pua, Mate Bohu Kari Nei Jaa (2011), Doha Balunga (2013), etc. She received the ETV Priya Odia 2009 Award.

## Sulagna Panigrahi

She was born on 3rd February, 1989 in **Berhampur**, district. She is an Odia television and film actress. She debut by playing the lead role in the television serial Amber Dhara as Dhara.

She had also worked in Bollywood movies like Murder 2 (2011), Guru Dakshina (2015) and Raid (2018). She had also done a Marathi movie, Ishq Wala Love in 2014 and a Tamil movie, Isai in 2015.

## Elina Samantaray

She was born on 22nd July, 1996 in **Cuttack**. She started her career with Ollywood film Ishq Tu Hi Tu. She was the winner of the first season of the reality television show Kie Heba Mo Heroine. She had worked in many Odia movies like Ishq Tu Hi Tu (2015), Love Station (2016), Abhaya (2017), 4 Idiots (2018), etc.

## Leslie Tripathy

She was born in **Kendrapara** district. She is an Indian actress who mainly appears in music videos and Bollywood. In 2014, she debuted in the Hindi film industry with the movie 'W', directed by Tarun Madan Chopra. She appeared in her first Telugu debut movie Chusinodiki Chusinantha.

She had received eight Governor Awards, State Rajiv Gandhi Samaan, Youth Icon Award, Fun Fearless Female Icon for her respective excellence in Academics and contribution to Arts, Culture, Social Service, Activism against Injustice and Women's Rights.

## Famous Directors from Odisha

### Mohan Sundar Deb Goswami

He was born on 8th August, 1892 in **Puri**. He was an Odia film director, who acted in Sita Bibaha film in the year 1936. He directed many films like Kichhi Smurti Kichhi Anubhuti (1988), Agni Bina (1990), Laxmira Abhisara (2001), Om (2004), Bandha A Jeeban (2009), etc.

He died on 11th January, 1948. An award is given in his memory, known as Mohan Sundar Dev Goswami Award.

## Sabyasachi Mohapatra

He was born on 27th August, 1950 in Subarnapur district. He is an Odia film director, writer and producer. He owns a production house named Mohapatra Movie Magic.

He directed his first film Bhukha in Kosali language that won International Jury award at Gijon Film Festival. Later he directed and produced many movies.

## Bijoy Ketan Mishra

He was born in 1959 in Cuttack district. He is a director of art films in Odia. He is also an independent media production professional.

He is the Resident Editor of the Orissa edition of the Newspaper, **Political and Business Daily**. Mishra's first directed film is Ahalya (The Words of Silence). The movie is based on a short story in Oriya of the same name written by Laxmipriya Acharya.

## Sisir Mishra

He was born in Ganjam district. He is an Indian film director and screenwriter most renowned for directing critically acclaimed films like 'Bheegi Palkein', 'Samay Ki Dhara', 'Billoo Baadshaah', 'TADA' and 'Aseema'.

He directed many box office hit films in Oriya like Sindura Bindu, Suna Sansaara, Subarna Seeta, Samaya Bada Balawaan, Ei Ama Sansaara, Bastra Harana, Suna Bhauja, Sabata Maa, etc. In 2018, he was awarded with the Padma Shri.

## Odisha State Film Awards

The Odisha State Film Awards were initiated in 1968. These awards are conferred by the **Department of Culture of the Government of Odisha**.

The first awards were given in the year 1973 for Best Film Adina Megha, for Best Director Nitai Palit for Bandhan film, for Best Actor Samuel Sahu and Best Actress Jharana Das.

### State Film Awards for Best Film

<b>Film</b>	<b>Year</b>
Sala Budha	2013
Krantidhara	2014
Kehi Nuhen Kahara	2015
Chini	2016

### State Film Awards for Best Actor

<b>Actor</b>	<b>Year</b>
Sabyasachi Mishra	2012
Atal Bihari Panda	2013, 2014
Soumya Ranjan Das	2015
Samaresh Routray	2016

### State Film Award for Best Actress

<b>Actress</b>	<b>Year</b>
Barsha Priyadarshini	2012
Archita Sahu	2013
Gargi Mohanty	2014
Barsha Nayak	2015
Sangita Mohapatra	2016

# Jaydev Award

This award is part of Odisha State Film Awards which is given to a film personality for his/her outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Odia cinema. The first award was given to Dhira Biswal (actor and producer) in the year 1980.

## Jaydev Award Winners

<b>Winner</b>	<b>Year</b>
Raju Mishra	2012
Sarada Prasuna Nayak	2013
Bijay Mohanty	2014
Ashok Swain	2015
Pranab Patnaik	2016

## National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Odia

This award was first initiated in the year 1961. This award was given in the year 1961 for the Odia film 'Srilokenath', which received the President's Silver Medal for Best Feature Film in Odia.

<b>Best Film</b>	<b>Year</b>
Aadim Vichar	2014
Pahada Ra Luha	2015
Hello Arsi	2017

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Which of the following is the first Odia newspaper of Odisha?*  
(a) Dharitri (b) Utkala Deepika  
(c) Dinalipi (d) Anupam Bharat
- Which day is celebrated as the 'Odia Journalism Day'?*  
(a) 1st January (b) 3rd March  
(c) 5th June (d) 4th August
- From which district of Odisha the weekly Asha was published first time in 1913?*  
(a) Cuttack (b) Ganjam  
(c) Puri (d) Berhampur
- Which was the first English daily in Odisha?*  
(a) New Orissa (b) Cuttack Standard  
(c) Orissa Patriot (d) Orissa Times
- Dharitri newspaper was first published in the year*  
(a) 1866 (b) 1901  
(c) 1974 (d) 2000
- Dinalipi newspaper of Odisha is published from which district of Odisha?*  
(a) Balangir (b) Nayagarh  
(c) Balasore (d) Bhubaneswar

- 7** *Bodha Dayini* published from Balasore in 1861 was  
 (a) First Oriya Weekly  
 (b) First Oriya Daily  
 (c) First Oriya Magazine  
 (d) First Bimonthly Magazine
- 8** Which among the following is an Oriya magazine started in the pre-independence era?  
 (a) Rock Pebbles (b) Utkal Prabha  
 (c) Niakhunta (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 9** Which among the following is not a children magazine in Oriya language?  
 (a) Nandan Kanam (b) Ameodia  
 (c) Kunikatha (d) Suna Bhauni
- 10** How many radio stations are there in Odisha?  
 (a) 3 (b) 10  
 (c) 18 (d) 28
- 11** In which year DD Odia, a state owned TV channel, was launched in Odisha?  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1980  
 (c) 1994 (d) 2000
- 12** Which district of Odisha has maximum number of post offices in the state?  
 (a) Ganjam (b) Malkangiri  
 (c) Angul (d) Keonjhar
- 13** The Keonjhar postal division in Odisha falls under which postal region?  
 (a) Sambalpur (b) Bhubaneswar  
 (c) Berhampur (d) None of these
- 14** Teledensity in the state of Odisha is roughly around  
 (a) 62.8% (b) 90.6%  
 (c) 80.05% (d) 100%
- 15** The urban teledensity of Odisha is ..... than rural teledensity of Odisha.  
 (a) Lower (b) Higher  
 (c) At par (d) Slightly Higher
- 16** In which year the Odia Film Industry became a recognised film industry in the state by the Government of Odisha?  
 (a) 1905 (b) 1936  
 (c) 1974 (d) 1990
- 17** Which of the following was the first Odia film of Odisha?  
 (a) Sita Bibaha (b) Roles to Eight  
 (c) Sala Budha (d) Chini
- 18** Which of the following actors of Odisha received the National Awards three times?  
 (a) Prasanta Nanda (b) Arindam Roy  
 (c) Bijay Mohanty (d) Jayiram Samal
- 19** In which district of Odisha, the popular actor, director and screenplay writer Sriram Panda was born?  
 (a) Nabarangpur (b) Puri  
 (c) Cuttack (d) Ganjan
- 20** Which popular actor from Oria cinema received 'Best Villian' award several times?  
 (a) Pitobash Tripathy (b) Bijaya Jena  
 (c) Dukhiram Swain (d) Sisir Mishra
- 21** Which actress from Cuttack received National Award for Best Director for her directoral debut 'Tara'?  
 (a) Elina Samantaray (b) Leslie Tripathy  
 (c) Mahasweta Ray (d) Bijaya Jena
- 22** A memorial award is given in the memory of which famous director from Ollywood?  
 (a) Mohan Sundar Deb Goswami  
 (b) Bijoy Ketan Mishra  
 (c) Sulagna Panigrahi  
 (d) Mihir Kumar Das
- 23** Which award is given to a film personality for their outstanding contribution to Odia cinema?  
 (a) Jaydeo Award  
 (b) Sunder Dev Award  
 (c) National Film Award  
 (d) Odia Film Award
- 24** The first film to receive the National Award for best Feature Film in Odia language in 1961 was  
 (a) Aadim Vichar (b) Srilokenath  
 (c) Ahalya (d) Laxmi Pratima
- 25** Match the following

	<b>List-I</b> (Newspaper)	<b>List-II</b> (Year of Publication)
A.	Samaja	1. 1919
B.	Sakala	2. 1983
C.	Pragativadi	3. 1985
D.	Kalinga Bharti	4. 1989

**Codes**

	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	4	3	1	2	(d)	1	3	4	2

**26 Match the following**

<b>List-I</b> (Newspaper)	<b>List-II</b> (Language)
A. Kalinga Bharti	1. English
B. The Utkal Mail	2. Odia
C. Hiranchal	3. Odia and Hindi
D. The Kalinga Chronicle	4. Hindi

**Codes**

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 2 4 3 1	(b) 4 1 3 2
(c) 1 2 3 4	(d) 4 3 2 1

**27 Match the following**

<b>List-I</b> (Magazine)	<b>List-II</b> (Published From)
A. Bigyan Jyoti	1. Cuttack
B. Go Karnika	2. Jaraka
C. Manorama	3. Bhubaneswar
D. Chitralipi	4. Baleswar

**Codes**

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 2 3 1 4
(c) 4 2 1 3	(d) 1 4 3 2

**ANSWERS**

1. (b)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (c)    6. (d)    7. (c)    8. (d)    9. (b)    10. (d)  
 11. (c)    12. (a)    13. (a)    14. (c)    15. (b)    16. (c)    17. (a)    18. (a)    19. (a)    20. (c)  
 21. (d)    22. (a)    23. (a)    24. (b)    25. (a)    26. (d)    27. (a)

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# FORMATION OF ODISHA

*The creation of separate province has a significant importance in the history of modern Odisha. Odisha got disintegrated after 1568 into several regional kingdoms. The Bhois of Khurda, the Bhanjas of Ghumsur and Mayurbhanj and the Chauhans of Sambalpur gradually assumed political prominence. Later Odisha became an independent province in British rule which paved the way for the formation of the state of Odisha.*

Odisha was conquered by the East India Company in a gradual manner; first the Southern part, then the coastal region and lastly Sambalpur and the adjoining tracts. It is an account of this conquest that the British rule could not be imposed upon a united Odisha.

The Odia-Speaking people were placed under three different administration as neglected, insignificant and minority groups. However, Odisha became a separate province on **1st April, 1936**. The formation became a reality due to the untiring leadership of Madhusudan Das, Fakirmohan Senapati, Gangadhra Meher, Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo, Lingraj Panigrahi and many other leaders. The resolution for the formation of Odisha has been started by the **Odia Movement** in the 19th century.

## Odia Movement

- It was a movement of Odia speaking people who wanted the unification of Odia-speaking areas to safeguard the legitimate interests of their people and preserve and develop the Odia language and culture.
- Due to the division by the Britishers Odia speaking territories virtually became attached to four provinces; Bengal, Madras, Central Provinces and Bihar, and these territories reduced the status of linguistic minorities in all these provinces.
- Due to these reasons and the domination of linguistic majorities, the Odia movement was started by the prominent leaders of Odisha. It led to the growth of socio-political associations and public organisations in 19th century Odisha.

- In 1855, **Henry Ricketts**, the Commissioner of Odisha Division proposed the **merger of Sambalpur** with the Odisha Division.
- In 1868, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India wanted that the Odia speaking areas should be grouped into a single administrative unit for better administration.

## Role of Utkala Sammilani in Odia Movement

- It played the key role for the Odia Movement as well as the formation of separate province of Odisha.
- It was formed during the first Odia National Conference which held on 30th-31st December, 1903.
- Under the leadership of **Madhusudan Das**, the Utkal Sammilani continued to meet year after year in different places of Odisha.
- The primary objective of Utkal Sammilani was the merger of Odia speaking areas.
- The Sammilani also concerned itself with the all round development of Odias and took up such issues as industrial development, spread of education, revival of cottage industries, social reforms, development of agriculture and development of Odia language and literature.

## Merger of Sambalpur with Odisha Division

- Sambalpur and the adjoining Feudatory States, included in Central Provinces in 1862 for administrative convenience, were shown as a part of 'Natural Odisha' in Grierson's survey and as 'Odia country' in Government Records.
- The Chief Commissioner of Nagpur issued a notification on 15th January, 1895 replacing Odia by Hindi as the language of the offices, courts and schools.
- This order was made effective from 1st January, 1896. There was sharp reaction from the Odias against the notification.
- The **Sambalpur Hitaisini**, a pre-Independence journal published by **Nilamani Vidyaratna** protested against the order of replacing Odia by Hindi as unjust.
- A memorial was presented to Viceroy Curzon in 1900. It suited the Viceroy's interests when the memoirialists of Sambalpur wanted inclusion of Sambalpur tract with Odisha Division of Bengal. He was planning for a territorial reorganisation of provinces like the Partition of Bengal.
- Curzon directed the contemporary Chief Commissioner of Nagpur, Andrew Fraser to conduct an enquiry. Fraser recommended for inclusion of Sambalpur with Odisha and restoration of Odia as the official language.
- A circular, (famous as **Risley Circular**), was issued restoring Odia as official language in Sambalpur and the adjacent Feudatory States and transferring them to **Odisha Division in 1905**.

# Formation of Bihar-Odisha Province

- Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy suggested the separation of the Hindi and the Odia areas from Bengal. The Odisha Division was added to Bihar and Bihar-Odisha Province was created in 1912, while Ganjam and Vizianagaram areas remained under Madras Presidency/Province.
- The Odias disliked 'the birth of the twins', Bihar and Odisha in which the Biharis would dominate.
- After the formation of Bihar-Odisha Province, Sinha Resolution, Philip-Duff Committee and Boundary Commission played a significant role in creating separate Odisha Province.

## Sachchidanand Sinha Resolution of 1920

- Sachchidanand Sinha on 20th February, 1920 moved a resolution in Imperial Legislative Council. He recommended to formulate a scheme for amalgamation of Odia speaking tracts to the British Government of India. It became famous as Sinha Resolution.

## Philip-Duff Committee of 1924

- In December, 1924, British Government of India persuaded Madras Presidency to appoint a Committee known as **Philip-Duff Committee** to examine the issue of merger of Odia-speaking areas (Ganjam).
- The Philip-Duff Committee gave recommendation in favour of the merger of Odia-speaking areas for its better administration.
- In 1927, this recommendation was submitted before the **Simon Commission**. The commission accepted the recommendation.
- It suggested government to set up a Boundary Commission to demarcate the territorial extent of the Odia province.
- In 1930, the issue of merger of Odia-speaking areas was also presented in the Second Round Table Conference held at London by the Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati of Paralakhemundi.
- Memorandum was presented to the British Government in favour of a separate Odisha Province.

## Boundary Commission of 1931

- The Boundary Commission was constituted in 1931 with Samuel O' Donnel as Chairman, HM Mehta and TR Phukan as members; and Raja of Paralakhmudi, SN Sinha and N Raju as associate members representing the Odias, the Biharis and Telugus respectively.
- The Boundary Commission recommended for a separate province which would include Odisha Division, Angul, Padampur, Khariar Estate, the greater part of Ganjam district and Vizagapatam. The new province would have an area of 33,000 square miles and a population of 82,77,000.

## Creation of Separate Odisha Province

- On the basis of Joint Select Committee's report, a provision was made in the **Government of India Act, 1935** for the creation of the new state of Odisha.
- The province was inaugurated on 1st April, 1936. There were only six districts in it. The same day, **Sir John Hubback** took oath as the **first Governor of Odisha**.
- The new province marked the end of the era of dismemberment, and beginning of the era of consolidation and achievements in future course of time.

## Merger of the Princely States of Odisha

- The elections were held for the Odisha Provincial Legislative Assembly in which the Congress got a majority. **Harekrushna Mahatab was appointed Prime Minister of Odisha on 3rd April, 1946.**
- The Cabinet Mission from Britain visited India during that year and Mahatab presented the issues of the merger of the 'Garajat' states with the new Odisha province.
- A conference of the **Prajamandal** was convened on the eve of independence on 10th August, 1947. The people expressed their keen desire to merge with Odisha and the proposal was formally accepted in this conference.
- There was no internal peace in Nilgiri state. With the permission of Sardar Patel, Harekrushna Mahatab ordered the Magistrate of Balasore and the Revenue Minister of Odisha to take over the administration of the **Nilgiri State**.
- On 14th December, 1947, Mahatab convened a meeting at **Cuttack** for the purpose of the merger of the Garajat (Princely) States. Sardar Patel advised the kings that signing the agreement on merger of their respective states would be beneficial for all. This conference is famously remembered as **Cuttack Conference**.
- On 23rd December, 1947, as per the **Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act**, the administration of the Garajat States was transferred to Government of Odisha. It became operational from 1st January, 1948.
- **Mayurbhanj** was the only **Garajat** state that merged with India on 16th October, 1948 and in 1949 the Central Government handed that state to the Government of Odisha.
- Saraikela and Kharasuna remained detached (separated) from Odisha and were merged with Bihar.
- The merger of the Princely States with Odisha became possible due to the earnest effort of Harekrushna Mahatab and the help provided by Sardar Patel and VP Menon from the Central Government of India.
- On 30th September, 1946, the motion was moved in Odisha Legislative Assembly to shift the capital of Odisha from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *The reason for starting the Odia Movement was*
  - (a) struggle for Independence
  - (b) separation of Oria speaking areas
  - (c) merger with Sambalpur
  - (d) demand for separate province
- 2** *Odia speaking areas were attached with which among the following provinces in British India?*
  - (a) Bombay Province
  - (b) Bengal Province
  - (c) Madras Province
  - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 3** *Henry Ricketts proposed the merger of which place in Odisha division in 1855?*
  - (a) Sambalpur
  - (b) Mayurbhanj
  - (c) Nilgiri
  - (d) Bihar
- 4** *When was the first Odia National Conference held?*
  - (a) December, 1903
  - (b) November, 1907
  - (c) April, 1896
  - (d) January, 1905
- 5** *Who among the following Odia luminaries remained the guiding spirit of Utkal Sammilani?*
  - (a) Gopabandhu Das
  - (b) Madhusudan Das
  - (c) Baikunthanath Dey
  - (d) Fakir Mohan Senapati
- 6** *What were the objective of Utkala Sammilani?*
  - (a) Merger of Odia speaking tracts
  - (b) All round development of Odias
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None the above
- 7** *Sambalpur, Hitaisini, a pre-independence journal was published by*
  - (a) Nilamani Vidyaratna
  - (b) Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo
  - (c) Sudhal Dev
  - (d) Shriram Chandra Bhanjadeo
- 8** *The order that issued restoring Odia as official language of Sambalpur was*
  - (a) Sambalpur Hitaisini
  - (b) Sachchidanand Sinha Resolution
  - (c) Boundary Commission Report
  - (d) Risley Circular
- 9** *Sambalpur and its adjoining feudatory states were transferred to Odisha division in which of the following year?*
  - (a) 1900
  - (b) 1902
  - (c) 1905
  - (d) 1910
- 10** *The Province of Bihar and Odisha was created in the year*
  - (a) 1911
  - (b) 1912
  - (c) 1903
  - (d) 1905
- 11** *The region of Ganjam was under which province during the formation of Bihar-Odisha province in 1912?*
  - (a) Bihar
  - (b) Odisha
  - (c) Madras
  - (d) Bombay
- 12** *The recommendation to formulate a scheme for consolidating all Odia speaking areas first was suggested by*
  - (a) Philip-Duff Committee
  - (b) Sachchidanand Sinha Resolution
  - (c) Boundary Commission
  - (d) None of the above
- 13** *Which of the following committee was appointed by the Government of British India to assess the merger of Ganjam with Odisha?*
  - (a) Simon Commission
  - (b) Philip Committee
  - (c) Philip-Duff Committee
  - (d) Atlee Committee
- 14** *Who among the following was the sole delegate from Odisha to attend the Second Round Table Conference held in London in 1930?*
  - (a) Basudev Sudhal Dev
  - (b) Madhusudan Das
  - (c) Krushna Chandra Gajapati
  - (d) Gopabandhu Das

- 15** In which year Odisha Boundary Committee was appointed by the Government of British India to demarcate the boundary of the proposed province of Odisha?  
 (a) 1931 (b) 1932  
 (c) 1934 (d) 1920
- 16** Who among the following was the Chairman of the Odisha Boundary Committee?  
 (a) TR Phukan  
 (b) CI Phillip  
 (c) TE Ravenshaw  
 (d) Sir Samuel O' Donnel
- 17** Who among the following was an associate member of the Odisha Boundary Committee?  
 (a) TR Phukan (b) HM Mehta  
 (c) SN Sinha (d) All of these
- 18** Odisha became a separate state on  
 (a) 1st April, 1935  
 (b) 1st April, 1936  
 (c) 1st March, 1935  
 (d) 1st April, 1938
- 19** Who was the Prime Minister of Odisha when India attained Independence?  
 (a) Harekrushna Mahatab  
 (b) Sir John Hubback  
 (c) Madhusudan Das  
 (d) Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati
- 20** Which Princely State was the first to merge with Odisha?  
 (a) Dhenkanal  
 (b) Ranpur  
 (c) Nilgiri  
 (d) Kalahandi
- 21** Which of the following feudatory state was the last to merge with Odisha after independence?  
 (a) Kalahandi  
 (b) Talcher  
 (c) Bamanda  
 (d) Mayurbhanj
- 22** The state of Mayurbhanj was integrated with Odisha in the year  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1951
- 23** Which minister from Central Government was instrumental in integration of the Princely States of Odisha?  
 (a) C Rajagopalachari  
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (c) BR Ambedkar  
 (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- 24** The motion to shift state capital from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar was taken on which date?  
 (a) 15th August, 1947  
 (b) 30th November, 1948  
 (c) 30th September, 1946  
 (d) 10th December, 1949
- 25** Consider the following statements:  
 (i) In 1855, Henry Ricketts, the Commissioner of Odisha Division proposed the merger of Sambalpur with the Odisha Division.  
 (ii) In 1868, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of state for India, held the view that the Odia speaking areas should be grouped into a single administrative unit.  
 Which of the following is/are correct?  
 (a) Only (i)  
 (b) Only (ii)  
 (c) Both (i) and (ii)  
 (d) None of the above
- 26** Find the incorrect match
- | List I                           | List II                |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Cuttack Conference           | 1. 14th December, 1947 |
| (b) Provincial Jurisdiction Act  | 2. 1st January, 1948   |
| (c) Prajamandal Conference       | 3. 10th August, 1947   |
| (d) Formation of Odisha Province | 4. 1st April, 1936     |

## ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b)  
 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c)  
 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (b)

# ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF ODISHA

*The Administrative set up of Odisha is in line with Indian Constitution and portrays the democratic scenery of the state. It consist of all three organs of governance, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. Bhubaneswar is the capital city of Odisha, and the house of the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and the Secretariat.*

## Odisha Legislature

The Odisha Legislative Assembly is the **Unicameral** State Legislature of Odisha state in Eastern India. The seat of the Legislative Assembly is at **Bhubaneswar**. Legislature comprises the Governor, appointed by the President of India and the Legislative Assembly.

## Historical Background of Odisha Legislative Assembly

- On **1st April, 1936** Odisha became a separate province by the Government of British India (Constitution of Odisha) order, 1936. It comprised portions of the Bihar and Odisha Provinces, Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces.
- It was an important day in the history of the country because it was the first time a state had been carved on linguistic lines.
- The Province of Odisha was placed under the personal Rule of the Governor till the end of March, 1937.
- **The general elections for the Legislative Assembly of Odisha started from 1952.**
- The state is having Unicameral Legislature i.e. only Legislative Assembly and no Legislative Council as per Article 169 that empowers the state to have either Unicameral or Bicameral Legislature.
- The first pre-Independence Assembly was constituted on 3rd February, 1937 and the first post-Independence Assembly was constituted on 20th February, 1952.
- **The first pre-Independence Leader of Odisha Legislative Assembly was Krushna Chandra Gajapati.**

- The first post-Independence Leader of Odisha Legislative Assembly was Harekrushna Mahatab.
- The first women Leader of Odisha Legislative Assembly was Nandini Satpathy.
- The strength of the fifteenth Odisha Legislative Assembly at present is 147 including 12 women legislatures, 35 ST members and 25 SC members.



▲ BUILDING OF ODISHA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## Role of Legislature

- The primary duty of the Legislative Assembly is to pass bills, which become laws only when they get the approval of either the Governor or of the President of India.
- Assembly has the power to frame bills on the subjects related to the State List which are included in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It also passes annual budget and financial bills.

## Qualification to become a Member of Legislative Assembly

The qualification to become a member of the State Legislature is largely similar to the qualification to be the member of Parliament. *A person should:*

- be a citizen of India.
- not be less than 25 years of age.
- fulfill all such qualifications as are laid down by the law of the Parliament.

## Term of Legislative Assembly

- The life of the Assembly is 5 years from the date of its first meeting beginning with the address of the Governor under Article 176 (1).
- The expiry of the period of 5 years operates as dissolution of the Assembly. After dissolution, new House is constituted after State Assembly elections.
- The building of Odisha Legislative Assembly was inaugurated on 12th February 1961 by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan during the third Legislative Assembly. Biju Patnaik was the Chief Minister.

## Powers of Legislative Assembly

- *Control Over Executive* The Legislature exercises supervision and control over the ministers by putting direct or supplementary questions to them.
- *Legislative Powers* The Legislature of each state is empowered to frame laws on all matters included in the State List and the Concurrent List. But laws made by the State Legislature on the subject in the Concurrent List, will be null and void in case they conflict with the laws of the Union on the same subject. Power of the legislature is that during an emergency, the Parliament of India may make laws on the State List.
- *Financial Powers* According to **Article 202**, the Legislature of a state also controls the finances and presents the financial statement. Without the Legislative sanction, not even a little amount can be spent. The budget is introduced every year in the State Legislature. The State Legislature may pass, reduce or reject the demands for grants made in the budget. The Money Bill is presented only in the Assembly and not in the Council and it should be returned within 14 days by the Council.
- *Electoral Functions* The elected members of the Legislative Assembly constitute a part of the Electoral College provided for the election of the President of India. The Legislative Assembly also elects the representatives of the state to the Rajya Sabha. It also elects its Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

## Speaker of Odisha Legislative Assembly

- The Speaker presides over all the meetings of the Vidhan Sabha. All speeches are addressed to the Speaker. All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are authenticated by Speaker's signature before they are sent to the Governor for his assent.
- The decision of the Speaker is final on deciding whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. Discipline in the proceedings of the House is enforced by the Speaker. He constitutes various committees of the House.
- The first pre-Independence Speaker of Odisha Legislative Assembly was **Mukunda Prasad Das**.
- The first post-Independence Speaker of Odisha Legislative Assembly was **Nanda Kishore Das**.

## State Political Parties

**Odisha Communist Party** It is a political party in the Indian state of Odisha. OCP was formed in the beginning of the 1990s as a splinter group of Communist Party of India (Marxist). The party is led by **Ajeya Rout**.

**Biju Janata Dal (BJD)** It is a state political party of the Indian state of Odisha led by Naveen Patnaik. Party got its name from the name of former Chief Minister of Odisha 'Biju Patnaik'. It was founded on 26th December, 1997.

**Kosal Kranti Dal (KKD)** It is a regional political outfit of Odisha with particular focus on Western Odisha which is known for its separatist movement. KKD is mainly focused on the creation of a separate Kosal state by the bifurcation of Odisha. As reported by various news agencies KKD was founded in Odisha in 2007.

## Odisha Executive

- The Executive is the part of Government that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state.
- The Executive branch executes the law. The division of power into separate branches of the Government is central to the idea of the separation of powers.
- The Government and Administration in Odisha are controlled on the same lines as in other states of the country. The **Governor** is the Chief Executive head of the state. He is aided and assisted to discharge his functions by a Council of Ministers.

## Governor

- According to Article 153, there shall be a Governor for each state of India. According to Article 155, Governor of a state shall be appointed by President of India.
- The Governor is the nominal head of a state, unlike the Chief Minister, who is the real head of a state in India.
- According to an amendment in the Constitution of India brought about in 1956, the same person can be the Governor of two or more states.

## Functions of Governor

- The functions of the Governor of a state are equivalent to the functions of the Lieutenant Governor in a Union Territory in India. *The Governor enjoys many different types of powers which are as follows:*
  - The Governor is the Executive head of the state and all Executive actions of the state are taken in his/her name.
  - Appoints all important officials of the state including the Chief Ministers, Advocate General, Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.
  - Summons or prorogue the House of the State Legislature and dissolves the Legislative Assembly.

- Makes law through the ordinances (Article 213) during the recess of the State Legislature.
- Becomes the representative of the President, when the Emergency is enforced in the State, under Article 356 and 365 of the Indian Constitution.
- The first pre-Independence Governor of Odisha was **John Austin Hubback** (1936) and the first post-Independence Governor of Odisha was **Kailash Nath Katju** 1947.
- The first Indian Governor of Odisha was **Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi** (1946).

## Chief Minister of Odisha

According to the Indian Constitution, the elected head of the Council of Ministers in an Indian state is the Chief Minister. In reality, the Governor is guided by the Chief Minister on the various powers that the Governor exercises. The Chief Minister is individually responsible to the Governor. The real powers needed in the Executive dealings of a state, lie with the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. *Qualifications of the Chief Minister are as follows:*

- He or she should be a citizen of India.
- He or she must have completed the age of 25 years.
- He or she should be a member of the State Legislature. If any person, who is not a member of the State Legislature, is elected to the office of Chief Minister, then he or she should become a member of the State Legislative Assembly within a maximum period of six months.
- He or she must not hold any office of profit.
- The Britishers in India appointed Prime Minister for each province. Odisha was created a province in 1936 and its first Prime Minister was Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo (1/4/1936–19/7/1937). The last Prime Minister of Odisha in British India was **Harekrushna Mahatab** who also became the first Chief Minister of Odisha when India got independence in 1947.

The first woman Chief Minister was **Nandini Satpathy**. The longest serving Chief Minister of Odisha is **Naveen Patnaik**.

### List of Chief Ministers of Odisha

<b>Chief Minister</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
Shri Harekrushna Mahatab	23rd April, 1946	12th May, 1950
Shri Nabakrushna Choudhury	12th May, 1950	19th October, 1956
Dr Harekrushna Mahatab	19th October, 1956	25th February, 1961
<b>President's rule</b>	25th February, 1961	23rd June, 1961
Shri Biju Patnaik	23rd June, 1961	2nd October, 1963
Shri Biren Mitra	2nd October, 1963	21st February, 1965
Shri Sada Shiva Tripathy	21st February, 1965	8th March, 1967
Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	8th March, 1967	9th January, 1971

<b>Chief Minister</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
<b>President's rule</b>	11th January, 1971	3rd April, 1971
Shri Biswanath Das	3rd April, 1971	14th June, 1972
Smt Nandini Satpathy	14th June, 1972	3rd March, 1973
<b>President's rule</b>	3rd March, 1973	6th March, 1974
Smt Nandini Satpathy	6th March, 1974	16th December, 1976
<b>President's rule</b>	16th December, 1976	29th December, 1976
Shri Binayak Acharya	29th December, 1976	30th April, 1977
<b>President's rule</b>	30th April, 1977	26th June, 1977
Shri Nilamani Routray	26th June, 1977	17th February, 1980
<b>President's rule</b>	17th February, 1980	9th June, 1980
Shri Janaki Ballabh Patnaik	9th June, 1980	7th December, 1989
Shri Hemananda Biswal	7th December, 1989	5th March, 1990
Shri Biju Patnaik	5th March, 1990	15th March, 1995
Shri Janaki Ballabh Patnaik	15th March, 1995	17th February, 1999
Dr Giridhar Gamang	17th February, 1999	6th December, 1999
Shri Hemananda Biswal	6th December, 1999	5th March, 2000
Shri Naveen Patnaik	5th March, 2000	Till date

*\*As on 23rd March, 2019*

## Important Institutions of Odisha

*Institutions that help the Odisha Government to execute its powers are as follows:*

### State Vigilance Directorate

- Odisha State Vigilance was created in the year 1944 as an anti-corruption enforcement organisation under the Supply and Transport Department.
- The organisation was used for enforcing various control orders. The organisation was reorganised and expanded in the year 1950.
- In August 1957, the name of the organisation was changed from Anti-Corruption to Vigilance.
- The vigilance setup was continued as a centralised organisation and underwent a major reorganisation in the year 1961, with the creation of three divisions at Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur.
- Later, two more divisions, Balasore and Bhubaneswar were created in the year 1987 and 1997 respectively.
- Lastly, one more division was created in the year 2004 namely Koraput Division.
- It is a full fledged department functioning under the General Administration Department of the Government of Odisha, headed by an officer of the rank of Director General and Inspector General of Police, as Director.

## Odisha Public Service Commission

- The Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC) was constituted on 1st April, 1949 after its bifurcation from the former Bihar as per the clauses of the Article 315-323.
- The commission has acquired varied experiences and expertise in the matter of selection of personnel to various services of the Government of Odisha during its functioning for more than five decades.
- At the time of creation of the Odisha Public Service Commission, the strength of the Commission was three including Chairman.

## State Election Commission

- It is a single member body consisting of the State Election Commissioner. The State Election Commission of Odisha came into existence on 27th May, 1994.
- After constitution of State Election Commission, the 1st General Election to PRIs as well as Urban Local Bodies was held in the year 1997.
- In three tier Panchayati Raj Institution, direct elections were held to the offices of Ward member, Sarpanch, Panchayat Samiti member and Zila Parishad member.
- Indirect elections are held to the offices of Naib Sarpanch of Panchayat, Chairman, Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and President, Vice-President for Zila Parishad.

## Odisha Human Rights Commission

- In pursuance of Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 Government of Odisha in the year 2000 constituted the Odisha Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon and to perform the functions assigned to a State Commission.
- However, it became formally operational on 11th July, 2003 with the appointment of Justice DP Mohapatra and former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, joined as its first chairperson of the Commission.
- The headquarters of the Odisha Human Rights Commission is situated at **Bhubaneswar**.

## Finance Department

- The Finance Department of Government of Odisha is responsible for management of finances of the State government starting from mobilisation of resources, raising Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, borrowing from different sources like internal debt, Small Savings and Provident Fund, etc for efficient use of resources through formulation of Annual Budget.
- It is also responsible for execution of Budget, Public Expenditure Management, keeping account of Receipt and Expenditure from the public account of the State, ensuring accountability of public money through internal audit and compliance to external audit.
- It also renders Financial advice, acts as a referral department in the matter of conditions of service and pension, facilitates credit from banks and financial institutions.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *When was Odisha made into a separate province by the Britishers?*
  - (a) 12th March, 1901
  - (b) 1st April, 1936
  - (c) 13th April, 1941
  - (d) 15th March, 1912
- 2** *Which of the following Articles of Constitution deals with creation of Unicameral or Bicameral Legislation by the states?*
  - (a) Article 177
  - (b) Article 175
  - (c) Article 169
  - (d) Article 174
- 3** *After India's independence, the Odisha Legislative Assembly was elected for the first time in*
  - (a) 1947
  - (b) 1949
  - (c) 1950
  - (d) 1952
- 4** *The number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Odisha is*
  - (a) 135
  - (b) 140
  - (c) 145
  - (d) 147
- 5** *Which Article states that the first meeting of Legislative Assembly will begin with an address by the Governor?*
  - (a) Article 176 (1)
  - (b) Article 197
  - (c) Article 353 (2)
  - (d) Article 212 (1)
- 6** *Which of the following is not true regarding Odisha State Legislative Assembly Building?*
  - (a) The new building of the assembly was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (b) The building was inaugurated in 1961
  - (c) Nandini Satpathy was the Chief Minister of Odisha at that time
  - (d) Both a and c
- 7** *Who among the following was the first post Independence Speaker of Odisha State Assembly?*
  - (a) Nilakantha Das
  - (b) Nanda Kishore Mishra
  - (c) Lal Mohan Patnaik
  - (d) Somnath Rath
- 8** *Which among the following is not an Odisha State Political Party?*
  - (a) Kosal Kranti Dal
  - (b) Samata Dal
  - (c) Biju Janata Dal
  - (d) Odisha Communist Party
- 9** *According to which of the following Articles, there shall be a Governor for each state of India?*
  - (a) Article 152
  - (b) Article 153
  - (c) Article 156
  - (d) Article 171
- 10** *Which of the following Article of Constitution deals with the appointment of Governor?*
  - (a) Article 163
  - (b) Article 159
  - (c) Article 217
  - (d) Article 155
- 11** *Who appoints the members of the Odisha State Public Service Commission?*
  - (a) Chief Justice
  - (b) Governor
  - (c) Attorney General
  - (d) Chief Minister
- 12** *Who was the first Governor of Odisha?*
  - (a) M Asaf Ali
  - (b) Sir John Austen Hubback
  - (c) Bhimsen Sachar
  - (d) VP Menon
- 13** *Who was the first Governor of Independent Odisha?*
  - (a) Sir John Austen Hubback
  - (b) VP Menon
  - (c) Dr Kailash Nath Katju
  - (d) M Asaf Ali
- 14** *Who was the first Indian Governor of Odisha?*
  - (a) Saiyid Fazl Ali
  - (b) Bhimsen Sachar
  - (c) VP Menon
  - (d) Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi
- 15** *Who was the first Prime Minister of Odisha province in British India?*
  - (a) Sada Shiv Tripathy
  - (b) Krushna Chandra Gajapati
  - (c) Biswanath Das
  - (d) Harekrushna Mahatab
- 16** *Who was the first Odisha Chief Minister?*

- (a) Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo  
(b) Harekrushna Mahatab  
(c) Shri Biju Patnaik  
(d) Shri Shiva Tripathy
- 17** *Who was the first lady Chief Minister of Odisha?*  
(a) Narmada Kar  
(b) Smt Nandini Satpathy  
(c) Giribala Mohanty  
(d) Sudhansubala Das
- 18** *Who had been the longest serving Chief Minister of Odisha?*  
(a) Shri Naveen Patnaik  
(b) Harekrushna Mahatab  
(c) Shri Biju Patnaik  
(d) Shri Hemananda Biswal
- 19** *How many times there had been Presidents rule in Odisha?*  
(a) Never` (b) 8 times  
(c) 6 times (d) 5 times
- 20** *How many times Smt Nandini Satpathy had been the Chief Minister of Odisha?*  
(a) Once (b) Thrice  
(c) Twice (d) Four times
- 21** *Which among the following is not an institution headed by the Odisha State Executive?*  
(a) State Vigilance Directorate  
(b) State Election Commission  
(c) Odisha Human Rights Commission  
(d) District Sessions Court
- 22** *When was Odisha Public Service Commission constituted?*  
(a) 11th November, 1947  
(b) 1st April, 1949  
(c) 21st October, 1936  
(d) 1st March, 1950
- 23** *Consider the following statements about Odisha.*  
1. The Odisha Legislative Assembly is a Bicameral State Legislature.  
2. The seat of Odisha Legislative Assembly is at Bhubaneswar.  
Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 24** *Consider the following statements about qualification to be the member of Odisha State Legislature.*  
1. A person should not be less than 25 years of age.  
2. He/She should be a citizen of Odisha.  
Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
(a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

## ANSWERS

1. (b)    2. (c)    3. (d)    4. (d)    5. (a)    6. (d)    7. (b)    8. (b)    9. (b)    10. (d)  
11. (b)    12. (b)    13. (c)    14. (d)    15. (b)    16. (b)    17. (b)    18. (a)    19. (c)    20. (c)  
21. (d)    22. (b)    23. (b)    24. (a)

# ODISHA JUDICIARY

*The High Court in Odisha is the highest court of justice in the state. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and a few other judges. The High Courts have two types of jurisdiction, the Original jurisdiction and Appellate jurisdiction.*

## Odisha High Court

- According to the Indian Constitution, **Article 214**, there has to be a separate High Court established in every state of India.
- The Province of Odisha along with Bihar was under the jurisdiction of Calcutta High Court in 1912 but it was difficult to manage vast provinces.
- On 9th February, 1916, under Section 113 of the Government of India Act, 1915, Odisha was placed under the jurisdiction of Patna High Court, which held its first sitting at Cuttack on 18th May, 1916.
- On 1st April, 1936, Odisha was made a separate province, but no separate High Court was provided for it.
- People raised their voice for a separate High Court in their state. After a long struggle, Government of India agreed to create a new High Court. For that purpose, the Government of India issued the Odisha High Court Order, 1948, under Section 229(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935 on 30th April, 1948.
- Finally, on **26th July, 1948**, Odisha High Court was formally inaugurated with its seat at **Cuttack**.

## Jurisdictions of the High Court

*The following are the jurisdictions that the High Courts enjoy all over the country*

### Original Jurisdiction

- **Article 226** of the Constitution vests in the High Court the power to issue writs for the restoration of Fundamental Rights.
- This power of the High Court does not change the similar power conferred on the Supreme Court in Article 32 of the Constitution.
- The Original Jurisdiction of the High Courts also extends to the matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of court cases.

- The High Courts also have full powers to make rules to regulate their business in relation to the administration of justice. It can punish for its own contempt.

## Appellate Jurisdiction

- The Appellate Jurisdiction of High Court extends to both civil and criminal cases.
- In civil cases, its jurisdiction extends to cases tried by Courts of Munsifs and District Judges.
- In the criminal cases, it extends to cases decided by Sessions and Additional Sessions Judges. Thus, the jurisdiction of the High Court extends to all cases under the state or federal laws.
- Its jurisdiction can be enlarged by the Parliament and the State Legislature.
- The Parliament exercises exclusive power to make laws touching the jurisdiction and power of all courts with respect to the subjects on which it is competent to legislate.
- It can also legislate on subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.

## Power and Function of the High Court

- The Constitution of India has not made clear and detailed description of the powers and functions of the High Court as it has done in the case of Supreme Court.
- Before the Constitution of India was adopted, the High Courts with well defined powers, were functioning in different states. Thus, the framers of Constitution did not feel the need of describing in detail the Jurisdiction of High Court.

*The power and functions of the High Court can be divided as follows:*

### Power of Superintendence

A High Court under Article 227 has also the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals except those dealing with the armed forces functioning in the state. *In exercise of this power, it may:*

- issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts.
- prescribe forms in which books entries and accounts are being kept by the officers of any court.

### Power of Transfer of Cases to High Court

If the High Court is satisfied that a case pending in a subordinate court involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, it shall withdraw the case itself and do either of the following two ways:

- i. It will dispose of the case.

- ii. It will determine the question of law and return the case to the court from whom it had been withdrawn together with a copy of its judgement on such question and the court shall dispose off the case in conformity with such judgement.



▲ BUILDING OF ODISHA HIGH COURT

## Chief Justice of Odisha

The Chief Justice is the presiding member of the court. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and Governor of the state. The Chief Justice holds the office until he attains the age of 62 years. The approved strength of Judges in Odisha High Court is 27 and its seat is in Cuttack. The first Chief Justice of Odisha was **Bira Kishore Ray**. The first women Judge of Odisha was **Amiya Kumari Padhi**. The Current Chief Justice of Odisha is Kalpesh Satyendra Jhaveri (*as on 23rd March, 2019*).

### Important Facts About Chief Justice of Odisha

Ranganath Mishra served as Chief Justice of Odisha High Court for 3 years. He also served as 21th Chief Justice of India (Judge of Supreme Court) from 25th September, 1900-24th November, 1991 and also as Governor of Odisha. GB Pattanaik and Dipak Mishra, Chief Justices of Odisha also served as Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.

## Subordinate Courts in Odisha

The subordinate courts work under the High Court. The structure and jurisdiction of the subordinate courts work under High Court of Odisha.

*The types of Subordinate Courts in Odisha are discussed below:*

## District and Sessions Courts

- The District Courts administer justice at district level. These courts are under administrative control of the High Court of the concerned state. The decisions of District Court is subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.
- The highest court in each district is that of the District and Sessions Judge Court.
- The District Court is presided over by District Judge who is appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned state.
- The District Judge is the highest judicial authority in the district. He/She possesses original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in the district. In other words, the District Judge is also the Session Judge.
- When he/she deals with civil cases, he/she is known as the District Judge and when he/she hears the criminal cases, he/she is called the Sessions Judge.
- In the district the Sessions Court is the highest court. Some other officials in these courts are Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) and Civil Judge I and II. CJM monitors all the administrative work of the court.

## Special Courts

- Special court of Odisha has been set up at district level for Special Act. A Special Court is a court with limited jurisdiction. Under the ST/SC Act, 1989 and Anti-corruption Act, the special court is set up for trying criminal cases against legislature.
- SDJM (Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate) Court of Nabarangpur and the Court of Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, **Berhampur** serve as special courts to deal with cases related to honour killing and violence.

## Lok Adalat

- The Lok Adalats settle disputes which could be settled by compromise and conciliation between two parties thereby reducing the time taken for court proceedings.
- It is presided over by a sitting or a retired Judge. As per the Odisha State Legal Services Authority, **13 Permanent Lok Adalats** have been established for the undivided districts of Cuttack, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Balasore, Sundargarh, Balangir, Mayurbhanj at Baripada, Koraput at Jeyapore, Keonjhar, Puri, Bhawanipatna at Kalahandi and Bhubaneswar.

## Lokayukta

- It is an anti-corruption organisation in the Indian states. The Lokayukta, along with the Income Tax Department and the Anti Corruption Bureau, mainly helps people publicise corruption among the Politicians and Government Officials.
- **Odisha was first state to pass the Lokayukta Bill** in the State Assembly on 14th February, 2014.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

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- 1** Letter to establish High Court of Patna was issued under which Section of the Government of India Act, 1915?  
(a) Section 112 (b) Section 113  
(c) Section 114 (d) Section 115
- 2** The Circuit Court of Patna High Court held its first sitting at  
(a) Puri (b) Deogarh  
(c) Jajpur (d) Cuttack
- 3** When was the seat of Patna High Court set up at Cuttack?  
(a) 1st January, 1920  
(b) 18th May, 1916  
(c) 22nd September, 1919  
(d) None of the above
- 4** Under British Rule, Odisha was made a separate province in which year?  
(a) 1936 (b) 1937  
(c) 1939 (d) 1940
- 5** Odisha High Court was formally inaugurated in which year?  
(a) 1947 (b) 1948  
(c) 1949 (d) 1950
- 6** Which district has the seat of Odisha High Court?  
(a) Nayagarh (b) Jajpur  
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Cuttack
- 7** The High Court of Odisha is situated where in Odisha?  
(a) Balasore (b) Puri  
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Cuttack
- 8** Which of the following Articles of Constitution gives power to High Courts to issue the writs?  
(a) Article 230 (b) Article 226  
(c) Article 224 (d) Article 220
- 9** The original jurisdiction of the High Courts also extends to the matters of  
(a) admiralty  
(b) matrimonial  
(c) contempt of court  
(d) All of the above
- 10** The appellate jurisdiction of High Court extends to  
(a) only civil cases  
(b) only criminal cases  
(c) both civil and criminal cases  
(d) None of the above
- 11** Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to any Union Territory or exclude it?  
(a) Parliament (b) President  
(c) Governor (d) Chief Minister
- 12** Who appoints the Chief Justice of Odisha High Court?  
(a) The Prime Minister  
(b) The Governor of Odisha  
(c) The President  
(d) The Council of Ministers of Odisha
- 13** Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, a High Court is empowered to supervise all other courts except armed forces?  
(a) Article 176 (1) (b) Article 155  
(c) Article 213 (d) Article 227
- 14** The Chief Justice of Odisha High Court retires at the age of  
(a) 60 years (b) 62 years  
(c) 58 years (d) 56 years
- 15** The sanctioned judge strength of Odisha High Court is  
(a) 07 (b) 17 (c) 27 (d) 37
- 16** Who was the first Chief Justice of Odisha when India became a Republic?  
(a) Justice Lingaraj Panigrahi  
(b) Justice Bira Kishore Ray  
(c) Justice Khaleel Ahmed  
(d) Justice Satay Bhusan Burman
- 17** Who became the first Chief Justice of Odisha to be appointed as the Governor (acting) of the state?  
(a) Justice Ranganath Mishra  
(b) Justice Harilal Agarwal  
(c) Justice Gati Krushna Mishra  
(d) Justice Siba Narayan Shankar

**18** Who among the following Chief Justice of Odisha High Court also served as Chief Judge of Supreme Court?

- (a) Ranganath Mishra
- (b) Dipak Mishra
- (c) G.B. Pattanaik
- (d) All of the above

**19** Who served for the longest term in the position of Chief Justice of Odisha?

- (a) R Laxman Narasimham
- (b) Khaleel Ahmed
- (c) Bira Kishore Ray
- (d) Lingaraj Panigrahi

**20** The former Chief Justice of India, Justice Ranganath Mishra was the Chief Justice of Odisha from:

- (a) 1977-1980
- (b) 1981-1983
- (c) 1983-1986
- (d) 1969-1975

**21** The Subordinate Courts of a state work under the direct supervision of

- (a) High Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) State Legislature
- (d) Chief Minister

**22** At present, the state of Odisha has how many permanent Lok Adalats?

- (a) 2
- (b) 30
- (c) 22
- (d) 13

**23** The Lokayukta Bill was passed by the Odisha State Assembly in which year?

- (a) 2018
- (b) 2014
- (c) 2011
- (d) 2016

**24** Consider the following statements regarding powers of High Court

1. High Courts have full powers to make rules to regulate their business in relation to justice.
2. They can also punish for their own contempt.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**25** Consider the following statements about Appellate Jurisdiction

1. Parliament exercises power to make laws touching the jurisdiction and power of all courts.
2. It can also legislate on the subjects enumerated in the Concurrent List.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**26** Consider the following statements about the power of superintendence of High Courts

1. Constitution does not place any restriction on the powers of High Courts to have superintendence over the subordinate courts.
2. Supreme Court has similar power vis-a-vis, the High Court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**27** Consider the following statements about the powers of High Courts

1. A High Court has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals in the state.
2. It also includes those courts which deal with the armed forces.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**28** Consider the following statements about High Courts

1. The High Court may be moved by any interested party to exercise its power of revision.
2. However it cannot take suo-moto call for records and pass necessary action.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## ANSWERS

- 1. (b)    2. (d)    3. (b)    4. (a)    5. (b)    6. (d)    7. (d)    8. (b)    9. (d)    10. (c)
- 11. (a)    12. (c)    13. (d)    14. (b)    15. (c)    16. (b)    17. (a)    18. (d)    19. (a)    20. (b)
- 21. (a)    22. (d)    23. (b)    24. (c)    25. (c)    26. (a)    27. (a)    28. (a)

# LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ IN ODISHA

*Local self government is an important component of urban and rural administration of a state. The state of Odisha is divided into 3 regions which are further divided into districts and blocks. The Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1948 is the first legislation prescribing the Constitution, power and functioning of Gram Panchayat in the state.*

The first step of local administration in Odisha is the division of the state into 3 regions. The regions are based purely on their geographic location.

## Regional Administration

For the purpose of efficient administration, the state of Odisha is divided into three regions or revenue divisions. *These divisions are as follows*

1. **Central Division** The headquarters of Central division is in **Cuttack**. This division comprises of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Khurda, Nayagarh, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts.
2. **Northern Division** The headquarters of this division is Sambalpur and it comprises the districts of Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Balangir, Dhenkanal, Angul, Bargarh, Nuapada, Subarnapur, Jharsuguda and Deogarh.
3. **Southern Division** The headquarters of the southern division lies in Berhampur and comprises the districts of Ganjam, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Koraput, Gajapati, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Boudh.

## Panchayati Raj System in Odisha

The Constitutional Amendment, made as per the recommendations of **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, 1958**, mandates to have Panchayati Raj Institutions. In the year 1961, three-tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) was established in the state covering all the villages.

In Odisha, the State Assembly passed the required conformity Acts in 1994, 1995 and 1997 to set up the present form of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj. The system constituted Zila Parishad at the top or district level, Panchayat Samiti at the middle or block level and Gram Panchayat at the village or base level.

Odisha Panchayat laws were amended in consistence with provisions of the 73rd amendment and Provisions of Panchayats (Extensions to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996. Odisha is the first state to conduct election according to PESA thereby ensuring social justice to Scheduled Tribe communities. A distinguished feature of the Panchayati Raj System in Odisha is that either the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson must be a woman.

In March, 1991, the Odisha Assembly passed three Panchayat Raj Bills i.e. **Odisha Zila Parishad Bill, 1991, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Bill, 1991 and Odisha Gram Panchayat Bill, 1991**. The Assembly provide 33% reservation for women including SC and ST women in Panchayats. The State Legislative of Odisha passed Odisha Panchayat Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and increased the quota for women from 33% to 50%. This provision came into force on 31st May, 2011.

## Zila Parishad

The top level of Panchayati Raj system or rural local self government is Zila Parishad. Zila Parishad is an elected body. **Odisha Zila Parishad Act** was enacted in the year 1959 but Zila Parishads were not constituted immediately.

Subsequently Zila Parishads were amended by the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959 in the year 1961 (Orissa Act 24 of 1961). Chairpersons or Block Pramukhs of Block Samitis are also represented in Zila Parishad. In Odisha there are 30 Zila Parishads.

## Panchayat Samiti

The Panchayat Samiti also known as Block Samiti is the intermediary in the three-tier system. It is the centre of developmental work. *The Panchayat Samiti consists of*

- about 20 members elected by all the Panchayats in the block.
- two woman members—one member from Scheduled Caste (SC) and one from Scheduled Tribe (ST).

Panchayat Samiti is headed by a Chairman elected by the members of the Samiti. The **Block Development Officer (BDO)** is the **Chief Executive Officer (CEO)** of the Samiti. As per Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, there are 314 Panchayat Samitis in Odisha.

# Gram Panchayat

A Gram Panchayat is a local self government institution at the village or small town level in India and has a Sarpanch as its elected head. The Gram Panchayat is at the base level of the Panchayati Raj System.

Gram Panchayats are elected for 5 years. A Gram Panchayat consists between 11 and 25 members, elected from the wards of the village and they are called **panch**. As per Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, there are 6798 Gram Panchayats in Odisha.

## Tribal Blocks

In Odisha, there are 12 districts that have a considerable tribal population. Therefore the state has tribal blocks that look after the tribal communities living there. The districts of Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada are fully covered under tribal block. Partly covered districts under tribal blocks are Balasore, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Gajapati and Kalahandi.

### Gram Sabha

It includes all the voters of the village. It is empowered to support or drop down the Gram Panchayat body. This Gram Sabha can contribute to the number of decisions taken by the Gram Panchayat and can facilitate to modify weak decisions whenever they feel. The Gram Panchayat can be established for a village having a population more than 750 to 25,000. The villages having less population are grouped under group Gram Sabha.

## Urban Local Bodies in Odisha

Like the rest of the country, urban bodies have to look after the urban areas in Odisha are Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Notified Area Council.

### Municipal Corporations

Municipal Corporations are found in big cities. It is a much larger body than any other local government body. As per Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, there are 5 Municipal Corporations in Odisha. They are **Berhampur, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela** and **Sambalpur** Municipal Corporation.

A Municipal Corporation consists of a **Mayor** who is directly elected. A Deputy Mayor is also elected from among the Councillors. The Councillors are generally elected for a period of 5 years and are responsible for their wards. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation is known as **Municipal Commissioner**.

They are members of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS) who are appointed by the government. Deputy Commissioner, Chief Engineer and Secretary are other high officials appointed by the Corporation.

## Functions of Municipal Corporations

The Corporation has both obligatory and optional functions. The obligatory functions are public health, water supply, hospitals, market, slaughter house, lighting the streets, roads and buildings, primary education, prevention of dangerous diseases, control of offensive or dangerous trades, registration of births and deaths and maintenance of municipal offices and other properties vested in the Corporation.

## Municipalities

Municipalities are established subject to the provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. In Odisha, they are formed on the basis of **Odisha Municipal Act, 1950**. Urban areas are classified under municipalities. As per Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, there are 35 Municipalities or Nagar Palika in Odisha. Some of them are **Angul, Balasore, Jajpur, Paradip, Talcher, Bhawanipatna, Deogarh, Phulbani** etc.

In Municipalities, Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councillors are decided by the law of State Legislature. Councillors are directly elected by the people for 5 years. One-third posts are reserved for women. There is an Executive Officer who acts as a cooperative officer between the Government and the Municipality.

## Notified Area Council (NAC)

A Nagar Panchayat or Notified Area Council (NAC) or City Council in Odisha is an area/region/township that is in transition from rural to urban. As per Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Department, Odisha has 66 Notified Area Council. They are part of urban local self government. They are legitimised and constituted under 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Some of the NAC are Pipili, Sunabeda, Nayagarh, Konark, Hirakud, Athagad etc.

## Initiatives Taken by Odisha Government to Strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions

Odisha Government is committed to strengthen PRIs as institutions of Self Government.

*The following initiatives are taken by the State Government:*

- In the year 2003, twenty one subjects of Eleven Departments were transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. District Level Officers, Block Level Officers and Village Level functionaries of 11 Departments have been made accountable to Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat respectively for implementation of subjects/schemes transferred to PRIs.
- Gram Panchayats of the state have been reorganised and 595 numbers of new Gram Panchayats have been created thereby reaching total Gram Panchayats to 6798.

- In collaboration with the Law Department, Panchayati Raj Department have launched a new scheme i.e. **Madhubabu Aain Sahayata Kendra** which is operational from 2016 in all the Gram Panchayats of the state in order to provide free legal aid service to the poorest of the poor people of the rural areas of the state. It is named after great Odia lawyer Madhu Babu.
- Minimum auction price of the minor forest produces have been enhanced in order to augment the own source of revenue of Gram Panchayats.
- RMC (Recycling Markets Center) market operated in Gram Panchayat area have been brought under control of the concerned Gram Panchayat and income derived from the RMCs will be divided in equal share to RMCs and Gram Panchayats.
- Necessary steps have been taken in collaboration with Housing and Urban Development Department for formation of new NACs at **Dhamnagar** and **Chandabali** in Bhadrak district and **Odagaon** and **Raj Sunakhala** in Nayagarh district.
- The honorarium and sitting allowance of PRI members have been enhanced.
- The Odisha Gram Panchayats (Administration of functions in Scheduled Areas) Rules, 2016 have been framed.
- **BIJU KBK Plan** This plan was implemented in 2007-08 in the tribal districts of **Kalahandi**, **Balangir** and **Koraput**. It undertakes developmental projects of water, electricity and road transport facilities. This is now spread to other districts of Nuapada, Subarnapur, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The first legislation of the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act prescribing Constitution, Power and Functioning of Gram Panchayats in Odisha was passed in*  
(a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1950 (d) 1952
- For the purpose of efficient administration, Odisha is divided into how many revenue divisions?*  
(a) Five (b) Three  
(c) Thirty (d) Fourteen
- Sambalpur is the headquarters of which division in Odisha?*  
(a) Northern  
(b) Central  
(c) Southern  
(d) Eastern
- The district of Jagatsinghpur falls in which division of Odisha?*  
(a) Southern (b) Northern  
(c) Central (d) None of these
- The headquarter of Southern division of Odisha is .....*  
(a) Gajapati (b) Berhampur  
(c) Ganjam (d) Koraput
- The Panchayats in Odisha are*  
(a) Two-tier (b) Three-tier  
(c) Four-tier (d) None of these
- In which year the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA was passed in the Parliament?*  
(a) 1993 (b) 1996  
(c) 1999 (d) 2000

- 8** Which among the following was done first in Odisha among all the states in India?  
 (a) Separate seat for women in Panchayat  
 (b) Set up Panchayat Samities in Villages  
 (c) Reservation for SC in Panchayat  
 (d) Conduct election according to PESA
- 9** In which year the Odisha Assembly passed three Panchayat Bills related to local administration in rural areas?  
 (a) 1998 (b) 1991 (c) 2012 (d) 1984
- 10** The normal duration of the Panchayats in Odisha is  
 (a) Four years (b) Five years  
 (c) Six years (d) No limit
- 11** Which of the following is at the top of the three tier Panchayat System in Odisha?  
 (a) Zila Parishad  
 (b) Panchayat Samiti  
 (c) Gram Panchayat  
 (d) Gram Sabha
- 12** Which is the intermediate level of the Panchayati Raj System in Odisha?  
 (a) Panchayat Samiti  
 (b) Gram Panchayat  
 (c) Gram Sabha  
 (d) None of the above
- 13** The Panchayat Samiti is located at  
 (a) District level (b) Block level  
 (c) Village level (d) None of these
- 14** Which of the following districts in Odisha has tribal blocks?  
 (a) Malkangiri (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Gajapati (d) A and C
- 15** The number of Municipal Corporations in Odisha is  
 (a) Two (b) Three  
 (c) Four (d) Five
- 16** Which among the following is a Municipal Corporation in Odisha?  
 (a) Pipli (b) Berhampur  
 (c) Nayagarh (d) Deogarh
- 17** The city of Cuttack in Odisha is a  
 (a) Municipality  
 (b) Notified Area Council  
 (c) Gram Sabha  
 (d) Municipal Corporation
- 18** Which of the following is a Municipality in Odisha?  
 (a) Rourkela (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Paradip (d) Pipli
- 19** What type of local administration is there in Talcher in the district of Angul in Odisha?  
 (a) Village Panchayat  
 (b) Municipality  
 (c) Panchayat Samiti  
 (d) Municipal Corporation
- 20** Which of the following falls under Notified Area Council of Odisha?  
 (a) Konark (b) Puri  
 (c) Cuttack (d) None of these
- 21** Madhubabu Aain Sahayata Kendra caters to which of the following  
 (a) Provide free legal aid service in villages  
 (b) Provide free education in villages  
 (c) Provide free health check ups in villages  
 (d) Provide free jobs in developmental works
- 22** Which of the following about Biju KBK plan is true?  
 (a) It was initiated in Kalahandi, Balangir and Kendujhar districts  
 (b) It later spread to four more districts  
 (c) This plan is implemented for development of tribal areas.  
 (d) It is a centre-state initiative.
- 23** Consider the following urban areas in Odisha  
 1. Subarnapur 2. Sunabeda  
 3. Angul 4. Bhawanipatna  
 Which of the above areas are Municipalities?  
 (a) All of these (b) Only 1 and 2  
 (c) Only 3 and 4 (d) Only 4

## ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (b)  
 11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a)  
 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (c)

# DISTRICT PROFILE OF ODISHA

Odisha, a state on the Eastern coast of India, is divided into 30 administrative units called districts. These 30 districts have been placed under three different revenue divisions to streamline their governance. The divisions are Central, North and South with their headquarters at Cuttack (Central Division), Sambalpur (Northern Division), Berhampur (Southern Division) respectively.

Each district is separated into Sub-Divisions, each governed by a Sub-Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM). The Sub-Divisions are further divided into Tehsils. The Tehsils are headed by Tehsildars. Odisha has 3 Divisions, 30 Districts and 58 Sub-Divisions.

## Divisions of Odisha

Odisha has 3 Administrative divisions. Each division consists of 10 districts and has a Revenue Divisional Commissioner (RDC) as its administrative head. Each district is Governed by a Collector and District Magistrate, who is appointed from the Indian Administrative Services. Superintendent of Police (SP), an IPS officer is responsible for maintaining law and order and related issues of the districts in Odisha. *The three administrative divisions in Odisha are as follows:*

### Central Division, Cuttack

*This division includes the following districts:*

- Cuttack
- Jagatsinghpur
- Kendrapara
- Jajpur
- Puri
- Khordha
- Nayagarh
- Balasore
- Bhadrak
- Mayurbhanj

## Northern Revenue Divisions, Sambalpur

*This division included the following districts:*

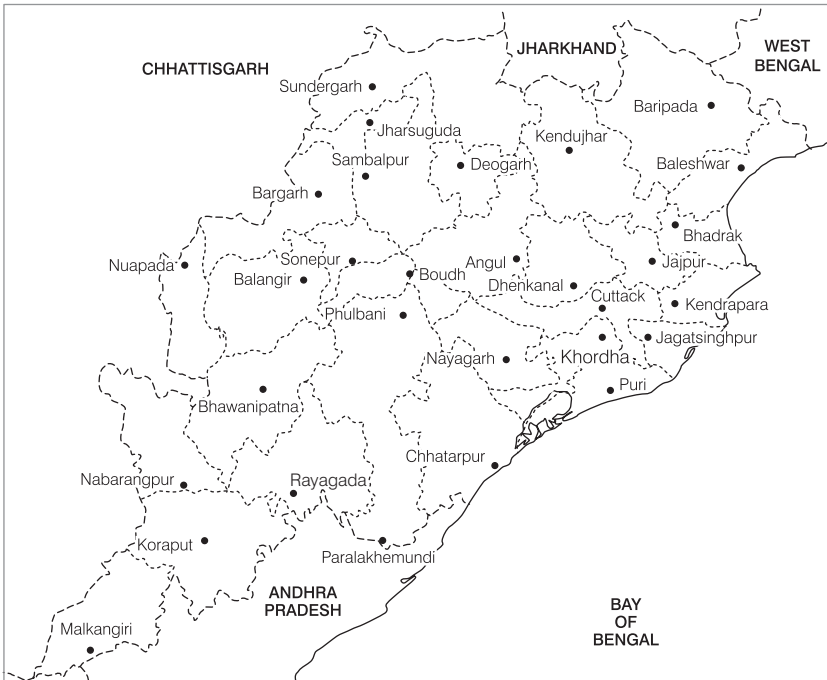
- Sambalpur
- Deogarh
- Dhenkanal
- Sundergarh
- Bargarh
- Balangir
- Angul
- Jharsuguda
- Subarnapur (Sonepur)
- Keonjhar

## Southern Revenue Divisions, Berhampur

*This division included the following districts:*

- Ganjam
- Boudh
- Koraput
- Malkangiri
- Gajapati
- Kalahandi
- Rayagada
- Kandhamal
- Nuapada
- Nabarangpur

Mayurbhanj is the largest district and Jagatsinghpur is the smallest district by area and Ganjam is the largest district and Deogarh is the smallest district by population in Odisha.



# Central Division, Cuttack

*The location and related information of each district is described as follows:*

## Cuttack District

**Origin** Cuttack city is one of the oldest cities in India dating back to more than 1000 years. The city was built by king Anangabhima Dev III. The word Cuttack derives its name from the anglicised Sanskrit word 'Kataka', which means protected by army. Literally, it also means the fort, referring to the ancient Barabati fort, around which the city developed.

**Location** Cuttack city is bounded by Mahanadi river in the North and Kathajodi river in the South. Cuttack is the former capital and the second largest city in the Eastern Indian state of Odisha.

**Famous For** The city of Cuttack is famous for the 11th century embankment of Kathajodi, the ruins of Barabati fort, the shrine of Katak Chandi, the Quadam-e-Rasool, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Memorial Birth Place Museum and the Maritime Museum. Some old churches are also the major attraction of the city. Cuttack is known as the 'Silver City' due to the finest filigree works, the best in the country.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,932 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 85.5%
- Sex Ratio – 940
- Population – 2,624,470
- Density – 667
- Headquarters – Cuttack



▲ ENTRANCE OF BARABATI FORT

## Kendrapara District

*Origin* Kendrapara district was created on 1st April, 1993, from the Cuttack district. Many epics unveil the fact that Lord Balram killed Kandrasur here. Then, he married his daughter Tulasi and settled here. Since, then the place is known as Kendrapara.

*Location* It is situated in central coastal plain zone of Odisha. The district is bounded by Bhadrak district at its North, Jajpur at its North-West, Jagatsinghpur at its South, Cuttack district at its West and Bay of Bengal at its East. The coastline of Kendrapara district covers 48 km stretching from Dhamra Muhan to Batighar.

*Famous For* The headquarters of Kendrapara district is well known as Tulasi Khetra. Bhitarkanika National Park, Buddhist Shrines, Udayagiri and Ratnagiri caves and Sri Baladevjew Temple are the famous attractions of the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2,644 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 85.15%
- Sex Ratio – 1007
- Population – 14,40,361
- Density – 544.8
- Headquarters – Kendrapara



▲ A VIEW OF SRI BALADEVJEW TEMPLE

## Puri District

*Origin* This district is considered as the abode of Lord Vishnu, most popularly known as Lord Jagannath. This district derives its name from the heritage city of Puri, one of the four pilgrimage centres of India.

**Location** It is a coastal district on the Eastern part of Odisha. The district is bounded by Bhubaneswar on the North, Chilika lake on the South and Bay of Bengal on the East.

**Famous For** The city is famous for handicraft and cottage industries all over the world. It is famous for temple of Lord Jagannath and the Sun Temple at Konark.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,479 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 84.67%
- Sex Ratio – 963
- Population – 16,98,730
- Density – 488
- Headquarters – Puri



▲ A VIEW OF LORD JAGANNATH TEMPLE

## Nayagarh District

**Origin** Nayagarh district was created on 1st April, 1993, when the erstwhile Puri district was split into three distinct districts. Birth history of Nayagarh district goes around the thirteenth century and is considered as an important part in the political history of Odisha. King Suryamani of Baghela dynasty came to Puri on a pilgrimage from Madhya Pradesh and established his kingdom at Nayagarh.

**Location** It is bounded by Cuttack district on the North, Kandhamal district on the West, Ganjam district on the South and Khordha district on its East.

**Famous For** Nayagarh district consists of the four Garhjat states of ex-states Ranpur, Nayagarh, Khandapara and Daspalla. The aboriginal Savaras and Kandhas are the indigenous people of Nayagarh district.

Some tourist places in Nayagarh are Udayapur Library, Raghunathjew Temple, Gokulnanda Temple, Dutikeswar temple at Jamupatna, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,890 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 915
- Density – 247.5
- Literacy Rate – 80.42%
- Population – 9,62,789
- Headquarters – Nayagarh

## Bhadrak District

**Origin** This district came into existence on 1st April, 1993. The district has a rich heritage and history and according to legends, it also derives its name from the Goddess Bhadrakali, whose temple stands on the bank of the river Salandi.

**Location** This district is bounded by Balasore district on the North, Jajpur district and river Baitarani on the South, Keonjhar district on the West and Bay of Bengal and Kendrapara district on the East.

**Famous For** Bhadrak district has some big industries like FACOR, one of the largest manufacturers of quality Ferro Chrome in the country. Some tourist places in Bhadrak district are Maa Bhadrakali Temple, Raktatirtha, Maa Dhamarai Temple, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2505 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 981
- Density – 601
- Literacy Rate – 82.78%
- Population – 15,06,337
- Headquarters – Bhadrak



▲ A VIEW OF RAKTATIRTHA TEMPLE

## Jagatsinghpur District

**Origin** It came into existence on 1st April, 1993. Its has been carved out of erstwhile Cuttack district.

**Location** It is surrounded by Bay of Bengal in the East, Cuttack district in the West, Kendrapara district in the North and Puri district in the South.

**Famous For** Jagatsinghpur district has many attractive places such as Paradeep Port, Paradeep Garh, Sarala temple-Jhankad and Garh Kujaga. Gorakhanath temple is one of the most attractive temple of the district. Jagannath temple of Garoi is also a famous tourist spot.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 1,759 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 86.59%
- Sex Ratio – 968
- Population – 11,36,971
- Density – 681.6
- Headquarters–Jagatsinghpur



▲ A VIEW OF SARALA TEMPLE

## Jajpur District

**Origin** Jajpur district was formed by 'Jajati Keshari' the Somavamsi King in early 10th century. The history of the district from time immemorial is synonymous with the Biraja and Biraja Khetra. The Jajpur district came into being on 1st April, 1993. Prior to that it was a part of Cuttack district.

**Location** The district is bounded by Keonjhar and Bhadrak districts on its North, Cuttack on its South, Dhenkanal district on its East and Kendrapara district on its West.

**Famous For** Many big plants like Mesco-Neelachal Ispat, Maithan, Tata Steels, Brahmani Riner Pellets Limited and Jindal Stainless Limited have set up their operation in Jajpur district. Some tourist places in Jajpur district are Ashokjhar waterfall, Ratnagiri, Biraja Khetra, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2,887.69 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 973
- Density – 630
- Literacy Rate – 80.13%
- Population – 18,27,192
- Headquarters – Jajpur



▲ A HISTORICAL TOURIST PLACE : RATNAGIRI

## Khordha District

*Origin* The district Khordha came into existence on 1st April, 1993, by separating it from Puri district.

*Location* It is bounded by Cuttack in North, Puri in East, Nayagarh in West and Chilika lake on the Southern side.

*Famous For* It is the land of Paik rebellion. The capital of Odisha, Bhubaneswar is also a part of this district. Lingaraj temple, Lakshmanesvara group of temples, Parasuramesvara temple, etc are main attractions of the state. Stone carving art is also prevalently present in the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2,813sq km
- Sex Ratio – 929
- Density – 800.5
- Literacy Rate – 86.88%
- Population – 22,51,613
- Headquarters – Bhubaneswar

## Balasore District

*Origin* It was a part of the ancient Kalinga which later became a territory of Toshal or Utkal, till the death of Mukunda Dev in 1568 AD. It was in Bengal Presidency during British period but later Balasore was created as a separate district in October, 1828.

*Location* It is one of the coastal district of Odisha. It lies on the Northern most part of the state. The district is surrounded by Midnapore district of West Bengal on its Northern side, Bay of Bengal in its East, Bhadrak district in its South and Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts lies on its Western side.

**Famous For** It is also known as Baleswar. Birla tyres, Balasore Alloys Limited, Emami Paper Mills Limited and Polar Pharma India Limited are some of the large-scale industries functioning in this district. Some tourist places in Balasore district are Talasari-Udaypur beach, Chandipur, Panchalingeswar Temple, Chandaneswar temple, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,806 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 957
- Density – 609.7
- Literacy Rate – 79.79%
- Population – 23,20,529
- Headquarters – Balasore/Baleswar



▲ ENTRANCE TO PANCHALINGESWAR TEMPLE

## Mayurbhanj District

**Origin** This was a princely state until its merger with the state of Odisha on 1st January, 1949. Since, the date of its merger, Mayurbhanj has been administered as one of the districts of Odisha.

**Location** It is a land locked district and is situated on the Northern boundary of the state. It is bounded in the North-East by Midnapore district of West Bengal, Singhbhum district of Jharkhand in the North-West, Balasore in the South-East and by Kendujhar in the South-West.

**Famous For** More than 39% of total geographical area (4,049 sq km) is covered with forest and hills. The district has a rich mineral base and is home to the Similipal Biosphere. Some tourist places in Mayurbhanj district are Devkund, Bhimkund, Ramtirtha, Khiching, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 10,418 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 1006
- Density – 241.9
- Literacy Rate – 63.17%
- Population – 25,19,738
- Headquarters – Baripada

# Northern Division, Sambalpur

*The location and related information of each district in this division is described as follows:*

## Sambalpur District

*Origin* Sambalpur district exists since medieval era of history. It's name is believed to come from Somvanshi rulers. It was captured by Britishers following the policy of Doctrine of Lapse. It has a history full of freedom struggles. Sambalpur district was subsequently divided into four separate districts.

Bargarh district was separated in 1993, and Jharsuguda and Deogarh districts were separated in 1994.

*Location* This district is the Western part of state. The district is surrounded by Deogarh district in the East, Bargarh district in the West, Jharsuguda district in the North and Sonapur and Angul district in the South.

*Famous For* The place is famous for its globally renowned textile bounded patterns and fabrics locally known as Baandha. Sambalpur is famous for its Handloom textile works, popularly known as Sambalpuri textile. Hirakud Dam, Samaleswari mandir, Huma the leaning temple of Lord Shiva and Town hall and Rani Bhukari are among the famous attractions of the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below*

- Area – 6,702 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 76.22%
- Sex Ratio – 976
- Population – 10,41,099
- Density – 157.2
- Headquarters – Sambalpur



▲ A VIEW OF TOWN HALL IN SAMBALPUR

## Jharsuguda District

*Origin* It was established on 1st January, 1994, earlier it was a part of Sambalpur district. It was created by amalgamation of the erstwhile Jamindars of Rampur, Kolabira, Padampur and Kudabaga.

*Location* The district is surrounded by Sundergarh district in the North, Sambalpur district in the East, Bargarh in the South and Chhattisgarh state in the West.

*Famous For* It is one of the most industrially developed district of Odisha. Several industrial units like Vedanta Alumina, Bhusan Steel and Power, TATA Refractories are operating in the district. Koilighughar waterfall and Adyaswambhu are the picnic spots, ruins of Hill Forts of Ulapgarh, archaeological sites Bikramkhol, Ushakothi cave and Kolabira fort.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2,081 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 78.86%
- Sex Ratio – 953
- Population – 5,79,505
- Density – 274.1
- Headquarters – Jharsuguda

## Balangir District

*Origin* It was formed on 1st November, 1949. The name Balangir is said to have been derived from Balaramgarh, a fort built here in the 16th century by Balram Deo, the 19th Raja of Balangir and founder of Sambalpur kingdom.

*Location* The district is surrounded by Subarnapur district in East, Nuapada district in the West, Kalahandi district in the South and Bargarh district in the North.

*Famous For* Ranipur Jharial, Harishankar, Indra Lath temple and Bhim Dunguri are notable attractions of the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 6,575 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 64.72%
- Sex Ratio – 987
- Population – 16,48,997
- Density – 250.8
- Headquarters – Balangir

## Dhenkanal District

*Origin* It is commonly believed that the Dhenkanal district owes its name to a Savara chief named Dhenka who formerly ruled over in this tract.

*Location* The district touches the boundary of Kendujhar district on its North, Cuttack district on South bounded by Jajpur district on the East and Angul district on its West.

*Famous For* It has a vast area covered with dense forests and a long range of hills. This is the reason of calling the district as 'Home of Elephants and Tigers of the Country'. Some tourist places in Dhenkanal district are Kapilash, Kualo, Dandadhar, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 4,950 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 947
- Density – 267.9
- Literacy Rate – 78.76%
- Population – 11,92,811
- Headquarters – Dhenkanal

## Keonjhar District

*Origin* It emerged as one of the district of Odisha on 1st January, 1948. It is also known as Kendujhar.

*Location* The district is bounded by Mayurbhanj district and Bhadrak district to the East, Jajpur district to the South, Dhenkanal district and Sundergarh district to the West and West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state to the North.

*Famous For* Keonjhar is one of the major mineral producing district of Odisha. The Kalinga Iron Works (Barbil), Ferro Manganese Plant (Joda), Charge Crome (Brahmanipal) are the major names in the industrial scene of Keonjhar. Khandadhar waterfall, Sanaghagara waterfall and Maa Tarini Pitha are famous tourist spots in the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 8,303 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 988
- Density – 217.0
- Literacy Rate – 68.24%
- Population – 18,01,733
- Headquarters – Keonjhar/Kendujhar



▲ MAA TARINI PITHA TEMPLE

## Bargarh District

**Origin** It was formed on 1st April, 1993, separated from Sambalpur district. Prior to 1992, it was a sub-division of Sambalpur district. It is situated on the left bank of the Jira river. The original name of the place was Baghar Kota, known from the inscriptions of the 11th century AD. It was called Bargarh probably from the time of Balaram Dev the first Chauhan Raja of Sambalpur.

**Location** The town is on the National Highway No. 6 and located at 59 km to the West of Sambalpur district. The main Hirakud canal passes through the town and is also known as the Bargarh canal. Chhattisgarh state forms the Western boundary while Nuapada, Balangir and Sonapur are in South.

**Famous For** Lord Nrusinghnath temple, Bargarh Dhanuyatra, Kedarnath temple, Barala Balunkeswra temple are famous religious sites.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 5,837 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 74.62%
- Sex Ratio – 977
- Population – 14,81,255
- Density – 253.8
- Headquarters – Bargarh

## Subarnapur District

**Origin** Subarnapur kingdom was merged with the Odisha province on 1st January, 1948 and became a sub-division under Balangir district. However, from 1st April, 1993, Subarnapur was given the status of a separate district.

**Location** It is bounded on the North by Sambalpur, on the South and South-East by Boudh district, on the East by Rairakhol sub-division of Sambalpur district and on the West by Balangir district.

**Famous For** Subarnameru temple, Sonapur, Sureswari, Gundicha, Pancharatha and Metakani temple are famous tourist places in Subarnapur district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2,337 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 74.42%
- Sex Ratio – 960
- Population – 6,10,183
- Density – 261.1
- Headquarters – Sonapur

## Deogarh District

**Origin** The district of Deogarh, as a distinct administrative entity, was carved out of the erstwhile larger Sambalpur district of Odisha on the 1st of January, 1994. Deogarh means 'Abode of Divinity'. A large portion of the erstwhile Bamanda or Bamra state constitute Deogarh district.

**Location** The district is bounded by Sundergarh from North, Sambalpur in West, and Angul district in East.

**Famous For** It has a rich cultural tradition. This district is gifted in the form of mountains, spring, waterfalls, forest, clean atmosphere and rich collection of flora and fauna. Rengali Reservoir at Barkote, Bamanda Palace Complex, Kailash Palace and Gohira Dam are notable tourist attractions of this district. It is the smallest district in terms of population.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 2,940 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 72.57%
- Sex Ratio – 975
- Population – 3,12,520
- Density – 106.3
- Headquarters – Deogarh/Debagarh



▲ A VIEW OF KAILASH PALACE IN DEOGARH

## Angul District

**Origin** The district of Angul situated at the heart of Odisha was a part of undivided Dhenkanal district till March 1993, but for the administrative convenience, Dhenkanal district was divided into two parts i.e. Dhenkanal and Angul. Angul district came into existence as a separate district on 1st April, 1993.

**Location** The district is surrounded by Cuttack and Dhenkanal on the East, Sambalpur and Deogarh on the West, Sundergarh and Keonjhar on the North and Phulbani on the South.

**Famous For** Satkosia Gorge, Tikarpada, Ravanchhaya (Shadow Puppet dance) are important attractions of Angul district. It is also known as Industrial capital of Odisha. Deulajhari hot spring, Saila Shree Khetra, Odisha's second biggest temple of Lord Jagannath, Budhi Thakurani are also important religious tourism spots.

*Important statistical data about the district are given below*

- Area – 6,376 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 77.53%
- Sex Ratio – 943
- Population – 12,73,821
- Density – 199.8
- Headquarters – Angul

## Sundergarh District

**Origin** Sundergarh district was constituted on the 1st January, 1948, out of the two ex-states of Gangpur and Bonai, which were merged with Odisha on that day.

**Location** It is bounded by Ranchi district of Jharkhand on the North, Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh on the West and North-West, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Angul districts of Odisha on the South and South-East and Singhbhum district of Jharkhand and Keonjhar district of Odisha on the East.

**Famous For** It is recognised as an industrial district in the map of Odisha. Steel plant, Fertilizer plant, Cement factory, Ferro Vanadium plant, Machine building factory, Glass and China clay factory and Spinning mills are some of the major industries of this district. Places like Rourkela, Vedavyasa mandir Manikmanda, Mandira dam, Ghoghar, Khandadhar and Darjeeling are the important tourist spots of the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 9,712 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 73.34%
- Sex Ratio – 973
- Population – 20,93,437
- Density – 216
- Headquarters – Sundergarh

## Southern Division, Berhampur

The location and related information of each district in this division is described as follows

### Ganjam District

**Origin** The district got separated from the Madras Presidency and formed the part of the newly created state of Odisha province with effect from 1st April, 1936.

**Location** The district is bounded by Nayagarh on North and Kandhamal on the Western Border, Gajapati district forms the South-Western boundary and Bay of Bengal and Chilika lake are on the Eastern and Southern border.

**Famous For** Ganjam district is full of tourist spots that are visited by a large number of tourists every year like Arjyapalli, Athagada Patna, Balkumari Brahmapur Bhairabi, Bhetanai, Biranchi Narayan, Budhakhhol-Buguda, Chilika, Girisola, Gopalapur sea beach, Taratarini, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 8,090.60 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 71.09%
- Sex Ratio – 983
- Population – 35,29,031
- Density – 430.1
- Headquarters – Chhatarpur

### Kandhamal District

**Origin** Kandhamal district came into existence on 1st January, 1994, after Phulbani district was divided into Kandhamal and Boudh districts of Odisha.



**Famous For** Some tourist places in Kalahandi district are Gudahandi caves, Mohangiri Temple, Belkhandi Temple, etc.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 7,920 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 59.22%
- Population – 15,76,869
- Sex Ratio – 1003
- Density – 199.1
- Headquarters –Bhawanipatna

## Koraput District

**Origin** It was established on 1st April, 1936. The region was ruled by several dynasties, like Satavahanas, Nalas, Ganga Kings and Kings of Surya Vanshi, who dominated the Koraput region before the arrival of British.

**Location** The district is bounded by Rayagada in the East, Bastar district of Chhattisgarh in the West and Malkangiri district in the South.

**Famous For** Places like Gupteshwar Temple, Jeypore, Sabara Srikshetra, Koraput Museum, Duduma waterfall, Kolab reservoir, Damanjodi, Jain Monastery, Maliguda are the places that are visited by lots of tourists round the year. Deomali (Koraput) is the highest peak of Odisha. Duduma waterfall is also in Koraput. Pottangi and Sunabeda deer park are also among the major scenic attractions.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 8,807 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 49.21%
- Density – 156.7
- Population – 13,79,647
- Sex Ratio – 1032
- Headquarters – Koraput

## Nabarangpur District

**Origin** The district was established on 2nd October, 1992, prior to that it was a vast sub-division of the erstwhile Koraput district.

**Location** It is situated in the greeneries of South-Western Odisha. Its boundary stretches in the North to Raipur and West to Bastar districts of Chhattisgarh. The East side of Nabarangpur touches Kalahandi and Rayagada district and South to the Koraput district of Odisha.

The river Indravati forms the border between Nabarangpur and Koraput districts. Indravati Water Project lies in this district.

**Famous For** Ghumareswar waterfalls, Shiv temple, Bhairagumar waterfalls, Podagada hill range are some tourist attractions in Nabarangpur. Nabarangpur is also famous as ‘The Land of Maize’.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 5,294 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 46.43%
- Density – 230.8
- Population – 12,20,946
- Sex Ratio – 1019
- Headquarter –Nabarangpur

## Gajapati District

*Origin* Gajapati district has been named after Maharaja Sri Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, the Ex-Raja Sahib of Paralakhemundi estate, who is remembered for his contribution in formation of a separate Odisha province and inclusion of Paralakhemundi estate in Odisha. It got a district status on 2nd October, 1992, when bifurcated from Ganjam district.

*Location* The district is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh in its East, Rayagada in its West and Kandhamal in its North.

*Famous For* Brindaban Palace, Mankadadia-Gandahati Waterfall, Tibetan Monastery, Chandragiri are major tourist attractions of the district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,850 sq km
- Sex Ratio – 1043
- Density – 133.6
- Population – 5,77,817
- Literacy Rate – 53.49%
- Headquarters –Paralakhemundi



▲ FRONT VIEW OF TIBETAN MONASTERY IN GAJAPATI

## Boudh District

*Origin* The district was established on 1st January, 1994 after Phulbani district was divided into Kandhamal and Boudh district of Odisha.

*Location* It is also known as Boudh district. The district is bounded by River Mahanadi and Angul district to the North, Kandhamal district to the South, Nayagarh district to the East and River Tel and Subarnapur district to the West.

*Famous For* There is a Crocodile Sanctuary namely Satkosia Ganda at Tikarpada that attracts tourists from far places. The district of Boudh comes under the middle of Mahanadi valley. Hanuman temple, Rajbati of Boudh, Chari Sambhu Mandir, Mahanadi Vihar Park are also important tourist spots.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,098 sq km
- Density – 142.4
- Literacy Rate – 71.61%
- Sex Ratio – 991
- Population – 4,41,162
- Headquarters – Baudh



▲ CHARI SAMBHU MANDIR IN BOUDH DISTRICT

## Nuapada District

*Origin* Nuapada district was a part of undivided Kalahandi district till early March, 1993, but for the administrative convenience, Kalahandi district was divided into two parts i.e, Kalahandi and Nuapada on 27th March, 1993.

*Location* The district is located in the Western part of Odisha. The boundaries of Nuapada extends in the North, West and South to Rajpur district of Chhattisgarh and in the East to Bargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi districts of Odisha.

*Famous For* Beniadhus and Goudhas are the important waterfalls of the district. Patora Dam and Tikhali Dam is also present in Nuapada district.

*Important statistical data about the district is given below:*

- Area – 3,852 sq km
- Density – 158.5
- Sex Ratio – 1021
- Literacy Rate – 57.35%
- Population – 6,10,382
- Headquarters –Nuapada

## Rayagada District

*Origin* It came into existence on 2nd October, 1992. It has long and glorious historical records. It was a part of Kalinga empire during 3rd century BC.

*Location* The district is bounded by Kalahandi on North, Brahmapur on East, Koraput on the South-West and Nabarangpur on West.

**Famous For** Chatikona waterfall, Maa Majhighariani Temple, Laxminaryan temple and Hanging Bridge of Chekaguda are important tourist attractions of the district.

*Important statistical data of the district is given below:*

- Area – 7,073 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 49.76%
- Density – 136.8
- Population – 9,67,911
- Sex Ratio – 1051
- Headquarters –Rayagada

## Malkangiri District

**Origin** During formation of Odisha province in 1936, Malkangiri was a ‘Taluk’ of Nabarangpur sub-division of Koraput district of Odisha. The present Malkangiri got its identity as an independent district due to reorganisation of districts of Odisha as per a notification on 1st October, 1992 and with effect from 2nd October, 1992.

**Location** Andhra Pradesh forms the Southern border of the district. Chhattisgarh is on the Western side and Koraput district forms the North-Eastern border.



▲ ENTRY GATE OF SATIGUDA ECO PARK

**Famous For** Balimela Reservoir and Dam is situated in Malkangiri district. Chitrakonda Eco Park, Jaduguda Park of Malkangiri forest division and Satiguda ECO Park are the Eco-tourist spots. Pathani Samata Digital planetarium, and Satiguda Dam Boating place attract tourists from all over the districts.

*Important statistical data of the district is given below:*

- Area – 5,791 sq km
- Literacy Rate – 48.5%
- Density – 105.9
- Population – 6,13,192
- Sex Ratio – 1020
- Headquarters – Malkangiri

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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- 1** Each district is governed by a District Collector who is chosen invariably from  
(a) Indian Administrative Service  
(b) Odisha Administrative Service  
(c) Indian Revenue Service  
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 2** By which of the following names the District of Cuttack is also known?  
(a) Silver City  
(b) Royal City  
(c) Millennium City  
(d) Both (a) and (c)
- 3** Cuttack is immensely popular for its:  
(a) Balijatra  
(b) Filigree works  
(c) Dussehra  
(d) All of the above
- 4** Which among the famous temple is located in Kendrapara district?  
(a) Lord Jagannath  
(b) Lord Shiva  
(c) Lord Baladev Jew  
(d) Goddess Bimalal
- 5** As per Census 2011 the Sex Ratio in Puri district stand at  
(a) 978 (b) 963 (c) 973 (d) 993
- 6** In which year Nayagarh district was created?  
(a) 1993 (b) 1995 (c) 1989 (d) 1991
- 7** Nayagarh district was carved out of the erstwhile  
(a) Ganjam district  
(b) Puri district  
(c) Cuttack district  
(d) None of these above
- 8** Which of the following rivers passes through Bhadrak district?  
(a) Budhabalanga (b) Rishikulya  
(c) Mahanadi (d) Salandi
- 9** Keonjhar district lies in which direction of Bhadrak district?  
(a) East (b) West  
(c) North (d) South
- 10** Which of the following is smaller in area than the Jajpur district?  
(a) Bhadrak (b) Angul  
(c) Balangir (d) Boudh
- 11** Paradeep, the only major port in Odisha is located in the district of  
(a) Puri  
(b) Jagatsinghpur  
(c) Baleswar  
(d) Bhadrak
- 12** Capital Bhubaneswar lies in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Balasore (b) Cuttack  
(c) Khordha (d) Puri
- 13** Which among the following is a coastal district of Odisha?  
(a) Gajapati (b) Balasore  
(c) Nuapada (d) Bargarh
- 14** Famous Chandipur beach lies in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Balasore  
(b) Bhadrak  
(c) Kendrapara  
(d) Puri
- 15** The district headquarters of Mayurbhanj district is at present located in  
(a) Jamada (b) Karanja  
(c) Baripada (d) Thakurmunda
- 16** Which of the following dynasties has a prominent presence in the history of Sambalpur District?  
(a) Ganga Dynasty  
(b) Chalukya Dynasty  
(c) Somavamshi  
(d) Chauhan Dynasty
- 17** Which district was the first to have been separated from Sambalpur district?  
(a) Jharsuguda (b) Deogarh  
(c) Bargarh (d) None of these
- 18** Longest dam Hirakud on Mahanadi river is located in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Mayurbhanj (b) Balangir  
(c) Sundergarh (d) Sambalpur

- 19** Which among the following industrial houses does not operate from Jharsuguda district?  
 (a) Adhunik Metaliks Limited  
 (b) Vedanta Aluminium Limited  
 (c) Tata Steel Limited  
 (d) Bhushan Power and Steel Limited
- 20** The district of Balangir was formed on 1st November in the year  
 (a) 1949 (b) 1951  
 (c) 1991 (d) 1993
- 21** Which district lies to the East of Balangir district?  
 (a) Sambalpur  
 (b) Kalahandi  
 (c) Bargarh  
 (d) Subarnapur
- 22** Which district is also known as 'Home of Elephants and Tigers' due to presence of dense forests?  
 (a) Dhenkanal (b) Balangir  
 (c) Malkangiri (d) Ganjam
- 23** Which districts lie to the East of Keonjhar district?  
 (a) Dhenkanal and Sundergarh  
 (b) Mayurbhanj and Bhadrak  
 (c) Jajpur and Dhenkanal  
 (d) Bargarh and Bhadrak
- 24** Which among the following district in Odisha is a major producer of minerals?  
 (a) Deogarh  
 (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Khordha  
 (d) Keonjhar
- 25** The district of Bargarh is not bounded by which of the following?  
 (a) Nuapada (b) Boudh  
 (c) Balangir (d) Sonepur
- 26** From which region the district of Deogarh was carved out in 1994?  
 (a) Sambalpur  
 (b) Subarnapur  
 (c) Koraput  
 (d) Bargarh
- 27** Which of the following is the smallest district in Odisha in terms of population size?  
 (a) Jagatsinghpur (b) Deogarh  
 (c) Angul (d) Bhadrak
- 28** Sonepur is an important town and headquarters of which district in Odisha?  
 (a) Angul  
 (b) Jagatsinghpur  
 (c) Nayagarh  
 (d) Subarnapur
- 29** In which place of Odisha lies its second biggest temple of Lord Jagannath?  
 (a) Keonjhar (b) Puri  
 (c) Angul (d) Gajapati
- 30** Which among the following districts in Odisha shares its borders with Ranchi in Jharkhand?  
 (a) Nabarangpur  
 (b) Sundergarh  
 (c) Dhenkanal  
 (d) Jajpur
- 31** Steel city Rourkela lies in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Sundergarh (b) Jharsuguda  
 (c) Keonjhar (d) Mayurbhanj
- 32** Gopalpur sea beach lies where in Odisha?  
 (a) Puri  
 (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Balasore  
 (d) Koraput
- 33** The Kandhamal district was created on 1st January  
 (a) 1948 (b) 1990 (c) 1992 (d) 1994
- 34** The headquarters of Kandhamal district is  
 (a) Phulbani (b) Pakari  
 (c) Udayagiri (d) Burhaguda
- 35** Bhawanipatna is the district headquarters of which district?  
 (a) Rayagarh  
 (b) Nabarangapur  
 (c) Kalahandi  
 (d) Boudh
- 36** In the East, Koraput district is bounded by:  
 (a) Rayagada  
 (b) Gajapati  
 (c) Nabarangpur  
 (d) Malkangiri
- 37** Indravati Water Project is located in which of the following districts of Odisha?  
 (a) Nabarangapur  
 (b) Koraput  
 (c) Malkangiri  
 (d) Ganjam

- 38** *The Gajapati district is named after*  
 (a) Maharaja Ramachandra  
 (b) Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo  
 (c) Maharaja Gajapati Kapilendra Dev  
 (d) None of the above
- 39** *To the East of the Gajapati district which of the following is situated*  
 (a) Rayagada (b) Phulbani  
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Ganjam
- 40** *The Boudh/Banda district was formed from the division of which region?*  
 (a) Phulbani (b) Kalahandi  
 (c) Sambalpur (d) Mayurbhanj
- 41** *Which among the following district of Odisha shares its Western boundary with Chhattisgarh?*  
 (a) Rayagada (b) Gajapati  
 (c) Nuapada (d) Nayagarh
- 42** *Which among the following district has sex ratio better but literacy rate lower than combined rate of Odisha?*  
 (a) Rayagada (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Kendrapara (d) Jajpur
- 43** *Which district of Odisha shares its borders with Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh?*  
 (a) Gajapati (b) Rayagada  
 (c) Nabarangpur (d) Malkangiri
- 44** *Consider the following information regarding Kendrapara district.*  
 I. As per historical evidence the district was the trade hub of the ancient Kalinga.  
 II. It is the first municipality of Odisha during the British Raj.  
 Which of the above mentioned information is/are Correct?  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II  
 (c) Neither (I) nor (II) (d) Both (I) and (II)
- 45** *Consider the following Census information regarding Puri district?*  
 I. This city is one of the four pilgrim centres of India.  
 II. Population density in the district is 488.  
 Which of the above mentioned information is/are correct?  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II  
 (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a)  
 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (a)  
 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)  
 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (a)  
 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (d) 45. (c)

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# TOURISM IN ODISHA

*The historical state of 'Odisha' is situated in between beautiful lush green mountains of the Eastern Ghats. Odisha is blessed with beautiful beaches, shimmering lakes, serpentine rivers, mighty waterfalls, forest-covered blue hills of Eastern Ghats, etc. which are home to rich flora and fauna that impress and attract tourists from all over the world.*

Odisha is considered India's one of the most splendid cultural landscapes with numerous architecturally beautiful temples, sacred shrines, historical monuments, etc.

## Temples in Odisha

Odisha houses some of the best temples in the country which are known all over the world for its architectural wonders. The temples in Odisha are examples of supreme expression of architecture. The Odisha temples are unique in both plan elevation and decoration details. The temple architecture is based on the Nagara style. It is a North Indian style. Most of the temples in Odisha are built in Nagara style i.e. a soaring curvilinear tower, constructed on a square base, Mandapas, Shikhara, etc.

*Some of the famous temples in Odisha are as follows:*

### Ananta Basudeva Temple

This temple was built during **13th century AD** in Bhubaneswar. It is a beautiful temple along the bank of Bindu Sagar lake. It follows the layout and structural form of the Lingaraj temple and have the carvings which represent Vaishnavism. It is the only temple, in Bhubaneswar dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The temple was built by **Queen Chandrika Devi** the daughter of king Ananga Bhima Deva III in memorium of her husband who died on the battlefield in modern day West Bengal.

### Biraja Temple

This temple was built in **11th century AD in Jajpur**. Jajpur, the ancient capital of Odisha was known as Biraja Kshetra. The temple of Goddess Biraja was the nerve centre which inspired the Bhaumakara and Somavamsi kings. The temple of Goddess Biraja is considered to be one of the fifty one 'Shakti-Pitha' of the country. The idol of Goddess Biraja is a two armed Mahisamardini (Slayer of Buffalo

Demon). The iconography is unique in the sense that it's the only Mahisamardini idol in the country having two hands. The temple was built by Somavamsi ruler in 11th Century AD. During the Saradiya Durga Puja, a representative of Goddess Biraja is taken out in Chariot accompanied by a procession on all the nine days of the festival.

## Brahmeshwar Temple

It is a Hindu temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, located in Bhubaneswar and built in 9th century CE and is richly carved inside and out. The temple is classified as 'Panchatanaya'. This Hindu temple can be dated with fair accuracy by the use of inscriptions that were originally on the temple. They are now unfortunately lost, but records of them preserve the information of around 1058 CE. The temple is built in the 18th reignal year of the Somavamsis king Udyotakesari by his mother Kolavati Devi, which corresponds to 1058 CE.



▲ BRAHMESHWAR TEMPLE BUILT BY KOLAVATI DEVI,

## Chausathi Yogini Temple

It is one of the four surviving temples in India of the Yogini cult which flourished in the country from the 8th century AD to 13th century AD. The temple is located 15 km from Bhubaneswar at a hamlet called **Hirapur**. **It was built in the 9th century AD** and has been attributed to **Queen Hiradevi**, mother of king Subhakar Dev II of the Bhaumakar dynasty. The Chausathi Yogini Mahotsav is held every year between 23rd December to 25th December.

## Daiteswar Temple

It is located in **Bhubaneswar**. It has a single shrine of Rekha Deula built with sandstone. The outer walls of the temple are found plain and without moulding or designs but the door-jamb has carved designs.

Architectural features suggest that the temple was built in 10th-11th century AD. The temple was in a collapsing stage and recently structural conservation and part renovation work was done from funds awarded by 11th finance commission.

## Huma Temple

It is the abode of Lord Shiva worshipped as Vimalaeswara. It is located on the banks of **River Mahanadi, 23 km from Sambalpur**. The main characteristic of the temple is its leaning structure. The main Sanctum Sanctorum and all the other shrines within the temple premises including the boundary wall are in a leaning position. The temple is dated somewhere around the middle of the **16th century AD**.

## Jagannath Temple

It is the most important religious site in Odisha and also holds a special place in India's cultural heritage.

It belongs to **12th century**. It is regarded one of the **Char Dhams**. The pilgrimage that every Hindu intend to visit; Jagannath temple is the honour of Puri and Odisha. It is located at **Puri**, a town of Odisha in the Eastern coast of India. It was built in the 12th century during the era of **Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva**. The holy sight of **Lord Jagannath**, accompanied by **Subhadra** and **Balabhadra (Baladev)**, filled joy among the devotees who visited them. The spire of the temple is 214 feet (65 metres high). The temple compound is surrounded by 6 m high wall. The Europeans called it **White Pagoda** as it was covered with white plaster by the eighteenth century rulers in Puri. In 1975, this plaster was removed to unravel the rich architecture of the temple. The temple kitchen feeds 20,000 devotees daily. There are four temple gates. This temple is the starting place of the Rath Yatra festival which is the most important festival of Odisha.



▲ ONE OF THE CHAR DHAMS OF INDIA : JAGANNATH TEMPLE

## Kichakeswari Temple

This temple dates back to the **7th or 8th century**. It was reconstructed from the ruins of an earlier temple in the early 20th century. It is located in Khiching village, **Mayurbhanj** district. This temple was rebuilt using the similar building technology as prevalent in ancient times.

## Kedareswar Temple

It is located in **Bhubaneswar**. This is the main shrine of the **Kedar Gouri Complex**. The architectural features as well as the sculptural style noticed on the sculptures of this temple would place it during the Somavansi rule in Odisha (formerly Orissa) datable to the **11th century AD**.

## Lingaraj Temple

The great Lingaraj was built in **11th century AD** and dominates the landscape of **Bhubaneswar** and is visible from as far as 15 kms away. This temple represents **Orissan temple (Nagara style) architecture** in its most mature and fully developed stage. The deul (tower) of the Lingaraj reaches a height of just over 180 feet (55 meters). This temple is also described as a perfect example of Orissan architecture.

It is completely curvilinear and the extraordinary soaring tower can be seen to incorporate miniature turrets (small towers) inserted on the ribs of the spire. In addition to the deul and the Jagmohana (porch), the Lingaraj adds two new structures-the Natamandira (hall of dance) and the Bhoga-Mandapa (hall of offerings). The former was undoubtedly associated with the rising prominence of the devadasi system.



▲ A VIEW OF LINGARAJ TEMPLE

## Mukteswar Temple

It is an important landmark to the architectural development in Odisha. The **Mukteswar** temple is often described as one of the **Gem of Odisha** for its exquisite sculptures and elegant looks.

It was built around **950-975 CE** in and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is constructed in the style similar to the Kalinga school of Temple Architecture. The magnificent arched gateway the 'Torana' in the front of the Mukteswar is the main attraction of the temple.

## Parasurameswar Temple

It is regarded as the temple where the evolution of Odisha Temple Architecture started. This temple was built in **7th century AD** in Bhubaneswar during the reign of the Shailodbhava dynasty. It is one of the well preserved temples in the state.

Parasurameswar temple is the first temple to have the Jagamohana or the entrance hall attached with the 'Sanctum Sanctorum'. The presiding deity is lord Shiva worshipped as Parasuram, in accordance to the penance of Sage Parasuram and the grace of Lord Shiva.

## Rajarani Temple

It belongs to **11th century AD**. It has structure rising to a height of 17.98 m in fine grained yellowish sandstone presents a dramatic sequence in temple building activities. Closely clustered with its own miniature replicas or Anga Sikhara projections, Rajarani has family resemblance with Kendariya Mahadeva temple of **Khajuraho**. The slender waisted life-size figures languorously posed, reflect the artists' realistic appreciation of the wealth of feminine charm a sumptuous feast for the visitor's eye.

## Samaleswari Temple

The abode of Goddess Samaleswari, the presiding deity of **Sambalpur** is one the most revered temples of the state. The kindness of the Goddess spreads across Western Odisha upto Chhattisgarh. Goddess Samaleswari was appropriated as the deity of Sambalpur by the Chauhan king Balram Dev, who became the king of the region in 1542 AD.

## Sun Temple

This temple was built in the 13th century by the King **Narasimhadeva**. The temple is located in Konark, about 35 km from Puri district. The temple, being an important landmark in the coastal voyage of European sailors and was named **The Black Pagoda** by them. The magnificent Sun temple at Konark is the culmination of Odisha temple (Nagara style) architecture.

The temple is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. The special feature of this temple is that the shrine wholly erected in the form of a huge chariot. This chariot is placed on twelve pairs of carved wheels with seven horses.

It is carrying the Sun God, Surya across heavens. According to one saying, these 12 pairs of wheels symbolises 24 hours in a day, while the other says, these wheels represent 12 months of the year. This temple is also known for its erotic sculptures of maithunas.

The main tower, which is now collapsed, originally followed the same general form as the towers of the Lingaraja and Jagannath temples. The tower height of Sun temple is 227 feet which exceeded the height of the towers of Lingaraja and Jagannath temples.



▲ A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE : SUN TEMPLE

## Tara Tarini Temple

It is the shrine of twin Goddesses atop the Purnagiri hills situated at the banks of Rishikulya river near **Brahmapur** in **Ganjam** district. It is known as one of the four Adi Shakti Pitha's of the country. According to legend, the breast of Sati fell here. It was built by a Brahmin named Basu Praharaj as per popular legend.

## Vaital Deul Temple

It is a **9th century** Hindu temple, typical Khakhara temple dedicated to Goddess Chamunda located in **Bhubaneswar**. This is also locally known as **Tini Mundia Mandira**. Vaital Deul Temple's striking feature is the shape of its sanctuary tower. The semi-cylindrical shape of its roof, a leading example of **Khakhara** order of temples bears an affinity to the Dravidian Gopuram of the South India temples.

# Buddhist Monuments

Odisha in ancient time was called as Kalinga which was an eminent Buddhist centre. Therefore the state has a lot of Buddhist sites across the length and breadth of the land. *Some famous Buddhist monuments in Odisha are as follows:*

## Dhauili Stupa

It is located 8 km South of **Bhubaneswar** in Khorda district of Odisha. It is the site of a set of rock edicts left by the Indian emperor Ashoka in about 260 BC. It is also known as **Peace Pagoda** as it was built by the Japan Buddha Sangha and the Kalinga Nippon Buddha Sangha in 1972. The elephant image in the rock inscription was probably meant to draw attention to the edict and to serve as a symbol. Elephants are frequently associated with the Buddha. The serenity of the place and the legacy of Buddhism motivated the Kalinga Nippon Buddha Sangha, to establish a Peace Pagoda or Shanti stupa at Dhauili. It was built under the guidance of Guruji Fujii, founder President of **Nipponzan Myohoji** of Japan.



▲ A VIEW OF DHAULI STUPA

## Lalitgiri

It is the earliest Buddhist Complex dating back to the **1st century AD**. Lalitgiri forms an important node of the **Diamond Triangle** i.e. Lalitgiri (in present Cuttack district) and Ratnagiri and Udayagiri (in present Jajpur district). Recent excavations here have brought to light significant archaeological material that upholds Lalitgiri as a great centre of **Buddhist** attraction. The majestic ruins of the huge brick monastery, the remains of the chaitya hall, a number of stupas is situated in the Mahanga Tehsil in Cuttack district.

In addition, the museum displays a large number of Mahayana sculptures consisting of colossal Buddha figures, huge Boddhisattva statues, statues of Tara, Jambhala and others. Interestingly, most of these sculptures contain short inscriptions on them. The standing Buddha figures, with knee length draperies over the shoulders shows the influence of the Gandhara and Mathura school of art.

## Padmapur

The village of Padmapur in the district of **Rayagada** is a flourishing agricultural centre today. However, a 7th century inscription found here indicates that the **Jagamanda** hill, located close by, once housed the monastery of the famous Buddhist logician-philosopher **Dharmakirti**. The hill also has 5 Shiva temples dedicated to Manikeswar, Dhabaleswar, Mallikeswar, Nilakantheswar and Podukeswar as well as a perennial water reservoir at the top.

## Ratnagiri

It is located in the **Birupa river valley in the district of Jajpur**. It is another famous Buddhist centre. The small hill near the village of the same name has rich **Buddhist antiquities**. Two large monasteries, a big stupa, Buddhist shrines, sculptures and a large number of votive stupas have been found during a large excavation at this site. This excavation revealed the establishment of this Buddhist centre at least from the time of the king **Narasimha Gupta Baladitya** (first half of the 6th century AD). During the 8th and 9th century AD, this became a great centre of **Tantric Buddhism** or **Vajrayana art and philosophy**.



▲ STATUES OF BUDDHA IN RATNAGIRI

# Forts in Odisha

Forts in Odisha are significant monuments of the country which stand as the witnesses of important events of Indian history. They have elegant and impressive architecture structures. Archaeological Survey of India has carried out extensive researches on these forts to reveal various hidden and significant facts associated with them. Presently, forts in Odisha form some of the most inviting tourist destinations of India. *These are:*

## Barabati Fort

It is situated in **Cuttack** district of Odisha. It was constructed by **Ganga dynasty** in 14th century. Presently, the fort is in ruins and the leftovers include earthen mount of the nine-storied palace, a gate and its moat which narrates the events of the past. The fort has been the witness to various historical battles. Archaeological excavations have been carried out in the fort to unearth the historical facts associated with the fort.



▲ GATE OF BARABATI FORT

## Chudanga Gada

It is located in the village **Baranga of Cuttack district**, which was formerly recognised as Sarangagarh. The fort was built by **Lalatendu Kesari** belonging to the **Kesari dynasty**, also known as Somavamsis in 12th century AD.

It was named as Sarangagarh as the area had several water bodies filled with lotus which is referred as Saranga in Sanskrit.

## Jaugada Fort

It is another ancient fort located in **Berhampur near Bhubaneswar** city of Odisha. In ancient times, it served as a provincial Mauryan fortified capital of the province of Kalinga. The fort bears significance in Ashokan studies.

It is also famed as the second place in the state where Ashokan rock edicts associated to Kalinga have been found inscribed. Information about the administrative policies of the ruler has also been discovered among these inscriptions.

## Raibania Fort

It comprises a group of forts located in **Baleswar/Balasore** district in Odisha. In Eastern India, it is regarded as the biggest medieval fort. It was structured during the Buddhist period in India.

The fort complex houses 161 fort Goddesses. It was built by Langula Narasinha Deba, the ruler of Ganga dynasty of Utkala, after defeating Humayun Khan which restricted the entry of Mughals in Odisha.

## Sisupalgarh Fort

It is situated in **Khurda** district. It is a ruined fortification and is a nationally protected monument. It is considered amongst the best preserved and largest early historic fortification in the country.

Archaeological excavations carried out in the fort campus have established the fact that the fort city prospered between 3rd BCE and 4th century AD. Thus, it is said that this defensive settlement may have been established before the emergence of Mauryan Empire in Odisha.

## Caves in Odisha

The caves in Odisha are partly natural which have been carved and sculptured by people from pre-historic times. Caves in Odisha have historic, archaeological and religious significance.

*Famous caves in Odisha are as follows:*

### Gupteswar Cave

It is a city shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is a world-famous pilgrim site situated about 55 km away **Jeypore, Koraput district** in the state of Odisha. It is a limestone cave discovered some time ago and has a number of scenic spots around. The main attraction is the gigantic Shiva Linga which is said to be increasing in size.

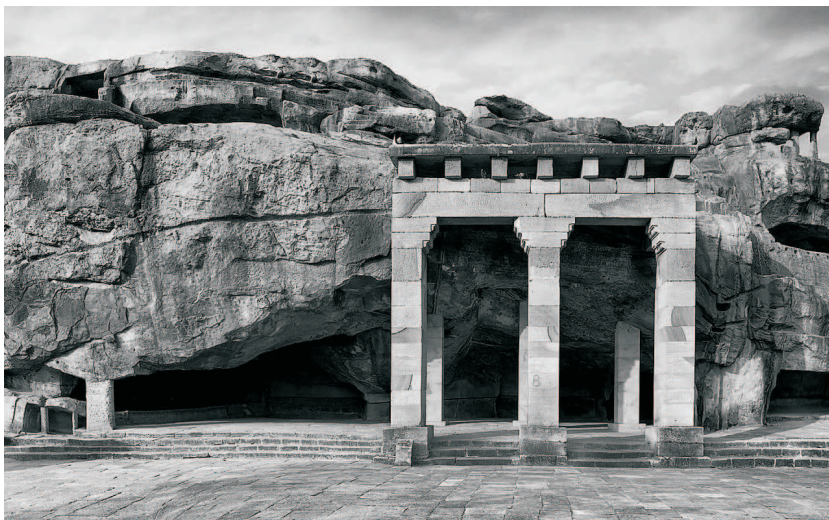
Gupteswar cave is special for the underground water. It is a natural cave with Stalagmites.

### Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves

Odisha is well known for the ancient caves located in the twin cities of Udayagiri (meaning the hill of the sunrise) and Khandagiri (meaning the broken hill). They are situated near the capital city of **Bhubaneswar**. Udayagiri caves are approximately 135 ft high and Khandagiri caves are 118 ft high. The caves are reminiscent of influence of Buddhism and Jainism in Odisha.

The origin of the rock cut caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri dates back to the 2nd century BC. The Udayagiri caves comprises of 18 rock cut caves. The 15 Khandagiri caves were inhabited by Jain scholars. The main attraction of these caves consists of its stupendous carvings.

The largest cave of all the caves in Udayagiri is the **Rani Gumpha** or the **Queen's Cave**. There is also an **Elephant Cave** or the **Hathi Gumpha**, where the amazing statues of elephants installed on the gate. In Khandagiri town, one can find a large number of caves and most of them have been occupied for meditative purposes.



▲ UDAYAGIRI CAVES REPRESENTING JAINISM AND BUDDHISM INFLUENCE

## Hill Stations and Beaches in Odisha

*Famous hill stations and beaches in Odisha are as follows:*

### Daringibadi

It is a hill station in Odisha state of Eastern India. It is widely known as **Kashmir of Odisha**. It situated at a height of 915 m in **Kandhamal** district. The place is gifted with natural bounties including pine jungles, coffee gardens and beautiful valleys. Daringibadi is set in a beautiful spot surrounded by thick rain forests with wild animals, and is an ideal summer resort.

### Tensa

It is a town wonder natural hill station in **Sundargarh** district in Odisha. Tensa has been declared the best mine by the Director General of Mines Safety, Government of India. The origins of Tensa are unknown but it is believed that Tensa town used to be a tribal settlement prior to industrialisation. **Khandadhar waterfall** (where Odisha Government leases POSCO to mine iron ore) is a picnic spot nearer to Tensa. Tensa is surrounded by green forest with mineral deposit. Tensa is famous for its pleasant winter season.

## Taptapani

This place is in Ganjam located at an elevation of 1800 ft above sea level. The place has hot water springs with high sulphur content that has high medicinal value. The tribal communities of Kondhs live nearby the forests of Taptapani.

## Mahendragiri

It is located in Gajapati district at a height of 4925 ft above sea level. This place has great scenic beauty and is surrounded by thick forests.

## Chandipur Beach

It is a small sea resort in **Baleswar** district. The resort is on the Bay of Bengal and is approximately 16 km from the Baleswar railway station. The beach is unique in that the water recedes from 1 to 4 kms during the ebb tide. Due to the unique circumstances, the beach supports biodiversity.

## Puri Beach

It is a beach in the city of **Puri**. It is on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is known for being a tourist attraction and a Hindu sacred place. The beach is the site of the annual Puri Beach festival, which is co-sponsored by the Indian Ministry of Tourism, the city of Odisha, the Development Commissioner of Handicrafts and the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata. The beach hosts world famous **Sand Art Displays**, including work by international award winning sand artist, **Sudarshan Patnaik**.

## Gopalpur Beach

This beach is located in Ganjam district. It was an important port from where trading ships carried cargo to Burma (Myanmar). The port offers many beach activities like Wind Surfing, Rowing, Scuba Diving, Paddle Boat and Water Scooter. There is a light house built on Gopalpur beach.

## Other Tourist Places in Odisha

There are several other tourist places in Odisha including museums, waterfalls, historical sites, etc. *These are given in the table below:*

### Museums in Odisha

<b>Museum</b>	<b>Location</b>
Odisha State Maritime Museum	Cuttack
Odisha Crafts Museum Kalabhoomi	Bhubaneswar
Mahamahopadhyaya Chandrasekhar Planetarium	Bhubaneswar
Regional Museum of Natural History	Bhubaneswar
Tribal Museum	Bhubaneswar
Odisha State Museum	Bhubaneswar

## Waterfalls in Odisha

<b>Waterfalls</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Speciality</b>
Barehipani	Mayurbhanj	Highest waterfall of the state (400 metres)
Khandadhar falls	Sundergarh	Second highest waterfall of the state
Sanaghagara Waterfall	Keonjhar	Perennial waterfall
Joranda	Mayurbhanj	in Similipal National Park
Dev Kund	Baripada	Known as bathtub of God and Goddess
Badaghagara	Kendujhar	Perennial waterfall
Harishankar	Gandhamardan hills	16 km trekking route
Phurli Jharan	Kalahandi	
Duduma	Malkangiri	Highest 155 metres and feeds water to Machhakuda Dam
Koilighugar	Lakhanpur	It is on a rivulet named Ahiraj

## Important Historical Sites in Odisha

<b>Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>District</b>
Ruins of the Buddhist temples and images	Bandaeswar, Nalitigiri (Lalitigiri)	Cuttack
Hill containing many valuable sculptures, images and inscriptions related to Buddhism.	Chandia	Cuttack
Chandeswar Pillar	Siriapur	Cuttack
Rock-cut relief of Vishnu	Rasol	Dhenkanal
Ashoka rock inscriptions at Jaugada	Pandya	Ganjam
Prehistoric sites	Baidyapur	Mayurbhanj
Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains	Sitabhanji	Keonjhar
Rock inscription of the edicts of Ashoka and the sculpture of elephant	Dhauri	Khurda
Small rock cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Santikara	Dhauri	Khurda

## Tourism Policy, 2016

*This policy was implemented to:*

- Promote sustainable tourism and eco-tourism as a means of economic and inclusive growth, social equity and integration.
- The states promotes tourism under various sub divisions like sports tourism, adventure tourism, religious tourism, historical tourism etc.
- Give high priority to development and promotion of the prime tourism products, conservation of heritage, natural environment, etc. The state organises nature walk, heritage walk, dance festival and crafts mela.
- Ensuring beneficial outcome to all the stakeholders.

## Districtwise Tourist Places in Odisha

<b>District</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Importance of the place</b>
Angul	Deulajhari	Hot Spring
	Tikarpada	Scenic Spot and Wildlife, Crocodile Sanctuary
	Talcher	Coal Mines
Balangir	Harishankar, Patnagarh	Religious Centre
	Ranipur Jharial	64 Yogi Shrine
	Katabanjhi	Scenic Spot
Balasore	Chandaneswar, Remuna	Religious Centre
	Chandipur	Vanishing Beach
	Kasaphal, Talasari	Sea Beach
	Panchalingeswar	Scenic Spot
	Inchudi	Historical place during freedom struggle
Bargarh	Digha	Sea beach an Odisha Bengal Border
	Bargarh	Sambalpur Handloom
	Debrigarh, Deogarh	Wildlife/Scenic Spot
Bhadrak	Nrusimhanth	Religious Centre
	Chandbali	Entry Point to Bhitarkanika
Boudh	Aradi	Religious Centre
	Boudh	Buddhist Shrine
Cuttack	Padmatola	Hill resort
	Cuttack	Historical Site and Silver Filigree
	Ansupa	Largest fresh water lake in Odisha
	Bhattarika	Religious Centre
Deogarh	Lalitgiri	Buddhist Shrine
	Pradhanpat	Waterfall
Dhenkanal	Joranda	Mahima Shrine
	Kaplias	Religious Centre
Ganjam	Berhampur	Tie and Dye Tassar Textiles
	Buguda, Mahurikalua, Tara Tarini	Religious Centre
	Gopalpur, Pati-Sonapur, Dhabaleswar	Sea Beach
Jagatsinghpur	Taptapani	Scenic Spot and Hot Spring
	Jhankada	Religious Centre
	Paradeep	Sea Port and Fish Trading Centre
Jajpur	Jajpur, Chandikhole, Chhatia	Religious Centre
	Ratnagiri and Udayagiri	Buddhist Shrine
Kalahandi	Phurilijharan	Waterfall
	Thuamul-Rampur	Scenic Spot
Kandhamal	Daringbadi	Scenic Spot
	Baliguda	Religious Centre
Kendrapara	Bhitarkanika	Wildlife
	Kendrapara	Religious Centre
Keonjhar	Murga Mahadev, Podasingidi (Garh Chandi, Chakratirtha), Ghatgaon	Religious Centre
	Sanaghagra, Kandadhar	Waterfall

<b>District</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Importance of the place</b>
	Sarai ( Keshri Kunda )	Religious and Scenic Spot
	Sitabinji	Fresco Paintings
Khordha	Atri	Hot Spring
	Chilika ( Keshri Kunda )	Idyllic Lake
	Dhuli	Buddhist Site
	Hirapur	64 Yogini Shrine
	Khandagiri and Udayagiri	Jain Caves
	Nandankanan	Zoological Park
	Balugaon	Scenic Spot
Koraput	Gupteswar	Religious Centre
	Sunabeda, Jeypore, Duduma ( Machhakund )	Scenic Spot
Malkangiri	Chitrakonda, Balimela	Scenic Spot
Mayurbhanj	Bhimakund, Jashipur	Scenic Spot
	Devkund	Waterfall
	Khiching, Manatri	Religious Centre
	Similipal	National Park
Nuapada	Patora	Scenic Spot
	Patalaganga	Perennial Spring
Nabarangpur	Papadahandi, Umarkote	Religious Centre
Nayagarh	Odagaon, Kantilo, Sarankul	Religious Centre
Puri	Pipili	Appliqué Works
	Puri	Sri Jagannath Temple and Sea Beach
	Raghurajpur	Craft Village
	Ramachandi, Satyabadi (Sankhigopal), Kakatpur	Religious Centre
	Astaranga	Sea Beach
	Chilika (Satapada)	Lake ( Dolphins )
Rayagada	Chatikona, Hatipathar	Scenic Spot
Sambalpur	Hirakud	Scenic Spot
	Huma, Burla	Religious Centre
		Religious Centre
Subarnapur	Binika (Papakshya Ghat)	Religious Centre
	Sonepur	Temple Town
Sundargarh	Mandira	Scenic Spot
	Vedvyas	Religious Centre

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** Which temple is built along the bank of Bindu Sagar lake?  
(a) Ananta Basudeva temple  
(b) Biraja temple  
(c) Daiteswar temple  
(d) Chausathi Yogini temple
- 2** Which temple is located in Jajpur?  
(a) Huma (b) Biraja  
(c) Kichakeswari (d) None of these
- 3** The Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is  
(a) Jagannath temple  
(b) Samaleswari temple  
(c) Vaital Deul temple  
(d) Brahmeshwar temple
- 4** Which of the following temple is classified as 'Panchatanaya'?  
(a) Daiteswar (b) Brahmeshwar  
(c) Khichakeswari (d) Mukteswar
- 5** Chausathi Yogini temple located in Hirapur is near which important city of Odisha?  
(a) Cuttack (b) Dhenkanal  
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Rourkela
- 6** Huma temple located in Sambalpur has which striking feature?  
(a) Oldest temple (b) Leaning structure  
(c) Nagara style architecture  
(d) Made of wood
- 7** Jagannath temple belongs to which century?  
(a) 10th (b) 11th (c) 12th (d) 13th
- 8** Which among the following temple is one of the Char Dhams intended to be visited by the Hindus in Odisha?  
(a) Jagannath temple  
(b) Konark temple  
(c) Dhakeswari temple  
(d) Dwarkadhish
- 9** Which of the following temple is situated at Puri?  
(a) Vaital Deul temple  
(b) Sun Temple  
(c) Mukteswar temple  
(d) Jagannath temple
- 10** Which temple in Odisha was called as 'White Pagoda' by the Europeans?  
(a) Rajarani temple  
(b) Lingaraja temple  
(c) Huma temple  
(d) Jagannath temple
- 11** Which of the following temple was rebuilt from its ruins in the 20th century?  
(a) Mukteswar temple  
(b) Brahmeshwar temple  
(c) Khichakeswari temple  
(d) Daiteswar temple
- 12** The Kedareshwar temple in Odisha is located in which district?  
(a) Puri (b) Balasore  
(c) Koraput (d) Dhenkanal
- 13** Which of the following Odisha type Nagara style temples are found at Bhubaneswar? [OPSC 2017]  
1. Jagannath temple  
2. Lingaraja temple  
3. Sun temple  
4. Mukteswar temple  
5. Parasurameswara temple  
Choose the answer from the codes given below  
(a) 4 and 5 (b) Only 2  
(c) 2, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2 and 5
- 14** Which temple has been described as 'time quintessence of Orissan architecture'?  
(a) Daiteswar temple  
(b) Khichakeswari temple  
(c) Rajarani temple  
(d) Lingaraj temple
- 15** Which temple is built in 9th century AD and is dedicated to Lord Shiva?  
(a) Jagannath temple  
(b) Konark Sun temple  
(c) Brahmeshwar temple  
(d) Mukteswar temple
- 16** Famous Parasurameswar temple is situated in which city of Odisha?  
(a) Puri (b) Cuttack  
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Konark

- 17** Which temple of Odisha resembles with the Kandariya Mahadeva temple of Khajuraho?  
 (a) Kedareswar temple  
 (b) Rajarani temple  
 (c) Khichakeswari temple  
 (d) Lingaraj temple
- 18** Which temple was named as 'Black Pagoda' ?  
 (a) Jagannath temple  
 (b) Konark Sun temple  
 (c) Brahmeswar temple  
 (d) Mukteswar temple
- 19** Which of the following temple's chariot is placed on twelve pairs of carved wheels  
 (a) Jagannath temple  
 (b) Lingaraj temple  
 (c) Sun temple  
 (d) Rajarani temple
- 20** The Tara Tarini temple at Purnagiri hills is situated in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Ganjam (b) Puri  
 (c) Gajapati (d) Koraput
- 21** Vaital Deul temple is dedicated to  
 (a) Lord Shiva  
 (b) Lord Balabhadra  
 (c) Goddess Chamunda  
 (d) God Surya
- 22** The semi-cylindrical shape of Vaital Deul temple is an example of which style?  
 (a) Rekha  
 (b) Pidha  
 (c) Khakhara  
 (d) None of the above
- 23** Peace Pagoda is located in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Angul (b) Jharsuguda  
 (c) Khorda (d) Kendrapara
- 24** Which stupa was built by Japan Buddha Sangh?  
 (a) Dhauli (b) Ratnagiri  
 (c) Chandragiri (d) Udayagiri
- 25** The earliest Buddhist complex dating back to 1st century AD is  
 (a) Ratnagiri (b) Udayagiri  
 (c) Jaugada (d) Lalitgiri
- 26** Lalitgiri Buddhist complex is located in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Puri (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Cuttack (d) Gajapati
- 27** Which of the temple is not one of the 5 Shiva temples of Jagamanda hills?  
 (a) Manikeswar (b) Mallikeswar  
 (c) Daiteswar (d) Podukeswar
- 28** Which site in Odisha after its excavation revealed the establishment as Buddhist centre at least from the time of Narasimha Gupta?  
 (a) Dhauli (b) Lalitgiri  
 (c) Padmapur (d) Ratnagiri
- 29** Which of the following fort was constructed by Ganga dynasty in 14th century?  
 (a) Asurgarh fort (b) Barabati fort  
 (c) Raibania fort (d) None of these
- 30** Chudanga Gada is located in the village Baranga of  
 (a) Puri (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Sambalpur (d) Bhubaneswar
- 31** Which was named as Sarangagarh as the area had several water bodies filled with lotus?  
 (a) Chudanga Gada (b) Barabati Fort  
 (c) Jaugada Fort (d) Raibania Fort
- 32** Which fort in ancient times, served as a provincial Mauryan fortified capital of the province of Kalinga?  
 (a) Barabati Fort (b) Raibania Fort  
 (c) Jaugada Fort (d) Sisupalgarh Fort
- 33** Which is regarded as the biggest medieval fort in Odisha and houses 161 fort goddesses?  
 (a) Jeypore (b) Barabati  
 (c) Raibania (d) Nilagiri
- 34** Which of the following is a limestone cave?  
 (a) Gupteswar cave  
 (b) Khandagiri cave  
 (c) Udayagiri cave  
 (d) None of the above
- 35** Name two hills containing many caves near Bhubaneswar.  
 (a) Khandagiri and Udayagiri  
 (b) Malayagiri and Ratnagiri  
 (c) Lalitgiri and Pushagiri  
 (d) Whalegiri and Barunei hill
- 36** How many caves of Khandagiri depict paintings of Jain religion?  
 (a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18

- 37** How many rock cut caves are there in Udayagiri caves?  
 (a) 15 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 18
- 38** Which popular hill station is nicknamed as *Kashmir of Odisha*?  
 (a) Tensa  
 (b) Daringibadi  
 (c) Mahendragiri  
 (d) Taptapani
- 39** The place in Ganjam district famous for hot water springs is  
 (a) Mahendragiri (b) Tensa  
 (c) Taptapani (d) Daringibadi
- 40** Which among the following beach is located in Baleswar district?  
 (a) Aryapalli (b) Gopalpur  
 (c) Sonapur (d) Candipur
- 41** International award winning artist Sudarshan Patnaik is associated with  
 (a) Miniature Paintings  
 (b) Rock Sculptures  
 (c) Sand Sculptures  
 (d) Folk Singing
- 42** The Monolith called Chandeswar Pillar is situated in  
 (a) Rasol, Dhenkanal  
 (b) Dhauli, Khurda  
 (c) Panday, Ganjam  
 (d) Siriapur, Cuttack
- 43** 'Rasol' is famous for  
 (a) rock-cut Vishnu  
 (b) ruins of Buddhist temples  
 (c) prehistoric sites  
 (d) Ashokan prescriptions
- 44** The second place in Odisha where Ashokan rocks edicts are found in  
 (a) Jaugada  
 (b) Udayagiri  
 (c) Lalitgiri  
 (d) Inchudi
- 45** The '64 Yogi shrine' of Ranipur Jharial is situated in which district?  
 (a) Angul  
 (b) Balangir  
 (c) Balasore  
 (d) Cuttack
- 46** Which is the largest fresh water lake of Odisha  
 (a) Ansupa (b) Chilika  
 (c) Sara (d) Kanjia
- 47** Consider the following statements.  
 I. Sanaghagara waterfall is a Perennial waterfall.  
 II. Joranda is in Similipal National Park.  
 Which of the above statement is/are correct?  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II  
 (c) Both I and II (d) None of these
- 48** Consider the following statement about Tensa  
 I. Tensa has been declared the best mine the Director General of Mines Safety, GOI.  
 II. Tensa is surrounded by green forest with mineral deposit.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II  
 (c) Both I and II (d) None of these
- 49** Consider the following about Chandipur Beach  
 I. It is situated in Puri district.  
 II. It is famous for huge water recession of upto 4km during ebb tide.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only I (b) Only II  
 (c) Both I and II (d) None of these
- 50** Consider about the aim of State Tourism Policy, 2016  
 I. To promote sustainable tourism as a mean of economic and inclusive growth, social equity and integration.  
 II. Promote the image of Odisha abroad.  
 III. Give high priority to development and promotion of the prime tourism products, conservation of heritage, natural environment, etc.  
 IV. Ensuring beneficial outcome to all the stakeholders.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I and II (b) II, III and IV  
 (c) III and IV (d) All of these

**51 Match the following lists**

<b>List I (Sites)</b>	<b>List II (Areas)</b>
A. Chudanga Gada	1. Khurda
B. Sisupalgarh	2. Baleswar
C. Barabati fort	3. Sarangagarh
D. Raibania fort	4. Cuttack

**Codes**

- | A     | B | C | D | A     | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | (b) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

**52 Match the following lists**

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
A. Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary	1. Kashmir of Odisha
B. Daringibadi	2. Tensa
C. Gigantic Shiva Linga	3. Chandabaki
D. Town Wonder Hill Station	4. Gupteswar Cave

**Codes**

- | A     | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

**ANSWERS**

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (d)  
 11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a)  
 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (b)  
 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36. (a) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (d)  
 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (d)  
 51. (a) 52. (a)

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# LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

*Odisha's language is an asset, which is gaining huge popularity among people throughout the country. Odisha language, written in Odia script, is the official language of Odisha. It has a rich literary history.*

## Language of Odisha

Odia is official language of Odisha and the second official language of Jharkhand state. It is a classical and Eastern Indo-Aryan Language of Indo-European language family. It is the sixth largest language spoken in India in parts of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh alongwith entire Odisha.

Odia became the official language of Odisha through the Orissa Official Language Act, 1954 which is an act of Odisha Legislative Assembly. It received the assent of the Governor on 1st October, 1954. Odia has also become the sixth language of the country to get classical language status in 2014 after Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malyalam languages.

## Odia Language

The first inscription of Odia language was found in 1051 AD at Urajang. But as per recent discoveries it is found that certain areas of the ancient Kalinga Empire (6th century AD) has some inscriptions which were written in Sanskrit with Odia words which shows its lineage to this period. This language is very closely associated with Assamese, Bengali and Maithili languages. About 60 million people speak the Odia language.

Odia language is spoken in different variations like Baleswari (Balasore), Sambalpuri (Sambalpur and other Western districts), Laria (Sambalpur), Bhatri, (Koraput), Ganjami (Ganjam and Koraput), etc. The people who live in the hilly regions of North and South Odisha have noticeable differences in their spoken languages.

Odia came from 'Odra Magadhi' Prakrit which is similar to 'Ardha Magadhi' and was spoken in Eastern India over 1500 years ago. Odia has very little influence of Persian and Arabic languages.

# Standard Odia

Due to having literary traditions the 'Odia' of Mughalbandi region or 'Kataki Odia' is known as Standard Odia. The Standard Odia is spoken in the Eastern half of Odisha i.e. in Khordha, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Kendrapara, Nayagarh and Angul districts. Literary Odia is different from spoken form of Odia language.

## Major Dialects of Odia Language

*Baleswari Odia* This dialect is spoken in Baleswar, Bhadrak and Mayurbhanj district of Odisha.

*Bhatri* This dialect is spoken in South-Western Odisha.

*Desiya Odia* This dialect is spoken in Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkangiri districts of Odisha

*Ganjami Odia* This dialect is spoken in Ganjam and Gajapati districts of Odisha.

*Kataki Odia* This dialect is spoken in Cuttack, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara districts of Odisha.

*Puri Odia* This dialect is spoken in Puri district of Odisha.

*Sambalpuri Odia* This dialect is spoken in Baragarh, Balangir, Boudh, Debagarh, Nuapada, Sambalpur and Subarnapur districts of Odisha.

*Halbi* This dialect is spoken in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. Halbi is a mixture of Odia and Marathi with influence of Chhattisgarhi tribal languages.

*Phulbani Odia* This dialect is spoken in Phulbani Town, Khajuripada block of Kandhamal and in nearby areas bordering Boudh district.

## Minor Non-literary and Tribal Dialects of Odia Languages

*Aghria* This dialect is mostly spoken by the ingenious people of Aghria caste in Western Odisha.

*Bathudi* This dialect is spoken in Northern Odisha.

*Bodo Parja/Jharia* This tribal dialect is spoken mostly in Koraput district.

*Bhulia* This tribal dialect is spoken in Western Odisha.

*Bhuyan* This tribal dialect is spoken in Southern Odisha.

*Kalahandia Odia* This dialect is spoken in undivided Kalahandi district.

*Kondhan* This tribal dialect is spoken in Western Odisha.

*Kurmi* This dialect is spoken in Northern Odisha.

*Laria* This dialect is spoken in bordering areas of Western Odisha.

*Matia* This tribal dialect is spoken in Southern Odisha.

*Reli* This dialect is spoken in Southern Odisha.

*Sundargarhi Odia* This dialect is spoken in Sundargarh district of Odisha

*Sounti* This dialect is spoken in Northern Odisha.

*Sadri* This dialect is mixture of Odia and Hindi language with major regional tribal influence.

## Odia/Oriya Script

Odia script is used to write Odia language. It is developed from an early form of Kalinga script which belongs to the Brahmi ancient India. The Odia script is written from left to right. It is based on the orthographic syllable which is known as **Askara**. Askara is either a lone vowel or a consonant with a vowel attached.

The modern Odia script has 52 basic alphabets including 11 vowels and 41 consonants. The script has more than 200 compound characters. Odia script has played an important role in Odia tradition and now it is used in all spheres of cultures, arts, education and administration.

## Literature of Odisha

Odia literature is rich, varied and distinctly religious in nature. Numerous prose, poetry and plays are written in Odia language that constantly enriched it. The literature of Odisha can be divided into prose, poetry and plays. *These are explained as follows:*

### Age of Poetry

Odia poetry began with the development of **Charyapada** or Caryagiti, a literature started by Vajrayana Buddhist poets. Sandhya Bhasha metaphor was used to write Charya literature which was written in Prakrit language. Some of its poets like Luipa and Kanhupa came from the territory of Odisha.

**Sarala Dasa** was the first great poet of Odisha. The period before his writing is known as Pre-Sarala age. In Pre-Sarala age, Natha and Siddha literature flourished in Odisha. **Shishu Veda**, **Amar Kosha** and **Gorakh Samhita** are the important works of this period. Other important works of this period are Kalasha Chautisha (by Baccha Das), Somanatha Bratakatha, Nagula Chavithi, Tapoi and Saptanga. **Sarala Age** consisted of prominent writings by Sarala Das.

In the 15th century, Odia was often considered the language of the Shudras (untouchables) and commoners who had no access to Sanskrit education. **Sarala Dasa translated the Mahabharata**. This work was not an exact translation from the Sanskrit original, but rather an imitation and can be considered an original piece of work; for all practical purposes. This translation work proved to be a necessary foundation for a national literature, which provides a fairly accurate idea of the Odia culture at that time and also guided the subsequent poets.

Sarala Das was given the title of **Shudramuni** or seer from a backward class. He had no formal education and did not know Sanskrit. Another form of poetry i.e. **Kalpanika** (imaginative) and **Paranika** (Puranic) Kavyas emerged in 16th 17th C. This period is also called **Rita Yuga**. Narsingha Sena's Gopakeli and Parimala are popular collection of poems.

'Jayadeva's Gita Govinda' was translated in Odia by three prominent poets namely, Dharanidhara Mishra, Brindavan Das (Rasabaridhi) and Trilochan Das (Govinda Gita). 'Purnatama Chandrodaya Kavya' was written by a women poet i.e. Brundabati Das. During Jahangir's region, a Muslim poet 'Salabega' composed several poems dedicated to Lord Jagannath. Chitra Kavya (pictorial poetry) was also popular in Odia literature.

**Radnanath Roy** is considered the first poet in modern times who belonged to the first generation of Odia who received Western education. This led to the emergence of a new breed of poets who wrote about patriotism like Gopabandhu Das. Some prominent poets who belonged to both pre and post Independence period are Mayadhar Mansinha, Godavarish Mohapatra and Ananta Patnaik. Sachi Kanta Raut Ray introduced the ultra modern style of Odia poetry.

## Age of Prose

Rudrasudhanidhi is the first organised work of prose in Odia literature written by Abhadutta Narayan Swami. The **Madala Panji** or the **Palm-leaf** Chronicles of the Jagannath temple at Puri records the earliest use of prose, which dates back to the 12th century. Markanda Das is known for his compositions like Kesava Koili (first Koili in Odia), Daasagriba Badha and Jnanodaya Koili.

**Sarala Das** wrote Chandi Purana, Vilanka Ramayana and translated Mahabharata in Odia language in 15th Century.

Other prominent works are **Usabhilasa** of Sisu Sankara Das, the **Rahasya-Manjari** of Deva Durlabha Das and the **Rukmini-Bibha** of Kartheika Das. During the starting of the 17th century, a new form of prose **novels** in verse evolved when Ramachandra Pattanayaka wrote Haravali.

The language used by these writers was plain and simple Odia. Upendra Bhanja's works like 'Baidehisha Bilasa', 'Labanyabati' are considered landmarks of Odia literature. His works added more than 35,000 words to the language, which are aesthetically perfect due to his great contribution. He is considered **Kabi Samrat** of Odia literature and **Greatest poet of Ritiyuga**.

**Fakir Mohan Senapati** is a prominent Odia novelist. His work 'Chha Mana Atha Gunta (six acres and a third) reflects the exploitation by Zamindars. He is also known as Father of Modern Oriya Literature. Nanda Kishore Bal's 'Kanaklata', Chintamani Mohanty's 'Yugalamath' are other important Odia novels.

## Religious Writings

Odia literature also consists of many religious writings which are inspired by the Bhakti Movement in 14th-16th Century.

**Shri Chaitanya**, Vaishnava influence brought in a new evolution in Odia literature. Important authors of religious works are Balarama Das, Jagannatha Das, Yasovanta Das, Ananta Das and Achyutananda Das. They are known as **Panchasakhas**. The name of Panchasakhas came from these 5 poets, who adhered to the same school of 'Utkaliya Vaishnavism'.

Balarama Das's Jagamohan Ramayan alongwith Sarala Das' Mahabharata, are most significant for the development of Odia literature. Balarama Das' Lakshmi Purana is considered the first manifesto of women's liberation or feminism in Indian literature.

## Age of Plays

Along with prose and poetry, plays or dramas are also a popular part of Odia literature. Dramas emerged in Odisha from Jatras, Leelas and Suangs. The first Odia play was '**Babaji**' written by Jagmohan Leela in 1877. Kampal Mishra, Padmanav Narayan Dev and Bhikari Charan Patnaik are prominent Odia.

Lyrical dramas that contain poetry in the form of dialogues are also very popular form of literature. Baishnav Pani, Balakrishna Mohanty are great writers. Dramas in Sanskrit language are also very popular. Historical play Konark and social play **Bhata** (rice) written by Kalicharan Patnaik holds a special place as it shows the sufferings during famine. Playwrighters in the modern context also write entertaining and thought provoking dramas/plays in Odia language in post-independence period also.

### Pragati Yug

In Odisha, a progressive movement was started which is termed as Pragati Yug. **Nabajuga Sahitya Sansad** was formed by prominent writers like Nabakrushna Choudhary, Bhagabati Charan Panigrahi and Ananta Patnaik in 1935. **The first progressive literary magazine in Odia, Adhunika** was conceived, initiated, edited and published by Bhagabati Charan Panigrahi and Ananta Patnaik.

### Purnachandra Odia Bhashakosha

Gopal Chandra Prahraj created **Purnachandra Odia Bhashakosha** in Odia language which published between 1930 and 1940. It is a monumental 7 volume work of about 9500 pages, which lists some 1,85,000 words and their meanings in four languages i.e. Odia, English, Hindi and Bengali.

# Eminent Personalities of Odisha Literature

*Famous literary personalities of Odisha literature are as follows:*

## Jayadeva

He was born in 1170 AD. He was a 12th century poet. He is known all over the world for his epic '**Geeta Govinda**' which highlights Krishna's love with Radha. He greatly contributed to the Odissi music.

He also institutionalised the 'Debadasi' system in Odia temples. Geeta Govinda has now become the main support around which Odissi dance is based and also has a great influence on Patta paintings of Odisha. He died in 1245 AD.

## Sarala Das

He was born in 15th century. He is also called 'Utkal Balmiki' and 'Adikari'. He is the author of Vilanka Ramayana Chandipurana and Odia Mahabharata. The Odia language emerged in its present form by the contributions of Sarala Das. Sometimes Odia literature is also classified as Pre Sarala Yug, Sarala Yug and Post Sarala Yug.

## Deenakrushna Das

He was born in 1650 AD in **Balasore** district of Odisha. He is famous for his composition '**Rasakallola**' that beautifully creates the divine leela of Radha and Krishna.

His other works include Rasa Binoda, Amruta Sagar, Guna Sagar, Bhabha Samudra, etc. He died in 1710 AD.

## Upendra Bhanja

He was born in 1670 AD at Bhanjanagar, 80 km from Berhampur city. He is considered greatest poet of Odia literature and is also known as **Kabi-Samrat** or **Greatest poet of Ritiyuga**. His famous works are Labanyabati, Brajaleela, Baidehisha Bilasa, Rasapanchaka, etc. He is also credited with writing the first Odia dictionary **Gita Abidhan**. He contributed 32,300 words to Odia language and literature. His style of writing Sanskrit poetics is called Reeti and Deena.

## Brajanath Badajena

He was born in 1730 AD in Kabara village of **Dhenkanal** district. He was an eminent writer of Riti Yuga and a contemporary of Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja.

His poetic creations in Odia include 'Keli Kalanidhi', 'Bidesh', 'Gopi Bilapa', etc. His composition in Sanskrit is 'Manoduta' and in Hindi is 'Gundichabije'. He died in 1800 AD.

## Kavisurya Baladev Rath

He was born in 1789 AD in Badakhemundi of **Ganjam** district. He was a poet and laureate. His creations include 'Kavisurya Granthavali', 'Kavisurya Geetavali', 'Kishore Chandranana', 'Chaupadi Chautisha', etc. He founded Dhumpa Sangita. He died in 1845.

## Gourishankar Ray

He was born on 13th July, 1839 in **Cuttack** district. He was also known as 'Karmaveer Gourishankar'.

He was one of the prominent personalities for making the state of modern Odisha and was the saviour of Odia language and literature. He led the Save Odia Movement during the late 19th century and worked hard for the protection and preservation of the Odia language. He founded the Cuttack Printing Company and was the editor of **Utkal Deepika** (first Odia newspaper). He died on 7th March, 1917.

## **Bhima Bhoi**

He was born in 1850 in **Sambalpur** district of Odisha. He was blind from birth. With the blessings of his guru, Mahima Mahaprabhu, he wrote about sufferings of humanity, spiritualism and philosophy. He renounced worship of idols as they are mere wooden or metal statues and encouraged people to serve humanity. His works include 'Stuti Chintamani', 'Brahma Nirupana Geeta', 'Nirbeda Sadhana', 'Adi Anta Geeta', etc. He died in 1895.

## **Nanda Kishore Bal**

He was born on 22nd December, 1875 at Kusupur village of **Cuttack** district. He was a great poet, who presented a lively picture of rural Odisha in his poems.

He is popularly known as **Palli Kabi**. His poetic creations, Pallichitra, Nirjharini, Basanta-Kokila, Tarangini, Charuchitra, Nirmalaya, Prabhata Sangeeta, Sandhya Sangita, Nana Baya Gita, Krushna Kumari, Sharmistha and novel Kanakalata are very popular among readers. He died on 1st July, 1928.

## **Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das**

He born in 1877 in **Puri** district. He was one of the founders of the modern Odisha state. He is also remembered for his patriotic lyrical poems and lucid, thought provoking prose writings. He started the weekly newspaper 'The Samaja' in 1919. He died in 1928.

## **Godabarish Mohapatra**

He was born on 26th October, 1886 in **Khordha** district. He was an inspiring writer and a prominent freedom fighter. He published his own magazine 'Niakunta' (1938) and 'Tuan Tuin Tuin' (1957). He received **Odia Sahitya Akademi Award** for his revolutionary work 'Mo Khelasathi', 'Utha Kankala' and 'Kanta O Phula'. He also received the **Central Sahitya Akademi Award**. He died on 26 July, 1956.

## **Kabai Chandra Kalicharan Patnaik**

He was born in 23 December, 1897 in Banki of **Cuttack** district. He is known for his drama literature in Odia language. He wrote mythological, historical, social dramas and dramas based on different characters. He also wrote stories, poems and one-act plays. He was awarded the **Padma Shri** in 1971. Due to his great contribution in drama, Sri Ramachandra Dev, Gajapati of Puri, gave him the title of '**Kabichandra**' in 1927. His works include Mrugaya, Sakuntala, Harishchandra, Abhijana, Rakta Mandara, Jayadeva, Pratisodha, Ahuti, Banaphula, Ananga, Jugapurusha, etc. He died in 1978.

## Annada Shankar Ray

He was born in 1904 in **Dhenkanal** district. He was Bengali poet and essayist who also wrote for Odia poetry.

He received many awards like Padma Bhushan, Sahitya Akademi Award etc. His important literary works are Du Kankata, Binur Boi, Japane, Konna, Tarunno. He died in 2002.

## Jayanta Mahapatra



He was born in 1928 in **Cuttack** district. He is one of the best known Indian English poets. He has won prominence for his powerful, haunting and visionary works. His literary works are like, 'A Rain of Rites,' 'A Father's Hours', 'The Green Gardener', 'Baya Raja', 'Smruti Pari Kichhiti', etc. He has authored 27 books of poems, of which 7 are in Odia and the rest in English.

## Manoj Das

He was born in **Balasore** district in 1934. Saraswati Samman Award winner, Professor Manoj Das is one of the foremost short story writers in post-Independence India. His works include short stories, poems, travelogues and essays in both English and Odia.

His prominent works are Kete Diganta, Kabita Utkala, Amruta Phala, etc. He also received Padma Shri in 2001.

## Sitakant Mahapatra

He was born in 1937 in **Cuttack** district of Odisha. He is a notable Indian poet and literary critic in Odia and English.

He is awarded with a number of awards like, **Jnanpith Award** (1993), **Sahitya Akademi Award** (1974), **Padma Bhushan** (2002) and **Padma Vibhushan** (2010).

His notable works include 'Ashtapadi' (1963), 'Shabdara Akash' (1971), 'Unending Rhythms' (Oral poetry of Santhal tribes), etc.

## Pratibha Ray

She was born in 1943 in **Jagatsinghpur** district. She is one of the most famous writers in Odisha. She has been writing novels and short stories actively for the past 25 years.

She has received many awards like **Odisha Sahitya Akademi Awards**, **Padma Shri Award**, **Jnanpith Award**, etc. Her important works are Gandhinka, Gangashiuli, Dura Dwividha, Barsa Basanta Baishakha, etc.



## Prominent Authors and Their Important Compositions

<b>Books Name</b>	<b>Author's Name</b>
Gita Govinda	Jayadev
Odia Mahabharata	Sarala Das
Keshaba Koili	Markanda Das
Dandi Ramayan, Amar Kosh	Balaram Das
Shreemada Bhagawat	Jagannath Das
Hari Bansa	Achyutananda Das
Govinda Chandra	Yosabanta Das
Nrusingh Purana	Pitambar Das
Rukumini Bibhaha	Kartika Das
Raghunatha Bilash	Dhananjaya Bhanja
Rasa Kallola	Dinakrushna Das
Baidehi Bilasa (Labanyabati)	Upendra Bhanja
Bidgadha Chintamani	Abhimanyu Samant Singhar
Kabita Kallohla, Kishore Chandranan Champu	Kabisurya Baladev Ratha
Stuti Chintamani, Adianta Gita	Bhima Bhoi
Mahamoha, Janjyaseni and Silapadma	Pratibha Ray
Bandira Atmakatha, Kara Kabita	Gopabandhu Das
Tapaswaini, Pranaya Bhallari	Gandhar Meher
Amritua Santa, Mati o Matala	Gopinath Mohanty
Bajare Bajabala	Ramprasad Mohanty
Sri Radha, Aneka Kothari, Saptaima Rutu	Ramkanta Rath
Belun Gala Udi	Maheswar Mohanty
Jhumuka	Rama Krushna Nanda
Ara Drushya	Sitakant Mahapatra
Ashwamedheva Ghoda	Bibhuti Patnaik
Amabasyara Chandra	Govinda Das
Bhool	Nityananda Mahapatra
Prutibira Tire	Debaraj Lenka
Baji Rout, Pandulipi	Sachidanand Routray
Bruhat Srishal Itihas	Ramchandra Mallick
Andha Gali	Akhil Mohan Patnaik
Bana Rajjara Katha	Manorama Mohapatra

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1** *Apart from Odisha, Odia is spoken in parts of*  
(a) West Bengal (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) All of these
- 2** *Odia is the ..... Indian classical language.*  
(a) 1st (b) 2nd  
(c) 5th (d) 6th
- 3** *Which language got the classical language status in 2014?*  
(a) Tamil (b) Telugu  
(c) Odia (d) Sanskrit
- 4** *Odia language is associated with language of*  
(a) Assamese (b) Bengali  
(c) Maithili (d) All of these
- 5** *Which of the following is known as Standard Odia?*  
(a) Ganjami Odia  
(b) Katak Odia  
(c) Sambalpur Odia  
(d) Halbi Odia
- 6** *Desiya Odia dialect is spoken in*  
(a) Rayagada (b) Koraput  
(c) Malkangiri (d) All of these
- 7** *Which Odia dialect is a mixture of Odia and Marathi?*  
(a) Sambalpur (b) Halbi  
(c) Katak (d) Bhatr
- 8** *Bodo Parja tribal dialect is spoken in*  
(a) Koraput (b) Gajapati  
(c) Ganjam (d) Puri
- 9** *The modern Odia script has how many alphabets?*  
(a) 11 (b) 42  
(c) 52 (d) 60
- 10** *What was the language of the Charya literature written in ancient Odisha?*  
(a) Pali (b) Sanskrit  
(c) Magadhi (d) Prakrit
- 11** *Who is considered the first great poet of Odisha?*  
(a) Markanda Das  
(b) Sarala Das  
(c) Jagannath Das  
(d) Balrama Das
- 12** *Who translated the Mahabharata from Sanskrit to Odia?*  
(a) Markanda Das (b) Sarala Das  
(c) Jagannath Das (d) Balrama Das
- 13** *Which famous literary work was translated in Odia by many prominent Odia poets?*  
(a) Kanaklata (b) Geeta Govinda  
(c) Padmavat (d) Raja Tarangini
- 14** *Who was the great introducer of ultra modern style in modern Odia poetry?*  
(a) Kuntala Kumari Sabat  
(b) Sachi Kanta Raut Ray  
(c) Gopala Prahaja  
(d) Nanda Kishore Bal
- 15** *Earliest records of prose in Odia language is seen in which among the following things?*  
(a) Metal plates  
(b) Stone inscriptions  
(c) Silk patakas  
(d) Palm leaves
- 16** *Which is the most popular novel written by Fakir Mohan Senapati?*  
(a) Yugalamath  
(b) Nagala Chauthi  
(c) Chha Mana Atha Guntha  
(d) Kanaklata
- 17** *Who among the following is not a poet of 'Panchasakhas'?*  
(a) Balaram Das  
(b) Achyutananda Das  
(c) Arjuna Das  
(d) Jagannath Das
- 18** *Who wrote the first Odia play 'Babaji' in 1877?*  
(a) Jagmohan Leela  
(b) Kampal Mishra  
(c) Padmanav Narayan Dev  
(d) Kalicharan Patnaik
- 19** *What was the name of the first progressive literature magazine started in the Odia language?*  
(a) Amrita (b) Adhunika  
(c) Ananta (d) Vinay Patrika

- 20** *The Purnachandra Odia Bhashakosh contains word meanings in four languages: Odia, English, Hindi and*
- (a) Bengali (b) Sanskrit  
(c) Telegu (d) French
- 21** *Great epic 'Geeta Govinda' was written by which eminent literary personality of Odisha?*
- (a) Sarala Das  
(b) Jayadeva  
(c) Upendra Bhanja  
(d) Malik Mohammad Jayasi
- 22** *Who is considered Kabi Samrat of Odia literature?*
- (a) Upendra Bhanja  
(b) Ramachandra Pattanayka  
(c) Balarama Das  
(d) Gopala Prahara
- 23** *Bhima Bhoi was born in..... district.*
- (a) Ganjam (b) Cuttack  
(c) Sambalpur (d) Balasore
- 24** *Which Odia poet of notable works like Stuti Chintamani, Brahma Nirupana Geeta was born blind?*
- (a) Bhima Bhoi  
(b) Nandkishore Bal  
(c) Kavisurya Baladev Rath  
(d) Sarala Das
- 25** *Chandra Kalicharan Patnaik was awarded the Padma Shri in.....*
- (a) 1972  
(b) 1973  
(c) 1971  
(d) 1976
- 26** *Godabarish Mahapatra was born in..... district.*
- (a) Khordha (b) Cuttack  
(c) Balasore (d) Angul
- 27** *Name the notable Odia writer who is the recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award, Jnanpith Award, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhusan?*
- (a) Sitakant Mahapatra  
(b) Manoj Das  
(c) Pratibha Ray  
(d) Jayanta Mahapatra
- 28** *Consider the following statements*
- I. The earliest use of prose can be found in Madala Panji or the Palm-leaf Chronicles.  
II. They belong to Jagannatha temple at Puri, dating back to the 12th century.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) Only I (b) Only II  
(c) Both I and II (d) None of the above
- 29** *Consider the following statements about Purnachandra Bhashakosh*
1. There is a monumental work of 7 volumes that contains 9500 pages.  
2. It is sort of Odia dictionary created by Gopal Chandra Prahraj.
- Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) None of the above

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (d)  
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (a)  
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (c)

# FOLK ART, CRAFT AND CULTURE OF ODISHA

*The cultural heritage of Odisha is very rich due to its varied art and crafts culture. The state depicts its rich tradition through its paintings, sculptures and different handicrafts.*

*From rock paintings to Jhoti paintings, palm leaves paintings, Pattachitra paintings, tribal paintings as well as beautiful applique work, wood and stone carvings, metal work and bamboo work, the state reflects its amazing craftsmanship.*

Painting is a common artwork in Odisha. This art of Odisha is very old which is dated back to early historic period. The theme of these paintings are mainly deities, tribal culture, nature and so on. Among the different types of paintings, rock paintings, tribal paintings and pattachitra paintings are very famous in Odisha.

## Paintings of Odisha

*Some of the important style paintings in Odisha are discussed below:*

### Rock Paintings

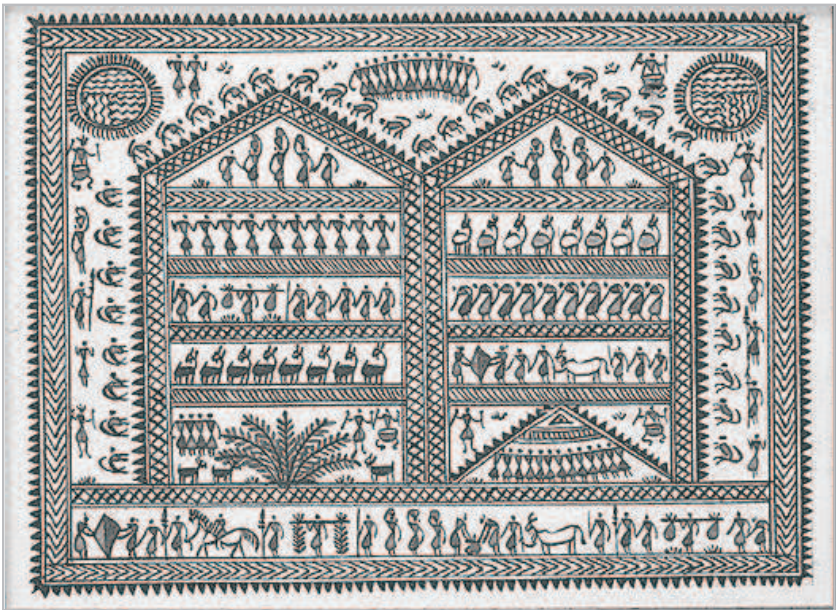
- These paintings date back to prehistoric era. The painted rock shelters of pre-historic times are found in the Western part of Odisha, Ulapgarh and Vikramkhola in Jharsuguda district, Manikmada and Ushakothi in Sundargarh district, Gudahandi in Kalahandi and Yogimath in Nuapada district.
- These paintings depict small geometrical and floral patterns to big animal motifs and human figures which show hunting, dancing, fighting and doing their domestic works.
- Most of the walls and caves follow a sequential and horizontal pattern which are painted by different colours like red (extracted from iron), white (extracted from lime compounds) and brown (from copper).

- Characters in rock paintings resemble a mix of Mohenjodaro and Brahmi scripts.
- Examples of these paintings are the paintings of **Ravana Chhaya Rock** at Sitabinji in Keonjhar district. The paintings of Ravana Chhaya Rock depicts a procession scene of a king riding a caparisoned elephant with horse riders and soldiers holding shafts and banners, followed by a female attendant.
- These painting carries collection of Ajanta murals. Many splendid murals are placed inside the Lakshmi temple and the Jagannath temple, like the Buddha Vijay painting in the Jagmohana of the Lakshmi temple and the Kanchi Vijay painting in the Jagamohana of the Jagannath temple. The caves of Khandagiri and Udayagiri also have evidence of mural paintings.

## Tribal Paintings

Tribal paintings of Odisha depict a rich tribal culture of the state. *Different tribal communities of Odisha have different types of tribal painting, which are as follows:*

- **Saura Paintings** It is a style of mural paintings which are associated with Saura tribal community of Odisha. These paintings are also known as 'ikons' or 'Idital', which are mainly found in **Rayagada, Gajapati and Koraput** districts. 'Idital' is the tribal deity of this tribe, thus, these paintings are dedicated to Idital. These paintings are originally drawn on the walls of Saura's huts. These people show people, horse, elephant, Sun, moon, theme of life and so on.



▲ AN EXAMPLE OF SAURA PAINTING MADE BY SAURA TRIBE

- **Kondh Painting** There are different sub groups in Kondh community like Kutia Kondhs and Dongria Kondhs. They are an artistic community. Kutia Kondh paintings are called 'Tikangkuda' which are very simple. Wall paintings of Kondhs are known as **Manji Gunda**.
- **Kissan Paintings** This community depicts Samlai deity and signs of agricultural activity through their paintings. The paintings of Paudi Bhuyan, a tribal community, are known as 'Jhanjira'. Most of the paintings of this community depicts agricultural activities.
- **Juang Paintings** The Juang community depicts various themes through their wall paintings like birds, animals and flowers.

## Pattachitra Paintings

- The pattachitra of Odisha is a classical and miniature painting of Odisha based on Hindu mythology which includes the wall paintings, manuscript painting, palm-leaf etching and painting on cloth, both cotton and silk.
- The largest and original *chitrakars* or painters of pattachitra paintings are from **Raghurajpur, Puri district**.
- The origin of this art is traced back to 5th century BC, which is still alive in this village, thus, Raghurajpur village is declared as **India's first heritage village**.
- This art form is based on the theme of Jagannath. The other themes are about Krishna cult, stories from Mahabharata, Radhakrishna, Vaishnav, Shaiva, Ragachitra, Bandhachitra Yamapati and Yatripatas (sketches of Puri temples), Navagunjara (a hybrid mythical creature of nine different creatures including both animals and birds).
- This painting style flourished in Konark, Bhubaneswar, Paralakhemundi, Chikiti and Sonepur regions of Odisha.
- These paintings can be seen through story paintings, on walls, in **Ganjapa playing cards** (circular shaped pattachitra painted cards) and in many other forms.
- The *chitrakars* paint the Puri temple deities and their chariots every year.
- The pattachitra paintings are made by all the family members of *chitrakars*.
- Women prepare the glue, the canvas and apply colours and give final lacquer coating to paintings. The canvas is prepared by coating the cloth with a mixture of chalk and tamarind seeds gum.
- Then with the help of two stones, it is rubbed and left to dry. The cloth's surface gets a leathery finish by the gum and chalk, then artists paint with vegetable, Earth and stone colours.

- Painters do not use pencil or charcoal for preliminary drawings instead they use brush. Then colours are filled. On the occasion of Jhulana (swinging festival of Radha and Krishna), Pattachitra paintings are made which depicts Pith flowers with figures of charming women.



▲ A PATTACHITRA PAINTING DEPICTING KRISHNA DANCING

## Palm Leaf Pattachitra

- It is a type of pattachitra painting which is also known as 'Tala Pattachitra'. It is drawn on palm leaf.
- The images are traced by using black or white ink to fill grooves etched on rows of equal-sized panels of palm leaf that are stitched together. These palm leaf illustrations are more elaborated, which have super imposing layers that are glued together for most of the surface, but some areas are open like windows to show a second image under the first layer.
- Some palm leaf manuscripts are also preserved in the museum at Bhubaneswar, as examples of traditional paintings and drawings.

## Jhoti or Chita Painting

- The folk art of Odisha is connected with its social and religious culture. In the month of Margasira, which comes between November and December according to Telegu calendar, women folk worship the Goddess Lakshmi and decorate the mud walls and floors with murals in white rice paste or *pithau*. These are called Jhoti or Chita.
- It is the harvest season when grain is thrashed and stored. These paintings are drawn not only with the purpose of decoration but also to establish a bond between the mystical and the material, thus, these paintings are highly symbolical and meaningful.

- The motifs used in this artwork are lotus, flowers, conch shell, the kumbh, peacocks, elephant, fish and other floral and geometrical designs. Jhoti paintings are also printed on saree.

## Sand Art

- In Odisha, a unique type of art form is developed at the beaches of Puri. The sand found in the beaches is shaped into magnificent figures and shapes. To carve a sand sculpture, the only raw material is the clean and fine grained sand mixed with water.
- Sculpturalist of international fame, **Mr Sudarshan Patnaik** has popularised this art form in Odisha. Beautiful sand sculptures made by him on the Puri beach attract the attention of tourists from India and abroad.



▲ AN EXAMPLE OF SAND ART IN PURI BEACH

## Muruja Painting

- It is a contemporary art form of India. It is generally another form of 'Rangoli'. Muruja is drawn on the floor with powders of different hues. White powder is obtained from the grinding of stones, green powder is obtained from dry leaves, black from burnt coconut shells, yellow from the petals or marigold flowers or turmeric and red from red clay or bricks.
- Muruja is generally used during rituals in the forms of mandalas.

## Crafts Of Odisha

Odisha is famous for its handicrafts, which exhibit skill and creativity of the artisans and also reflect the tribal culture of the state. *Some of the important crafts of Odisha are discussed below:*

### Applique Craft

- Applique work is a type of embroidery work or needlework in which smaller patch or fabric is applied or stitched onto a larger fabric.

- In Odisha, **Pipili town in Puri district** is very famous for its excellent applique work which got its origin to Lord Jagannath culture during 12th century.
- It is a temple art in which coloured cloth is cut and then shaped into the forms of birds, animals, flowers, leaves, etc.
- During marriage celebrations large applique canopies are used. These canopies are also used to cover the deities in temples to protect them from dirt.
- On sarees and other attires, people apply applique work which are in great demand in international market.
- Tiny mirrors with different designs and geometrical shapes are enclosed by thread embroidery to create a striking work of art. In this craft, four basic traditional colours are used such as red, black, yellow and white.



▲ BEAUTIFUL APPLIQUE WORK DONE ON AN ATTIRE

## Bamboo and Cane Craft

- Bamboo and cane craft is very important part of tribal craft work of Odisha. Many useful items are made from bamboo and canes such as baskets, mats, durries, lamp shades and so on.
- Before making these items, the stem of bamboo and cane is cut with a hackshaw and split longitudinally and then heated in the low flame to make it more flexible.

## Coir Craft

- Coir is processed from coconut husks by the process of treating it to saline water for about eight to ten months. This process is called **retting**. This process enhances the durability and flexibility of the fiber.

- This light weight, yellow coloured fibre is used to make different items like figures of animals, birds, eco-friendly toys, wall hangings, pen stands and other home utility items.

## Grass Weaving Craft

- **Golden Grass** It is also known as **Kaincha**. It is a wild grass which is found in many parts of Odisha, after rainy season. This grass is used to make many useful items like baskets, boxes, tray, penstands, hand fans, floor mats, table mats, etc. These are eco-friendly and biodegradable products. Jajang and Barua of **Kendrapara**, Gadamadhupur of **Jajpur**, Japanga of **Sundergarh** and Gop in **Puri** district are famous for this craft.
- **Sabai Grass** This grass is extensively grown in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. This craft is mainly practised in **Baliapal village in Balasore district** of Odisha. Important products of this grass are baskets, coaster, flower, trays, hats, boxes, bags, hot case, mats, carriers, carpets, sofa sets, chairs, etc.

## Horn and Bone Craft

- This is a traditional craft work of Odisha which is mainly done by the Santhals, Oraons and Marijias tribes of Odisha. This craft is done with the help of cow and buffalo horns which are smoothly polished and then shaped into many utility items like cranes, lobsters, birds, ashtrays, jewellery, lamp stands, etc.
- Combs of bones and horns are very popular all over the world. Sometimes, horn and silver filigree work are combined to make beautiful ornaments.  
**Paralakhemundi** (Gajapati district) and **Cuttak** are famous for craft work.

## Lac Craft

- This craft is very famous in Odisha. **Nabarangpur of Koraput** district is an important place where this craft is done. Lac comb is an important utility item of this craft which is locally known as **Lac Siredi**.
- Lac is produced by the insects which are found on palash, ber and kusum trees. Both men and women folk are engaged in this craft.

## Lacquer Craft

- This craft includes lacquered bamboo craft. In this craft lac is melted and mixed with various hues to give specific shade to the products made from bamboo like wall hangings, animal figurines, coasters, boxes, etc.
- After this different coloured lacquers are used to follow the base of the items to create folk designs in floral geometric shapes with attractive borders and exclusive patterns. **Nabarangpur in Koraput** is an important centre for this craft.

# Metal Craft

## Dhokra-Lost Wax Metal Casting

- It is a tribal craft of Odisha. In this craft, artisans use lost wax process to create different items like toys, jewellery, vessels, images of gods, goddesses, animals and birds. It is mainly practised by 'Situlia' tribal community of Odisha.
- This craft is 4,000 year old and is still being in use. One of the earliest known lost-wax artefact is the **dancing girl of Mohenjodaro**.
- This craft is popular in Adakata in **Nayagarh**, Sadeibareni in **Dhenkanal**, Kuliana in Mayurbhanj, Jigidi Fadar in **Rayagada**, Badamba and Narsimhapur in **Cuttack**, Puri, Khordha, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Phulbani and Ganjam district in Odisha.



▲ AN EXAMPLE OF DHOKRA-LOST WAX METAL CASTING CRAFT

## Brass and Bell Metal Ware

- It is an important craft of **Kansari caste in Odisha**. The workers of this caste are called **metalsmiths** who work with brass, bell metal and copper. This craft is mainly done in Cuttack, Khordha, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Kantilo and Balakati in Puri district and Khalisahi in Nayagarh district.
- Artisans make many items by traditional method of heating and beating the metals such as bangles, pots, lamps, lamp-shades (during the worship of deities), rice measuring bowls, elephant, horse figures, ornaments, etc.

## Silver Filigree

- It has been originated in Persian countries during 15th century. It is locally known as **Tarakasi**. It is a **very famous craft of Cuttack district** in Odisha. More than 90% Silver is used in this craft. The silver is used to make ornaments like necklaces, brooches, pendants, anklets, ornamental key rings, boats, imitation of temples, elephants, chariots, etc.

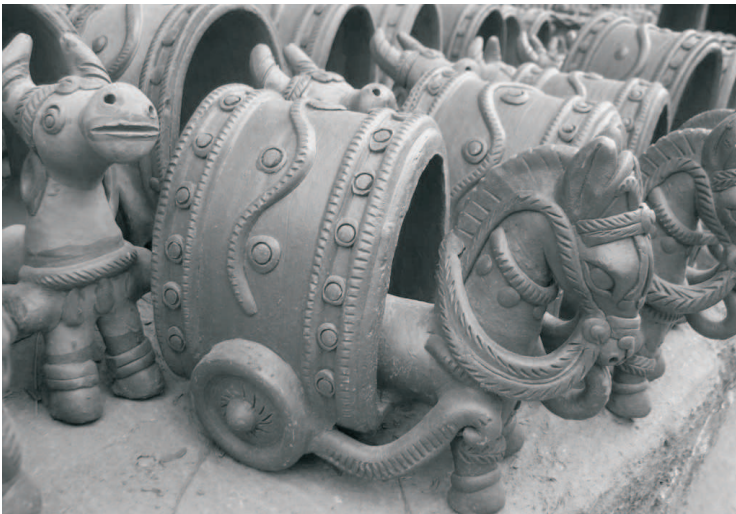
- Other items made are plates, cups, bowls, glasses, make-up containers, incense vessels, vermilion containers, handbags, etc.

## Paper Mache Craft

- The material for paper mache is made from paper, waste cloth and different kinds of natural fibres that are soaked together. Then they are beaten into pulp and mixed with a variety of seeds and gums. Special clays and bio-degradable wastes are also used for strengthening the articles.
- This traditional craft is mainly practiced in **Puri**, **Paralakhemundi** and **Chikiti (Ganjam distict)**, **Barapali** (Bargarh district) and few villages around **Cuttack** district of Odisha. Important items made are face masks, paper mache birds, hanging parrot, Hanuman face mask (Green), handbags and toys.

## Pottery and Terracotta

- Terracotta craft is also very popular in Odisha. Terracotta tiles also known as Khappar are made by Rane craftsmen (a potter community) of **Barpali village** of **Bargarh district** which are used in houses with a belief to bring fortune in homes. These tiles have images of animals like monkey, elephant, mouse, lion and birds.
- In **Sonepur district**, the Rana community is famous for making the Lankapuri Hanuman figure, which is carried on the festive day of Bhadrap Amavas throughout the town.
- The product of terracotta are usually brown or black in colour but artisans also paint the articles with colours according to the wish of the customers.
- Terracotta craft is very famous in Bargarh, Khordha, Keonjhar, Jagatsinghpur, Rayagada, Koraput and Sonepur districts in Odisha.



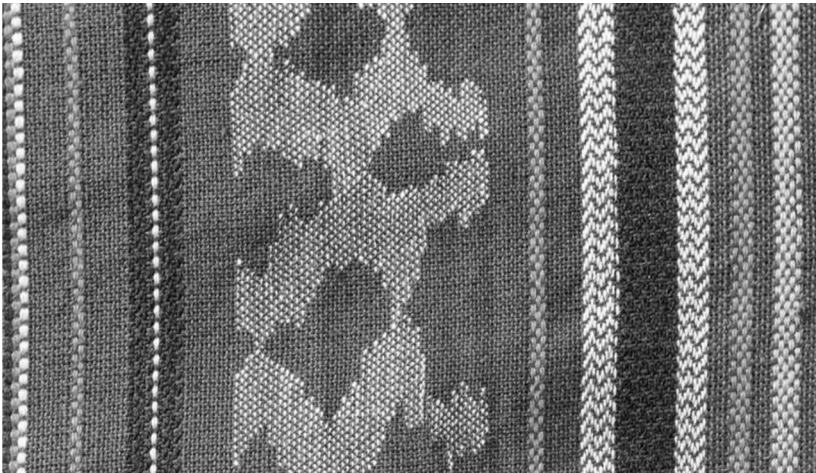
▲ A HORSE CART : AN EXAMPLE OF TERRACOTTA AND POTTERY CRAFT

## Stone Carving Craft

- This craft in Odisha was evolved by the descendants of the great builders of the famous temples of the state such as Lingaraj, Jagannath, Konark, Parsurameswar and Mukteswar, Rajarani and other temples of Odisha.
- Important stone carving objects are stone statues, ash-trays, bowls, vases and containers made from different stones like sandstone, kochila stone, Kendumundi stone, Nilagiri stone, granite stone, serpentine stone, pink stone, etc.
- This craft is very famous in **Puri, Bhubaneswar, Lalitgiri and Khiching**. Other examples of this craft are rock-cut sculptures, temple chariot of the Sun God at **Konark** and beautiful stupas and monasteries of **Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri**.

## Bandha Textile Craft

- The colourful handwoven textiles of Odisha have supported cottage industry in the state. Important textile product of Odisha is **Bandha**.
- Bandha is a kind of silk Ikat, a resist tie and dye technique of Odisha. Ikat design is very famous in Odisha. In this process, warp and weft threads are tie-dyed to produce the pattern on the loom while weaving.
- Its design motifs include rows of birds and animals, fish, seashells, rudraksh beads and temple spires.
- This craft work is practised in Mayurbhanj, Barapalli, Remunda, Jhiliminda, Mahalakata, Singhapali, Sonapur, Patabhadi, Sagaripali, Biramaharajpur, Kendupali, and Kamalapur of Bargarh district and Sonapur district.



▲ AN EXAMPLE OF BANDHA TEXTILE CRAFT

# Wood Carving Craft

- It is an important and old craft form of Odisha. **Puri is famous for colourful or painted wood carving.** Important items are colourful masks, wooden toys, chariot decorations and idols of gods and goddesses, etc.
- Wood carving is also done on white teak. It is a soft wood which is creamish in colour. This type of wood carving is done in Cuttack.
- Wooden carving is also done on rose wood in Dasapalla town in **Nayagarh district** in Odisha. It is a dark and heavy wood which is used to prepare the items like bowls, jars, stands for incense sticks and other items.
- The wood carves of **Puri districts** are famous to create chariots used in Lord Jagannath annual Car festival. **Nayagarh** and **Dhenkanal** are important centres for this craft.
- The wood carving also include **Sholapith work.** It is used to decorate idols of Goddess, and creating headgears of brides and grooms for traditional wedding and for home decor items.

# Culture of Odisha

The state of Odisha depicts a unique culture which reflects from the traditional dresses and ornaments of its people. *Some of these are given below:*

## Traditional Dresses for Women

The costumes of Odisha women are similar to that of South Bengal. Saree is the main costume of the womenfolk of the state. Famous sarees include **Kataki saree**, **Bomkai saree** and **Sambalpuri saree.**

## Ornaments for Women

- *Neck Ornaments* Necklace (Made from silver), Hansuli, Kagudika, Taka mekodika
- *Ear Ornaments* Jhalka, Bentala, Gathia, Karna-Phoola-shikla
- *Nose Ornaments* Jharaguna, Phooli, Murma
- *Head Ornaments* Panpatri or Belkhadi, Aska, Sipna
- *Hand Ornaments* Katria, Bandria Rings, Payumudi, Milapaja, Teduapaja
- *Arm Ornaments* Taad, Bahasuta
- *Feet Ornaments* Painry or Tudal, Paye-jhol, Jhuntia, Andu, Khadu Kalpati or Panhari
- *Waist Ornaments* Ghunsi (Silver Chain) Ata Suta

## Traditional Dresses for Men

The traditional costumes for men of Odisha are Dhoti, Kurta and Gamucha. This traditional dress is strictly followed by the eldest male member of a family so that other members also stay in touch with their culture. Lungi and Turban are also used by working men of Odisha.

## Ornaments for Men

- *Nose Ornament* Murma
- *Waist Ornament* Ata Suta
- *Neck Ornament* Kagudika
- *Hand Ornament* Singidisapa

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** *Ulapgarh and Vikramkhola in Jharsuguda district are famous for which of the following work in Odisha?*  
(a) Rock paintings  
(b) Saura paintings  
(c) Juang paintings  
(d) Kissan paintings
- 2** *Which paintings are also known as ikons or Idital?*  
(a) Saura  
(b) Juang  
(c) Kissan  
(d) Kondh
- 3** *'Manji Gunda' is a type of:*  
(a) Juang painting  
(b) Kondh painting  
(c) Kissan painting  
(d) None of the above
- 4** *The icon painting like pattachitra of Odisha includes*  
(a) wall paintings  
(b) manuscript paintings  
(c) painting on cloth  
(d) All of the above
- 5** *The original chitrikars of Pattachitra painting usually come from which district of Odisha?*  
(a) Gajapati  
(b) Puri  
(c) Ganjam  
(d) Keonjhar
- 6** *Which village is famous for pattachitra?*  
(a) Raghurajpur  
(b) Tusra  
(c) Paralakhemundi  
(d) None of these
- 7** *By what name is the design drawn on the floor by women using rice powder or chalk powder known?*  
(a) Jhota Chita  
(b) Pothi Chitra  
(c) Pattachitra  
(d) None of these
- 8** *Which of the following is made as a part of rituals during mandala?*  
(a) Muruja  
(b) Jhota  
(c) Chita  
(d) Applique
- 9** *Which district is very famous for Applique work in Odisha?*  
(a) Puri  
(b) Ganjam  
(c) Jajpur  
(d) Mayurbhajar
- 10** *Bamboo craft of Odisha usually involve*  
1. Basketry  
2. Mattress  
(a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 11** *Retting process is used in which craft of Odisha?*  
(a) Metal Craft  
(b) Coir Craft  
(c) Lacquer Craft  
(d) None of these
- 12** *'Kaincha' is a type of*  
(a) Tribe  
(b) Golden grass  
(c) Bamboo  
(d) None of these
- 13** *Sabai grass craft work is mainly done in which district of Odisha?*  
(a) Balasore  
(b) Ganjam  
(c) Puri  
(d) Balangir
- 14** *The magnificent horn works are speciality of which district in Odisha?*  
(a) Gajapati  
(b) Kandhamal  
(c) Kalahandi  
(d) Jharsuguda
- 15** *Lac craft is mainly done in*  
(a) Dhenkanal  
(b) Koraput  
(c) Puri  
(d) Nuapada
- 16** *Which place in Odisha is famous for Lacquer work?*  
(a) Bhubaneswar  
(b) Parsurameswar  
(c) Nabarangpur  
(d) Digapahadi
- 17** *Dhokra craft is famous in*  
(a) Cuttack  
(b) Puri  
(c) Khordha  
(d) All of these
- 18** *Which is the important craft of Kansari caste in Odisha?*  
(a) Bamboo craft  
(b) Brass and bell metal ware  
(c) Silver filigree  
(d) None of the above
- 19** *Terracotta work is famous in*  
(a) Koraput  
(b) Jagatsinghpur  
(c) Rayagada  
(d) All of these
- 20** *Stone carving is famous in*  
(a) Puri  
(b) Bhubaneswar  
(c) Lalitgari  
(d) All of these

**21** Textile work is done in which of the following districts of Odisha?

- (a) Mayurbhanj (b) Remunda  
(c) Kendupali (d) All of these

**22** Colourful painted wood carving is mainly done in:

- (a) Deogarh (b) Dhenkanal  
(c) Keonjhar (d) Puri

**23** Bomkai, Katakai, Sambalpuri are important form of

- (a) Wood craft (b) Sarees  
(c) Bamboo craft (d) Applique work

**24** Name the art form of Odisha referred in these statements.

1. It is drawn on the floor.  
2. Powders are obtained from grinding rice, dry leaves, turmeric, etc.

- (a) Sand art  
(b) Jhoti  
(c) Muruja  
(d) Tala pattachitra

**25** Consider the following statements about silver filigree of Odisha

1. It is one of the most exquisite form of silver work also known as Odisha Tarakasi.  
2. The main centre for 'silver filigree' craft is Cuttack.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**26** Consider the following statements

1. Raw material is soaked, then beaten into pulp and mixed with many other materials.  
2. Masks, handbags and toys are made out of it.

These statements describe which handicraft of Odisha?

- (a) Pattachitra  
(b) Paper Mache  
(c) Terracotta  
(d) Sholapith work

**27** Consider the following statements about sand art

1. Only sand and water is needed for this art.  
2. This type of art form is developed in Puri

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**28** Match the following

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(Ornaments)	(Place to wear)
A. Jharaguna	1. Nose
B. Panpatri	2. Head
C. Katria	3. Hand
D. Taad	4. Arm

**Codes**

- A B C D A B C D  
(a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 2 3 1 4  
(c) 4 1 3 2 (d) 1 4 3 2

## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
11. (b) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (d)  
21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a)

# MUSIC AND DANCE OF ODISHA

*Odisha has a glorious tradition of music and dance. The figures of dancers, musicians carved on ancient temple walls gave information about Odisha's rich musical heritage. There were saint-poets of Odisha who composed lyrical poems e.g. Jayadeva. The rich cultural heritage of the state can be seen in the varied dance forms that include classical dance form Odissi, tribal dances and folk dances.*

## Music of Odisha

**Odissi music** is a type of ancient odramagadhi music which was a branch of Indian Classical Music. Odissi music is a classical form which has all the necessary components which are common to Hindustani and Carnatic music, such as ragas and tala. **Jayadeva** was the first Odia poet who is credited to highlight the classical ragas prevailing at the time in which these were sung. Earlier to this, Chhandas (versus) were in tradition which were simple in musical outline.

From the 16th century onwards, treatises (discourses) on music were written or compiled in Odisha. These were Sangitamava Chandrika, Gita Prakasha, Sangita Kalalata and Natya Manorama. Two treatises namely, Sangita Sarani and Sangita Narayana were also written in the early 19th century. *Odissi music has the following classes of music such as:*

**Dhruvapada** It is the first class of Odissi music. It is the first line or lines to be sung repeatedly.

**Chitrakala** The use of art in music is called Chitrakala. Kavisurya Baladeva Rath, the renowned Odia poet, wrote lyrics which are the best examples of Chitrakala.

**Chitrapada** It means the arrangement of words in an alliterative style. In this form, there is occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent words. All these were combined to form the style peculiar to Odissi music.

**Chhanda** The Chhandas were a combination of *bhava* (theme), *kala* (time) and *swara* (tune). The Chaurisha represents the originality of **Odissi style**. In the Chhandas, the thirty-four letters of the Odia alphabet from 'Ka' to 'Ksha' are used chronologically at the beginning of each line.

**Odissi Ragas** Unlike Hindustani and Carnatic music, Odissi ragas have different style. Kalyana, Nata, Shree Gowda, Baradi, Panchama, Dhanashri, Karnata, Bhairavee and Shokabaradi are chief Odissi ragas.

The greatest exponents of Odissi music in modern times are the late Singhari Shyamasundar Kar, Markandeya Mahapatra, Kashinath Pujapanda, Balakrushna Das, Bhubaneswari Mishra, Shyamamani Devi and Sunanda Patnaik.

## Musical Traditions of Odisha

*The present musical tradition (Gharanas) of Odisha can be broadly grouped under the following categories:*

**Classical Music** It is the traditional music of Odisha. It consists of Anirjukta Pravadhya, Sri Geetagovinda, Divya Manusi, Prabandha, Chhander, Chautisa. Chaupadi (Odissi), Malasri, Sariman, Champu Vyanjani, Chaturang, Tribhang, Kuduka Geeta, Swarnamalya and Laxana.

**Light Classical Music** It is consisted of Bhajan, Janam, Odiya songs based on Ragas, Rangila Chaupadi, etc.

**Folk Music** This music is the expression of the ethos and moves of the folk people.

Important folk music are Geeta, Balipuja Geeta, Kela Keluni Geeta, Dalkhai Geeta, Kendra Geeta, Jaiphula Geeta, Ghoda Nacha, Danda Nacha Geeta, Ghumura Geeta, Gopal Ugala and Osa-Parva Geeta.

**Tribal music** This type of music is associated with the tribal population of the state especially in the hilly forest regions and coastal belt region.

## Musical Instruments of Odisha

Various musical instruments accompany the music and dance performances of Odisha. The **Baunsa Taranga** and **Katha Taranga** are the indigenous musical instruments in Odisha.

Many musical instruments like Khanjani, Dholki, Madala, Ghumura and Pakhawaj are played during festivals that echo the feeling of joy.

Musical Instruments like Flute, Dhanakoila, Behela and Kendera are used during the moment of sorrow and grief. The conchshells represent good omens and are played in marriages, auspicious occasions and invoking the deities.

Stringed musical instruments like Veena, Sarangi, Ektara, Behela and Dhenka are well-known throughout the state. Other important instruments are Tamak, Mahuri, Gochi baja, Ghanta, etc.

*Some famous musical instruments of Odisha are discussed below:*

**Tamak** It is one of a traditional instrument of the state. It consists of an animal skin stretched over a wooden base. The membrane is vibrated with two long wooden sticks. It is usually played in marriage processions and on other festive occasions.



**Mahuri** It is a traditional wind instrument belonging to the state. It is an auspicious instrument. It is played during marriages. It is also used in folk theatres like Rama Nataka and dances like Chhau.

**Gochi Baja** It is a traditional percussion instrument belonging to the state. It is considered auspicious and is usually played in marriage processions.

**Kendera** It is an ethnic stringed instrument ritually used by ascetics of the Nâtha sect while gathering alms. It is normally made of a coconut shell on which the skin of a monitor lizard has been stretched. A bamboo stick is used as the bow for the instrument.



**Ghanta** It is a metallic gong used as a percussion instrument. It is used during the majestic Ratha Jatra of Puri in which hundreds of ghantas play in a synchronised beat with fervour, dramatically swinging their torsos back and forth.

## Dance Forms of Odisha

Dance is the non-verbal form of expression or the artistic expression of emotions. Odisha is a land of different dance forms, which ranges from classical, tribal and folk dances. *The famous dance forms of Odisha are discussed below:*

### Odissi Dance

- This is one of the eight acknowledged **classical dance forms of India** and the most famous dance of Odisha.
- Like all other Indian classical dances, it also has its initiation in religion and philosophy with an origin in the temples of Odisha.
- The rhythm, and mudras used in Odissi dance have a distinct style of its own.
- The dance depicts the theme of infinite love of Lord Krishna and Radha.
- This dance has a long history but it got its recognition as a classical dance only in the year 1958.
- Odissi includes both Tandava and Lasya elements and has *navatala* system.
- In Odissi, the torso movement is considered very important which is soft, lyrical and graceful.

- The basic body position is *chowka* that is supposed to be a replica of Lord Jagannath's body position.
- The dance has a mention in Bharata Natyashastra as 'Odra Magadhi'.
- Odissi dance style comprises of the following phases **Mangalacharan, Sthai** or **Batu Nrutya, Pallavi, Abhinaya** and **Moksha**.
- Some of the renowned Odissi dancers are Sonal Mansingh, Guru Pankaj Charan, Guru Kelucharna Mohapatra, Late Debiprasad, Late Sanjukta Panigrahi, Kumkum Mohanty, Indrani Rahman, Guru Nabakishore, Guru Gangadhar Pradhan, Guru Subrat Patnaik and Ileana Citaristi.
- Odissi dance performers created a **Guinness World Record** when 555 dancers performed for 28 minutes on 23rd December, 2011 at Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar. These Odissi dances were taught by three gurus, Pankaj Charan Das, Kelucharna Mohapatra and Debaprasad Das.



▲ WOMEN OF ODISHA IN THEIR TRADITIONAL DRESSES PERFORMING ODISSI DANCE

## Mahari Dance

- This is one of the important dance forms of Odisha which has a history of nearly a thousand years old since the time of Gauya rulers of Utkala.
- It was originated in the temples of Odisha. Maharis were the temple dancers or *devadasis* of the Jagannath temple at Puri. Thus the dance got its name as Mahari.
- During the reign of Chodaganga Dev, Maharis were employed in the temples of Puri. After his death, **Ananabhimadeva** built Natyamandapa in the Jagannath temple for the dance performance.
- The Mahari dancers belonged to different categories namely, the Nachunis (dancers), the Bahara Gauni, the Bhitara Gauni and the Gaudasanis.

# Gotipua

- Gotipua dance is a fascinating folk dance of Raghurajpur village in Puri district. In this dance form, boys below 14 years, dressed in female dress dance to the tune of the music.
- They perform acrobatic poses and praise Jagannath and Lord Krishna. It is believed that this dance form originated during the reign of Prataprudradev (1497 CE to 1540 CE).
- The subject matter of Gotipua dances is invariably mythology and stories from Puranic literatures.
- The Gotipua dance is now introduced in the village Jattras. It is also performed during festivals.
- Gotipua is responsible for popularising the old age Champu and Chhanda literature.



▲ YOUNG GIRLS PERFORMING GOTIPUA DANCE

# Jhoomar Dance

- This is a tribal dance named after the Jhoomar songs. It is prevalent among the Mahanta and Munda communities of the Sundargarh, Balasore, Jharsuguda and Mayurbhanj districts.
- Among the Mahantas, the dance is performed by the men only.
- Among the Mundas, the singers who accompany the dancers sing songs and the dancers follow them in chorus in accompaniment of Madal.
- The Mundas are especially experts in Jhoomar dance having established expertise in the intricate footsteps.
- It is mainly performed during Chaitra puja and Kalipuja.

## Paika Dance

- This dance form is practiced among the Paikas, the main warrior class of the old Odia army who showcases fiery battle spirit of the army.
- This folk dance of Odisha with battle theme is famous in many Paika villages of **Khurda, Puri, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Gajapati** and **Nayagarh**.
- The Paika Akhada is a place where Paika dancers practice this dance along with other activities like fighting with sword and shields.
- The dancers wear colourful turbans and tight dhotis. They dance a fiery battle dance on the beats of the drums.
- During Dussehra, all the Akhadas celebrate their annual festival with this dance.

## Chhau Dance

- It is an ancient war dance form. It is originated in the **Mayurbhanj** district in the mock fights of the Odia Paikas (warriors). It is also known as **Phari Khanda Khela** or **Rookmar Nacha**.
- It is a highly stylised dance which follows the basic principle of the Natyashastra of Bharatmuni and the Abhinaya Darpana of Nandikeswara.
- The Chhau dancers worship **Lord Shiva** and **Goddess Parvati**, the two presiding deities of the Tandava and the Lasya styles, respectively.
- The face of the dancer is generally covered with an elaborate mask of the character being depicted by the dancer.
- The themes of Chhau dance are mainly drawn from Ramayana, Mahabharata and puranic episodes like killing of Mahishasura, Krishna Leela, Nisitha Milan, Bansi Chori, etc. This dance form is mainly performed in **Balasore, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar** and **Mayurbhanj** districts of Odisha.
- It is mainly performed during Chaitra Parva in solo or group performances.



▲ DANCERS PERFORMING CHHAU DANCE

## Dalkhai Dance

- It is the most popular folk dance of Odisha. It is mainly a **Sambalpur** folk dance but it is also performed in Balangir, Bargarh, Sundargarh, Boudh, Jharsuguda, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal districts.
- It is performed during different occasions like Dussehra, Bhaijiuntia, Phagun Puni, Nuakhai, etc.
- The term 'Dalkhai' in Oriya language means 'Lady Love'. Thus, it is usually performed by young unmarried women of Binjhal, Kuda, Mirdha, Sama and other tribes of these districts.
- During this dance, men join them as drummers and musicians.
- A number of instruments known as Dhol, Nisan, Tamki, Tasa and Mahuri are used during this dance.

## Karma Dance

- Karam or Karma literally means 'fate' in Kosli Odia. Before performing this dance, people worship the God or Goddess of fate (Karam Devta or Karamsani Devi), whom they consider the cause of good and bad fortune and who bestows their children and crops.
- This is popular among the Scheduled Tribes (e.g. the Binjhal, Kharia, Kisan and Kol tribes) in the districts of **Dhenkanal, Balangir, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Sambalpur** and **Mayurbhanj** districts.
- The worship is followed by singing and dancing in accompaniment of drum (Maandal), Cymbal, etc.
- The theme of this dance is based on puranic events or events from folk tales.
- It begins from Bhadra Shukla Ekadashi (eleventh day of the brightmoon of the month of Bhadra) and lasts for several days. It continues till the month of Ashwin. (September-October).
- The dancers wear colourful costumes in red colour with peacock feathers and ornaments made of small conchshells.

## Ghanta Patua Dance

- This dance is performed in **Jagatsinghpur Kendrapara** and **Cuttack** district. This dance is mainly performed in the month of Chaitra (March-April).
- The community play the sound of Ghanta (brass gong) for the whole month during dance. This dance is very similar to the Karaga dance of Mysuru.
- In Odisha, it is closely associated with the worship of Mother Goddess who has various names as Sarala, Hingula, Charchika, Bhagavati, Chandi, etc.
- The dancers perform dance steps, many types of physical exercises and also walk on a fire of burning charcoal.

# Ghumra Dance

- This dance form is named after a kind of drum, the 'Ghumara' that is played with it. The drum looks like a barrel or big size pitcher, made of clay and the mouth is covered with the skin of a reptile (Godhi) and produces a deep musical sound.
- This dance is mainly performed during marriage and religious festivals in **Balangir**, **Kalahandi** and **Nuapada** districts.
- This dance starts fifteen days before the Gamha Purnima (full moon in September).
- The dancers tie the drums with strings around their neck and dance to its tune while simultaneously playing it.
- This is a group dance performed by twenty-twenty five men.
- The main theme of this dance form is love. The other forms are Humo, Jhulki, Jamudali, Mayalajar, Ganjikata, Rasarkali and Puchi.
- The Ghumra dance takes off with light circular movements.
- The main dancer performs at the center and the others move in concentric circles to form a straight line.
- This dance form is also prevalent among aborigines of Odisha like Sahara and also Harijans of Odisha.

## Other Famous Dances Forms of Odisha

<b>Dance</b>	<b>Description</b>
Kela Keluni Dance	In this dance, only two persons take part, a Kela(male) and Keluni(the female) . The Kela plays a string instrument Ghudukhi which produces a peculiar sound. This dance is mainly performed in <b>Nayagarh</b> , <b>Khordha</b> and <b>Cuttack</b> district.
Chaiti Ghoda Dance	This is horse dance performed in the month of Chaitra (March-April). This is mainly done in <b>Cuttack</b> , <b>Jagatsinghpur</b> , <b>Kendrapara</b> and <b>Khordha</b> districts.
Changu Nata Dance	This dance is accompanied by tambourine which is mainly played by the male members of the Bhuiyan, Bathudi, Kharia, Juang, Mechi and Kondha tribes of <b>Sundargarh</b> , <b>Keonjhar</b> , <b>Mayurbhanj</b> , <b>Kandhamal</b> , <b>Dhenkanal</b> , <b>Ganjam</b> , <b>Koraput</b> and <b>Malkangiri</b> districts of Odisha.
Animal Mask Dance/Bagha Nacha	It is mostly prevalent in the village of Southern Odisha, especially in <b>Berhampur</b> and <b>Ganjam</b> district. This form of dance is performed while the idols are taken out into the lanes, during the Thakurani Jatra. It is also performed in marriage.
Danda Nata	It is ancient dance form popular in <b>Boudh</b> district. It was started by king of Boudh to popularise the worship of Lord Shiva against the rise of Buddhism.
Medha Dance	It is performed in the districts of <b>Cuttack</b> , <b>Puri</b> and <b>Jagatsinghpur</b> . Dancers wear oversized masks of devil, kings and queens.
Naga Dance	It is influenced by tribal dance of Nagaland and mostly performed in <b>Puri</b> .
Dhap Dance	It is performed by Kandha tribe of Kosal region in the districts of <b>Sambalpur</b> and <b>Bargarh</b> .

# Folk Dramas of Odisha

*There are different types of the theoretical performances/ folk dramas in Odisha which are discussed as follows:*

## Chadheya Nata

- This is a folk drama of Odisha which is very prevalent in the districts of **Mayurbhanj** and **Balasore**. This play consists of three characters, namely, the Chadheya, the Chadheyani (Wife of Chadheya) and Banku Bhai (the Joker).
- This folk drama is accompanied by a chorus group songs with musical instruments. 'Mausa' is the chief of this drama who interprets the play and controls the performances.

## Daskathia

- This folk drama is mainly associated with the worship of Lord Shiva and thus, the performers mention its various forms like Rudra, Hara, Mahadeva, Shankar, etc.
- The folk drama mainly belongs to **Ganjam** district but now it is observed in all other districts of Odisha.
- The meaning of 'Dasa' is a devotee and 'Kathia' is two wooden pieces which are used to play tune during the prayer by the devotee.
- It is a two persons act which consists of chief singer, (*Gayaka*) and the other person known as 'Palia' who helps the chief singer during singing and acting. They introduce humorous stories in between the drama.

## Dhanu Yatra

- This moving drama/theatre is very prevalent in the districts of **Bargarh** and **Sambalpur** in Odisha. It is based on Krishna Leela and is held for eleven days.
- It is about the episode of Krishna and Balaram's visit to Mathura to witness the Dhanu ceremony organised by their (maternal) uncle Kansa.
- The play starts with the dethroning of emperor Ugrasena by the angry prince Kansa, over the marriage of his sister Debaki with Basudeba and ends with death of Kansa and Ugrasen restoring back to become the king. There is no written script used in these enactments.

## Jatra

- It is also known as Gananatya or Opera Nacha in Odisha. It is a song, dance, acting and musical theatre which is accompanied with many musical instruments like, Harmonium, Clarinet, Bugle, Mridanga, Jhanja, Dubi table, Dholki, etc. It is performed in an open field.
- This drama depicts a range of diverse and complex stories from mythology, secular themes, humour, valour of heroic characters and melodramatic events.
- The drama is played in a rectangular stage which is set in the centre of the audience along with the orchestra sitting adjacent to the stage.
- In this folk drama male persons are dressed up like females. 'Duari' or 'Dagara' (the messenger of the king) and joker are the very interesting characters of this play.

## Leela

- It is a form of Opera which is based on lives of Lord Krishna and Lord Rama. A chorus group narrates the different episodes of Lord Rama's heroic acts in Ramleela and Krishna's flirting with the Gopis and Radha in Rasleela.
- The pioneer of Leela tradition was **Jagannath Das**. It is prevalent in **Boudh, Cuttack, Ganjam** and **Nayagarh** districts of Odisha.

## Mughal Tamasa

- It is a folk drama of Odisha which is prevalent in **Bhadrak** and **Balasore** districts of Odisha. It is a form of opera based on Mughal administration which once ruled Odisha.
- The songs and dialogues of this drama are composed in Oriya, Urdu and Persian languages. Late Bansiballav Goswami had written the Mughal Tamasa in 1728AD.

## Pala

- It is a musical dance folk drama which is based on ancient Odia literature. This drama depicts the social harmony of Hindu and Muslims. In this dance, people worship Satyapeer where 'Satya' represents the Hindu god 'Satyanarayana' and 'Peer' represents 'Muslims peer'.
- In this folk drama five to seven members take part in which the leader is known as 'Mukhia' or 'Mukhya Gayak' who sings the song by waving the 'Chamar' (Whisk) and a small stick.

- 'Sri Palia' is the main supporter of the leader, the person who plays Mridanga is called 'Bayak' and rest of the members are called as 'Palia' (chorus) as they repeat the songs with the Mukhya Gayak and Sri Palia.
- The theme of this drama is based on Ramayana or Mahabharata.
- In this drama two parties also challenge each other. This is performed in many districts of Odisha like **Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Deogarh, Jaipur, Jagatsinghpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapara, Keonjhar** and **Khordha**.

## Patua

- In this drama, songs are composed by the village poets who pick up the themes from Mahabharata, Ramayana, Puranas and recent novels. The Ghanta Patuas are the traditional male folk artists in this drama who work as temple servants.
- The dance in this drama is dedicated to goddesses Sarala, Charchika, Hingula, Bhagabati Mangala and Chandi.
- The male dancers perform in a group of two or four by wearing female dresses.
- In this folk drama, Ghanta and Dhol musical instruments are used. Patuas are of four types but all of them worship the same deity under different names.
- This is mainly performed in **Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur** and **Kendrapara** districts.

## Prahlad Natak

- This play particularly belongs to **Ganjam** district in South Odisha. It is based on 'Prahlad' and similar to Suanga folk drama. The drama consists of about twenty male characters, five female characters and a main singer leader and Sutradhara namely, 'Gahaka'.
- The songs are hundred and twenty in numbers which are composed in a particular *Raga* and *Tala*.

## Puppet Play

It is a typical folk drama of Odisha, in which colourful dolls are used to represent various characters. *There are four kinds of puppetry in Odisha such as:*

**Shadow Puppet** It is also known as 'Ravana Chhaya' in Odisha. It is based on stories of Lord Rama. The puppets are made of deer skin. Simple Odissi music is used. It is prevalent in **Angul** districts.

**String Puppet** It is also known as **Gopalila Puppet** which is based on Lord Krishna. It is prevalent in **Ganjam, Puri, Balasore** and **Cuttack** districts.

**Glove Puppet** It is also known as **Sakhi Kundhei Nata** in Odisha. In this show puppets are used as gloves and puppeteer dances and sings while playing them. It is prevalent in Khordha (Bhubaneswar) and **Cuttack** districts.

**Rod Puppet** It is also known as **Danda Kandhei** in Odisha. In this show' puppets are fixed at the one end of a rod and their hands and legs are flexible. This is found only in **Keonjhar** district of Odisha.

## Cultural Institutions in Odisha

*Important cultural institutions of Odisha are given below:*

### Odisha Dance Academy

- This dance academy was established by Guru Gangadhar Pradhan and Dharendra Nath Patnaik in 1975 in Bhubaneswar.
- The aim of this academy is to popularise Odissi dance and music, as well as imparting intensive training to artists both in India and abroad.
- This academy organises many cultural festivals like Odissi, Sandhya and Annual festival of dance and music every year and it also started Konark dance and Music festival from 1986.
- It also organises Dhauli-Kalinga Mahotsav at Shanti Vihar, Bhubaneswar from 6th to 8th February, every year. It also organises the Annual Festival in San Diego in collaboration with the Centre for World Music.

### Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra Odissi Research Centre

- This research centre was established by the State Government in the year 1986 by the name as 'Odissi Research Centre' in Bhubaneswar.
- Later, it was renamed as Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra Odissi Research Centre' after the name of Late Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra who devoted his entire life to promote this dance as a classical dance at the world level.

- The aim of this centre is to promote three styles of Odissi dance i.e. Guru Kelu Charan style, Guru Pankaj Charan style and Guru Deba Prasad style.
- It also aims to publish literature of Indian and Odishan dance and music and sponsor Odissi dance and music festivals and competitions, to establish model institutions devoted to the teaching of and research in Odissi dance and music.

### Utkal University of Culture, Sanskruti Vihar

- This university was established on 9th June, 1999 by the State Government as a teaching-cum affiliating university.
- It got the recognition by the University Grants Commission (UGC) on 1st December, 1999. It is located in **Bhubaneswar**.
- The aim of this university is to engage itself to preserve, promote, propagate and protect the richness of state's cultural values through research, documentation and education.

### Abhima Sundar Gotipua Nrutya Parishad

- This traditional Gurukul was established by Sri Laxman Maharana. It is located in **Raghurajpur in Puri** district.
- This Gurukul is working for the promotion and popularisation of the Gotipua, which is a traditional dance of Odisha state.

### Srajan-Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra Odissi Nrityabasa

- This Odissi dance school was founded by Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra in 1993. It is located in **Bhubaneswar**.

- The aim of this school is to preserve and popularise the rich culture of Odissi dance by maintaining high standards of performance and professionalism.

### Oxford Odissi Centre

- This centre was founded by Baisali Mohanty in 2015 in the **University of Oxford, United Kingdom**. The aim of this centre is to promote and educate Odissi classical dance outside India.
- This centre also conducts Odissi dance workshops in other leading institutions like University of Cambridge, London School of Economics, King's College, London, University of Edinburgh and University of Manchester.

### Artists of Odisha

#### Gopal Chhotray

He was born in 1916 in Puranagarh village of **Jagatsinghpur** district of Odisha. He is credited to be one of the chief architects of Modern Oriya theatre.

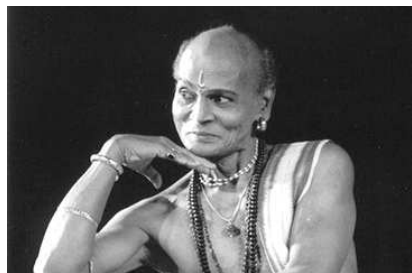
He wrote many stage plays and adaptations of Oriya novels. His first work was Sahadharmini in 1942. He received Padma Shri in 2002.

He also got many awards like Odisha Sahitya Akademi Awards (1976), Sahitya Akademi Awards (1982), Sarala Award (2000), etc. He died on 22nd January, 2003.

#### Kelucharan Mohapatra

He was born in 1926 in Raghurajpur, **Puri** district in Odisha. He was a renowned Indian classical dancer, guru and exponent of Odissi dance.

His contribution is very great as he popularised the Odissi dance form through out the world. He was also the first person to receive the Padma Vibhushan from Odisha state. He also received other awards like Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, (1966), Padma Shri (1974), Padma Bhushan (1988), Padma Vibhushan (2000). He died on 7th April, 2004.



### Akshaya Mohanty

He was born in 1934 in **Kendrapara** district of Odisha. He was also known as **Khoka Bhai**. He was an Indian singer, lyricist, composer, musician and writer.

His contribution can be seen in Odia Bhajans, Odissi songs, Folk songs, film and non-film modern light songs in Odisha on contemporary themes and also in ballads which are based on popular legends in Odisha. He received Jayadeva award, the highest State Award for best playback singer (seven times). He died on 17th November, 2002.

### Prafulla Kar

He was born in 1939 in **Puri** district. He is a famous Oriya musician, singer, lyricist, writer and columnist. He have been honoured by many awards like Jayadeva Award (2004), Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja Award (2009), Kadambini Award (2012), Padma Shri Award (2015), etc.

### Sonal Mansingh

She was born in 1942. She is an Indian classical dancer and Guru in Bharatnatyam and Odissi dancing style.

She has received many awards like Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1987), Padma Bhushan (1992), Padma Vibhushan (2003). She is the second women dancer in India to receive Padma Vibhushan', India's second highest Civilian award, after Balasaraswati.

### Gangadhar Pradhan

He was born in 1948 in Parikula in **Puri** district of Odisha. He was a renowned Odissi exponent, classical dancer and choreographer of Odisha. He established the Konark Natya Mandap in Konark in Puri district in 1986.

He is one of the founders of Odisha Dance Academy. He also established Chandra Shekhar Kala Mandir in 1992 in order to promote Odishan art and culture.

He had a huge list of awards like State Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1993), Nrutya Pratibha Samman (2001), Nrutyamani Award (2005), Padma Shri (2008), etc.

### Arabinda Muduli

He was born in 1961 in **Khordha** district of Odisha. He was an Indian Odia musician, singer and lyricist. He was a disciple of Bhikari Bal (Bhajan Samrat of Odisha).

He only sung Bhajans in his life. He was honoured by a certificate of appreciation by Mumbai Odia Mahasangh in 2013. He died on 1st March, 2018.

## Sona Mohapara

She was born in 1976 in Cuttack district of Odisha. She is an Indian singer, music composer and lyricist. She has done many concerts across the world and also worked in albums, singles, concert webcasts, music videos, bollywood films, etc. She has sung many famous songs like 'Lori' (Family), 'Ambarsariya' (Fukrey), 'Dil Aaj Kal' (Purani Jeans), etc.



## Saswat Joshi

He was born in 1984 in Titlagarh town in Balangir district of Odisha. He is an Indian classical dancer, model, exponent of the Odissi dancing style and choreographer.

He travelled and performed Odissi dance in many countries in order to popularise Odissi as an Indian classical dance. He received many awards like Sangeet Ratna from Bangiya Sankrutik Sangha, Rabindra Bharati University, the youth inspiration award from the Odisha Diary, etc.

## Baisali Mohanty

She was born in 1994 in Puri district of Odisha. She is an Indian classical dancer, author, choreographer and analyst of foreign and public policy.

She founded the Oxford Odissi Centre' that provides training and promotes Odissi dance in University of Oxford and other leading institutions in United Kingdom. She received awards like an award from India's National Commission for Women at New Delhi (2013) and Arya Award in 2017 for her contribution to Indian classical dance.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** Name the first Odia poet who indicated the time at which the classical ragas were to be sung  
(a) Jayadeva (b) Mukundadeva  
(c) Sudevraja (d) Goparaja
- 2** The use of art in music is called  
(a) Dhruvapada (b) Chitrakala  
(c) Chitrapada (d) Panchal
- 3** The lyrics written by famous Odia poet Baladeva Rath are the best example of  
(a) Dhruvapada (b) Chitrakala  
(c) Chitrapada (d) Panchal
- 4** Which of the following classes of music is the arrangement of words in an alliterative style?  
(a) Dhruvapada (b) Chitrakala  
(c) Chitrapada (d) Panchal
- 5** The Chhanda (metrical section) contains the essence of Odissi music, it is composed of  
(a) Bhava (theme) (b) Kala (time)  
(c) Swara (tune) (d) All of these
- 6** Which of the following are Chief ragas of Odissi music?  
1. Kalyana  
2. Nata  
3. Shree Gowda  
4. Baradi  
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3  
(c) 3 and 4 (d) All of these
- 7** Balipuja Geeta in Odisha is a form of  
(a) Folk dance  
(b) Folk music  
(c) Musical instrument  
(d) Odissi Raga
- 8** What are 'Baunsa-Taranga' and 'Katha-Taranga' associated within the state of Odisha?  
(a) Steps of Odissi dance  
(b) Indigenous musical instruments of the state  
(c) Folk music of Odisha  
(d) A popular theatre in Odisha
- 9** The playing of which among the following instruments represents good omen and a way of invoking the deities?  
(a) Khanjarie  
(b) Ektara  
(c) Flute  
(d) Conchshells
- 10** Which among the following is a traditional wind instrument belonging to the state of Odisha?  
(a) Mahuri (b) Kendera  
(c) Tanak (d) Flute
- 11** 'Tandava', 'Lasya' and 'Navatala' systems are associated with which dance of Odisha.  
(a) Mahari (b) Chhau  
(c) Paika (d) Odissi
- 12** In performing the Odissi dance, which is the first step or phase  
(a) Pallavi  
(b) Sthai  
(c) Mangalacharan  
(d) Moksha
- 13** What was the total number of dancers performing at this event?  
(a) 600 (b) 180 (c) 555 (d) 470
- 14** The largest group of Odissi dancers performed together to create a Guinness World Record on 23rd December, 2011, at  
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi  
(b) Barabati Stadium, Cuttack  
(c) Salt Lake Stadium, Kolkata  
(d) Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar
- 15** Which of the following dance is associated with 'Devadasi' system in Odisha?  
(a) Odissi  
(b) Mahari  
(c) Chhau  
(d) Changu Nata
- 16** What is the main theme of the Paika Dance that takes place in the villages of Odisha?  
(a) Krishna Leela  
(b) Scenes from Puranas  
(c) Battles  
(d) Bhakti

- 17** Which community of Odisha is associated with Jhoomar dance?  
 (a) Kaibarta (b) Mahantas  
 (c) Munda (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 18** Which among the following dance of Odisha is also known as Rookmar Nacha?  
 (a) Paika Dance  
 (b) Jhoomar Dance  
 (c) Chhau Dance  
 (d) Mahari Dance
- 19** Dalkhai Dance is performed during  
 (a) Phagun Puni (b) Dussehra  
 (c) Bhaijuntia (d) All of these
- 20** Which district is associated with Karma Dance in Odisha?  
 (a) Sundargarh (b) Mayurbhanj  
 (c) Sambalpur (d) All of these
- 21** Which dance festival of Odisha starts from Bhadra Shukla Ekadashi and continues till the month of Ashwin?  
 (a) Medha Dance  
 (b) Ghanta Patua Dance  
 (c) Dalkhai Dance  
 (d) Karma Dance
- 22** Which dance in Odisha is similar to Karaga dance of Mysuru and is performed in the month of Chaitra?  
 (a) Medha (b) Ghanta Patua  
 (c) Naga (d) Odissi
- 23** Ghumra dance is prevalent in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Balangir (b) Nuapada  
 (c) Kalahandi (d) All of these
- 24** Changu Nata Dance is mainly performed by which community of Odisha?  
 (a) Bhuiyan (b) Bathudi  
 (c) Kharia (d) All of these
- 25** Animal Mask Dance of Odisha is prevalent in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Ganjam (b) Puri  
 (c) Balangir (d) Angul
- 26** Which dance of Odisha was started to popularise worship of Lord Shiva against the rise of Buddhism?  
 (a) Kela Keluni  
 (b) Danda Nata  
 (c) Ghanta Patua  
 (d) Dhap Dance
- 27** Which of the following is a mask dance of Odisha?  
 (a) Odissi (b) Mahari  
 (c) Medha (d) Karma
- 28** Naga Dance is mainly performed in  
 (a) Balangir  
 (b) Puri  
 (c) Khordha  
 (d) Sundargarh
- 29** Dhap Dance is performed in  
 (a) Bargarh  
 (b) Kosal  
 (c) Puri  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 30** Banku Bhai', the Joker, is a main character of which of the following folk dramas of Odisha?  
 (a) Dhanu Yatra  
 (b) Chadheya Nata  
 (c) Jatra  
 (d) Leela
- 31** Dhanu Yatra Folk drama of Odisha is prevalent in  
 (a) Bargarh (b) Sambalpur  
 (c) Puri (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 32** Which among the following folk drama is mainly associated with Ganjam district of Odisha?  
 (a) Daskathia (b) Jatra  
 (c) Leela (d) Pala
- 33** The theme of Jatra folk drama is associated with  
 (a) secular themes  
 (b) humour  
 (c) valour of heroic characters  
 (d) All of the above
- 34** Who was the pioneer of 'Leela' form of opera prevalent in Boudh, Cuttack and Ganjam districts?  
 (a) Kelu Charan Mahapatra  
 (b) Akshaya Mohanty  
 (c) Jagannath Das  
 (d) Gopal Chhotray
- 35** Mughal Tamasa folk theatre/drama is prevalent in  
 (a) Balasore  
 (b) Bhadrak  
 (c) Puri  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

**36** Which of the following is not true about Pala folk drama?

- (a) It is a musical dance drama  
 (b) It is enacted to show social harmony between Hindus and Muslims  
 (c) It is very popular in the districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Boudh and Nayagarh  
 (d) Its theme is based on Ramayana and Mahabharata

**37** Gopalila' and Danda Kandhei' are a form of which folk drama/play of Odisha?

- (a) Prahlad Natak (b) Puppet Play  
 (c) Leela (d) Jatra

**38** Odisha Dance Academy was founded in which year in Odisha?

- (a) 1871 (b) 1900  
 (c) 1975 (d) 2001

**39** The Utkal University of Culture for the promotion of performing arts is situated in which city of Odisha?

- (a) Cuttack (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Puri (d) Bhubaneswar

**40** Who founded Oxford Odissi Centre in the University of Oxford, in United Kingdom?

- (a) Baisali Mohanty  
 (b) Gopal Chhutrany  
 (c) Kelucharan Mohapatra  
 (d) Akshaya Mohanty

**41** World Famous Odissi dancer Kelucharan Mohapatra was born where in Odisha?

- (a) Puri (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Mayurbhanj (d) Bhubaneswar

**42** Consider the following statements.

- This is a folk dance of Odisha where boys under 14 years dress up as females and dance to the tunes.
- The acrobatic poses during the dance is appreciated by the audience.

Which dance is mentioned in the above statements?

- (a) Mahari (b) Gotipua  
 (c) Paika (d) Dalkhai

**43** Match the following.

List I (Personality)	List II (Place)
A. Akshaya Mohanty	1. Cuttack
B. Prafulla Kar	2. Puri
C. Gopal Chhotray	3. Jagatsinghpur
D. Saswat Joshi	4. Balangir

**Codes**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D     | A B C D     |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 3 2 1 4 |
| (c) 4 1 3 2 | (d) 1 4 3 2 |

**44** Match the following.

List I (Dance)	List II (District)
A. Mahari	1. Puri
B. Chhau	2. Mayurbhanj
C. Danda	3. Ganjam
D. Paika	4. Cuttack

**Codes**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D     | A B C D     |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 3 2 1 4 |
| (c) 1 4 3 2 | (d) 2 1 4 3 |

**45** Match the following.

Artists	Awards
A. Sonal Mansingh	1. Nrutyamani Award
B. Gangadhar Pradhan	2. Jayadeva Award
C. Prafulla Kar	3. Padma Vibhushan
D. Akshaya Mohanty	4. Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja Award

**Codes**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D     | A B C D     |
| (a) 2 4 3 1 | (b) 1 3 2 4 |
| (c) 3 1 4 2 | (d) 4 2 1 3 |

## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (a)  
 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d)  
 21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (d) 30. (b)  
 31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (a)  
 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (c)

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# FAIRS, FESTIVALS AND CUISINES OF ODISHA

*Fairs and festivals have a significance in the social life of the people of Odisha. These bring joy and happiness in the monotonous life of ordinary people. Men, women and children of all ages and classes participate and enjoy these fairs and festivals. All these fairs and festivals have their distinct Odissi traits. These cultural activities add to the lively and dynamic character of the state.*

The state of Odisha is a land of fairs and festivals. The major festival of Odisha is Jagannath Puri Ratha Yatra. Durga Puja is also celebrated with much excitement while fairs give a glimpse of the rich culture of this state. Odia cultural and religious festivals are very famous in India.

## Fairs of Odisha

Fairs celebrate the joyous occasions that may or may not have a religious theme. These are popularly known as *melas* and also form an integral part of the culture of the state. *Some of the major fairs of Odisha are as follows:*

### January-February

#### Chandrabhaga Mela

- This fair is held on the seventh day of the bright fortnight in the **Magha** month (January-February). It is celebrated for seven days at the sacred Chandrabhaga river, near the **Konark temple in Puri district**.
- It is believed that during Mahabharata period, Samba, the son of Lord Krishna meditated the Sun God after bathing in the river for 12 years and got rid from leprosy illness. Thus, people come at this place to get rid off their illnesses.

## March-April

### Taratarini Mela

- It is one of the biggest fairs of Odisha. It is organised on each Tuesday of the month of **Chaitra** i.e. from around mid-March to mid-April at Taratarini Pitha or temple 30 km from Berhampur in **Ganjam district**.
- A grand gathering takes place on the 3rd Tuesday of the month.

## April-May

### Dandanata

- This fair is held in the month of **Vaisakh** in April-May. 'Danda' means 'a pole' and 'nata' means dance, thus, this fair is a combination of dance, songs and the pole, representing Lord Shiva.
- The devotees are called 'Bhokta' which are thirteen in numbers in a danda party. **Pata Bhokta** is the leader of this party who restrain himself from worldly life for twenty-one days prior to this fair.
- In this fair, many events of austerities and physical suffering take place like walking on fire, piercing the back with sharp nails, using poisonous snakes as garlands and making them sting their body, etc.
- The party goes village to village and perform prayers in houses after invitation. If someone in a house is suffering from some grief and is removed after prayer then he commits to become a 'Bhokta'. This fair is observed in the **Ganjam** district.

## May-June

### Chandan Jatra

- This fair is held in the month of **Jyestha** in May-June. It is mainly celebrated in Puri district for 21 days. During this fair, a smaller statue of Lord Jagannath is covered with chandan or sandal wood paste and then taken to the sacred tank for bathing.
- The aim behind this ritual practice is providing cool comfort during summer. It is celebrated in Jagannath temple with great zeal in **Puri** district.

## Festivals of Odisha

There are many traditional, religious and state festivals organised and celebrated throughout the state of Odisha. These festivals are full of messages and they reflect the Odisha's culture and tradition.

*Some of the major festivals of Odisha according to months are as follows:*

## January-February

### Makar Sankranti

- It is celebrated with great zeal in mid January, when the Sun enters the orbit of Capricorn. Sun God is worshipped with great fervour and enthusiasm by all. This festival falls after harvesting of paddy.
- The festival is observed in almost every district but it can be best enjoyed at **Kalijai** (an island in Chilika), **Hatakeswar in Atri, Ghatgaon, Keonjhar, Jashipur, Balasore, Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur**.

## Joranda Mela

- This is a popular fair and festival of the Mahima religion Sadhus. Thus, it is also known as 'Mahima Mela'. It is held in the month of **Magha Purnima** in January - February at Joranda, in **Dhenkanal** district.
- Mahima Devotees and pilgrims pay their tribute at Gosain's Samadhi Pitha (Shrine), in Surya Mandir and other Mahim shrines like 'Gadi Mandir', 'Dhuni Mandir', 'Akhand Bati Mandir' and 'Ghanta Mandir.' During this festival a yagya is held in 'Yagna Kund' (holy pyre) and special prayers are made.

## March-April

### Dola Purnima/Holi

- This festival is held on the full moon day in the month of March for 5 days. It is observed mainly in the coastal districts of Odisha.
- On this day, Lord Jagannath (also known as Dola Govinda) and Lord Krishna are worshipped. People welcome spring season through this festival.
- This festival has been referred as **Basantotsav** or the **Spring-festival** or **Madanotsaba**.
- During this festival, the images of Lord Krishna are taken out in **small wooden temples known as Veemana** and carried on shoulders from house to house.
- After the tour, the Veemanas are assembled in an open field followed by bhajans and kirtans.
- This festival is important for cattle owning to their association with Krishna. Cattles are fed in this festival. A bonfire is made before the full moon day that shows the demolition of demon Holikasura or she demon Holika.



▲ PROCESSIONS MADE FOR DOLA JATRA IN ODISHA

## Ashokashtami Festival

- This is a religious festival which is held in **Bhubaneswar** every year. It is celebrated in the month of Chaitra in March-April.
- It is also known as Car Festival or Rath Jatra of Lord Lingaraj. The three deities Chandrasekhara (representation of Lord Lingaraj), Rukmini and Basudeva ceremoniously bring to ascent the Rukuna Rath (the chariot) and is drawn to Rameswar Temple.
- After 4 days, the chariot starts return journey to Lord Lingaraj's original temple.

## April-May

### Chandan Yatra

- This festival is the longest festival of all the Lord Jagannath's temple related festivals in **Puri district**.
- It is held in **Akshay Tritiya of Vaisakh** (April-May). It is a 42 days long festival which is observed in two parts, the 'Bahara Chandan' and the 'Bhitara Chandan', each for 21 days period. **Akshay Tritiya** is also marked as the day for sowing of paddy.
- During this festival, the work of building the Ratha, for the famous Rath Yatra of Puri also starts.
- During Bahara Chandan, the deities including Jagannath, Balram, Subhadra and the five Shivalingas are taken for the playful trip to the Narendra Tirtha lake. In the Bhitara Chandan, rituals held inside the Jagannath temple.

## May-June

### Sitalsasthi

- This festival is observed on the sixth day of the bright fortnight of **Jyestha** month in May-June (end of the summer season).
- It is a major festival of Utkal Brahmins which was started around 400 years ago in **Sambalpur** district.
- It is a form of a carnival which is celebrated as the marriage ceremony of Lord Shiva and Parvati.
- The bridegroom's procession popularly known as Barat, starts from the 5th night of the bright half of Jyestha and the marriage is performed in the traditional manner. This festival is celebrated in **Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar**.

### Snana Yatra

- This festival is a bathing festival. It is held on the Purnima of the Jyestha month (May-June). It is the **birthday of Lord Jagannath** which is very important for Jagannath devotees.

- It is considered the first occasion in the year when the main deities i.e. Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra along with Sudarshan and Madanmohan are brought out from the Jagannath temple (Puri) and taken in procession to Snana Bedi located at North-East of the compound.
- It is also known as Devasnana Purnima. It is celebrated in all important shrines of Odisha but mainly it is celebrated in **Puri** district.
- After Snana Yatra, the deities are kept in a sick room as believed by the devotees that they fall ill and need time to recover.
- This period is known as ‘Anasara’ and during this time devotees cannot see the deities.



▲ BATHING OF DEITIES DURING SNANA YATRA FESTIVAL IN ODISHA

## June-July

### Ratha Yatra

- Ratha Yatra also known as **car festival**, is the grandest of all the festivals in Odisha.
- It is the **oldest Ratha Yatra in India and the world**. It is the sacred journey of **Lord Jagannath** with **brother Balabhadra** and **sister Subhadra** from the main Jagannath temple to another shrine called **Gundicha Mandir** for nine days.
- The return journey on the 9th day is called as **Bahuda Jatra**. On the last day the Ratha of deity stops at Mausai Maa temple and the Lord Jagannath is offered his favourite ‘Poda Pitha’ a kind of baked cake.
- The festival begins from the 2nd day of the bright half of **Ashadha** which falls in June-July every year.
- Thousands of devotees from all over India and abroad gather on this day at **Puri** to pull the sacred chariots.

- Many artists and artisans are engaged in building these three chariots that are made of wood. They weave its fabric covers that dress up the chariots and paint them in the right shades and motifs to give them the best possible looks. Fourteen tailors are engaged in stitching up the covers that require almost 1200 meters of cloth.
- Odisha government's run textile mill usually supply the cloth needed to decorate the chariots.
- The main chariot of Lord Jagannath is 14 m high and 10 sq m in area with 16 wheels. Millions of devotees gathered to pull the ropes of the huge chariots.
- This annual car festival also represents Lord Krishna's journey from Gokul to Mathura.



▲ PROCESSIONS HELD DURING THE FESTIVAL OF RATHA YATRA

## July-August

### Ganha Purnima

- This is a religious festival which is observed throughout Odisha and especially in **Bhubaneswar** and **Ganjam** districts. It is held on the full moon day in **Shravan** month in July-August.
- It is the festival of agriculturists. In this festival, the agriculturists worship cattle along with Baladeva, the God of Agriculture in Odia tradition.
- This festival is also known as **Baladeva Puja** or **Baladeva Jayanti** in some regions. On this day, the sketches of bullocks, bullock carts, ploughs and other agricultural implements are made on walls.
- A piece of new cloth is placed on the back of bullocks and they are fed with rice-cakes and pulses. In the afternoon, the bullocks are taken to fields and they are made to jump a table known as **Ganha Bedi**. This event of this festival is known as **Ganha Dian**.

- The other name of this festival is Rakhi Purnima or Rakshya Purnima in which the Brahmins of Odisha go from house to house and tied sacred threads on the wrist of the people.
- On this day, 'Raksha Bandhan' is observed in North India.

## September-October

### Kumar Purnima

- This festival is held on the full moon day in the month of **Ashwin** in September-October.
- It is mainly celebrated in **Dhenkanal** district. It is the day when 'Kumar or Kartikeya', son of God Shiva was born and became the 'God of war'. Thus, on this festival young unmarried girls wish for a good husband and worship the Sun and the Moon.
- The girls after taking bath offer food to the Sun and observe fast and during night they again offer food to the moon. It is also the birthday of Goddess Laxmi, the 'Goddess of wealth' thus, many people worship the Goddess.
- The girls also sing songs and play a kind of game known as 'Puchi' during this festival.

## October-November

### Diwali

- It is a five day festival celebrated in the month of October-November also known as the Festival of Lights. There's not much different about Diwali Festival celebrations in Odisha. Rows of oil lamps, candles and lanterns adorn the thresholds of all houses. Crackers are burst, sweetmeals are distributed.
- Jute stems are burnt to light up the dark path that the spirits of the ancestors take back to heaven.
- A rangoli of a sailboat is made on the ground with seven chambers. Over the central chamber the offerings meant for prasad are placed.
- A jute stem with a cloth wick tied around the edge is lit at the beginning of the puja. All members of the family hold a bundle of jute stems in their hands and light their respective bundles from the flame on the rangoli.
- After the puja and offerings, the family celebrates Diwali festival by bursting crackers.

### Puri Beach Festival

- This festival is a combination of classical and folk dances of India which is held in the month of November for five days each year. It was first time celebrated in the year 1993.
- It is held at **Swargadwara beach in Puri**.

- During this festival, the varied art, culture, cuisines, craft, sports, exhibitions, fashion shows are organised. This festival is mainly organised by Hotel and Restaurant Association of Odisha (HRAO) and is sponsored by Government of Odisha, Government of India and non reputed departments.

## December

### Konark Dance Festival

- This festival is organised in the month of December during the first five days. It is held at the **Konark temple**, which is the World Heritage Site in **Puri** district of Odisha. Different classical dance performances of India are held in the Natyamandir. It is an open air auditorium which is 700 years old dancing hall.
- This festival is organised by an Odissi Guru in association with Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre at the Konark Natya Mandap. A 'Craft Mela' is also held during this traditional festival where people can see a variety of cuisines, pottery, artwork and handicrafts.



▲ DANCERS PERFORMING DURING KONARK DANCE FESTIVAL

### Nabakalebara

- Nabakalebara is an important festival in the Odia hindu calendar, observed in the Shree Jagannath Temple at **Puri**. It marks the demise and **rebirth of Lord Jagannath of Puri**.
- The event involves installation of new images in the Jagannath temple and burial of the old ones in the temple premises at Koili Baikuntha. However, the

Brahmapadartha (soul-substance) remains the same. The soul or the Brahma is transferred from the old idols to their new bodies in a highly technical and conspicuous manner, by the *Daityas* and the *Rakshaks*. They are the upkeepers of the Shree angas or the bodies of the trinity of the Grand Temple.

- As per the Hindu lunar calendar when there are two Ashadha in a year called as Purusottam month, Nabakalebara niti is performed. This can take place in 8, 12 or even 18 or 19 years as in 1912, 1931, 1950, 1969, 1977 and 1996.
- The most recent ceremony was done in the year 2015 and the other is expected in 2035. This festival includes many small events. They are Banajaga Yatra, Netro Utsav, Ratha Yatra, Debasnana Purnima, Sumabesa, etc.

## Tribal Festivals

Odisha has a considerable number of tribal population. *Some of the important tribal festivals are given below:*

### Adivasi Mela

- This festival is held in January-February for 15 days. It was first observed in 1951 on 26th January by the Adivasi and Harijan Welfare Department. It is mainly held in **Bhubaneswar**.
- It is both tribal exhibition and festival where tribal people showcase their art, culture, music, tradition and artefacts. Initially, it was celebrated for only 7 days but later with the need and the rising popularity, the State Government increase it to 15 days.

### Bija Pandu/Chaitra Parva

- This festival is held in Chaitra month in March-April. It is known as **Chaitra Parva** among tribal people of **Koraput** and Bhuiyans tribal people of **Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh** and **Keonjhar**.
- This festival is celebrated among the tribal people known as 'Koya' of Koraput which reside in Malkangiri sub-division of the district. It is the most important festival of tribal people of Koraput district.
- During the festival, people worship 'Gudimata' (the mother Earth), and the Earth whom they call Bhumu, and other Gods with liquor and sacrifice an animal or bird.
- During the day-time, the men go on hunting and bring animals for the feast and women keep on singing and dancing.
- In this festival, Koya tribe performs a special variety of dance in which men wear huge headgear of bison-horns which are decorated with peacock feathers and cowries and women wear brass-caps and hold sticks fitted with tinkling bells. They sing love songs while dancing in circular form.

### Karma Festival

- This is a tribal festival mainly celebrated in **Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Balangir, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal** and **Sambalpur** district. It is an annual celebration held in the Hindu month of **Bhadra** (August - September).

- This festival is devoted to the God Karam or Karamsani. It is celebrated by the Odishan tribes of Kisan, Bhumij, Ho, Binjhals, Kol, Bhuiyan, and Oraon and other farming communities.
- On this festival, a branch of a Karma tree is worshipped as the deity. The branches are planted by the women of the village in the ground by using cow dung and are decorated with flowers.
- After the plantation, the priest of the village offers liquor and germinated seeds to please the deity for a wealth and children and then narrate the whole significance of the festival to the entire village.
- This whole ritual of pleasing the god also include animal sacrifice.

## Kedu Festival

- This is the major festival of the Kondh tribes of **Phulbani in Kandhamal** district of Odisha.
- It is also observed in **Ganjam** and **Koraput** districts. It is a five days festival which has no specific date to celebrate.
- During this festival, buffalo sacrifice takes place on third day. Earlier human sacrifice 'Meria' was done by the people which was totally banned during the British rule.
- After that they carry a piece of meat and blood and bury these in the field where they produce turmeric with a belief that they would get a good yield in the next harvest.
- They sing devotional songs accompanied by Kedu dance during this festival.



▲ TRIBAL MEN AND WOMEN OF ODISHA CELEBRATING KEDU FESTIVAL BY SINGING AND DANCING

## Magha Parab

- This is a harvest festival which is celebrated by Ho, Oraon, Kisan and Kol tribes of Odisha. During this festival, people worship the village deity (mother Goddess), who protects and provides good fortune to them.
- The festival has no specific date as it is observed in different villages on different dates of the month. People do their ritual practice like sacrifice a black fowl before the deity, offering mahua liquor, wear new dresses and singing and dancing together.

## Sume-Gelirak

- This festival is the most important festival for Bondas tribe of **Koraput** district which live a life on hill-tops and has very rare interaction with other tribal groups.
- It is a ten day long festival which starts on Sunday. In this festival, people worship their traditional God's and demons. 'Sisa' or the tribal priest sacrifices animals and birds and offer liquor to the deities.
- During this festival, dancing expeditions to neighbouring villages are done by young men and women who also choose their life partners during dance. A castigation (an action of severe punishment) practice is the most serious ritual of this festival in which, first little boys stand in pairs, front to front and strike each other as hard as they can with branches of a tree.
- After that the same is done by young men and old people. After watching the blood from the wounds, Sisa stops them and delivers a little lecture of friendship and good behaviour and distributes cakes.

## Other Important Festivals of Odisha

Apart from the above mentioned festivals, there are several other festivals celebrated in the state. *Some of them are summarised as below:*

<b>Festival</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Important Features</b>
Toki Parba	January	Kalahandi, Koraput	Worship of the Earth.
Mukteswar Dance Festival	January	Bhubaneswar	It is organised by Odisha Tourism Department. Worship of Surya (Sun God).
Dashami	December-January	Eastern part of Odisha	–
Ekamra	January	Bhubaneswar	Worship of Lord Shiva
Dhanu Yatra/Jatra	January	Bargarh	Worship of Krishna
Dhuli-Kalinga Mahotsava	January-February	Bhubaneswar	Tribute to the martyrs of the Mauryan dynasty. It represents the Konark dance and music festival.
Bhouma Ekadashi	January	Odisha	Worship of Lord Ganesha.
Chaiti Ghoda	March-April	Coastal areas of Odisha	Worship of Vasuli Devi (Caste deity of Kaibartas).

<b>Festival</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Important Features</b>
Uda Parba	April	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar	Worship of Goddess Hangula/Mangla and Lord Shiva. Chhau dance is especially performed in this festival.
Patua Jatra and Chandak Puja	April-May	Prevalent among low-caste Hindu of the state	Worship of Lord Shiva or Shakti.
Raja Sankranti	June-July	All over the state	Worship of Bhudevi, wife of Lord Jagannath.
Chitau Amavasya	July	Puri	Worship of Lord Jagannath.
Maha Bisuba Sankranti	April	All over Odisha	First day of Odia New Year.
Nuakhai	August-September	Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Sonepur, Balangir, Sundargarh, Boudh, Nuapada	Worship of village God or Goddess.
Durga Puja	September-October	Cuttack	Worship of Goddess Durga.
Gupta Gundicha	September	Puri	Worship of Lord Jagannath. It is a car festival of Lord Jagannath.
Bali Jatra	October-November	Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Paradip	Worship of Lord Kartikeswar.
Prathamashstami	December	All over the state	Worship of Sati Devi.
International Sand Art Festival	December	Chandrabhaga Beach in Puri district	It is a sand art festival in which sand sculptures are produced by skilful sand artists.

## Cuisines of Odisha

The state of Odisha is known for its cuisines. Rice is served majorly with almost all the cuisines as it is the staple food of the people of the state. Traditional preparations also include lots of homemade sweets. Dessert forms an important part of an Odiya meal. Mustard oil is the main medium of cooking apart from Ghee that is used in religious preparations.

The main course of the state consists of rice or chapati, along with bhaji, dal, bharta, sakara/ambika (sweet and sour preparation) and dessert. In the urban areas, people usually eat chapati (wheat bread) as an alternative to rice. Odia people also like to consume **Pakhhal**, which is basically cooked rice soaked in water overnight, especially during summer in rural areas. Dalma is another important cuisine that is cooked with vegetables and lentils. Kanika rice is another delicacy that is sweetened rice and offered to Lord Jagannath in the list of 56 items served to the Lord as 'Chappan Bhog'.

Typical desserts consist of **Chhenapoda**, **Rasabali** (milk preparation), **Chhenajhili** and different types of **Pitha** (cakes). **Salepur Rasgulla** is very famous in India which originated from Odisha. As Odisha is a coastal state thus, majority of its people are non-vegetarian and fish forms an integral part of their traditional cuisine. All the dishes are served on a bell metal plate.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1** Chandrabhaga Mela (fair) is held in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Deogarh (b) Sambalpur  
(c) Balangir (d) Puri
- 2** The Taratarini Mela of Odisha takes place on which days of Chaitra month?  
(a) Monday (b) Tuesday  
(c) Wednesday (d) Thursday
- 3** Dandanata fair is observed in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Ganjam (b) Puri  
(c) Dhenkanal (d) Balangir
- 4** 'Mahima Mela' or 'Joranda Mela' is held in which day?  
(a) Falgun Purnima  
(b) Jyestha Purnima  
(c) Magha Purnima  
(d) Ashadha Purnima
- 6** Chandan Yatra fair is organised in  
(a) Puri (b) Balangir  
(c) Nuapada (d) Koraput
- 5** The festival in which Lord Lingaraj is taken in a chariot from main temple to Rameshwar temple is  
(a) Taratarini Mela (b) Chaitra Parba  
(c) Ashokastami (d) Sitalsasthi
- 7** Which of the following festival starts on the auspicious day of Akshya Tiritiya?  
(a) Chandan Yarta (b) Ratha Yatra  
(c) Snana Yatra (d) Bali Yatra
- 8** Which festival is a 42 day long festival related to the Lord Jagannath's festivals in Puri district?  
(a) Dola Purnima (b) Ashokashtami  
(c) Chandan Yatra (d) Sitalsasthi
- 9** The festival of Sitalsasthi relates to  
(a) marriage of Lord Shiva and Parvati  
(b) Ramayana  
(c) Mahabharata  
(d) victory of good over evil
- 10** Which festival is celebrated on the birthday of Lord Jagannath?  
(a) Snana Yatra (b) Gamha Purnima  
(c) Taratarani Mela (d) Magha Mela
- 11** The world famous festival of 'Ratha Yatra' is celebrated in which month?  
(a) Kartik (b) Magha  
(c) Ashadha (d) Shraavan
- 12** Which among the following statements about Ratha Yatra is not correct?  
(a) Ratha Yatra begins in the month of Jyestha and ends in Ashadha.  
(b) Pulling the ropes of the chariots is considered sacred.  
(c) The cloth to cover the chariots is supplied by Odisha government.  
(d) All the three chariots are drawn on the same day.
- 13** The festival of Raksha Bandhan is known by which other name in Odisha?  
(a) Gamha Purnima (b) Dola Purnima  
(c) Ashadha Purnima (d) None of these
- 14** Kumar Purnima festival is mainly celebrated in which district of Odisha?  
(a) Puri (b) Dhenkanal  
(c) Balangir (d) Koraput
- 15** Konark Dance festival is held in which month of a year?  
(a) January (b) February  
(c) November (d) December
- 16** Which festival marks the demise and rebirth of Lord Jagannath of Puri?  
(a) Netro Utsav  
(b) Ratha Yatra  
(c) Navajoubanabesha  
(d) Nabakalebara
- 17** Adivasi Mela is held in which place of Odisha?  
(a) Balangir (b) Jharsuguda  
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Keonjhar
- 18** Bija Pandu festival is celebrated in which place of Odisha?  
(a) Mayurbhanj (b) Sundargarh  
(c) Keonjhar (d) All of these
- 19** Which festival is the most important for the tribal people of Koraput district in Odisha?  
(a) Magha Mela (b) Makar Sankranti  
(c) Bija Pandu (d) Ekamra

**20** The tribal festival Karma is mainly celebrated by which community?

- (a) Blacksmiths (b) Farmers  
(c) Weavers (d) Sculptures

**21** Kedu festival is celebrated in

- (a) Kandhamal (b) Ganjam  
(c) Koraput (d) All of these

**22** Which of the following is a harvest festival celebrated in Odisha?

- (a) Chaitu Amavasya (b) Ekamra  
(c) Karma festival (d) Magha Parab

**23** Which of the following is a tribal festival in Odisha?

- (a) Sume-Gelirak  
(b) Magha Mela  
(c) Chandan Yatra  
(d) Rath Yatra

**24** Dhanu Yatra festival is related to which God/Goddess?

- (a) Krishna (b) Saraswati  
(c) Lord Shiva (d) Goddess Parvati

**25** Chhau dance is especially performed in which festival of Odisha?

- (a) Chitau Amavasya  
(b) Uda Parba  
(c) Nuakhai  
(d) Durga Puja

**26** Which day is celebrated as the beginning of the Odia year?

- (a) Madanotsaba  
(b) Akshay Tritiya  
(c) Shraavan Purnima  
(d) Mahabisuva Sankranti

**27** Which famous cuisine of Odisha includes a preparation of vegetables and lentils?

- (a) Pakhal (b) Dalma  
(c) Chennapoda (d) Sakara

**28** Consider the following about 'Makarmela' of Odisha

- I. It is celebrated during mid-January.  
II. Moon God is worshipped during 'Makar Mela'.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**29** Which of the following statements about Dola Purnima is/are correct?

- I. In Odisha it is celebrated for five days.  
II. Cattle are fed sumptuously in this festival.  
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**30** Consider the following statements about Puri Beach Festival

- I. Puri Beach festival is held in November each year.  
II. It is conducted by the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Odisha (HRAO).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**31** Consider the following statements.

- I. The festival of Nabakalebara is celebrated according to Odia Lunar Calendar.  
II. It is celebrated only in those years that have even numbers.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**32** Match the following

List-I (Festival)	List-II (Month)
A. Toki Paraba	1. January
B. Akshaya Tritiya	2. April
C. Chitau Amavasya	3. July
D. Karama festival	4. August-September

**Codes**

- A B C D A B C D  
(a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 2 3 4 1  
(c) 3 2 1 4 (d) 1 4 3 2

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a)  
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (b)  
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (c)  
31. (a) 32. (a)

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# SPORTS IN ODISHA

*Sports in the state of Odisha has always occupied a prominent position. People play a number of local games and also play organised sports such as cricket, football, hockey, etc. Sportspersons from Odisha have received many awards in different sports.*

The Government of Odisha ensure to provide every possible facility to the youth and develop their interest in sports activities. There are many people from the state who got national fame in sports like Dilip Tirkey, Ignace Tirkey and Rachita Mistri Panda, who have won Olympic medals for India. The people of Odisha have craze for sports and their liking for games have now changed a lot. New famous games have taken the place of age old traditional games.

## Sports Scenario in Odisha

Sports is an important part of the Odisha culture. The most popular sports of the state are athletics, field hockey, tennis, football, rugby, canoeing, boating, wrestling, etc. Besides these, there are other traditional games in the state such as puchi, khapura dian, rassi tana (rope pulling), gilli danda, hatbika, etc.

**Bhubaneswar**, the capital of Odisha, is also known as the **Sports Capital of India** as it has world class infrastructure for various sporting events. The sporting events in the state are organised by the sports and youth services of the Government of Odisha.

## Major Sports in Odisha

*Some of the famous sports which are played in Odisha are as follows:*

### Athletics

It is one of the major sports in Odisha. These sports consist of different games like running, sprinting, hurdling, etc. The state has produced one of the finest athletes who got the fame at both national and international level. For example, Anuradha Biswal, Dutee Chand, Amiya Kumar Mallick, Jauna Murmu, Shabani Nanda and Budhia Singh. The Kalinga Stadium (Bhubaneswar) organised the 22nd edition of the **Asian Athletics Championship 2017**.

## Canoeing and Boating

The state of Odisha offers superb facilities for water sports due to long coastline such as peddle boat, parasailing, jet ski, canoeing and boating.

Places like **Dhableswar** (Cuttack) and **Barkul** (Khordha) are highly visited by tourists for such adventurous activities.

## Football

It is one of the major sports in Odisha. Football sport is administered by the **Football Association of Odisha (FAO)**. The Odisha Women's Football Team provided many players to the India Women's National Football team.

The state also has Odisha men's football team. Important football players from Odisha are Susmita Malik, Rakesh Oram, Supriya Routray, Manisha Panna, Proloy Shah, etc.

## Field Hockey

It is the most popular sport of Odisha. The Odisha Government has become the first Government in India which has sponsored a national team of this sport. Odia Hockey Team is the state's field hockey team.

Its home grounds are Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium in Rourkela and Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar.

The Hockey Odisha team has provided many renowned players to Indian Men's National Field Hockey Team and India Women's National Field Hockey Team. Important players are Anupa Barla, Binita Toppo, Birendra Lakra, Dilip Turkey, Ignace Turkey, Prabodh Turkey, etc.

## Hockey World Cup 2018

The 14th Hockey World Cup was held in the city of **Bhubaneswar**, Odisha from **28th November to 16th December, 2018**. Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar hosted the inauguration ceremony that witnessed the biggest drone flying show in India. Organising this tournament was a huge opportunity for Odisha to celebrate the sport of Hockey. This is the third time, India has hosted the tournament. Other hosts were **Bombay (1982)** and **New Delhi (2010)**. The tournament was won by Belgium while India reached till the quarter finals.

## Rugby

It is another major sports of Odisha. Rugby Football is administered by the Odisha Rugby Football Association. Odisha has many Rugby teams like Odisha Women's Rugby Union teams, Odisha Women's Rugby seven teams and Odisha Men's Rugby seven teams. The state has hosted the Asia Rugby Women's Championship which played from 26th to 28th October, 2018.

## Trekking

Odisha is an ideal place for trekkers and mountain lovers. One can trek-up to a height of about 1600 m. Some of the best trekking routes in Odisha are Gandhamardan Trek, Mahendragiri Trek and Nilagiri Trek. The time period between October-January is the ideal time for trekking in Odisha.

## Wrestling

It is considered as one of the most ancient and oldest sports and has glorious past. The state participates in many tournaments at National Level, e.g. in the 'National Arm Wrestling

Tournament' (2015) Odisha won 10 medals. Prominent wrestlers of the state are Gautam Kumar Kahali, Chandra Behera, Sambit Nanda, etc.

## Traditional Sports in Odisha

**Kabaddi** It is counted among the most common and widely played traditional sports. It is the game where one person plays against seven people.

**Kho Kho** It is one of India's very famous traditional game. This game is very popular in Odisha.

It is also known as 'Standing Game'. This is the sport where players chase and try to touch a person. Odisha Kho Kho Association is the governing body of Kho Kho in Odisha.

**Rassi Tana** (Rope Pulling) It is a traditional game of Odisha. It is a contest of strength in which two teams tug on opposite ends of a rope, each trying to pull the other across a dividing line.

**Nadia Phinga** (Coconut Throwing) This is a traditional game of Odisha. This is a game of throwing coconuts on land or even in water. One whose coconut covers the longest distance, is the one who wins.

**Khapara Dian** This is a traditional game of Odisha. In this game, one has to jump with one leg and perform various tasks.

**Puchi** It is another traditional game of Odisha which is a game dance of the state. It is played both in sitting and standing positions. Usually, this sport is played by young girls during moonlight nights of Hindu month of Ashwin.

**Sword Fighting** This is another traditional sport of the state. A sword fight is a battle between two-people, each with a sword and the goal is to defeat the opponent as fast as one can. A sword fight can be in sport, battle or fun.

**Paen Anba** (Bringing Water) This traditional game is performed by both boys and girls of 5 to 8 years age group. It visualises the culinary tradition of Western Odisha.

In this game, participants take water from pond or river and prepare different traditional food items symbolically.

**Machhasare Ghina** It is a traditional game of Odisha. It represents the selling of fish by fisher women moving around the Para (settlements).

**Gedi** It is a traditional game of Odisha. It is played by all adolescent, young and middle-aged. It is a totally ritual based game.

Performance of this game started from Ratha Yatra, the second day of bright fortnight of Ashadh and continues till new moon of Bhadrapad.

**Ganthi Ganana** It is a game performed during wedding ceremony by Kharial tribes of **Sundargarh** district.

In this game, one of the Sians (senior and respectable person) asks everybody to tell the name of the nine-node of bamboo stick, which represents the names of their *Gotra* (lineage).

**Surfing** Some of the beaches of Odisha offer adequate facilities for surfing like Puri beache, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Chandipur beach, etc. It is an adventurous and recreational activity.

# Sports Associations in Odisha

Odisha has very active sports associations working in the state. *These are:*

## Odisha Cricket Association

The Odisha Cricket Association was formed in the year 1949. Its headquarters is in **Cuttack Barabati Stadium Complex**. The Cricket activities and events are managed by the Odisha Cricket Association. It is affiliated to the Board of Control for Cricket in India. This association started the local Twenty-20 tournament known as Odisha Premier League. The association is responsible to manage the Barabati Stadium for Cricket in Cuttack, Odisha Cricket Academy and Sachin Tendulkar Indoor Cricket Hall and many other grounds in the state.

## Football Association of Odisha

The Football Association of Odisha is situated in **Cuttack**. It is the state governing body of football in the state. It is affiliated to the All India Football Association. It manages the Odisha Men's Football Team as well as the Odisha Women's Football Team. It started various tournaments like the Football League, Kalinga Cup, Gati Krushna Memorial Football League, The Sahani Cup, BC Roy Football Memorial Tournament, etc.

## Sports and Youth Services Department, Odisha

This department was set up by the State Government of Odisha in **Bhubaneswar**. It aims to encourage young players and support their participation and involvement.

The department provides opportunities to the young persons for economic and social development. It also organises national integration championships, exchange programmes, youth leadership championship at district and state levels.

## Hockey Odisha

The Hockey Odisha is the state governing body of Hockey in Odisha. It was earlier known as the **Hockey Association of Odisha**. It is affiliated to Hockey India, Odisha Olympic Association and Odisha Council of Sports. It is located in Barabati Stadium in Cuttack district.

## Odisha Olympic Association

It is the governing body of sports in the state of Odisha. Its headquarters is located in **Cuttack** district. The association is responsible for selecting athletes to represent the country at national and international level games like Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and National Games of India.

## Stadiums in Odisha

### Barabati Stadium

It was established in 1958. It is located in **Cuttack**, Odisha. It is a regular venue for international cricket and is the home ground of Odisha cricket team. The stadium is owned and operated by the Odisha Cricket Association. It hosts national football tournament and the state's football matches. The Barabati Stadium is an alternate venue for home matches of IPL team i.e. Kolkata Knight Riders.

It was an adopted home venue for former franchise Deccan Chargers. Barabati Stadium is the venue for both Indian Premier League and Odisha Premier League.

## Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology Stadium (KIIT)

It is a new multipurpose stadium located in **Bhubaneswar**. It is a part of Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology University Campus with a seating capacity of 40000.

The stadium has facilities for cricket, hockey, football, basketball, lawn tennis and track of 400 metres. The stadium hosts day-matches. The stadium hosted a Twenty20 cricket tournament in 2014-15 and few matches of the Ranji Trophy in 2016-17.

## Ispat Stadium

It is a cricket stadium which is located in **Rourkela**. The ground is mainly used for organising matches of football, cricket and other sports. The stadium has hosted three matches in 1972 when played against Bihar cricket team. It has also hosted many matches from 1990 to 1993.

## Veer Surendra Sai Stadium

This is a cricket stadium which is located in city of **Sambalpur**. The ground is named after Surendra Sai, an Indian freedom fighter. The ground hosted cricket matches from 1973.

## Important Stadiums in Odisha

<b>Name</b>	<b>Game</b>	<b>Place</b>
East Coast Railway Stadium	Cricket	Bhubaneswar
Kalinga Stadium	Multipurpose	Bhubaneswar
Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium	Hockey	Rourkela
Malkangiri Stadium	Cricket	Malkangiri
Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium	—	Cuttack

## Odisha Sports Youth Policy, 2013

The Sports and Youth Department of Odisha in order to encourage the youth that accounts to 42% of the population, formulated the State Youth Policy in 2013. *The policy directions are as follows:*

- For creating an enabling comprehensive sports ecosystem and fostering a stronger sports culture, a 'Sports Authority of Odisha' is formed.
- To make sports and physical education an integral part of school curriculum and sports period compulsory.
- To conduct a special drive undertaken to fill-up the vacancies of physical education teachers and part-time physical instructors.
- To strengthen the existing government schools of physical education.

- To introduce, short-certification courses to promote coach development. A scheme will be implemented to construct mini stadiums in all the 314 blocks. In the coming year, mini stadiums will be constructed in at least 50 blocks.
- The implementation of the ongoing **Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhijan (PYKKA)**, supported by Government of India, will be further expedited by taking-up higher targets with additional support under the state plan and a particular focus on tribal sub-plan areas.
- The PYKKA programme is intended to cover youth in all Gram Panchayats in the state by 2017 instead of 2020 as envisaged under PYKKA.

## Sports Awards of Odisha

### Biju Patnaik Sports Award

It was instituted in the year 2001-02 by the Government of Odisha Sports and Youth Services Department. It is the highest honour of the Odisha Government to confer on distinguished sports persons/coaches of the state. It is given in 4 categories such as 'Life Time' Achievement, Sportsperson of the Current Year, Outstanding Coach and Outstanding Sports Journalist.

*Details of the Awards are :*

- **Biju Patnaik Award For Life Time Achievement** Cash reward ₹ 150000, a silver statuette, a scroll of honour, a blazer and tie.
- **Biju Patnaik Award for Outstanding Performance for Current Year** Cash reward ₹ 100000, a silver statuette, a scroll of honour, a blazer and tie.
- **Biju Patnaik Outstanding Coach Award** Cash reward ₹ 50000, a silver statuette, a scroll of honour, a blazer and tie.
- **Biju Patnaik Outstanding Sports Journalist Award** Cash prize ₹ 30000, a silver statuette, a scroll of honour, a blazer and tie.

### Awards for Outstanding Sports Persons of the State

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sports</b>	<b>Year</b>
Pramod Bhagat	(Para Badminton)	2017
Rajesh Meher	(Special Olympics)	2017
Jafar Iqbal	(Blind Cricket)	2017
Sukhram Majhi	(Blind Cricket)	2017
Dispan Turkey	(Hockey)	2017
Sarita Routray	(Beach Volleyball)	2017
Bonita Lakra	(Athletics)	2017
Bighnaraj Miridia	(Athletics)	2017

## Cash Award for Outstanding Sports Performance

This award is given to the sports persons for their outstanding performance in sporting events and encourage the sports persons to excel at national and international level sports events such as Olympic Games, World Cup/World Championship, Asian Games/Asian Championship, etc.

## Cash Award for Outstanding Sports Performance of the State

<b>Name</b>	<b>Sports</b>	<b>Year</b>
Dutee Chand	Athletics	2017-18
Sorabani Nanda	Athletics	2017-18
Purnima Hembram	Athletics	2017-18
Jauna Murmu	Athletics	2017-18
Amiya Mallick	Athletics	2017-18
Bighnaraj Miridhia	Athletics	2017-18
Bonita Lakra	Athletics	2017-18
Jafar Iqbal	Blind Cricket	2017-18

## Arjuna Award Winners from Odisha

<b>Name</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Sports</b>	<b>Year</b>
K Ravi Kumar	Ganjam	Weight lifting	2011
Ignace Tirkey	Sundargarh	Hockey	2009
Jyoti Sunita Kullu	Sundargarh	Hockey	2007
Dilip Tirkey	Sundargarh	Hockey	2002
Rachita Mishra Panda	Khurda	Athletics	1998
Bijaya Kumar Satpathy	Ganjam	Weight lifting	1982
Minati Mohapatra	Puri	Cycling	1980

## Famous Sports Personalities of Odisha

### Cricket

#### Debasish Sarbeswar Mohanty

He was born in **Bhubaneswar in 1976**. He is a former Indian Cricketer (right-arm medium fast bowler). In his career, he played in two tests and forty-five ODI's (One Day Internationals) from 1997 to 2001. He has been appointed the coach for Odisha Ranji team and replaced the former coach Michael Bevan. He has coached the East Zone team which has created history by winning their first Duleep Trophy.

#### Pragyan Ojha

He was born in **Bhubaneswar in 1986**. He is an Indian cricketer who plays for Indian national cricket team. He is a slow left arm bowler. He plays for Hyderabad in the domestic Ranji Trophy and also has played for Bengal cricket team in Ranji Trophy.

He also has played IPL and during IPL season 3, he won the purple Cap for his excellent performance and became the only spinner to win this cap in IPL.



## Natraj Behera

He was born in **Rourkela in 1988**. He is the captain of Odisha cricket team. In 2011-12, the East Zone cricket team won its first Duleep Trophy Championship under his leadership, and next year again this team won the same trophy second time by defeating West Zone team. He has played 43 matches in his career.

## Athletics

### Anuradha Biswal

She was born in **1975 in Odisha** state. She is an Indian track and field athlete (100 metre hurdles). She has made a national record of 13.38 seconds for 100 m hurdles in 2002. She has bagged a bronze medal in Asian championships in Jakarta in 2000.

### Srabani Nanda



She was born in **Phulbani in Kandhamal district, in 1991** in Odisha. She is an Indian women sprinter runner athlete from Odisha, (4×100 m relay, 100 m and 200 m). She has won bronze medal in 2010 'Commonwealth Games' in Delhi and again won bronze medal in 'Asian Championships' in 2017 in Bhubaneswar.

In 2016, 'South Asian Games' in Assam she clinched a gold and a silver medal in 200m and 100 m sprint, respectively.

## Dutee Chand

She was born in **Jajpur district in 1996** in Odisha. She is an Indian professional sprinter. She became the third Indian women to qualify for the women's 100 m event at the summer Olympic Games.

She has won many medals like 2 silver medals in 2018 'Asian Games' (Jakarta), 2 bronze medals in 2017 Asian Championships (Bhubaneswar), one bronze medal in 2016 Asian Indoor Athletics Championships (Doha) and 2 gold medals in 2014 Asian Junior Athletics Championships (Taipei). She has won cash award for outstanding sports performance of Odisha in 2017-18.

## Hockey

### Dilip Tirkey

He was born in **Sundargarh in 1977**. He is a former Indian Odia hockey player, who is best known for his penalty corner hit. Dilip is one of the most difficult defenders (because of his tight marking skill near goal post) to beat in the world.

He is an ex-captain of Indian hockey team. He took his retirement from international arena on 2nd May, 2010.

In 2012, he was elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha i.e. Upper House of Indian Parliament. He has been honoured by many awards like Eklavya Award (1996), Arjuna Award (2002) and Padma Shri (2004).

## Weightlifting

### Katulu Ravi Kumar

He was born in **1988 in Berhampur in Ganjam** district in Odisha. He is an Indian weight lifter from Odisha. He has won 3 Gold medals in 2009 Commonwealth Games (in Malaysia).

He also won Gold medal in the Men's 69kg (152 lb) weightlifting category, at the 2010 Commonwealth Games (in Delhi) and also won silver medal in the Commonwealth Games in 2014 (in Glasgow). He has received Arjuna Award in 2010.

## Chess

### Padmini Rout



She was born in **Barambarah in 1994**. She is an Indian chess player who holds the titles of International Master and Woman Grandmaster. She won the World under-14 Girls Championship in 2008. Since last four years i.e. 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, she has won the Indian Women's Championship.

She has been honoured by many awards like Biju Patnaik Sports Award in 2007 and the Eklavya Award in 2009. In 2015, she became the Commonwealth Women's Champion.

## Major Schemes for Sports in Odisha

Odisha state draws up a number of schemes for the development of sports. The schemes are run by the Department of Sports and Youth Services, Odisha.

*These are as follows:*

### *Scheme for Coaching for Excellence*

This scheme was launched by the Department of Sports and Youth Services, Odisha on **8th June, 2018**. The aim of this scheme is to provide expert coaching to sportspersons in various sports, guide them to achieve excellence in sports, and promote various sports discipline in Odisha. It also aims to provide excellent training to sportspersons in order to participate in National and International competitions and achieve excellence in sports.

### *Cash Award for Outstanding Sports Performance*

This scheme was introduced in the year **2001** and has amended on **20th November, 2014** by the Odisha Sports and Youth Services Department which formulated the principles and norms for awarding incentive/cash awards to the outstanding sports persons. The aim of this scheme is to provide encouragement to the sports persons to excel at national and international level for bringing laurels to the state and the country.

This cash incentive is given every year to the outstanding sports persons taking into consideration their achievements during the preceding year in National and International events.

## **Biju Patnaik Sports Award Scheme**

This scheme was amended on **19th November, 2014**. It was introduced by the Odisha Sports and Youth Services Department.

The aim of this scheme is to encourage development of sports and games in the state, to honour meritorious sportspersons who have made the state proud and to inspire and motivate young talents to excel in sports and games by emulating the seniors.

## ***Financial Assistance to Sports Persons to Pursue Sports Coaching Courses***

This scheme was introduced in the year **2014** by the Sports and Youth Services Department, Odisha. It aims to provide financial assistance to sportspersons of Odisha who want to become qualified coaches and are unable to enroll in coaching courses conducted by SAI, NSNIS Patiala due to financial constraints. Thus, through this scheme they will be able to improve their employability.

## ***Pay and Play Scheme***

This scheme was introduced by the Odisha Sports and Youth Services Department on **25th September, 2012**.

The aim of this scheme is to provide broad base to sports and ensure optional utilisation of the available sports infrastructure in the state by encouraging promising sports persons and community at large to use these facilities.

## ***Scheme for National Sports Festival for Women In Odisha***

The National Sports Festival for Women in Odisha was organised first time in the year **1975** as a part of the celebration of the International Women's year.

Considering the impact of the festival made in arousing sports consciousness amongst women and with a view to afford more opportunities to women for participation in the sports activities at the national level, it was decided to make the festival an annual feature. The festival is financially supported by the State and Central Governments. *It provides*

- ₹ 1000 for block level sport competitions
- ₹ 3000 for district level sports competitions
- ₹ 10000 for state level sport competitions
- ₹ 5000 for smaller state/UTs level sports competitions

The sports disciplines included in the festival are athletics, basketball, badminton, gymnastics, hockey, kabaddi, kho-kho, volley ball, table tennis, swimming and tennis.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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- 1** Which place of Odisha is known as the 'Sports Capital of India'?
- (a) Cuttack  
(b) Bhubaneswar  
(c) Puri  
(d) Ganjam
- 2** The Asian Athletics Championship 2017 was organised in which place of Odisha?
- (a) Biju Patnaik Stadium, Rourkela  
(b) Barabati Stadium, Cuttack  
(c) Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar  
(d) Ispat Stadium, Rourkela
- 3** Dhabaleswar and Barkul are highly visited by tourists for which sports in Odisha?
- (a) Puchi  
(b) Paen Anba  
(c) Canoeing and Boating  
(d) Wrestling
- 4** Rakesh Oram, Susmita Malik and Manisha Panna are associated with which sports in Odisha?
- (a) Wrestling  
(b) Rugby  
(c) Football  
(d) Hockey
- 5** In which part of Odisha is Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium located?
- (a) Cuttack  
(b) Rourkela  
(c) Bhubaneswar  
(d) Sambalpur
- 6** Who of the following is associated with Field Hockey Sport in Odisha?
- (a) Dilip Tirkey  
(b) Ignace Tirkey  
(c) Birendra Lakra  
(d) All of the above
- 7** Odisha hoisted which world cup in Bhubaneswar 2018?
- (a) Hockey World Cup  
(b) Cricket World Cup  
(c) T20 World Cup  
(d) Kho Kho Championship
- 8** In which year Odisha hoisted the 'Asia Rugby Women's Championship'?
- (a) 2001  
(b) 2005  
(c) 2010  
(d) 2018
- 9** The ideal time for trekking in Odisha is
- (a) January–March  
(b) June–August  
(c) October–January  
(d) Only February
- 10** Gautam Kumar Kahali and Chandan Behera are associated with sports in Odisha?
- (a) Field Hockey  
(b) Wrestling  
(c) Sword Fighting  
(d) Rugby
- 11** Which traditional game in Odisha is played by throwing coconut on land and water?
- (a) Khapara Dian  
(b) Paen Anba  
(c) Nadia Phinga  
(d) Machhasare Ghina
- 12** Which traditional game in Odisha is played only by young girls?
- (a) Gedi  
(b) Ganthi Ganana  
(c) Puchi  
(d) Rassi Tana
- 13** Which game starts with Ratha Yatra?
- (a) Gedi  
(b) Hatbika  
(c) Bahu Chor  
(d) Nadia Phinga
- 14** Ganthi Ganana is played by Kharial tribes of which district of Odisha?
- (a) Sundargarh  
(b) Balasore  
(c) Shimuga  
(d) None of these
- 15** In which year was Odisha Cricket Association was formed?
- (a) 1982  
(b) 1967  
(c) 1955  
(d) 1949
- 16** The Football Association has its headquarters at
- (a) Cuttack  
(b) Ganjam  
(c) Puri  
(d) Sundargarh

- 17** *The headquarters of Odisha Olympic Association is located in*  
 (a) Puri (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Bhubaneswar (d) Dhenkanal
- 18** *Which institution in Odisha maintains the Barabati Cricket Stadium located in Cuttack?*  
 (a) Odisha Cricket Academy  
 (b) Odisha Council of Sports  
 (c) Odisha Cricket Association  
 (d) Odisha Sports Association
- 19** *KIIT Stadium is located in which place of Odisha?*  
 (a) Bhubaneswar  
 (b) Nuapada  
 (c) Rayagada  
 (d) Balasore
- 20** *Ispat stadium is located in*  
 (a) Rourkela  
 (b) Angul  
 (c) Bhubaneswar  
 (d) Puri
- 21** *Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium is located in which place of Odisha?*  
 (a) Bhubaneswar  
 (b) Sambalpur  
 (c) Rourkela  
 (d) Malkangiri
- 22** *Biju Patnaik Award, the highest honour of the Odisha Government was instituted in which year?*  
 (a) 2001-02 (b) 2004-05  
 (c) 2007-08 (d) 2010-11
- 23** *Who among the following received Award for Outstanding Sportsperson of the state of Odisha in 2017?*  
 (a) Pramod Bhagat  
 (b) Rajesh Meher  
 (c) Dispan Tirkey  
 (d) All of the above
- 24** *Debasish Sarbeswar Mohanty belongs to which place of Odisha?*  
 (a) Puri  
 (b) Bargarh  
 (c) Bhubaneswar  
 (d) Ganjam
- 25** *Pragyan Ojha is associated with*  
 (a) Cricket (b) Hockey  
 (c) Football (d) None of these
- 26** *Anuradha Biswal is associated with*  
 (a) Athletics  
 (b) Hockey  
 (c) Cricket  
 (d) Wrestling
- 27** *Which sportsperson of Odisha won a Gold and a Silver medal in 2016 'South Asian Games' held in Assam?*  
 (a) Srabani Nanda  
 (b) Dutee Chand  
 (c) Katulu Ravi Kumar  
 (d) Sarita Routray
- 28** *Which player of Odisha won 2 silver medals in 2018 'Asian Games' held in Jakarta?*  
 (a) Sarbani Nanda  
 (b) Katulu Ravi Kumar  
 (c) Dutee Chand  
 (d) Natraj Behera
- 29** *Katulu Ravi Kumar is related to*  
 (a) Trekking  
 (b) Canoeing and Boating  
 (c) Weightlifting  
 (d) None of the above
- 30** *Which sports person of Odisha won 3 Gold medals in 2009 Commonwealth Games held in Malaysia?*  
 (a) Natraj Behera  
 (b) Katulu Ravi Kumar  
 (c) Dispan Tirkey  
 (d) Sarita Routray
- 31** *Scheme for Coaching for Excellence was launched in which year in Odisha?*  
 (a) 2001 (b) 2005  
 (c) 2010 (d) 2018
- 32** *Consider the following about Paen Anba game.*  
 1. It is played by both boys and girls of 5 to 8 years age group and it visualises the culinary tradition of Western Odisha.  
 2. Participants take water from pond or river and prepare different traditional food items symbolically.  
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?  
 (a) Only 1  
 (b) Only 2  
 (c) Both 1 and 2  
 (d) None of the above

**33** Which among the following are the traditional games of Odisha?

1. Gedi
2. Gilli Danda
3. Rassi Tana
4. Nadia Phinga

**Codes**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

**34** The best trekking routes in Odisha are

1. Gandhamardan Trek
2. Mahendragiri Trek
3. Nilagiri Trek

**Codes**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

**35** Match the following lists.

<b>Arjuna Award Winner</b>	<b>Sports</b>
A. K Ravi Kumar	1. Cycling
B. Rachita Mishra Panda	2. Athletics
C. Minati Mohapatra	3. Weightlifting
D. Dilip Tirkey	4. Hockey

**Codes**

- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
|     | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

## ANSWERS

1. (b)    2. (c)    3. (c)    4. (c)    5. (b)    6. (d)    7. (a)    8. (d)    9. (c)    10. (b)  
11. (c)    12. (c)    13. (a)    14. (a)    15. (d)    16. (a)    17. (b)    18. (c)    19. (a)    20. (a)  
21. (c)    22. (a)    23. (d)    24. (c)    25. (a)    26. (a)    27. (a)    28. (c)    29. (c)    30. (b)  
31. (d)    32. (c)    33. (c)    34. (d)    35. (c)

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# AWARDS AND HONOURS OF ODISHA

*Odisha confers its own state awards in the field of literature, film and other different categories. Many eminent personalities of Odisha have also won national awards in various fields.*

## Famous Awards of Odisha

The awards given by Odisha includes Bravery Award like Biju Patnaik Bravery Award, Literary Awards like Atibadi Jagannath Das Award, Sahitya Akademi Award, Sarala Samman Award and several other awards to honour the eminent personalities in various fields. *Some of the important awards are discussed below:*

### Bravery Award

#### Biju Patnaik Bravery Award

This award is given annually from 2014-15 to any person of any age in or outside Odisha in recognition of his/her spectacular act of bravery and gallantry deeds for the society in Odisha. The award was instituted by the Odisha Sports and Youth Services Department. The award consists of a cash reward of ₹ 1 lakh, one silver medal and a scroll. For the year 2017, the award was given to two persons, namely, Harish Chandra Hilaal and Mohan Garada.

### Literary Awards

#### Sarala Samman Award

This award was constituted by the Sarala Sahitya Sansad in the memory of Sarala Das, the first Odia poet in 1983. It is given to eminent Odia litterateurs. For the year 2018, the award has been given to the famous Odia poet, Shatrughan Pandav for his poem collection i.e. **Mishra Dhrupada**. This award consists of a citation and a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh.

## Atibadi Jagannath Das Award

It is the **highest literary award of Odisha** which is given by Odisha Sahitya Academy since 1993. The award is given to Odia language litterateur for lifetime contribution to Odia Literature.

The award is considered to be the most respectable honour to any litterateur by the Academy. The first award was given to Odia poet Radha Mohan Gadnayak in the year 1993. For the year 2018, the award has been given to Ramakanta Rath.

## Odisha Sahitya Akademy Award

The Odisha Sahitya Akademy, which was established in the year 1957, provided literary awards to Odia litterateurs for the development of Odia language. It provides awards in different categories like novel, short story, drama, essay, poetry etc. *For the year 2014, the awards were given in these categories to many Odia litterateurs, such as:*

### Odisha Sahitya Akademi Awards

<b>Awardees</b>	<b>Discipline</b>
Indira Dash	Novel (Nirbana Abhisara)
Abhaya Barik	Short Story (Mahagana)
Bijay Kumar Nanda	Drama (Nataka Sanghraha)
Arvind Patnaik	Essay (Odishare Lokadharmara Parampara)
Bipin Nayak	Poetry Segment (Book Swarachitra)
Basudev Sunani	Poetry Segment (Book Bodhue Bhala Paiba Mote Jananahi)
Priyabrat Patra	Biography (Book Abhijatrika-2)
Ganeshram Nahaka	Travelogue Segment (Book Paschima Odishara Baraputra)
Subhas Satpathy	Translation Work
Basant Kishora Sahu	Children's Literature
Hrudananda Panigrahi	Lyrics

**Note:** *These awards were announced in the year 2017.*

## Kalinga Literary Festival Awards

It is an annual literary festival which is held in Bhubaneswar in Odisha. This festival was founded by **Rashmi Ranjan Parida (Journalist)** in 2014 to celebrate the classical language status of Odia language. This festival is organised by Odisha Diary Foundation and Odisha Media Info Service Pvt. Ltd in May or June every year.

*In this festival, following awards are given:*

**Kalinga Literary Award** This award is given to eminent Odia litterateurs for their lifetime contribution to Odia literature. The first Kalinga Literary Awardee in 2014 was Dr. Debi Prasanna Patnaik. For the year 2018, the award has been given to 'Padmaj Pal' who is the leading story writer, novelist and philosopher in Odia literature.

**Kalinga International Literary Award** This award is given to someone who has made a global impact through his/her work and writing in a language other than Odia. For the year 2018, the award has been given to Amish Tripathi, an Indian writer.

**Kalinga Karubaki Award** This award is named after the brave princess of Kalinga, 'Karubaki'. The award is given to an exceptional women leader who has demonstrated exceptional courage in personal and professional life and at the same time has contributed to the world of literature. For the year 2018, the award has been given to Ambassador Nirupama Rao, who is the second female Foreign Secretary of India after Chokila Iyer.

## State Award for Social Service

The award is given by the Odisha Sports and Youth Services Department. It is given to any person who has greatly contributed for the welfare of the society. The Odisha State Award for social service is given to Shri Panchanan Gantayet of Nabarangpur district in 2016 and to Sh. Ashok Kumar Sahu of Ganjam district in 2014.

## National Awardees from Odisha

The national awards are awarded by the Central Government to people for their achievements in the field of arts literature, science, medicine, sports, education, social work, etc. *Many people from Odisha have been awarded by some of the most prestigious awards of the country which are discussed below:*

### Sahitya Akademi Awardees from Odisha

This award is given by the Sahitya Akademi, which is India's National Academy of letters. This award is conferred to writers in 24 Indian languages which are recognised by the Akademi, annually. It is the second highest literary award of India after Jnanpith Award. *Many Odia litterateurs have received this award in different disciplines/categories which are as follows:*

### Sahitya Akademi Award in Odia Language

Year	Awardees	Work	Discipline
2018	Dasarathi Das	Prasanga Puruna Bhabana Nua	Literary Essays
2017	Gayatri Saraf	Etavatira Shilpi	Short Stories
2016	Paramita Satpathy	Prapti	Novel
2015	Bibhuti Patnaik	Mahisashurara Muhan	Short Stories
2014	Gopal Rath	Bipula Diganta	Poetry
2013	Bijay Misra	Banaprastha	Play
2012	Gourahari Das	Kanta O' Anyanya Galpa	Short Stories
2011	Kalpanakumari Devi	Achihna Basabhumi	Novel

## Sahitya Akademi Translation Awardees in Odia Language

Year	Translator	Book	Original Book (Language/Genre)	Author
2015	Shakuntala Baliarsingh	Kaberi Bhali Jhia Tie	Oru Keberi Yai Polar, (Tamil Novel)	Lakshmi Thiripurasundari
2014	Rabindra Kumar Praharaaj	Thilagharar Gehlapua	Alaler Gharer Dulal (Bengali Novel)	Tek Chand Thakur
2013	Bilasini Mohanty	Anabruta Andhakar: Saadat Hasan Manton Ka Ardhasata Kahani	Collection of 50 Short Stories (Urdu)	Saadat Hasan Manto
2012	Prasanta Kumar Mohanty	Sei Pakhitir Na Ruswa	Us Chiria Ka Nam, (Hindi Novel)	Pankaj Bisht
2011	Sangram Jena	Umrao Jan Ada	Umrao Jaan Ada, (Urdu Novel)	Mirza Hadi Ruswa

## Sahitya Akademi Bal Sahitya Puraskar Winners (Odia Awardees)

Year	Author	Book/Contribution
2018	Birendra Mohanty	Total Collection of Poems
2017	Subhendra Mohan Srichandan Singh	Children Literature
2016	Batakrushna Ojha	Children Literature
2015	Snehalata Mohanty	Children Literature
2014	Dash Benhur (Jitendra Narayan Dash)	Children Literature
2013	Nadiya Bihari Mohanty	Children Literature
2012	Ram Prasad Mohanty	Children Literature
2011	Maheswar Mohanty	Children Literature

## Akademi Yuva Puraskar Winners (Odia Language)

Year	Author	Book	Genre
2018	Jayadratha Suna	SoSo	Poetry
2017	Surasnata Tripathy	Samparka Emiti	
2016	Jnane Debasish Mishra	Daaga	Poetry
2015	Sujit Kumar Panda	Manasanka	Short Stories
2014	Narendra Kumar Bhoi	Pidaparba	Poetry
2013	Kshetrabasi Naik	Dadan	Short Stories
2012	Srushthishree Naik	Bhirna Upabana	Short Stories
2011	Gayatribala Panda	Gaan	Poetry

## Jnanpith Awardees from Odisha

This is an Indian literary award which is given by the Bharatiya Jnanpith. It was instituted in 1961, and is given annually to an author for his/her outstanding contribution towards literature. It provides award in 16 languages. The award consists of a citation plaque, a cash prize of ₹ 11 lakh and a bronze replica of Saraswati.

So far, only 4 personalities have been conferred for this award in Odia language.

*These are:*

### Jnanpith Awardees from Odisha

<b>Awardees</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Literary Work</b>
Pratibha Ray	2011	Novels
Sitakant Mahapatra	1993	Poetry-Sabdar Akash
Sachidananda Routray	1986	Poetry-Pallisri
Gopinath Mohanty	1973	Novel-Amrutara Sontana

### Sangeet Natak Akademi Awardees from Odisha

This award is given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, India's National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama. It was constituted in 1952. It is the highest Indian recognition which is given to practicing artists. The award is given in different categories such as music, dance, theatre, other traditional arts and puppetry, etc. The award consists of a cash award of ₹ 1 lakh, a citation, a shawl and a brass plaque.

*Many Odia artists have received this award in different disciplines which are as follows:*

### Sangeet Natak Akademi Awardees from Odisha

<b>Recipients</b>	<b>Discipline</b>	<b>Year</b>
Sujata Mohapatra	Odissi Dance	2017
Janmanjay Saibabu	Chhau Guru	2017
Satyabrata Raut	Theatre (Direction)	2016
Ratikant Mohapatra	Odissi Dance	2016
Laxmidhar Raut	Pala Orissa	2016
Aloka Kanungo	Odissi Dance	2015
Sudhakar Sahoo	Odissi Dance	2014
Bankim Sethi	Odissi Music	2013
Sangeeta Dash	Odissi Dance	2013
Sharmila Biswas	Odissi Dance	2012
Gopal Chandra Panda	Odissi Music	2011
Ramli Ibrahim	Odissi Dance	2011
Aruna Mohanty	Odissi Dance	2010

### Padma Vibhushan Awardees from Odisha

This award was instituted in 1954 by the Government of India. It is the second highest Civilian Award after Bharat Ratna in India. It is given for exceptional and distinguished service. So far, only three persons from Odisha have been conferred by this award. *These are:*

### Padma Vibhushan Awardees of Odisha

<b>Recipients</b>	<b>Field</b>	<b>Year</b>
Shri Raghunath Mohapatra	Art	2013
Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatra	Literature and Education	2011
Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra	Art	2000

## Padma Bhushan Awardees from Odisha

It was instituted in 1954 by the Government of India. It is the third highest Civilian Award in India. It is given for distinguished service of a high order. So far, only three persons from Odisha have been conferred for this award. *These are*

### Padma Bhushan Awardees from Odisha

<b>Recipients</b>	<b>Field</b>	<b>Year</b>
Shri Ramakanta Rath	Literature and Education	2006
Dr. Sitakanta Mohapatra	Literature and Education	2003
Shri Raghunath Mohapatra	Art	2001

## Padma Shri Awardees from Odisha

It was instituted in the year 1954 by the Government of India. It is the fourth highest civilian award in India. Many persons from Odisha have been conferred by this award. *Some awardees are given below:*

### Padma Shri Awardees of Odisha

<b>Recipients</b>	<b>Field</b>	<b>Year</b>
Daitari Naik	Social work	2019
Kamala Pujhari	Others	2019
Devarapalli Prakash Rao	Social work	2019
Shri Pravakara Maharana	Art-Sculpture	2018
Shri Gobardhan Panika	Art-Weaving	2018
Shri Bhabani Charan Patnaik	Public Affairs	2018
Shri Chandra Shekhar Rath	Literature and Education	2018
Shri Arun Mohanty	Art-Dance	2017
Shri Sadhu Meher	Art-Cinema	2017
Shri Jitendra Haripal	Art-Music	2017
Nila Madhab Panda	Film Making	2016
Haldhar Nag	Literature and Education	2016
Sribhas Chandra Supakar	Textile Designing	2016
Prafulla Kar	Arts	2015
Sudarsan Patnaik	Sand Art	2014
Kailash Chandra Meher	Arts	2013
Taraprasad Das	Medicine	2013
Minati Mishra	Arts	2012

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

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- 1** *The Biju Patnaik Bravery Award is given by which department in Odisha?*
- (a) Odisha Department of Arts and Culture
  - (b) Odisha Department of Sports and Youth Services
  - (c) Odisha Department of Literary Awards
  - (d) Home Department, Odisha
- 2** *Who has been honoured by the Biju Patnaik Bravery Award in the year 2017?*
- (a) Harish Chandra Hilaal
  - (b) Mohan Garada
  - (c) Shatrughan Pandav
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 3** *In which year was the Sarala Samman Award constituted by the Government of Odisha?*
- (a) 1983 (b) 2000 (c) 1996 (d) 1954
- 4** *Who got the Sarala Sahitya Award for the year 2018?*
- (a) Shatrughan Pandav
  - (b) Ramakanta Rath
  - (c) Abhaya Barik
  - (d) Hrudananda Panigarhi
- 5** *Odia poet Shatrughan Pandav received which award for his work 'Mishra Dhrupada'?*
- (a) Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award
  - (b) Atibadi Jagannath Das Award
  - (c) Kalinga Literary Award
  - (d) Sarala Samman Award
- 6** *Which of the following is the highest literary award of Odisha?*
- (a) Sarala Samman
  - (b) Atibadi Jagannath Das Award
  - (c) Kalinga Literary Award
  - (d) None of the above
- 7** *In which year Odisha Sahitya Akademy was established?*
- (a) 2000
  - (b) 1995
  - (c) 1973
  - (d) 1957
- 8** *Which of the following is the work of Indira Dash, the recipient of Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award, 2014?*
- (a) Nataka Sanghbraha
  - (b) Nirbana Abhisara
  - (c) Swarachitra
  - (d) Abhijatrika-2
- 9** *Who received the Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award for the year 2014 in the discipline of 'Children's Literature'?*
- (a) Abhaya Barik
  - (b) Subhas Satpathy
  - (c) Basant Kishora Sahu
  - (d) Indira Dash
- 10** *Which award is given by Odisha Government for lifetime contribution to Odia literature?*
- (a) Kalinga Literary Award
  - (b) Kalinga Karubaki Award
  - (c) Sarala Samman Award
  - (d) Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award
- 11** *The Kalinga International Literary Award for the year 2018 was given to*
- (a) Subhas Satpathy (b) Amish Tripathi
  - (c) Bipin Nayak (d) Abhaya Barik
- 12** *Which is the second highest Literary Award in India?*
- (a) Sahitya Akademi Award
  - (b) Jnanpith Award
  - (c) Sarala Samman
  - (d) None of the above
- 13** *The recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award from Odisha is.....*
- (a) Gopal Rath
  - (b) Pratibha Ray
  - (c) Gopinath Mohanty
  - (d) All of the above
- 14** *Who got the Akademi Yuva Puraskar in 2018 for the Book 'SoSo'?*
- (a) Sujit Kumar Panda
  - (b) Jayadratha Suna
  - (c) Maheswar Mohanty
  - (d) Birendra Mohanty

15 The State of Odisha has received how many Jnanpith Awards so far?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

16 Sujatal Mohapatra received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 2017, in the discipline

- (a) Odissi Music
- (b) Odissi Dance
- (c) Theatre
- (d) None of the above

17 Odisha has received how many Padma Vibhushan so far?

- (a) one
- (b) two
- (c) three
- (d) four

18 Who of the following has received the Padma Shri in 2018 from Odisha?

- (a) Pravakara Maharana
- (b) Gobardhan Panika
- (c) Bhabani Charan Patnaik
- (d) All of the above

19. Match the following.

Awardees	Awards
(A) Guru Kelu Charan Mahapatra	1. Jnanpith
(B) Sachidananda Routray	2. Padma Shri
(C) Kulpanakumari Devi	3. Padma Vibhushan
(D) Sudarshan Patnaik	4. Sahitya Akademi Award

Codes

- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A   | B | C | D | A | B   | C | D |   |   |
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | (d) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

20 Consider the following statements about eminent Odia writer Sitakant Mohapatra.

1. He is the winner of Jnanpith Award in 1986.
2. He is the recipient of Padma Vibhushan Award in 2011.
3. He has written Sabder Akash.

Which of the following is/are true?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

## ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a)  
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (d)

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# EDUCATION AND HEALTH IN ODISHA

*The education and health sectors of Odisha are flourishing well due to the state government's various programmes and new initiatives. The literacy rate of Odisha is improving rapidly, and in the same manner its health infrastructure is showing striking performance in the state.*

Odisha leads in the sector of education and research from the ancient period. The disintegration of Puspagiri in Jajpur district, a major ancient university, is the evidence of this statement. People from various countries used to come to study philosophy, astronomy, mathematics and science in this university. The education in Odisha flourished well during Hindu and Buddhist rule.

When the colonisation of Odisha took place in 1803 AD, it proved disastrous for the traditional educational system of the state. However, with the efforts of Christian missionaries, the first primary school was set up in Odisha in 1822 AD. Then in 1866 AD, the **Cuttack Zila School**, state's first modern school was set up. Women education was accelerated in the state with the establishment of 'Ravenshaw Hindu Girl's School' in 1873 AD.

## Education Sector in Odisha

### Primary Education

The Department of School and Mass Education, Government of Odisha is responsible for the matters related to primary education in Odisha. It was created in January 1993. **Article 21-A** of the Indian Constitution directs to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as a Fundamental Right under the Act, 'the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act', 2009. The RTE Act, 2009, has been implemented in Odisha, since 1st April, 2010, and the state made 10 years of education mandatory, for all children of 6-14 years of age.

According to Economic Survey 2017-18, there are 36,318 functional primary schools in the state with 1.33 lakh teachers and 39.72 lakh students. The number of upper primary schools/sections increased to 23096 with 72.38 thousands teachers and 22.26 lakh enrolment by the end of 2016-17.

## Secondary Education

The Department of School and Mass Education, Government of Odisha is also responsible for the issues related to secondary education. The Board of Secondary Education, Odisha also takes care of the secondary education which came into existence in 1953. As per the Economic Survey 2017-18, there are 9,873 high/secondary schools in Odisha.

## Higher Education

As per Economic Survey 2017-18, there are 51 government colleges, 255 Non-government aided colleges, 1 Central University, 12 State Universities, 2 Deemed Universities and 4 Private Universities.

The Government made many important initiatives, one of them is to provide free education from + 2 to post graduation for the children without biological parents or children residing in child care institution or children under foster care guardian whose income is less than 1 lakh under green passage to complete higher education.

### Higher Education Institutions in Odisha

<b>Category of Degree Colleges/Universities</b>	<b>Number</b>
Government colleges	51
Non-government aided colleges (488 category)	255
Block grant colleges (662 category)	120
Non-government unaided colleges	303
Self-financing colleges	107
Sanskrit colleges	142
Other department	02
University	18
Central University	1
State Universities	12
Deemed Universities	02
Private Universities	04

\* **Source** : Economic Survey 2017-18

# Major Universities of Odisha

## Sambalpur University

It is located in Sambalpur district. The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10th December, 1966 for establishment of a University in Western Odisha. The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967 with Prof Parsuram Mishra as the first Vice-Chancellor. The University was inaugurated on 4th January, 1967 by Hon'ble Chancellor AN Khosla. The University campus is popularly known as Jyoti Vihar.

## Berhampur University

This university was set up on 2nd January, 1967. It was inaugurated by Dr A N Khosla, the then Governor of Odisha and the first Chancellor of the University. The university is located at **Bhanja Bihar**, which was named after the famous poet of Odisha, **Kabisamrat Upendra Bhanja**.

The university has a wide area under its jurisdiction comprising the districts of Ganjam, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Kandhamal and Boudh.

## Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya

This university came into existence on 7th July, 1981. It is located in the holy land of Lord Jagannath in Puri district. It is also known as Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University. It was established to promote Sanskrit language in the state. It aims to empower youth with skill based education and ethical values.

## Utkal University

It is the oldest university of Odisha and the 17th oldest University in India. It came into existence in 1943. It's present campus is located at Vani Vihar, the heart of Bhubaneswar.

The foundation stone of this campus was laid by Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, on 1st January, 1958 and the campus was inaugurated by Dr S Radhakrishnan, the second President of India, on 2nd January, 1963. This is a teaching-cum-affiliating university. This is the largest affiliating university in India.

## Utkal University of Culture

It was established in 1999 by the U.G.C Act 1956. It is located in Sanskruti Vihar, **Bhubaneswar**. It provides courses in cultural studies, Archaeology, Language, Literature, Visual Arts and Performing Arts.

# Central University of Odisha

The University was set up by the Central University Act, 2009, by the Government of India. It is located at Sunabeda town in Koraput district of Odisha. It aims to provide quality education for all, create skilled workforce, develop a knowledge base that brings a holistic balance between indigenous needs and global needs, etc.

## Other Universities in the state

<b>Universities</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Year</b>
Centurion University	Bhubaneswar and Paralakhemundi	2010
Sri Sri University	Cuttack	2009
Fakir Mohan University	Balasore	1999
North Odisha University	Baripada	1998
Jagadguru Kripalu University of Spiritual Science	Banki, Cuttack	–

### Ravenshaw College

Ravenshaw College is the oldest college in Odisha. It was established in **1868** by **Thomas Edward Ravenshaw** and **Maharaja Krushna Chandra Bhanjdeo** of Mayurbhanj Who gave financial support. This college was affiliated to calcutta university and thereafter to Patna University from 1917. After the formation of Utkal University in 1943, it got affiliated to that University. On 15th November, 2006, this college was upgraded to Ravenshaw University with 27 departments and provision for Ph.D and D.LITT programmes.

## National Level Institutions in Odisha

*Institutions in Odisha that are managed by the central Government are as follows:*

*All India Institute of Medical Sciences* AIIMS is established in **Bhubaneswar** as an autonomous institution on 16th July, 2012. It provides Undergraduate and Postgraduate courses in Medical Sciences along with upgradation of medicare facilities.

*Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management* IITTM is established in **Bhubaneswar** as an autonomous institution on **18th Jan, 1983**, under Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. The institute runs various courses under tourism and travel management.

*Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute* This institute is constituted by Ministry of Steel, Government of India. It was established in **2002** and is accredited from AICTE. It is situated in **Puri**.

*Indian Institute of Mass Communication* IIMC is established in **Dhenkanal** district of Odisha by the ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India in **1993**. The institute offers courses in journalism.

*National Law University* National Law University is an autonomous law university established in **2008 in Cuttack**. It's first batch was commenced in 2009. It offers undergraduate and post graduate courses in law.

*Central Rice Research Institute* This institute was set up on 23rd April, 1946 at **Bidhyadharpur, Cuttack** by the Government of British India. Now its administrative control lies with Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

## Technical Education

The **Directorate of Technical Education**, Odisha is responsible to provide technical education in the state. As per Economic Survey 2017-18, there are 48 Government ITI colleges. There are two important technical universities in the state which provide technical education in different disciplines. These are **Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology**, Burla and **Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT)**, Rourkela.

### Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT)

It was formed by Orissa Act 9 of 2009 by converting University College of Engineering (UCE), Burla to a non-affiliating Unitary University. It came into force by issue of notification by the Industries Department, Government of Odisha from 1st day of July 2009. It is located in **Sambalpur** district of Odisha. Its objective is to emerge as an internationally acclaimed Technical University to impart futuristic technical education and creation of vibrant research enterprise to create quality engineers and researchers.

### Biju Patnaik University of Technology ( BPUT )

It came into being in November, 2002 through an act of the Government. It is located in **Rourkela**. The main objective of instituting the university was to ensure a high quality of students coming out of the technical colleges through a common curriculum and uniform evaluation.

### National Institute of Technology (NIT)

The **NIT Rourkela** was set up as Regional Engineering college, in the steel city of Rourkela, Odisha. Its foundation stone was laid by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is one of the 31st National Institutes of Technology in the country. This institute has been recognised as an Institute of National Importance in 2007, by the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007. As per NIRF Rankings in 2017, the institute got 12th ranking among all the Indian Engineering Universities.

## Technical Universities in Odisha

<b>Universities</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Year of Establishment</b>
Indian Institute of Technology	Bhubaneswar	2008-09
Indian Institute of Handloom Technology	Bargarh	2008
Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology	Bhubaneswar	1986
Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology	Bhubaneswar	1964
Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	Bhubaneswar	1962
National Institute of Science Education and Research	Bhubaneswar	–
KIIT University	Bhubaneswar	–

## Polytechnic Education

The Department of Technical Education (DTE) of Odisha looks after education at Technical Institutes, Degree, Diploma and ITI level. The Department also promotes professional courses in Technical and Non-Technical fields. Polytechnic colleges in Odisha state offer technical education and vocational training in specialised fields that offer various Diploma courses. Some of them are mentioned below.

### Polytechnic Institutes in Odisha

<b>Location</b>	<b>Institute</b>
Angul	Adarsha School of Engineering and International Polytechnic, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Pabitra Mohan Institute of Technology
Balangir	Sushree Institute of Technical Education
Balasore	Jhadeswar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mahalaxmi Institute of Technology and Engineering, Raja Kishore Chandra Academy of Technology, Venus Group of Educational and Research Institute
Cuttack	Ganapati Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gurukrupa Technical School, Institute of Textile Technology, Nigam Institute of Engineering and Technology
Dhenkanal	Bajirout Institute of Engineering and Technology, Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Kalam Institute of Technology, Women's Polytechnic
Jajpur	Kalinga Institute of Engineering and Technology, Kalinga Nagar Polytechnic
Jharsuguda	Black Diamond School of Engineering, Jharsuguda Engineering School
Kalahandi	Kalahandi School of Engineering and Technology
Keonjhar	Keonjhar School of Engineering, Orissa School of Mining Engineering
Khordha	India Institute of Design and Research, Suddhananda Residential Polytechnic, Swamivivekananda School of Engineering and Technology, Vedang Institute of Technology
Mayurbhanj	Amravati Polytechnic, Mayurbhanj School of Engineering, North Odisha School of Engineering, Sakuntala Sudarshan Institute of Technolgy, Seemanta Engineering College
Nayagarh	Nayagarh Institute of Engineering and Technology
Nuapada	Mahamaya Institute of Medical and Technical Science
Puri	IMT Pharmacy College, Puri Engineering School
Sambalpur	Badriprasad Institute of Technology

# Literacy Rate of Odisha

The literary rate of Odisha has been very impressive over the last decade but still it lies below the national average. As per Census 2011, the state has literacy rate of 72.87% which is lower than the country's level of 74.04%. The male literacy rate is 81.59% whereas the female literacy rate is 64.01% in the state. The highest literacy rate in the state is in **Khordha district** i.e. 86.88% and the lowest literacy rate in the state is in **Nabarangpur district** i.e. 46.43%.

# Health Sector in Odisha

The health infrastructure has been improving since last decade in Odisha due to many concerted and continued efforts of the Government of Odisha. As per Economic Survey-2017-18, the health infrastructure in the state comprises of 32 district hospitals, 377 community health centres, 1226 primary health centres 6688 sub-centres, 27 sub-divisional hospitals and 79 other hospitals. Odisha has 2 Ayurvedic hospitals, 619 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 7 Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic colleges and hospitals and 3 medical colleges and hospitals.

# Health Indicators

- The **Total Fertility Rate** of Odisha is 2.1 number of children per women in 2015-16.
- The **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)** in Odisha is 180 per 1,00,000 live births in 2015-16.
- The **Infant Mortality Rate** in Odisha is 40 per 1,000 live births in 2015-16.
- The **Crude Birth Rate** in Odisha is 18.6 live births per 1,000 estimated mid-year population in 2016. as per NITI Aayog.
- The **Crude Death Rate** in Odisha is 7.6 per 1,000 population in 2016.
- The **Life Expectancy** at birth for male and female in Odisha is estimated to improve to 66.3 years and 69.6 years, respectively in the year 2016-20.

# Medical Education

The Directorate of Medical Education & Training (DMET) Odisha was established in 1975 as Head of Department for medical education in the state. It aims to improve the education in the field of Medical Science and impart training to medical personnel in the state.

# All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)

AIIMS, Bhubaneswar is one of the apex healthcare institutes established by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar was established as an autonomous institution and institute of national importance through the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment)

Ordinance passed on 16th July, 2012. It provide for undergraduate and postgraduate teachings in the science of modern medicine and other allied sciences, including physical and biological sciences.

## Government Medical Colleges in Odisha

<b>Name of the College</b>	<b>Location</b>
SCB Medical College	Cuttack
MKCG Medical College	Berhampur
VSS Medical College	Sambalpur

## Directorate of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy)

It was established in June 1968. Ayush services in Odisha are provided through Ayush dispensaries, clinics, hospitals and pharmacies. Ayush education is provided through 3 medical colleges located in Rourkela, Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar. Ayush is an alternative form of treatment other than allopathy and gaining popularity in the state. **Arogya Fair** was organised by AYUSH in February, 2015 in Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The ancient University of Odisha, 'Puspagiri' is located in which district of Odisha?*  
(a) Jajpur (b) Gajapati  
(c) Ganjaun (d) Puri
- The first primary school was set up in which year in Odisha?*  
(a) 1600 AD (b) 1760 AD  
(c) 1822 AD (d) 1901 AD
- Ravenshaw Hindu Girl's School was set up in*  
(a) 1790 AD (b) 1830 AD  
(c) 1873 AD (d) 1900 AD
- The Department of School and Mass Education, Government of Odisha, came into existence in which year?*  
(a) 1800 AD (b) 1890 AD  
(c) 1901 AD (d) 1993 AD
- The Right to Education Act-2009 was started in which year in Odisha?*  
(a) 2009 (b) 2010  
(c) 2011 (d) 2013
- The Board of Secondary Education, Odisha came into existence in which year?*  
(a) 1901 (b) 1930  
(c) 1953 (d) 1980
- How many Central Universities are there in Odisha?*  
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7
- Government of Odisha provides free education from +2 to post graduation for which social group?*  
(a) Children without biological parents  
(b) Physically disabled children  
(c) Children in foster care  
(d) Both (a) and (c)
- The University of Sambalpur started functioning from which year?*  
(a) 1967 (b) 1984  
(c) 1999 (d) 2012
- Berhampur University was set up in which place in Odisha?*  
(a) Puri (b) Vani Vihar  
(c) Bhanja Bihar (d) Sunabeda

- 11** Which University was set up in Odisha to promote Sanskrit language in the state?  
 (a) Utkal University  
 (b) Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya  
 (c) KIIT University  
 (d) North Odisha University
- 12** Which is the largest affiliated University of India?  
 (a) Fakir Mohan University  
 (b) Ravenshaw University  
 (c) Sri Sri University  
 (d) Utkal University
- 13** Where in Odisha is Central University located?  
 (a) Keonjhar (b) Khurda  
 (c) Koraput (d) Bhadrak
- 14** Which of the following is the oldest University of Odisha?  
 (a) Berhampur University  
 (b) Sambalpur University  
 (c) Utkal University  
 (d) National Law University
- 15** Sri Sri university is located in  
 (a) Puri  
 (b) Cuttack  
 (c) Bhubaneswar  
 (d) Koraput
- 16** National Institute of Technology is set up in which city of Odisha?  
 (a) Rourkela (b) Bhubaneswar  
 (c) Bargarh (d) Puri
- 17** Ravenshaw college was established in which year?  
 (a) 1909 (b) 1868 (c) 1976 (d) 1832
- 18** The Indian Institute of Mass Communication is located in which district of Odisha?  
 (a) Cuttack  
 (b) Malkangiri  
 (c) Dhenkanal  
 (d) None of the above
- 19** Which among the following institution in Odisha was set up by the Government of British India?  
 (a) National Law University, Cuttack  
 (b) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack  
 (c) Both of the above  
 (d) None of the above
- 20** Where in Odisha is Veer Surender Sai Technical University located?  
 (a) Ganjam (b) Balangir  
 (c) Cuttack (d) Sambalpur
- 21** In which year was Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology formed?  
 (a) 1962 (b) 2002 (c) 1987 (d) 1953
- 22** Which among the following is an apex body of Odisha Government for planning and implementing technical education?  
 (a) Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar  
 (b) Department of Technical Education  
 (c) Biju Patnaik Institute of Technology  
 (d) Education Ministry
- 23** The literacy rate in Odisha as per census 2011 is  
 (a) 64.01% (b) 72.87%  
 (c) 86.8% (d) 92.77%
- 24** Which district has the highest literacy rate in Odisha as per Census 2011?  
 (a) Nabarangpur (b) Khordha  
 (c) Cuttack (d) Jajpur
- 25** The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Odisha is (as per 2014-16)  
 (a) 110 per 100000 live births  
 (b) 120 per 100000 live births  
 (c) 180 per 100000 live births  
 (d) 200 per 100000 live births
- 26** In which year the Directorate of Medical Education and Training (DMET) established in Odisha?  
 (a) 1967 (b) 1975  
 (c) 1949 (d) 1987

## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)  
 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (b)

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# CASTE AND TRIBES OF ODISHA

*Odisha represents a unique combination of unity with diversity. There are 62 Scheduled Tribe Communities and 93 Scheduled Caste Communities in the state. The state has the privilege of having highest number (13) of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Both ST and SC population together constitute 39.98% of the total population of the state as per Census 2011.*

The ST and SC Development and Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department functions as the nodal department for the welfare and all-round development of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes in the state. As per the Census 2011, Odisha rank 3rd in terms of ST population whereas its position is 11th in the terms of SC population is the country.

## Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous people of the state of Odisha as recognised by the Constitution of India. The ST population in the state is primarily rural with around 85-90% residing in the villages. According to Census 2011, the tribal population of the state is 95,90,756 constituting 22.85% of the total population of the state and 9.20% of the total tribal population of the country. The Scheduled Tribe population of Scheduled area accounts for about 68.09% of total tribal population of the state. **Malkangiri district has the highest ST population** while **Puri district has the lowest ST population.**

## Demographic Profile of STs in Odisha

- Total population of ST in Odisha – 95,90,756
  - District with Highest Population of ST – Malkangiri (57.4%)
  - District with Lowest Population of ST – Puri (0.3%)
- Total Literacy Rate of ST – 52.24%
  - District with Highest Literacy Rate of ST – Puri (74.62%)
  - District with Lowest Literacy Rate of ST – Malkangiri (35.23%)
- Sex Ratio of ST – 1029

# Scheduled Areas of Odisha

The fifth schedule of the Indian Constitution titled “The Scheduled Areas Order 1977” declares 7 districts of Odisha as fully and 6 districts partly covered under scheduled areas of the state. These are Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Sundargarh, Nabarangapur and Rayagada. Partly covered districts are Sambalpur (Kuchinda tehsil), Keonjhar (Telkoi, Champua, Barbil), Khondamal (Baliguda, Udayagiri), Ganjam (Ghumsur), Kalahandi (Rampur, Langigarh), Balasore (Nilagiri).

## Major Schedule Tribes of the State

The tribal people in Odisha mostly belong to Australoid group. The tribes are concentrated in the Northern belt comprising the districts of **Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar** and **Sundargarh** and Southern belt comprising **Koraput, Ganjam** and **Phulbani** districts. *Some famous tribes of Odisha are as follows:*

### Kondhs

- The Kondhs are the **largest tribal group in Odisha**. They have a great cultural heritage and values which respect the nature. **Malua Kondhs** are majority among the Kondh sub-groups.
- Dongria Kondhs lived in the steep slopes of the Niyamgiri Range of the North-West **Koraput** (undivided) district and in **Kalahandi** district.
- They cultivate on the steep slopes for their livelihood. The Niyamgiri Range provides a wealth of perennial springs and streams which greatly enrich Dongria cultivation.
- The Kondhs speak **Kui language** as their mother tongue. It is most closely related to Gondi, Konda and Kuvi and more distantly to Telegu.



▲ DONGRIA KONDH TRIBE OF ODISHA

## Sauras

- This tribe is one of the most ancient tribes in Odisha mentioned in Hindu myths and classics, notably the Purans. Saura men are expert climbers and hunters.
- Sauras are mainly concentrated in and around the **Paralakhemundi** and the **Gunupur** area of South Odisha.
- They are called by various names such as Sabara, Saura, Sora, etc and have their racial affinity with the proto-austroid physical feature which are dominant among the aborigines of Central and Southern India.
- The Sauras speak the **Munda language**.
- Sauras are highly religious and they worshipped mainly Sandhidemudu and Jakaradevatha.
- Paintings of Sauras i.e. Saura paintings are world famous. Their paintings are called **ikon**. These paintings holds religious significance for Saura tribe.

## Bhumias

- This tribe is found in undivided **Koraput, Malkangiri, Phulbani, Ganjam** and **Sundargarh** districts of Odisha. After Koyas, this tribe occupies the second position in population.
- The head of the village is called **Mukhia**. The Bhumias of Nabarangpur district have an intriguing custom. They avoid paying the bride price and arranged marriages are not allowed.

## Gonds

This tribe is spread all over the hill tracts of Central and South India, Kalahandi and Koraput districts of Odisha.



▲ WOMEN OF GOND TRIBE WEARING THEIR TRADITIONAL ORNAMENTS

- The name Gond is derived from the Telugu word **Konda** which means hill.
- Agriculture, collecting minor forest produce, forging metal goods in cottage industries, fishing, hunting and the other primary sector activities are the main activities of Gonds.
- Marriages are preferred within the blood relations mostly according to Hindu rites and customs.

## Bondas

- The Bondas is a small Austro-Asiatic tribal community. They live in the wild and isolated mountainous region in the North-West of Machkund river.
- It is fiercely independent, stubborn and aggressive tribe.
- Bondas are the oldest tribal people of **Malkangiri** district. They live on the mountains at the height of 3,000 feet. These people live in Bonda hill under Khairput block.



▲ WOMEN OF BOND TRIBE OF MALKANGIRI DISTRICT

## Koyas

- This tribe inhabited the hills in the North of the Godavari district and are also found in Malkangiri district.
- The Koyas are found in **Kalimela, Podia, Malkangiri** and **Korukonda** area of **Malkangiri** district. At Mathili and Manyamkonda area, ancient Koyas tribes are generally found.
- They speak the Koya language of the Dravidian language family.
- They live in low thatched houses. The head of the Koya village is called **Peda**. Few villages constitutes a **Mutha** or **Panchayat** and the head of the Mutha was called **Muthadar**.

- They cultivate tobacco leaf, mandia, maize and bhatta paddy. Mahua and Salapa are their ideal drinks.
- The main festival of Koyas is **Bijapandu** festival celebrated in the month of Chaitra.

## Matias

- This tribe live in **Dhenkanal**, **Malkangiri**, **Balangir** and **Kalahandi** districts of Odisha. Matias wear simple clothes and live a simple life.
- They cultivate maize, tobacco leaf and vegetables. In **Malkangiri**, Matias are treated as low among the other tribes.

## Dharuas

- This tribe is found in the block of Korukonda of **Malkangiri** district. Dharuas are also called as Dhaurua.
- This tribe speak Dharua language known as 'Parji' which belongs to the Dravidian language family. They are basically agriculturists and hunters.

## Didayis

- Didayis are settled in **Malkangiri** on the both sides of the river Machkund in the centre of Kandakamberu hills.
- They live in houses made of wood and bamboo. They colour the walls of the houses. Their houses are very neat and clean.
- Hunting, fishing and cultivation are the main occupations of Didayis. They are very religious in faith.

## Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Odisha

Scheduled caste population constitutes a sizeable population of the state. According to Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste population of the state is 71,88,463 which accounts for 17.13% of the total population. The '**Panas**' are the most predominant among all the SCs. As per Census 2011, the most populous district in terms of SC population is **Ganjam** district while **Gajapati** district has the lowest SC population.

*Demographic Profile of SCs in Odisha is discussed below:*

- Total Scheduled Castes (SCs) Population – 71,88,463
  - District with Highest SC Population – Ganjam (6.88 lakh)
  - District with Lowest SC Population – Gajapati (0.39 lakh)
  - District with Highest Proportion of SC Population – Sonepur (25.6%)
  - District with Lowest Proportion of SC Population – Gajapati (6.78%)
- Literacy Rate of SC – 69.02%
  - District with Highest Literacy Rate – Jagatsinghpur (78.33%)
  - District with Lowest Literacy Rate – Gajapati (51.03%)
- Sex Ratio of SC – 987

# Initiatives for Development of SCs and STs

*Academy of Tribal Language and Culture (ATLC)* It functions to develop tribal languages and their cultural heritage in the state. It publishes a series of bilingual dictionaries, folklore, journal Sargiful and Banaja, Bhasa Sikhya Pustika, etc.

*Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)* The dispersed ST population of the state (27%) located outside the ITDA/MADA/Cluster pocket areas is covered by DTDP. SC and ST Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited is the nodal agency to operate DTDP. To provide financial aids, irrigation facilities and training programmes for self-employment are few initiatives of the programme.

*Focussed Area Development Programme (FADP)* Odisha Tribal Development Society has been facilitating implementation of Focussed Area Development Programme with the objectives to ensure sustainable livelihood of ST families through land and non-land livelihood activities etc.

*Grants under Article - 275 (1) of the Constitution of India* The Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives annual grants to states to promote welfare of ST population percentage in the state. The assistance covers the entire TSP area.

*Inter - Caste Marriages* Cash incentives of ₹ 50,000 is being provided for Inter - caste marriages between SCs and other castes in Hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability.

*Legal Aid Assistance* Legal aid is being extended to SCs/STs to fight cases for establishing their rights, titles, interest and possession over disputed land and also for cases under the PCR Act, 1955 and the POA Act, 1989. The State Government have set three special courts in Balasore, Balangir and Cuttack for speedy trial of cases.

*Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)* This programme was adopted during the 6th plan. This programme aims at development of tribal population residing outside TSP areas in contiguous patches having a population of 10,000 or more, of which, at least 50% are tribal.

*Micro Projects for PVTG* Seventeen micro projects have been implemented in the state for all round development of 13 **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups** (PVTG), recognised by the Government of India.

*Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)* It is being implemented from 2005 by ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha with the financial assistance from DFID, IFAD and WEP to ensure the livelihood and food security of poor tribal household through equitable self - managed and sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

*Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP)* It is launched in 12 districts of Odisha viz. Malkangiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj.

Its objectives are to improve the food and nutrition security and livelihood opportunities adopted to tribal communities and build the capacity of the targeted households, improving their agricultural practices, promoting income generating micro- enterprises, etc.

*Schedule Caste Welfare Advisory Board* The Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board has been reconstituted by Government in STs and SCs Development Department. This falls under Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Board Rule, 1957.

*State Level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee* To ensure proper implementation of the Prevention of Atrocity Act (PoA), 1995, the State Level High Power Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been functioning under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha as per Rule 16 of the SCs and STs (PoA) Rules, 1995.

*Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)* Special Central Assistance is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) to the State Government as an additive to the state Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for all round socio- economic development of tribal people.

*Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)* It is a strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from all the general sectors of development for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. At present, 27 State/UTs having sizeble SC population, are implementating Schedule Caste Sub-Plan. Financial assistance for this programme is regularly transferred by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

*The Odisha Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) Rules, 1950* This rule has been amended in 1999 and known as Odisha Tribes Advisory Council (Amendment) Rules, 1999. This statutory body was established under 5th Schedule [Article 244 (1)] of the Indian Constitution which mandates states having scheduled areas therein to have a TAC consisting of not more than twenty members of whom nearly three-fourths shall be representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly.

*Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL)* This is the apex organisation that functions mainly in the TSP area since 1971-72. Its field outlets include thirteen branch offices located in tribal areas of ten districts. Its objective is to ensure fair and remunerative prices to primary tribal collectors of minor forest produce items by providing marketing linkages and granting consumption-cum-production loans to tribals in order to protect them from moneylenders.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

- 1** How many SC communities are there in the state?  
(a) 85 (b) 87  
(c) 90 (d) 93
- 2** How many ST communities are there in the state?  
(a) 45 (b) 57  
(c) 62 (d) 68
- 3** Which state has the highest number of 'PVTGs' in India?  
(a) Jharkhand (b) Odisha  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 4** As per Census 2011, what is the rank of Odisha in terms of ST population in the country?  
(a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 4 (d) 5
- 5** As per Census 2011, what is the rank of Odisha in terms of SC population in the country?  
(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 14
- 6** As per Census 2011, which among the following districts has the highest ST literacy rate?  
(a) Kalahandi (b) Puri  
(c) Bhadrak (d) Rayagada
- 7** Which district is not covered under scheduled area in Odisha as per order 1977?  
(a) Mayurbhanj (b) Koraput  
(c) Sundargarh (d) Nayagarh
- 8** The largest tribe in Odisha is  
(a) Kondh  
(b) Santhal  
(c) Saura  
(d) None of the above
- 9** Dongria Kondhs reside in which district?  
(a) Koraput (b) Balasore  
(c) Sambalpur (d) None of these
- 10** Which language is spoken by the Sauras tribe of Odisha?  
(a) Kuvi (b) Gondi  
(c) Munda (d) Dharua
- 11** In which tribal community of Odisha, arrange marriages are not allowed?  
(a) Gonds (b) Bhumias  
(c) Kondhs (d) Sauras
- 12** The Bondas tribal group in Odisha inhabit around which river?  
(a) Mahanadi  
(b) Subarnarekha  
(c) Brahmani  
(d) Machkund
- 13** The word 'Peda' among the Koya tribal group of Malkangiri means what?  
(a) Head of a village  
(b) A traditional food  
(c) Type of folk dance  
(d) A musical instrument
- 14** The tribal group Matias live in which district(s) of Odisha?  
(a) Balangir (b) Kalahandi  
(c) Dhenkanal (d) All of these
- 15** Which among the following speak the language that is known as 'Parji'?  
(a) Bondas (b) Dharuas  
(c) Matias (d) Bhumias
- 16** Which district in Odisha has highest concentration of SC population?  
(a) Gajapati (b) Malkangiri  
(c) Ganjam (d) Angul
- 17** Which district in Odisha has lowest literacy rate among the SC population?  
(a) Jagatsinghpur  
(b) Gajapati  
(c) Nuapada  
(d) Deogarh
- 18** TDCCOL is the apex organisation for TSP area, it is functioning since  
(a) 1961-62 (b) 1951-52  
(c) 1975-76 (d) 1971-72
- 19** Micro projects is aimed for the all round development of  
(a) PVTG (b) SCs  
(c) STs (d) OBCs

**20** SC and ST Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited is the nodal agency to operate

- (a) MADA (b) DTDP  
(c) FADP (d) SCSP

**21** Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is not launched in

- (a) Keonjhar (b) Malkangiri  
(c) Koraput (d) Deogarh

**22** 'SARGIFUL' journal is published by

- (a) OTELP (b) ATLC  
(c) TDCCOL (d) OPELIP

**23** Consider the following statements

1. Schedule Caste Welfare Advisory Board was constituted under Odisha Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Rule, 1957.
2. CM is the Chairman of monitoring Committee constituted for the implementation of the Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1995.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**24** Consider the following statements about the Saura tribe

1. Sauras are mainly concentrated in and around the Paralakhemundi and the Gunupur area of South Odisha.
2. They are called by various names such as Sabara, Saura, Sora, etc and have their racial affinity with the proto-austroloid physical feature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1  
(b) Only 2  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**25** Match the following lists

Tribes	Areas
A. Kondhs	1. Malkangiri
B. Sauras	2. Dhenkanal
C. Koyas	3. Paralakhemundi
D. Matias	4. Niyamgiri range

**Codes**

- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| A   | B | C | D | A | B   | C | D |   |   |
| (a) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | (d) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (b)  
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (a)

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# HISTORICAL AND OTHER FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF ODISHA

*Odisha is a state where a number of eminent personalities were born that have proved their splendor in historical, political and art and cultural fields. Their contributions are valuable to the society, the state and the country.*

## Historical Personalities

### Surendra Sai

He was born in 1884 in Khinda village in Sambalpur district of Odisha. He was an Indian freedom fighter and tribal leader who revolted against the British rule in 1827. He belonged to the royal family. He was not given sufficient support due to which he had to surrender on 16th May, 1862. He was imprisoned in Asirgarh jail. He passed away on 28th February, 1884.

To honour this great leader, the Government of Odisha changed the name of the University College of Engineering, the oldest engineering college of the state to Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, in 2009. Veer Surendra Sai Stadium in Sambalpur is also named after him.

### Utkal Gaurav Madhusudan Das

He was born in Cuttack district (Bengal Presidency Company rule in India) in 1848. He was the first person from Odisha to get the degree of MABL from Calcutta University.

He was famously known as Kulabruddha (Grand Old Man), Madhu Babu and Utkala Gaurav (Pride of Utkal). He was a poet and freedom fighter of Odisha. He worked for the social, political and economical upliftment of the Odisha people and also for the unification of the state. By his long political struggle, he succeeded to Unite Odisha and Modern Odisha came into existence as a state. 1st April is celebrated as 'Utkala Dibasa' as the formation day of Odisha.

He was the founder of **Utkal Sammilani**. He was the first person from Odisha to be the member of Legislative Council and the Central Legislative Assembly. He had the distinction of being the first Indian minister to sail overseas.

He also founded the **Odisha Artware Works** in 1897 and due to his support, the '**Tarakasi** (Filigree) work' of silver ornaments achieved commendable feat. He died in the year 1934.

### **Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo**

He was born in 1870 in Baripada in Mayurbhanj. He was an enlightened ruler of Princely State of Mayurbhanj. He formally conquered the throne on 15th August, 1892. He worked for upliftment of Mayurbhanj and implemented various welfare schemes designed to help the people. He presided over the first meeting of Utkal Sammilani on 3rd December, 1933.

He commissioned a narrow gauge railway line from Rupsa to Baripada, which is known as Mayurbhanj State Railway. He also established educational institutions, a government press and medical institution in the state. He died in the year 1912.



### **Chandra Sekhar Behera**

He was born in 1873 in Sambalpur district of Odisha. He was a leading freedom fighter, a social reformer and an active participant in the Non-Cooperation Movement. He led the national freedom movement in Sambalpur region.

He was a founding member of the National School of Sambalpur. As the Chairman of Sambalpur Municipality, he received Gandhiji at Sambalpur in 1928. He is also credited to organise a mass movement against illiteracy and untouchability. He died in the year 1936.

### **Pandit Gopabandhu Das**

He was born in 1877 in Suando village in Puri district of Odisha. He was a social reformer, worker, political activist, journalist, poet and essayist. He was popularly known as the **Gandhi of Odisha**, and **Utkalamani** (Jewel of Utkal/Odisha).

He greatly contributed in the formation of a separate province of Odisha. He is credited to establish **Satyabadi School**, popularly known as Satyabadi Bakul Bana Bidyalaya, at Sakhigopala in Puri district. The students of this school were proved to be energetic fighters against the British power. Mahatma Gandhi conferred him by saying, "Gopabandhu was one of the Noblest Sons of Odisha". He died in the year 1928.

### **Nilakantha Das**

He was born in 1884 in Puri district of Odisha (Bengal Presidency, British India). He was an orator, social reformer, speaker, writer, politician and a freedom fighter.

He inspired the youth to fight against untouchables and other social evils. His epics are considered as masterpiece of Odia language. He was honoured by the Padma Bhushan in 1960. He died in 1967.

### Parbati Giri

She was born in 1926 in Bargarh district of Odisha. She was a prominent female freedom fighter of Odisha, who took part in the Indian freedom struggle. From 1942, she campaigned for the 'Quit India Movement', and was imprisoned many times by the British.

After Independence, she served the nation socially and opened an orphanage at Paikural village, in Bargarh district and devoted her life for the welfare of orphans. She died in the year 1995.

## Political Personalities

### Biswanath Das

He was born in 1889 in Ganjam district (Madras Presidency, British India) of Odisha. He was an eminent politician, leader, freedom fighter, able statesman and remarkable administrator. He was elected as the President of the Ganjam District Board in the year 1920.

He joined the Non-Cooperation Movement in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921, after giving-up his law practice. He continued to be a member of Madras Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1930. He was the Prime Minister of the Odisha Province of British India from 1937-39. He led the Peasant Movement and fought for the creation of a separate Odisha province.

He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1950 and became the President of Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee. He served as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh 1962-67. He became the Chief Minister of Odisha from 1971-72. He died in the year 1984.

### Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati

He was born in 1892 in Paralakhemundi in Puri district of Odisha. He was considered as the **Architect of Independent Modern Odisha**. He was the great freedom fighter and the first Prime Minister of Odisha from 1941-1944. He was also one of the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution and a member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

He attended the First Round Table Conference in London on 16th November, 1930 wherein he made an appeal for creating a separate province of Odisha on the basis of language and homogeneity. He was also a member of old Madras Legislative Council, a member of Royal Commission of Agriculture and a member of Odisha Legislative Assembly. He died in the year 1974.

### Harekrushna Mahatab

He was born in 1899 in Agarpada village in Bhadrak district. He was a leader of the Indian National Congress, a renowned personality of Indian Independence Movement and politician. He was popularly known as **Utkal Keshari**. His political career started in 1921, when he took part in 'Pada Yatra' started by Mahatma Gandhi.

He became the first Chief Minister of Odisha from 1946-1950. He started a magazine named 'Jhankar' in Odia language and a children's magazine named 'Minabajar'. He was the founder of the Prajatantra Prachar Samiti and started **Prajatantra**, a weekly magazine in 1923 at Balasore. This magazine was later known as the 'Daily Prajatantra'. He was instrumental in shifting the capital from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar. In 1983, he was honoured by the 'Sahitya Academy Award' for the third volume of his famous work 'Gaon Majlis'. He died in the year 1987.

### Raja Artatran Deo

He was born in the year 1900. In 1921, he became the Raja of Khariar (present day Nuapada district). He was a great patron of art, culture and education, sportsman of distinction, member of many committees and organisations. He patronised **Beer Bikram Theatre of Khariar**, the first permanent Odia stage in the state.

He was a nominated member of Odisha Advisory Council. He was elected to Odisha Legislative Assembly in 1937 and 1946 from Khariar Assembly Constituency. He played a pivotal role in formation of Odisha as a separate province in the year 1936. Due to his leadership Khariar Zamindari merged with the state of Odisha leading to full statehood. He died in the year 1946.

### Biju Patnaik

He was born in 1916 in Cuttack district of Odisha. He was an Indian politician and businessman.

He got training of pilot and with the starting of the Second World War he joined the Royal Indian Air Force and later became head of air transport command (1940-42). He became the Chief Minister of Odisha twice, first in 1961-1963 and second in 1990-1995.

He is also credited to make strong the basic infrastructure of the state through many projects. Some of these are Port of Paradip, Odisha Aviation Centre, Bhubaneswar Airport, the Cuttack-Jagatpur Mahanadi Highway Bridge, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar, NALCO (National Aluminium Company), Talcher Thermal Power Station, Balimela Hydel Project, HAL Sunabeda. He also established the **Kalinga Cup in Football**. He died in the year 1997.



### Chintamani Panigrahi

He was born in 1922 in Puri district of Odisha. He was an Indian Independence Movement activist, a political and social leader from Odisha.

He became a member of 2nd Lok Sabha in 1957 from Puri Constituency. He was re-elected to be Lok Sabha in 1967, 1971, 1980 and 1984 from Bhubaneswar Constituency.

He served at various posts like Minister of State for Home Affairs from 1986-88, Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence from 1988-89 and also served as the Governor of Manipur from 1989-1993. He died in the year 2000.

## Nandini Satpathy

She was born in 1931 in Pithapur, Cuttack district of Odisha. She was an Indian politician and author. She was the **first woman Chief Minister of Odisha** from 1972-1973.

She was a writer in the Odia language and authored many poems and short stories. She was conferred with **Sahitya Bharati Samman** for the translation of the famous novel 'Lajja' into Odia language. She is also the founder of **Odisha Women's Relief Committee**. She was elected twice to Rajya Sabha from Congress party. She died in the year 2006.

## Naveen Patnaik



He was born on 16th October, 1946 in Cuttack district. He is an Indian politician and writer. His father Biju Patnaik was a great freedom fighter and former Chief Minister of Odisha. In early life, he was a writer and stayed away from politics. But after the death of his father, he entered politics.

From the year 2000, he is serving as Chief Minister in Odisha. He is the 14th Chief Minister of Odisha. Odisha has developed in the field like science and technology, economy, etc, in these years. He also has written books namely **A Second Paradise, A Desert Kingdom and The Garden of Life**.

## Shri Prasanna Acharya



He was born on 8th August, 1949 in Bargarh district of Odisha. He is an politician from Odisha. He was a member of the 13th and the 14th Lok Sabha of India. He represented the Sambalpur Constituency of Odisha and is a member of the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) political party. He is the member of Parliament of Rajya Sabha, since 2016.

## Tathagata Satpathy

He was born on 1st April, 1956 in Cuttack district of Odisha. He is a politician from Odisha. He has been a member of Lok Sabha for 4 times (in 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th Lok Sabha) since 2004.

He was re-elected for the fourth time as a member of Lok Sabha in 2014. He represents the Dhenkanal Constituency and is a member of the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) political party.

## Miscellaneous Personalities

### Jatin Das

He was born in 1914 at Baripada in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. He is an Indian painter and sculptor. He has been painting for 50 years. He has received many awards like **Utkala Award** (Kolkata) in 2006, **Bharat Nirman Award** in 2007, **Padma Bhushan** in 2012 and so on. He also wrote many books like **The Art of Jatin Das**, and **Poems by Jatin Das**.

### Kailash Chandra Meher



He was born in 1954 in Sonepur district of Odisha. He is an Indian artist, social activist, painter and inventor. He is a famous painter of contemporary 'Modern Art' paintings and traditional Tussar Pattachitra paintings of Odisha.

For the upliftment of the forest girls and women of (Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput) districts of Odisha, he has started many social organisations such as, 'Indian Art and Craft Academy for Women', 'Indira Gandhi Women Weavers Co-operative Society Limited', 'Bhartiya Hastakala Industrial Co-operative Society Limited', 'Handicraft and Handloom Museum and Service Centre for Women'. He has been conferred by many awards like

Orissa Lalit Kala Academy Award (1979 and 1985), UNESCO CCI Seal of Excellence for Handicrafts'(2005), Padma Shri Award (2013) and Odisha Living Legend Award (2013) and many others.

### Mansi Pradhan

She was born on 4th October, 1962 in Khordha district of Odisha. She is an Indian Women's Right activist and author. In 2009 she launched the **Honour for Women National Campaign**, which was a nation wide movement to end violence against women in India.

In 2014 this campaign released a four-point charter of demand for all the State Governments of the country for the security of women and girls in the country. She has been conferred by many awards like **Rani Lakshmi Bai, Stree Shakti Puraskar** (2014), **Outstanding Women Award** (2011).

### Sudarshan Pattnaik

He was born on **15th April, 1977** in **Puri** district of Odisha. He is an Indian Sand Artist from Odisha. He is famous for his sand sculptures at Bandrabhan, Hoshangabad and Puri. He has been conferred by many awards and honours some of these are **Padma Shri** (2014), **Sarala Award** (2008), **Award for Excellence** and so on.

### Jayanta Meher

He was born on **3rd June, 1986** in **Sonepur** district of Odisha. He is a famous artist of Odisha Pattachitra painting. He is the son of famous artist Kailash Chandra Meher. He was conferred by the **Master Craftsman National Award** in 2001.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

## QUESTIONS

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- 1** *To honour the great leader Surendra Sai, in which year the Government of Odisha changed the name of the University College of Engineering, to Veer Surendra Sai University?*  
(a) 2000 (b) 2005 (c) 2009 (d) 2011
- 2** *Who is famously known as 'Utkala Gaurav' in Odisha?*  
(a) Madhusudan Das  
(b) Surendra Sai  
(c) Gopabandhu Das  
(d) Krushna Chandra Dev
- 3** *Who was the founder of Utkal Sammilani?*  
(a) Pandit Gopabandhu Das  
(b) Nilakantha Das  
(c) Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das  
(d) Biswanath Das
- 4** *Who presided over the first meeting of Utkal Sammilani?*  
(a) Chakra Bisoi  
(b) Maharaja Srirama Chandra Bhanja Deo  
(c) Raja Artatran Deo  
(d) Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati
- 5** *Who was a founding member of the National School of Sambalpur?*  
(a) Chandra Sekhar Behera  
(b) Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo  
(c) Raja Artatran Deo  
(d) Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati
- 6** *Satyabadi School was established in*  
(a) Cuttack (b) Puri  
(c) Bhubaneswar (d) Balasore
- 7** *Who is regarded as the Noblest Son of Odisha?*  
(a) Pandit Gopabandhu Das  
(b) Nilakantha Das  
(c) Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das  
(d) Biswanath Das
- 8** *Who inspired the youths to fight against the untouchability and other social evils in Odisha?*  
(a) Pandit Gopabandhu Das  
(b) Nilakantha Das  
(c) Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das  
(d) Biswanath Das
- 9** *Which prominent women freedom fighter from Odisha took actively part in Quit India Movement?*  
(a) Nandini Satapathy  
(b) Parbati Giri  
(c) Kuntala Kumari Sabat  
(d) Mansi Pradhan
- 10** *Who among the following served as the Prime Minister of Odisha in British India?*  
(a) Pandit Gopabandhu Das  
(b) Nilakantha Das  
(c) Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das  
(d) Biswanath Das
- 11** *Which political personality of Odisha was appointed as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 1962-1967?*  
(a) Krushna Chandra Dev  
(b) Biswanath Das  
(c) Kailash Chandra Meher  
(d) Biju Patnaik
- 12** *Who attended the first Round Table Conference in London on 16th November, 1930?*  
(a) Chakra Bisoi  
(b) Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo  
(c) Raja Artatran Deo  
(d) Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati
- 13** *Who is also known as Utkal Kesari?*  
(a) Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati  
(b) Madhusudan Das  
(c) Pandit Gopabandhu Das  
(d) Harekrushna Mahatab

- 14** Who was the first Chief Minister of Odisha State?  
 (a) Harekrushna Mahatab  
 (b) Surendra Sai  
 (c) Gopabandhu Madhusudan Das  
 (d) Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo
- 15** Who was the founder of 'Prajanantra Prachar Samiti' ?  
 (a) Gopabandhu Madhusudan Das  
 (b) Harekrushna Mahatab  
 (c) Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj Deo  
 (d) Surendra Sai
- 16** Who shifted the capital from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar in Odisha?  
 (a) Biju Patnaik  
 (b) Harekrushna Mahatab  
 (c) Surendra Sai  
 (d) Gopabandhu Das
- 17** Who among the following patronised Beer Bikram Theatre of Kharoar that was the first permanent Oriya stage in the state?  
 (a) Raja Artatran Deo  
 (b) Krushna Chandra Gajapati  
 (c) Nukunadeva  
 (d) Chakra Bisoi
- 18** Which famous political personality served as Chief Minister twice from 1961 to 1963 and from 1990 to 1995?  
 (a) Biswanath Das (b) Biju Patnaik  
 (c) Nandini Satapathy (d) Surendra Sai
- 19** Who established the Kalinga Cup in football?  
 (a) Biju Patnaik  
 (b) Harekrushna Mahatab  
 (c) Surendra Sai  
 (d) Nandini Satapathy
- 20** Which among the following political personalities from Odisha also served as the Governor of Manipur from 1989 to 1993?  
 (a) Jayanta Meher  
 (b) Tathagata Satpathy  
 (c) Harekrushna Mahatab  
 (d) Chintamani Panigrahi
- 21** Name the award conferred to Nandini Satapathy for translating the famous novel 'Lajja' into Odia language?  
 (a) Utkal Sahitya Samaj Award  
 (b) Saraswati Puraskar  
 (c) Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award  
 (d) Sahitya Bharati Samman
- 22** Who is the 14th Chief Minister of Odisha?  
 (a) Nandini Satapathy  
 (b) Naveen Patnaik  
 (c) Prasanna Acharya  
 (d) None of the above
- 23** Tathagata Satapathy represents which constituency of Odisha?  
 (a) Dhenkanal  
 (b) Balasore  
 (c) Samugarh  
 (d) Mayurbhanj
- 24** Jatin Das is a famous  
 (a) painter  
 (b) dancer  
 (c) politician  
 (d) freedom fighter
- 25** Who among the following is a renowned painter of traditional Tussar Pattachitra paintings?  
 (a) Nandini Satapathy  
 (b) Kailash Chandra Meher  
 (c) Surendra Sai  
 (d) Mansi Pradhan
- 26** Who established 'Indian Art and Craft Academy for Women' for the upliftment of poorest girls and women of KBK districts of Odisha?  
 (a) Kailash Chandra Meher  
 (b) Mansi Pradhan  
 (c) Nandini Satapathy  
 (d) Surendra Sai
- 27** Who launched the 'Honour for Women National Campaign' in India?  
 (a) Mansi Pradhan  
 (b) Sudarshan Pattnaik  
 (c) Surendra Sai  
 (d) Biswanath Das
- 28** Famous sand artists Sudarshan Pattnaik, creates his sand sculptures at which of the following place?  
 (a) Puri (b) Bandrabhan  
 (c) Hoshangabad (d) All of the above
- 29** Who among the following is master craftsman of Odisha Pattachitra Paintings?  
 (a) Jayanta Meher  
 (b) Jatin Das  
 (c) Shri Prasanna Acharya  
 (d) Chakra Bisoi

**30** Consider the following about Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das

1. He was the first Oriya to be the member of Legislative Council and Member of Central Legislative Assembly.
2. He had the distinction of being the first Indian minister to sail over seas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**31** Match the following

(Famous Personality)	(Field Associated with)
A. Madhusudan Das	1. Politician
B. Chintamani Panigrahi	2. Artist
C. Shri Prasanna Acharya	3. Poet and freedom fighter
D. Jatin Das	4. Political activist and Social Leader

**Codes**

- |     |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|--|-----|---|---|---|---|
|     | A | B | C | D |  | A   | B | C | D |   |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  | (b) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

## ANSWERS

1. (c)    2. (a)    3. (c)    4. (b)    5. (a)    6. (b)    7. (a)    8. (b)    9. (b)    10. (d)  
11. (b)    12. (d)    13. (d)    14. (a)    15. (b)    16. (b)    17. (a)    18. (b)    19. (a)    20. (d)  
21. (d)    22. (b)    23. (a)    24. (a)    25. (b)    26. (a)    27. (a)    28. (d)    29. (a)    30. (c)  
31. (c)

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ODISHA

## Population of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the total population of Odisha is 4,19,74,218 persons which is 3.47% of the Indian population. Odisha ranks 11th in terms of population in India. Out of which, the number of male population is 2,12,12,136 and the number of female population is 2,07,62,082. According to the Census 2011, **Ganjam** district of Odisha has the highest population of 35,29,031 and **Deogarh** district has the lowest population of 3,12,520.

### Five Districts of Odisha with High Population as per 2011 census.

District	Total Population
Ganjam	35,29,031
Cuttack	26,24,470
Mayurbhanj	25,19,738
Baleshwar	23,20,529
Khordha	22,51,673

### Five Districts of Odisha with Low Population as per 2011 census.

District	Total Population
Debagarh/Deogarh	3,12,520
Boudh	4,41,162
Gajapati	5,77,817
Jharsuguda	5,79,505
Subarnapur	6,10,183

## Population Growth Rate of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the total Population Growth Rate of Odisha is 14.05%. Rural growth rate is 11.8% and urban growth rate is 26.9%. The district with highest population growth is **Balangir** (23.32%). The district with lowest population growth is **Jagatsinghpur** (7.50%).

### Five Districts with High Population Growth Rate

District	Population Growth (in%)
Balangir	23.32%
Malkangiri	21.62%
Khordha	19.94%
Nabarangpur	19.03%
Boudh	18.16%

### Five Districts with Low Population Growth Rate

District	Population Growth (in%)
Jagatsinghpur	7.50%
Bargarh	10.02%
Kendrapara	10.63%
Sambalpur	11.27%
Nayagarh	11.37%

## Population Density of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the total population density of Odisha is 270 persons per sq km. The district with highest population density is **Khordha** (800). The district with lowest population density is **Kandhamal** (91).

### Five Districts with High Population Density

<b>District</b>	<b>Population Density (Person/sq km)</b>
Khordha	800
Jagatsinghpur	682
Cuttack	667
Jajpur	630
Baleshwar	610

### Five Districts with Low Population Density

<b>District</b>	<b>Population Density (Persons/sq km)</b>
Kandhamal	91
Malkangiri	106
Deogarh	106
Gajapati	134
Rayagada	137

## Sex-Ratio of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the sex-ratio of Odisha is 979 females per 1000 males. The district with highest sex-ratio of Odisha is **Rayagada** (1051). The district with lowest sex-ratio in the state is **Nayagarh** (915).

The sex-ratio among the SC population in Odisha is 987 and among the ST population is 1029. The urban sex ratio of Odisha is lower at 932, than the rural sex ratio i.e. 989. The child sex-ratio of Odisha is 941 as per Census 2011.

### Five Districts with High Sex-Ratio

<b>District</b>	<b>Sex-Ratio (Females / 1000 males)</b>
Rayagada	1051
Gajapati	1043
Kandhamal	1037
Koraput	1032
Nuapada	1021

### Five Districts with Low Sex-Ratio

<b>District</b>	<b>Sex-Ratio (females/1000 males)</b>
Nayagarh	915
Khordha	929
Cuttack	940
Angul	943
Dhenkanal	947

## Literacy Rate of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Odisha is 72.87%. The district with highest literacy rate in Odisha is **Khordha** (86.88%). The district with lowest literacy rate in the state is **Nabarangpur** (46.43%). The male literacy rate of the state is 81.59%, whereas female literacy rate is 64.01%. The rural literacy rate of Odisha is 70.22%, whereas urban literacy rate of Odisha is 85.75%. The literacy rate among the SC population in Odisha is 69.02% while the literacy rate among the ST population is 52.24%.

District with highest male literacy in urban area is Khordha (94.2%) and lowest in Malkangiri (83.4%). Highest male literacy in rural area is in Jagatsinghpur (92.5%) and lowest in Koraput (54.19%). The districts with highest and lowest female literacy rates in urban and rural areas are the same as for males.

### Five Districts with High Literacy Rate

<b>District</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (in %)</b>
Khordha	86.88%
Jagatsinghpur	86.59%
Cuttack	85.50%
Kendrapara	85.15%
Puri	84.67%

### Five Districts with Low Literacy Rate

<b>District</b>	<b>Literacy Rate (in %)</b>
Nabarangpur	46.43%
Malkangiri	48.54%
Koraput	49.21%
Rayagada	49.76%
Gajapati	53.49%

## Child Population of Odisha (0-6 Years)

As per Census 2011, the total child population (0-6 years) of Odisha is 52,73,194. The district with highest child population (0-6 years) in Odisha is **Ganjam** district (4,20,158). The district with lowest child population (0-6 years) in the state is **Deogarh** (39,917).

### Five Districts with High Child Population (0-6 years)

<b>District</b>	<b>Child Population (0-6 years)</b>
Ganjam	4,20,158
Mayurbhanj	3,51,834
Baleshwar	2,88,672
Cuttack	2,71,816
Kendujhar/Keonjhar	2,53,418

### Five Districts with Low Child Population (0-6 years)

<b>District</b>	<b>Child Population (0-6 years)</b>
Deogarh	39,917
Jharsuguda	64,794
Boudh	61,847
Gajapati	86,984
Subarnapur	74,821

## Rural Population of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the percentage of total rural population of Odisha is 83.31%. The district with highest rural population in the state is **Boudh** (95.37%). The district with lowest rural population in the state is **Khordha** (51.84%).

### Five Districts with High Rural Population

<b>District</b>	<b>Rural Population (in %)</b>
Boudh	95.37%
Nuapada	94.42%
Kendrapara	94.20%
Deogarh	92.84%
Nabarangpur	92.82%

### Five Districts with Low Rural Population

<b>District</b>	<b>Rural Population (in %)</b>
Khordha	51.84%
Jharsuguda	60.11%
Sundargarh	64.74%
Sambalpur	70.41%
Cuttack	71.95%

# Urban Population of Odisha

As per Census 2011, the percentage of total urban population of Odisha is 16.69%. The district with highest urban population in the state is **Khordha** (48.16%). The district with lowest urban population in the state is **Boudh** (4.63%).

## Five Districts with High Urban Population

<b>District</b>	<b>Population Urban (in%)</b>
Khordha	48.16%
Jharsuguda	39.89%
Sundargarh	35.26%
Sambalpur	29.59%
Cuttack	28.05%

## Five Districts with Low Urban Population

<b>District</b>	<b>Urban Population (in %)</b>
Boudh	4.63%
Nuapada	5.58%
Kendrapara	5.80%
Deogarh	7.16%
Nabarangpur	7.18%

# Scheduled Caste Population in Odisha

As per Census 2011, the state of Odisha has the 11th rank in terms of Scheduled Caste population among all the states of the country. The Scheduled Caste population in Odisha is 7,188,463 which is 17.1% of the total population of the state. Odisha accounts 3.56% Scheduled Caste population of India. The district with highest percentage of SC population is **Subarnapur/Sonepur** (25.6%) and the district with lowest percentage of SC population is **Gajapati** (6.8%).

## Five Districts with High Scheduled Caste Population

<b>District</b>	<b>SC Population (in %)</b>
Subarnapur/Sonepur	25.6%
Boudh	23.8%
Jajpur	23.7%
Malkangiri	22.6%
Bhadrak	22.2%

## Five Districts with Low Scheduled Caste Population

<b>District</b>	<b>SC Population (in %)</b>
Gajapati	6.8%
Mayurbhanj	7.3%
Sundargarh	9.2%
Keonjhar/Kendujhar	11.6%
Khordha	13.2%

# Scheduled Tribe Population in Odisha

As per Census 2011, the state of Odisha has the second highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population after Madhya Pradesh among all the states of the country. The Scheduled Tribe population in Odisha is 95,90,756 which is 22.8% of the total population of the state. Odisha accounts 9.17% of Scheduled Tribe population of India. The district with highest percentage of ST population is **Mayurbhanj** (58.7%) and the district with lowest percentage of ST population is **Puri** (0.4%).

## Five Districts with High Scheduled Tribe Population

District	ST Population (in %)
Mayurbhanj	58.7%
Malkangiri	57.8%
Rayagada	56%
Nabarangpur	55.8%
Gajapati	54.3%

## Five Districts with Low Scheduled Tribe Population

District	ST Population (in %)
Puri	0.4%
Kendrapara	0.7%
Jagatsinghpur	0.7%
Bhadrak	2%
Ganjam	3.4%

## Religion-Wise Census of Odisha

Religion in Odisha is a mixture of castes and creeds with a high concentration of Hindus. Around 93.63% of the population in Odisha are Hindus. Christianity is the second most popular religion in Odisha with 2.77% of the population following it. Islam is followed by 2.17% of the population. *The following table shows different religions of Odisha and their percentage:*

Religion	Percentage	Religion	Percentage
Hindu	93.63%	Religion not stated	0.18%
Christian	2.77%	Sikh	0.05%
Muslim	2.17%	Buddhist	0.03%
Other religions and persuasions	1.14%	Jain	0.02%

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Population-wise rank of Odisha among all the states of India is  
(a) 2nd (b) 5th (c) 9th (d) 11th
- As per the Census 2011, which district has the highest population of Odisha?  
(a) Debagarh/Deogarh  
(b) Ganjam  
(c) Mayurbhanj  
(d) Subarnapur
- As per the Census 2011, which district has the lowest population of Odisha?  
(a) Khordha (b) Baleshwar  
(c) Subarnapur (d) Deogarh
- Which of the following districts of Odisha has the highest population growth in the state?  
(a) Balangir (b) Jagatsinghpur  
(c) Bargarh (d) Kendrapara
- Which of the following districts of Odisha has the lowest population growth in the state?  
(a) Jagatsinghpur  
(b) Khordha  
(c) Boudh  
(d) Nayagarh
- Which of the following districts of Odisha has the highest population density in the state?  
(a) Kandhamal (b) Khordha  
(c) Gajapati (d) Jharsuguda
- Which district of Odisha has the lowest population density in the state as per Census 2011?  
(a) Kandhamal  
(b) Cuttack  
(c) Baleshwar  
(d) Deogarh

- 8** As per Census 2011, the sex-ratio of Odisha is  
 (a) 530 persons/sq km  
 (b) 690 persons/sq km  
 (c) 979 persons/sq km  
 (d) 1001 persons/sq km
- 9** As per Census 2011, which district of Odisha has the highest sex-ratio?  
 (a) Nayagarh (b) Rayagarh  
 (c) Angul (d) Dhenkanal
- 10** Which of the following district of Odisha has the lowest sex-ratio in the state?  
 (a) Nayagarh  
 (b) Kandhamal  
 (c) Nuapada  
 (d) Dhenkanal
- 11** As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Odisha is  
 (a) 72.87% (b) 86.88%  
 (c) 91.66% (d) 98.77%
- 12** Which district of Odisha has the highest literacy rate in the state as per Census 2011?  
 (a) Puri (b) Khordha  
 (c) Nabarangpur (d) Gajapati
- 13** The district of Odisha which has the lowest literacy rate in the state as per Census 2011 is  
 (a) Nabarangpur  
 (b) Rayagada  
 (c) Gajapati  
 (d) Ganjam
- 14** Which of the following districts of Odisha has the highest child population in the state as per Census 2011?  
 (a) Deogarh (b) Gajapati  
 (c) Baleshwar (d) Ganjam
- 15** Which of the following districts of Odisha has the highest rural population in the state as per Census 2011?  
 (a) Nabarangpur  
 (b) Boudh  
 (c) Deogarh  
 (d) Khordha
- 16** As per Census 2011, which district of Odisha has the highest Urban population in the state?  
 (a) Khordha (b) Sundargarh  
 (c) Sambalpur (d) Cuttack
- 17** Which district of Odisha has the highest Scheduled Caste population in the state as per Census-2011?  
 (a) Gajapati (b) Subarnapur/Sonepur  
 (c) Jajpur (d) Bhadrak
- 18** Which district of Odisha has the lowest Scheduled Caste population in the state as per Census 2011?  
 (a) Boudh (b) Gajapati  
 (c) Bhadrak (d) Khardha
- 19** As per Census 2011, what is the rank of Odisha in terms of Scheduled Tribe population among all India states?  
 (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 4th (d) 5th
- 20** Which district of Odisha has the highest Scheduled Tribe population in the state as per Census 2011?  
 (a) Puri (b) Gajapati  
 (c) Mayurbhanj (d) Bhadrak
- 21** The district of Odisha which has the lowest Scheduled tribe population in the state as per Census 2011, is  
 (a) Puri (b) Ganjam  
 (c) Nabarangpur (d) Gajapati
- 22** As per Census 2011, which religious community has the highest concentration in the state of Odisha?  
 (a) Jain (b) Sikh  
 (c) Hindu (d) Buddhist
- 23** Arrange the following districts of Odisha in descending order as per the child population (0-6 years) in the state.  
 I. Baleshwar II. Cuttack  
 III. Kendujhar IV. Mayurbhanj
- Codes**  
 (a) I, II, III, IV (b) IV, I, II, III  
 (c) II, III, I, IV (d) IV, II, I, III

## ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)  
 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (c)  
 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b)

# SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES OF ODISHA

Since Independence, Government of Odisha has designed multiple programmes, policies for the upliftment of Odishan citizens. These social welfare schemes are evenly distributed in every sector, whether its health, agriculture, social protection, etc.

## Schemes for Health Sector in Odisha

***Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana*** It was started on 15th August, 2018. It is a Health Insurance scheme in which ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum for secondary and tertiary health facilities are given. It will benefit 70 lakh families (3.5 crore people) at all government and private empanelled hospitals. An additional amount of ₹ 2 lakh would be given to the women beneficiaries.

***Universal Health Coverage (UHC)*** It was started on 15th August, 2018. Under this scheme, every citizen who visit to any Government Health Institution from district to sub-center level will get all health services free of cost.

***Drop Back Assistance*** It was started on 15th August, 2018. Under this scheme, pregnant women and sick infants will be provided ₹ 500 who visit all public health facilities. It will help citizens to take transport back home after delivery/treatment in hospitals.

***Gopabandhu Sambadika Swasthya Bima Yojana*** It was started on 1st June, 2018. It is a health insurance scheme for journalists. Under this scheme, all the working journalists will get an insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh per annum. At least 5 members of family of journalists can avail the scheme benefits.

***Nirmal Scheme*** It was started on 23rd June, 2018. This scheme will upgrade standards of ancillary services in healthcare. It provide basic services like sanitation, laundry, security and lift services at various public health facilities.

***Sunetra Yojana*** It was started in 2018. It is also known as Mukhyamantri Chakshyu Jatna Karyakram. It will ensure universal eye health care. Under this scheme facility for latest eye care technology, mass screening of diabetic retinopathy and lifelong treatment of glaucoma would be given.

***Sammipurna Suraksha Kabach*** It was started in 2018. Under this scheme Government will provide a kit to new mother and baby. It will prevent infection, which is essential for all institutional delivery.

***Khushi Scheme*** It was started in February, 2018. Under this scheme, sanitary pads would be provided to girls. All the adolescent girls studying in 6th to 12th standard in several government aided schools will get these sanitary napkins absolutely free of cost.

***Ama Clinic Yojana*** It was started on 1st January, 2018. Under this scheme, better health care services in the state are given for the economically backward people in the urban areas. Its primary objective is to reduce the number of deaths due to insufficient health care services. It will provide benefits to around 45 lakh people in urban areas.

***Anmol Yojana*** It was started on 1st January, 2018. It is specifically for Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs). ANMs will receive free Anmol Tablet Computers under this scheme. They can use these tablets to provide better treatment to the patients especially for the women and children.

***Nidan Scheme*** It was started on 1st January, 2018. Under this scheme, free Diagnostic Health Care Services are given. It also provide free of cost facility of Pathology tests, digital X-Ray, CT Scan and MRI under PPP mode.

It will help to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the entire state.

***Sahaya Scheme*** It was started on 1st January, 2018. It would provide free dialysis services at government hospitals and public community centers.

State Government will provide 127 dialysis machines for installation in PPP mode. Machines will get installed at 25 district headquarters hospitals and 1 at Community Health Center of Narsinghpur.

***Universal Eye Health Programme*** It was started on October, 2017. Under this scheme, free eye treatment would be provided. Government will set up several vision centers in all the Community Health Centers (CHC). Its aim is complete wipe out of cataract from the state of Odisha by the year 2022. Odisha is the first state within the country to provide comprehensive eye care to the persons of all age groups.

***SAMPURNA Scheme*** It was started in September, 2017. Sishu Abond Matru Mrityuhara Purna Nirakaran Abhiyan (SAMPURNA) started to provide financial assistance for pregnant women of the state. It would provide ₹ 1000 as transportation cost to reach the hospital at time of delivery to the pregnant women who are living inaccessible areas.

***Biju Sishu Suraksha Yojana*** It was started on 22nd December, 2017. Its objective is safety of HIV positive orphan children. It would protect children who are without biological or adoptive parents, legal guardians, affected/infected with HIV.

# Schemes for Education Sector in Odisha

***Mukhyamantri Medhabruti Puraskar Yojana*** It was started on November, 2017. It is launched for the student of 10th class. Under this scheme, government will provide scholarship to 40,000 students across the state. It would provide cash prize of ₹ 5000 to 100 student from each block, 50 from each municipality and 20 each from Nagar Panchayat.

***MO School Campaign*** It was started on 1st January, 2018. Under this scheme, government will distribute cash prize of ₹ 1 lakh to the best performing schools in each block across the state. The aim of this campaign is to connect the childhood memories of the children with their schools.

***Bhasha Bruti Puraskar Scholarship Programme*** It was started in 14th November, 2017. Under this scheme, scholarship will be given to the students having good skills in Odia language. Student who score highest marks in Odia language test could get ₹ 5,000 cash reward. Under this programme 10 students will be selected in each block.

***Sudakhya Yojana*** It was started in November, 2017. This scheme aims to encourage girls for technical education. It would increase the number of girls students from 7% to 30% in Industrial Training Institutes (ITI). The time period of the scheme is 2 years from 2017-2019.

***Kalinga Sikhya Sathi Yojana (KSSY)*** It was started in September, 2017. It would provide education loan for those student who are pursuing higher studies at an interest rate of just 1%.

## Pathani Samanta Mathematics Talent Scholarship

This scheme was introduced by the Government of Odisha. It aims to provide scholarships to meritorious students studying in the state run Odia medium schools. The scheme is for students of class VI to XII. An amount of ₹ 200 is given to each of the meritorious students.

# Pension Schemes in Odisha

***ARPANA Portal Apply for Revision of Pension using Aadhar Number Authentication*** It was started in November, 2017. This scheme is for retiring pensioners across the state. The objective is to provide good governance and improve the delivery services for the pensioners. Pensioners can apply online for the revision for pension/family pension by going to the portal.

***Nirman Shramik Pension Yojana*** It was started in September, 2016. This scheme is for the construction workers in the state. Under this scheme, construction workers of 60 years and above will get ₹ 300 per month and 80 years and above will get ₹ 500.

**Baristha Bunkar Sahayata Yojana** It was started in August, 2016. This scheme is for elderly weavers of the state. It was launched on **National Handlooms Day**. Under this scheme, weavers above 60 year will get an allowance of ₹ 500 per month while weavers above 80 years will get ₹ 700 per month.

**Madhu Babu Pension Yojana** It was started in 2008. It would provide pension to old age, widows and handicapped. Under this scheme, pensioners of 60 years and above will get ₹ 300/month and 80 years and above will get ₹ 500/month.

## Housing Schemes in Odisha

**Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana** It is a rural housing scheme. Its objective is to convert all kutchha houses to pucca houses in rural areas. No contractor shall be involved in the construction of homes under this scheme.

**Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana** It was started on 21st February, 2016. Under this scheme, registered construction workers will be provided an assistance of ₹ 1 lakh to build homes. Any construction worker between the age of 18 to 60 years who is registered with Odisha building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board will be benefitted.

## Miscellaneous Schemes of Odisha

**Harishchandra Sahayata Yojana (HSY)** It was started in May, 2018. This scheme would provide financial assistance for cremation. Assistance amount is of ₹ 2,000 in Rural Areas and ₹ 3,000 in urban areas.

**Free Smartphone Yojana for Women Farmers** It was started in April, 2018. It provide internet enabled mobile phones to women farmers. It will help them to have access to market prices, weather based info and new agricultural products. The primary objectives of this scheme are doubling the farmers income by 2022 and self-dependence among women farmer.

**Ama Ghare LED Light Karyakram** It was started in March, 2018. Under this scheme, all the poor households will get 4 LED lights/bulbs absolutely free of cost. It will also reduce the electricity bills of poor people.

**Mukhyamantri Kalakar Sahayata Yojana (MMKSY)** It was started on 15th January, 2018. Under this scheme, artists will receive a financial assistance of ₹ 1200 per month. Male artists with minimum 50 years of age and female artists with minimum 40 years of age can avail the financial assistance under this scheme. It will benefit around 50,000 artists around the state.

**UNNATI Scheme** It was started in August, 2017. This scheme is for the development of urban areas across the state. Under this scheme, government would provide 100% LED street lighting and piped water supply to all districts in the state.

**Biju Kanya Ratna Yojana** It was started in September, 2016. This scheme aimed at improving the sex ratio at birth. It was launched during the birth centenary celebration of legendary leader, Biju Patnaik.

It is implemented on pilot basis in three districts including Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Angul, because child sex ratio is declining in these district at an alarming level.

**Baristha Nagarika Tirtha Yatra Yojana** It was started in 25th July, 2016. This scheme is for old age and senior citizens. Its objective is to provide affordable, safe and comfortable journey to pilgrimage places for old people. The pilgrimage trains will be equipped with doctors, paramedics, security personnel and guides. It will include Rameswaram-Madurai, Haridwar-Rishikesh and Allahabad-Varanasi for travel.

**Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana** This scheme was launched on 13th November, 2013 by the Odisha State Government. It aims to provide a health insurance cover to the farmers and their families in rural Odisha. It was first launched in Angul district by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik. Later it was launched in other districts as well.

**Ahar Yojana** This is a food subsidisation program run by the Government of Odisha. It was inaugurated on 1st April, 2015. The scheme provides cheap food to the urban poor. Rice and Dalma is provided to poor people at ₹ 5. The Pilot Project was launched in 5 cities i.e. Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Rourkela and Cuttack. Now it is spread to other districts also. At present, the state operates 100 Aadhar centres throughout. The state also aims to provide night meals also.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**1** Which of the following scheme was launched on 15th August, 2018?

- (a) Gopabandhu Sambadika Swasthya Yojana
- (b) Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana
- (c) Nirmal Scheme
- (d) Sunetra Yojana

**2** Free of cost health services from district to sub-center level is provided by

- (a) Anmol Yojana
- (b) Gopabandhu Sambadika Swasthya Yojana
- (c) Universal Health Coverage
- (d) Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana

**3** How much money is given to pregnant women who visit public health facilities under Drop Back Assistance Programme?

- (a) ₹ 1000
- (b) ₹ 700
- (c) ₹ 1500
- (d) ₹ 500

**4** Upgrading standards of ancillary services in healthcare is the objective of

- (a) Sunetra Yojana
- (b) Nirmal Yojana
- (c) Anmol Yojana
- (d) Nidan Yojana

**5** Which of the following is also known as Mukhyamantri Chakshyu Janta Karyakram?

- (a) Nirmal Scheme
- (b) Sunetra Scheme
- (c) Anmol Yojana
- (d) Nidan Scheme

**6** Khushi scheme is related with

- (a) free diagnostic health care services
- (b) a kit to new mother and baby
- (c) tablet computers to ANMs
- (d) sanitary pads for girls

- 7** *Ama Clinic Yojana is launched on*  
 (a) 1st January, 2018  
 (b) 1st June, 2018  
 (c) 15th August, 2018  
 (d) None of the above
- 8** *Auxiliary Nurse Midwife will receive free Anmol Tablet Computers under*  
 (a) Nidan Scheme (b) Anmol Yojana  
 (c) Sampurna Scheme  
 (d) Sahaya Scheme
- 9** *Under which scheme free dialysis service will be provided by Odisha State Government?*  
 (a) Sampurna Scheme  
 (b) Biju Sishu Suraksha Yojana  
 (c) Sahaya Scheme  
 (d) Nidan Scheme
- 10** *Which among the following is the first state to provide comprehensive eye care to the persons of all age groups?*  
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Odisha (d) Kerala
- 11** *An amount of ₹ 1000 as transportation cost to reach the hospital for pregnant women is given under*  
 (a) Biju Sishu Suraksha Yojana  
 (b) Sahaya Scheme  
 (c) Sampurna Scheme  
 (d) Nidan Scheme
- 12** *Safety of HIV Positive orphan children is envisaged under*  
 (a) Sahaya Scheme  
 (b) Biju Sishu Suraksha Yojana  
 (c) Sampurna Scheme  
 (d) Anmol Scheme
- 13** *Cash prize of ₹ 5000 for each student is provided under*  
 (a) MO School Campaign  
 (b) Khushi Scheme  
 (c) Bhasha Brutti Puraskar Scholarship  
 (d) Mukhyamantri Medhabruti Puraskar Yojana
- 14** *MO School Campaign provides how much amount to the best performing school in each block of Odisha?*  
 (a) ₹ 50,000 (b) ₹ 1 lakh  
 (c) ₹ 2 lakh (d) ₹ 5 lakh
- 15** *Which of the following schemes is destined to promote Odia language by providing scholarship?*  
 (a) Bhasha Brutti Puraskar Scholarship Programme  
 (b) MO School Campaign  
 (c) Mukhyamantri Medhabruti Puraskar Yojana  
 (d) Sudakhya Yojana
- 16** *Which of the following about Sudakhya Yojana is true?*  
 (a) It aims to provide technical education.  
 (b) The time period of this scheme is 2 years.  
 (c) This scheme is launched for girls only.  
 (d) All of the above
- 17** *ARPANA Portal is related to*  
 (a) Health Scheme  
 (b) Education Scheme  
 (c) Pension Scheme  
 (d) Agriculture Scheme
- 18** *Which of the following is concentrated for the welfare of construction workers?*  
 (a) Sahaya Scheme  
 (b) Nirman Shramik Pension Yojana  
 (c) Madhu Babu Pension Yojana  
 (d) UNNATI Scheme
- 19** *Which of the following is launched on National Handlooms Day?*  
 (a) Madhu Babu Pension Yojana  
 (b) Baristha Bunkar Sahayata Yojana  
 (c) Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana  
 (d) Nirman Shramik Pension Yojana
- 20** *Madhu Babu Pension Yojana Scheme is for*  
 (a) only old age people  
 (b) for construction worker  
 (c) Both (a) and (b)  
 (d) None of the above
- 21** *₹ 1 Lakh assistance to build house is provided under*  
 (a) Harishchandra Sahayata Yojana  
 (b) Nirman Shramik Pucca Ghar Yojana  
 (c) Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana  
 (d) Madhu Babu Awas Yojana

- 22** Harishchandra Sahayata Yojana Scheme is directed for
- free smartphones
  - pucca house
  - financial assistance for cremation
  - for LED light distribution
- 23** 100% LED street lighting and piped water supply to all districts in the Odisha is envisaged under
- UNNATI Scheme
  - Baristha Nagarika Yatra
  - Ama Ghar LED Light Karyakram
  - None of the above
- 24** Biju Kanya Ratna Yojana is aimed at
- improving girl attendance in school
  - improving sex ratio at birth
  - sanitary pad distribution
  - None of the above
- 25** In which among the following districts was Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana launched initially in 2013?
- Balasore
  - Dhenkanal
  - Angul
  - Puri
- 26** The Ahar Yojana in Odisha was launched on
- 1st April, 2015
  - 5th March, 2017
  - 2nd February, 2018
  - 1st April, 2013
- 27** Which of the following is correct about Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana?
- ₹ 3 lakh per family per annum insurance.
  - Additional amount of ₹ 2 lakh for women.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- 28** Consider the following about Gopabandhu Sambadika Swasthya Bima Yojana
- It is a health insurance scheme of journalists.
  - It provide insurance coverage of ₹ 2 lakh per annum.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- 29** Consider the following about Sudakhya Yojana.
- It aim to increase the number of girl students from 7% to 30% in ITI.
  - The time period of the scheme is 2 years from 2019-2021.
- Which of the above are correct?
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
- 30** Match the following.
- | Scheme            | Objective                                    |
|-------------------|--|
| A. Sunetra Yojana | 1. Free Diagnostic Healthcare                |
| B. Nirmal Scheme  | 2. Universal Eye Healthcare                  |
| C. Anmol Yojana   | 3. Upgrading Standards of Ancillary Services |
| D. Nidan Yojana   | 4. Tablet Computers to ANMs                  |
- Codes**
- A B C D
  - 1 2 3 4
  - 2 3 4 1
  - 2 3 1 4
  - 4 3 2 1

## ANSWERS

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c)  
 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (d)  
 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (b)

# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## Basantotsaba, 2019 Organized in Puri

- State level cultural organisation Daya Jyoti organised Basantotsaba, 2019 at the Annapurna Theatre and various schools of Puri on 18th March, 2019.
- The main objective is to promote and develop values of secularism, nationalism, communal harmony and national integration.

## Odisha Parba, 2019 Celebrated in Delhi

- The 'Odisha Parba, 2019', a three day-long mega celebration of Odisha's culture, tradition, heritage, ethnic cuisine and handlooms and handicrafts, organised in New Delhi on 15th March, 2019. Chief Guest of the ceremony was former President of India, Pranab Mukherjee.
- This is the 3rd edition of Odisha Parba after the successful two editions held in New Delhi.
- People can see glimpses of Odisha's rich cultural legacy in the vibrant festival and mouth-watering street foods from classic cities of Odisha like Cuttack, Brahmapur, etc.

## Anti Tank Missile was Launched

- On 8th February, 2019, the anti tank missile 'Helina' was launched via helicopter from the integrated test range in Chandipur of Balasore district. The missile was successfully test fired.
- Helina is indigenously designed with a range between 7-8 kilometres. It will help in strengthening the defence capabilities of the country.

## Declaration of Provision of Two Child Norm

- On 8th February, 2019, the Supreme Court has sought the declaration of the 'two-child norm' as a mandatory criterion for government jobs, aids and subsidies.
- The two-child norm for contesting local body elections have already been adopted by Odisha along with several other states.

## Odisha Budget 2019-20 Presented by Finance Minister



On 7th February, 2019 Finance Minister of Odisha, Shashi Bhusan Behera presented a welfare, growth, development and investment oriented budget for 2019-20 in the Odisha Legislative Assembly with an outlay of ₹ 132660 crore, which is about 10.4% more than the Annual Budget, 2018-19. *The highlights of the budget are as follows:*

- As the State Executive has launched the State Food Security Scheme, to cover the unnoticed beneficiaries below National Food Security Act, it has made a provision of ₹ 1028 crore for providing rice at ₹ 1 per kg.

- A sports advanced, with built-in amenities, is planned in each and every district. World-class satellite stadium will be constructed in districts like Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Jeypore.
- Odisha executive sanctions ₹ 5 crore to Shree Jagannath Temple management, Puri for taking over developmental works.
- Budget estimate for 2019-20 fiscal estimated at ₹ 1.32 lakh crore (the vote-on-account) is over 40% of general estimates.
- Madhu Babu Pension Yojana, state's old age pension scheme covering 48 lakh aged, widows, destitutes gets an allocation of ₹ 2120 crore.
- Allocation under state's own rural water supply scheme, BASUDHA is pegged at ₹ 2935 crore.
- Odisha's financial system is predicted to grow on the rate of 8.35% in 2018-19 surpassing all India expansion rate of 7.2%.
- Government allocates ₹ 400 crore under 'Ama Gaon, Ama Bikas'.
- Odisha executive allocates ₹ 4461 crore under Kalia scheme for farmers.

### **KALIA Chhatra Bruti Scholarship Launched**

- On 3rd February, 2019, the Odisha State Government has launched the KALIA Chhatra Bruti scholarship scheme for the children of farmers.
- This program is launched with the mission to provide monetary help to bright students so that they can excel in the future. Odisha would spend ₹ 10,180 crore over three years until 2020-21 under this scheme.

### **2300 Years Old Artefacts Found in Odisha**

- Archaeologists have unearthed artifacts believed to be 2300 year old while carrying out excavation at the Asurgarh Fort in Odisha's Kalahandi district on

20th January, 2019. A nine member team of Archaeological Survey of India led by DB Garnayak excavated the items dating from Mauryan to Kushana period.

- The present archaeological work reveals a number of brick structures. Wedge shaped bricks are also noticed in the circular structures. Most of the structures have terracotta tiles with grooves and hole for socketing.
- Other discovered artifacts include, glass bangle pieces of different designs and colours, sling balls, pestle, iron equipment like small wheel, ring, and arrow head.

### **Odisha CM Hiked Pension under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana Scheme**

- Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik announced in a video conference on Ama Gaon, Ama Bikash a hike of ₹ 200 per month in the social security pension under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) on 19th January, 2019.
- The State Government launched Madhu Babu Pension Yojana on 1st January, 2008, by merging two pension schemes – Old Age Pension and Odisha Disability Pension Schemes.
- Objective of this yojana is to providing financial assistance to the destitute elderly and destitute differently abled persons in the state.

### **Odisha Extended Free Health Services to All Medical Colleges**

- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik on 18th January, 2019 announced extension of free health services under Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana to all government medical colleges and hospitals from 1st to February this year. All patients, irrespective of APL or BPL category, will be able to avail of this facility.
- Besides, all patients will be provided blood bank facility free of cost. Earlier, the free treatment facilities for all were available at sub-centres in villages and district headquarters hospitals.

- The BSKY was launched on 15th August last year. It has received overwhelming response with over 2.25 crore instances of free healthcare service being availed of by the people of the state.

### **Odisha Launched 'Ama Ghare LED' Scheme**

- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik launched a new scheme Ama Ghare LED in the state on 12th January, 2019.
- Under the scheme, four numbers of nine watt LED bulbs will be distributed to each beneficiary registered under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and the State Food Security Scheme (SFSS) free of cost.
- Around 95 lakh beneficiaries will be benefitted under this scheme.
- The State Government will procure 3.80 crore LED bulbs for distribution among the beneficiaries.

### **Golf Cup 2019 Organised**

- Odisha organised the 14th NAVAYUGA East Zone Corporate Golf Cup 2019 on 12th-13th January, 2019 at Bhubaneswar. The event was organised by Shri Chandra Sarathi Behera, Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology, Sports and Youth Services of Odisha.
- Participants from around 25 government and Corporate Organisations from Eastern Zone participated in the tournament.

### **PM Narendra Modi Visited Odisha**

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited Baripada, in Odisha, where he inaugurated projects worth ₹ 4500 crore on 5th January, 2019.
- He dedicated the Balasore-Haldia-Durgapur section of the IOCL's Paradip-Haldia-Durgapur LPG pipeline to the nation, which will ensure easy supply of LPG in parts of Odisha and West Bengal.
- He inaugurated the Multi Modal Logistic Park at Balasore and six Passport Sewa Kendras.

- He also unveiled a digital plaque to mark the commencement of work for conservation and development of Rasika Ray Temple, and excavated structure at ancient Fort Haripurgarh.

### **New Announcement Under Mission Shakti in Odisha**

- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik announced interest-free loans of up to ₹ 3 lakh for 6 lakh Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) benefitting about 70 lakh women in Odisha.
- This was announced at the Mission Shakti convention attended by about 50,000 women on 5th January, 2019. The 'Mission Shakti' programme was launched in 2001.

### **Odisha Announced 0 % Interest Loan for SHGs**

- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has announced Zero percent interest loan for Self Help Groups (SHGs) on 5th January, 2019 under the Mission Shakti Scheme of State Government introduced for women's financial inclusion and development.
- Chief Minister announced ₹ 15000 seed money for new SHGs, ₹ 3000 to purchase smartphones for digital empowerment and a sum of ₹ 25 lakh for 338 existing block federations.
- Mission Shakti was launched in 2001 as a project aiming economic empowerment of women through Self Help Groups and providing them bank loans at low interest for livelihood opportunities.
- At present, around 70 lakh women are working with over 6 lakh SHGs with 5000 crore savings and 2000 crores annual bank exposure.

### **National Children's Science Congress (NSCS) Inaugurated in Odisha**

- On 27th December, 2018, 26th Session of NSCS is held in Bhubaneswar.
- The theme of the session is "Science, Technology and Innovation for a Clean, Green and Healthy Nation."

## New Olive Ridley Nesting Site added by Odisha Forest Department



- On 26th December, 2018 a new Olive Ridley Nesting Site is added by Odisha Forest Department in Ganjam district.
- Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary and Rushikulya a Rookery Coast in Ganjam district are other main Olive Ridley Nesting Sites.
- Odisha is home to 50% of the total world population of Olive Ridley Turtles.

## Odisha Increased MSP for Oilseeds and Pulses

- The Odisha government has decided to procure oilseeds and pulses with increased minimum support price on 23rd December, 2018. Administrative preparedness is in full swing to procure oil seeds and pulses from farmers for the first time in a kharif crop season.
- A monitoring committee chaired by Chief Secretary AP Padhi has increased MSP for green gram from ₹ 5575 per quintal to ₹ 6975, from ₹ 5400 to ₹ 5600 in case of black gram, from ₹ 5450 to ₹ 5675 pigeon peas and ₹ 4450 to ₹ 4890 peanuts.
- Since pulses sell at a very low price during production, the primary agricultural cooperatives will buy oil seeds and pulses by paying Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed for different produces.

## Odisha Announced ₹ 10000 Crore KALIA Scheme

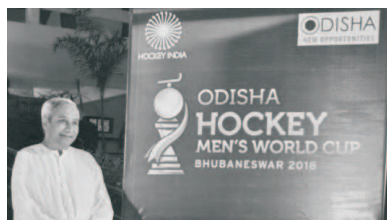
- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik on 21st December, 2018 announced ₹ 10000 crore scheme for the overall development of farmers in the state.

- The State Cabinet has approved the Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation (KALIA) Scheme, worth over ₹ 10000 crore, for the overall development of farmers in Odisha.

## Odisha Launched Transparency Programmes of Government Schemes

- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik on 4th December, 2018 announced a new programme for transparency and awareness on various government schemes.
- The programme, the Peoples Empowerment Enabling Transparency and Accountability (PEETHA) aims to improve transparency in the distribution of individual and social benefits.
- As part of the initiative, camps will be organised at the Gram Panchayat level from the 15th to the 20th of each month, beginning December, 2018.
- Every month, the best Panchayat in each Block will be given ₹ 5 lakh for organising PEETHA. Upon completion of the camps, the best Panchayats in each district will be awarded at the District Level.
- Similarly, Panchayats, Blocks and best Districts will be awarded with special funds at the State Level.

## Hockey Men's World Cup Organised



- Odisha state organised the Hockey World Cup for Men. The tournament was held 28th November to 16th December, 2018. It kicked off at Kalinga Stadium at Bhubaneswar.
- The world cup was participated by 16 nations and was won by Belgium.

## **Odisha Government Launched Biotechnology Policy, 2018**

- Odisha government on 15th November, 2018 announced a new Biotechnology Policy, 2018 to attract investments in the sector at the concluding day of the Make in Odisha Conclave.
- The development of this sector will be by forming Public Private Partnership, bio-incubation centres and bi-tech finishing schools.

## **'Make in Odisha Conclave 2018' held**

- Make in Odisha Conclave the flagship biennial business event of the Government of Odisha inaugurated at the state capital Bhubaneswar on 12th November, 2018.
- The Conclave was attended by big business houses of India such as Reliance Industries, Jindal Steels, and Tata Group, etc.
- Odisha has been growing at 8% per annum, higher than the national average, and the state is fast becoming an ideal investment destination. After Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu by 2035, Odisha could be the third state to be a \$ 1 trillion economy.

## **Odisha Approved Over 25000 crore Investment Plan**

- The Odisha government on 3rd November, 2018 approved investment proposals worth ₹ 25,845 crore for setting up six mega manufacturing facilities by Nalco, Hindalco, Vedanta and others.
- A High-Level Clearance Authority (HLCA), headed by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik, gave its nod to the investment proposals of the large scale manufacturing units, which have the potential to create 13,700 jobs in the state.

- The Odisha government also rolled out Odisha Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing Policy, 2018, which aims at carrying forward the process of industrialisation through promotion of aerospace and defence manufacturing enterprises, to generate employment opportunities and promote value addition.

## **Saura Jalnidhi Scheme Launched**

- On 3rd November, 2018, the Saura Jalnidhi Scheme was launched to encourage use of solar energy in irrigation by farmers.
- Farmer will get 90% subsidy and 5,000 solar pumps under this scheme.
- This scheme cover those farmers who have valid farmer identity cards and have minimum 0.5 acres of agriculture land.

## **Odisha Launched Disaster Alert System on Its Coast**

- The Odisha government on 30th October, 2018 launched the much-awaited Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS), the first-of-its-kind technology in India, to simultaneously warn coastal communities and fishermen about incoming cyclone and tsunami through siren towers.
- Sirens will go off from 122 towers installed along the 480 km long coast of the state if a button is pressed in the state emergency centre in Bhubaneswar.
- The innovative warning system would alert people about disasters. Fishermen fishing in deep sea can also be reached via mass SMS on their mobile phones through EWDS.
- The EWDS, a collaborative effort of the Central and State Governments, has been implemented under the assistance of World Bank.
- It comprises technologies such as satellite-based mobile data voice terminals, digital mobile radio, mass messaging system and universal communication interface.

## **Odia University to be Opened in Odisha**

- Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik on 10th October, 2018 laid the foundation stone of Odia University in Puri district.
- The ground-breaking ceremony marked the 141st birth anniversary of Utkalamani Gopabandhu Das, a renowned poet, essayist and social activist born in 1877 in Puri. The university aims to promote Odia language across the country. It will offer post-graduate courses in Odia language and literature and facilitate research on different aspects of the language.

## **Two New IISERs at Tirupati and Berhampur**

- On 10th October, 2018, proposal approved was by Union Cabinet for establishment and operationalisation of two New IISERs at Tirupati and Berhampur.
- Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) will provide top quality science education at undergraduate and post-graduate level, etc.
- It will be constructed by December, 2021.

## **Nirman Kusuma Programme**



- On 6th October 2018, Odisha Government launched Nirman Kusuma Programme for providing financial assistance to the children of construction workers for their technical education in the state.
- ITI student will get ₹ 23,600 and Diploma student will get ₹ 26,300 per annum.

## **Odisha Police to Use Drones to Monitor Maoist-Affected Areas**

- Odisha Director General of Police (DGP) Rajendra Prasad Sharma informed on 24th September, 2018 that the state police will procure drone cameras for the surveillance of severely Naxal-affected districts to augment security and to watch the movement of Maoists in Malkangiri and Koraput districts.
- With this, Odisha officially became first Indian state to use drones for surveillance purposes on naxalites and other extremist groups.

## **India's First Coal Gasification Fertilizer Plant to Come up in Talcher, Odisha**

- On 22nd September, 2018, India's first coal Gasification fertilizer plant was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- Plant will be developed by Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL). It is a joint venture of GAIL, CIL, RCFL and FCIL.
- Plant will have capacity of producing 1.27 million metric tonnes per annum of Neem coated prilled urea.

## **Jharsuguda Airport in Odisha is Inaugurated by Prime Minister**

- On 22nd September, a new airport in Jharsuguda, also known as the **Power House of Odisha** was inaugurated.
- UDAN flight on Jharsuguda–Raipur sector is also flagged off.
- Jharsuguda to be the second airport of Odisha after Bhubaneswar to become operational.

## **Odisha to Give Skill Training and Education to Surrendered Maoists**

- The Odisha government on 3rd August, 2018 has decided to facilitate skill development training to all those people who were former Maoists in state-run centres in Maoist-affected districts. It is a part of State Government's scheme to bring Red Rebels into mainstreams.

- The State Government has ordered the Director Technical Education and Training (DTET) to relax the requisite educational qualification to facilitate the training of former Maoists in state-run Skill Development Centres (SDCs) and Industrial Training Institutes (ITI).

### **Green Mahanadi Mission in Odisha**

- Green Mahanadi Mission is launched by the Odisha government on 26th July, 2018. A total of two crore saplings will be planted on the banks of the Mahanadi, Tel and Ib rivers under the mission.
- The plantation drive was being carried out in as many as 1303 villages spread over 15 districts situated on both sides of the Mahanadi river.

### **Green Mahanadi Mission Launched by Odisha Government**

- On 24th July, 2018, Odisha Government launched Green Mahanadi Mission. It is a plantation drive under which 2 crore saplings will be planted along Mahanadi river and its tributaries.
- Main objective of the mission is to stop soil erosion on river banks and recharge the ground water reserve.
- It will be implemented jointly by States Department of Forest, Horticulture and Watershed Development.

### **Odisha Government to Collaborate with RIMES for Disaster Management**

- On 29th June, 2018, Odisha Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES). It will help in enhancing preparedness for management of hazards in state.
- Partnership between Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA) and RIMES.
- In field of drought monitoring and early warning for different natural disasters.
- RIMES is an intergovernmental body registered under United Nations.

### **Gopabandhu Sambadika Swasthya Bima Yojana Launched**

- On 31st May, 2018, Odisha Government launched Gopabandhu Sambadika Swasthya Bima Yojana.
- This scheme provides ₹ 2 lakh per annum health insurance cover.
- It is named after Gopalbandhu Das (1877-1928), a prominent social worker, reformer, political activist, journalist, poet and essayist of Odisha.

### **NIC Sets up Cloud-enabled National Data Centre in Bhubaneswar**

- On 25th May, 2018 National Informatics Centre (NIC) was set up in Bhubaneswar.
- It will offer round-the-clock operations with secure hosting for e-governance applications of ministries and departments.
- Its fourth cloud-enabled National Data Centre of NIC after Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune.

### **World's Second Oldest Rock Discovered in Odisha**

- On 10th May, 2018, scientists have discovered world's second oldest grain of magmatic zircon (a mineral that contains traces of radioactive isotopes) from Champua from Singhbhum rock sample in Odisha Kendujhar district.
- Estimated 4240 million years old.
- The oldest zircon older than this discovery was found in Jack Hill, Western Australia.

### **Commemorative Coins Released by President for Nabakalebara Festival**

- On 18th March, 2018, President Ram Nath Kovind has released ₹ 1000 and ₹ 10 commemorative coins.
- Released to mark the festival which is a symbolic recreation of sibling deities—Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra.
- Nabakalebara is an ancient ritual that is observed in the Shri Jagannath temple at Puri.

## **Odisha Government Launches Ama Gaon, Ama Vikas Programme**

- On 4th March, 2018, Odisha Government launched AmaGaon, Ama Vikas Programme. It is a programme to reach out to people in rural areas and involve themselves in developmental activities.
- Under this programme, people can directly send their grievances to Chief Minister's Office (CMO) of Secretariat in Bhubaneswar through Wi-Fi enabled latest technology video wall vans.
- Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik flagged off mobile video vans that will move across the state of highlight various welfare schemes.

## **India's First Automatic Early Warning Dissemination System to Come up in Odisha**

- It will be commissioned by March, 2018 in Odisha.
- Aims to establish fool-proof communication system to address existing gaps in disseminating disaster warning up to community level.
- Project is being implemented under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project with World Bank's help.
- Loud sirens will be installed at 12 locations in six coastal districts to alert people in event of occurrence of natural disasters like a tsunami or a cyclone.

## **Khushi Scheme Launched in Odisha**

- On 26th February, 2018, Chief Minister of Odisha launched Khushi scheme. It aims to provide good menstrual hygiene care to women of the state.
- Government will provide free sanitary napkins to 17 lakh girls studying in classes 6 to 12 in government and government aided school under this scheme.
- State is going to invest 70 crore rupees per year for this scheme.

## **Odisha Won Geospatial World Excellence Award 2018**

- On 31st January, 2018 Odisha won Geospatial World Excellence Award 2018 for successful IT application for tracking of mineral production, dispatch and value accrued on real-time basis through its i3MS web based software.
- i3MS is GPS-linked web based software is designed by scientists of Odisha Space Applications Centre (ORSAC), Bhubaneswar. The system has enabled for first time in India to fix GPS device on large number of moving objects in the mining sector.
- It also integrated with Regional Transport Office (RTO), Indian Railways, Commercial Tax Department, Ports and Treasury.
- Geospatial World Excellence Awards is internationally acclaimed private award that recognises exemplary innovations and practices in global geospatial industry.

## **Mangalajodi Ecotourism Trust of Odisha Wins UNWTO Award**

- On 18th January, 2018, United Nations World Tourism Organisation Award (UNWTO) for Innovation in Tourism Enterprise at 14th UNWTO Awards ceremony is held in Madrid, Spain.
- Mangalajodi business model is both economically viable and environmentally sustainable based on principles of community ownership and ecotourism.
- Mangalajodi ecotourism Trust is community owned and venture promoted by RBS Foundation India and Indian Grameen Services on banks of Chilika lake in Odisha.

## Mukhyamantri Kalakar Sahayata Yojana Launched by Odisha Government

- On 17th January, 2018, Mukhyamantri Kalakar Sahayata Yojana was launched to provide financial assistance to the literature and cultural artists of state.
- Monthly financial assistance of ₹ 1200 to literature and cultural artists of state will be provided by State Government.
- It will benefit around 50000 artists across the state.
- Eligibility criteria for male is 50 years and above and 40 years and above for female.

## Important Officials in Odisha

<b>Officials</b>	<b>Name</b>
Governor	Prof. Ganeshi Lal
Chief Minister	Naveen Patnaik
Chief Secretary	Aditya Prasad Padhi
Speaker	Pradip Kumar Amat
Deputy Speaker	Sananda Marandi
Chief Justice of Odisha High Court	Justice Kalpesh Satyendra Jhaveri
Advocate General	Surya Prasad Mishra
Odisha Chief Information Commissioner	Sunil Kumar Mishra
Director General of Police Odisha	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sharma
Inspector General of Police Odisha	SK Priyadarshi

\* As on 23rd March, 2019

## Cabinet Ministers of Odisha

<b>Person</b>	<b>Ministry</b>
Badrinarayan Patra	School of Mass Communication, Science & Technology
Bijayshree Routray	Forest & Environment
Bikram Keshari Arukha	Public Enterprises, Rural Development, Parliamentary Affairs
Maheswar Mohanty	Revenue & Disaster Management
Niranjan Pujari	Water Resources, Housing & Urban Development
Prafulla Samal	Social Security & Empowerment, Women & Child Development, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
Prafulla Kumar Majhi	Steel and Mines, Works
Pratap Jena	Information & Public Relations, Health & Family Welfare, Law
Ramesh Chandra Majki	Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare, ST & SC Development
Sashibhusan Behera	Agriculture, Fisheries & Animal Resources, Excise and Finance
Sujya Narayana Patro	Co-operation, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare
Usha Devi	Planning & Convergence, Skill Development & Technical Education

\* As on 23rd March, 2019