



सत्यमेव जयते

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CHAPTER—I

GOVERNOR

Shri Yeshwant Narayan Sukthankar, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-law,
I. C. S. (Retd.).

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Chief Minister, and Minister, Political
& Services (General), Planning & Co-
ordination (Planning, Co-ordination),
Home & Education.

Dr. Pandit Nilkantha Das, M.A., Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly

Shri Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo, Minister, Political Services
(Administrative Tribunal, Vigilance,
River Valley Development).

Shri Radhânath Rath, Minister, Development.

Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo—Minister, Works (Appointment,
Irrigation, Embankment, Drainage &
Electricity).

Shri Raj Ballav Misra—Minister, Tribal & Rural Welfare & Labour.

Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo—Minister, Finance, Industry,
Mining & Geology and Law.

Shri Laxmi Prasad Misra—Minister, Planning & Co-ordination
(Community Development & National
Extension Service, Gram Panchayats)

Shri Satyapriya Mohanty—Minister, Revenue, Excise & Political
Services (Administration of New
Capital)

Shri Brundaban Naik—Minister, Transport & Works (Roads & Buildings)

Shri Nilamani Routray—Minister, Supply & Commerce.

Shri Ram Prasad Misra—Minister, Health

Shri Jadumani Mangraj—Deputy Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Chief Secretary

Shri V. Ramanathan, I. C. S.

Development Commissioner

Shri M. Ramkrishnayya, I. A. S.

Member, Board of Revenue

Shri B. Shivaraman, I. C. S.

Land Reforms Commissioner-cum-Excise Commissioner

Shri P. N. Mohanty, I. A. S.

Member, Administrative Tribunal

Shri I. C. Misra, M. A., B. L.

Commissioner Central Division

Shri A. K. Barren, I. A. S.

Commissioner, Northern Division

Shri P. K. Kapila, I. A. S.

Commissioner, Southern Division

Shri V. S. Mathews, I. A. S.



Sri Y. N. Sukthankar,
Governor of Orissa



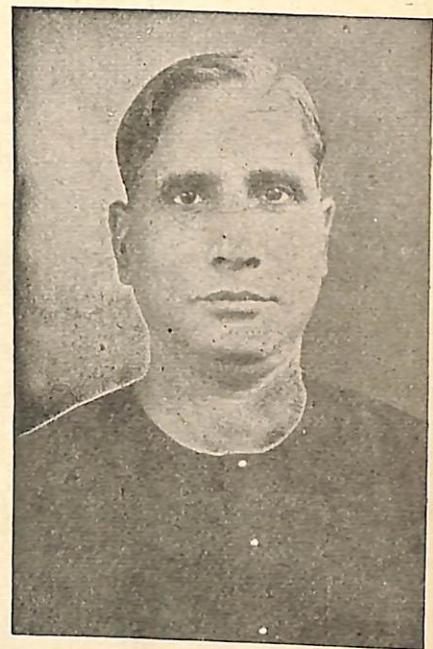
Dr. Pandit Nilakantha Das,
Speaker of the Orissa Assembly



Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Chief Minister, Orissa



Sri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo



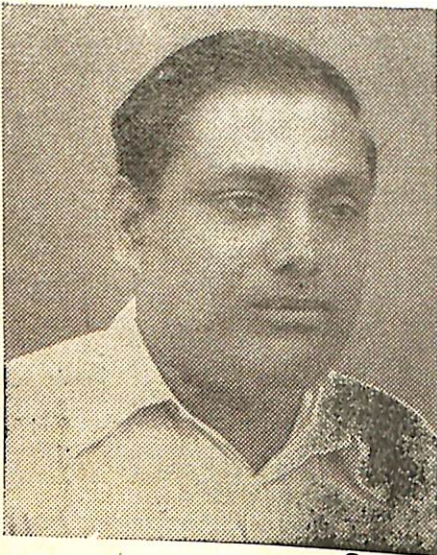
Sri Radhanath Rath



Sri Satyapriya Mohanty



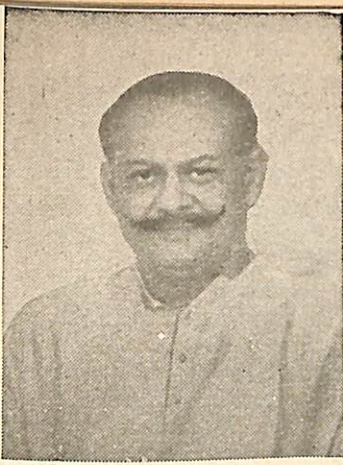
Dr. Sri Ramprasad Misra



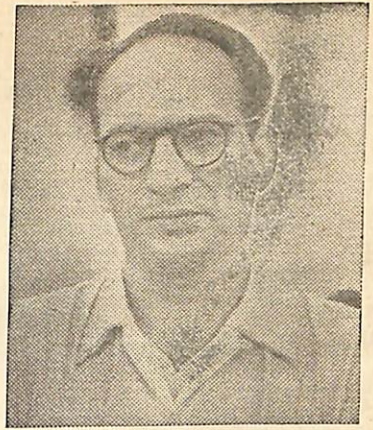
Sri Rajballav Misra



Sri Nilamani Routrai



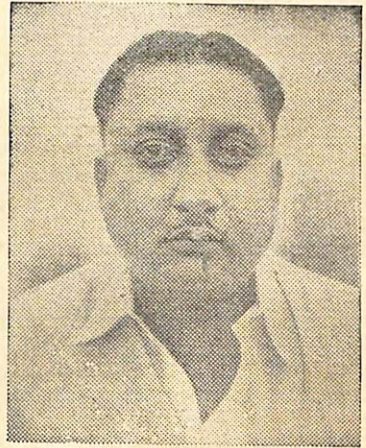
Sri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo



Sri Laxmi Prasad Misra



Sri Brundaban Naik



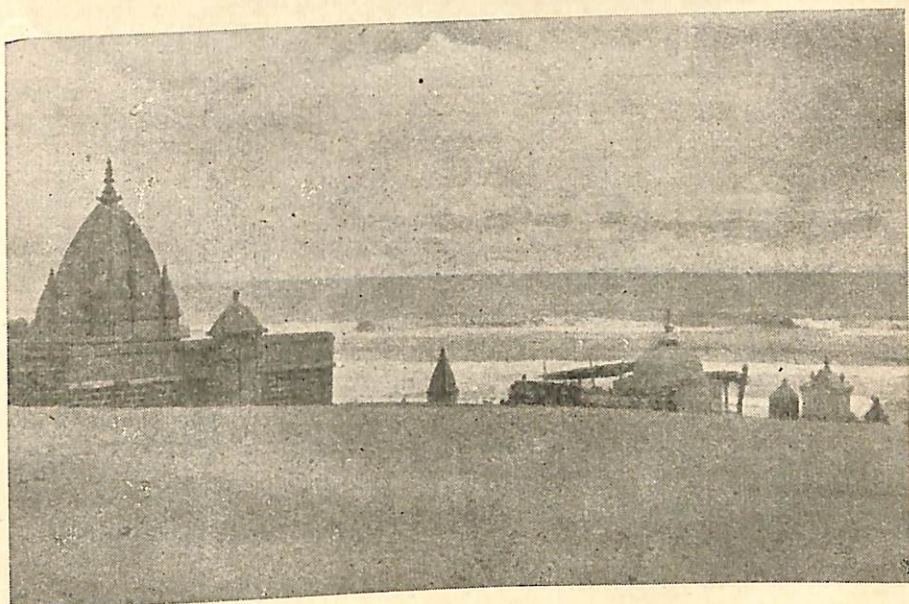
Sri Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo



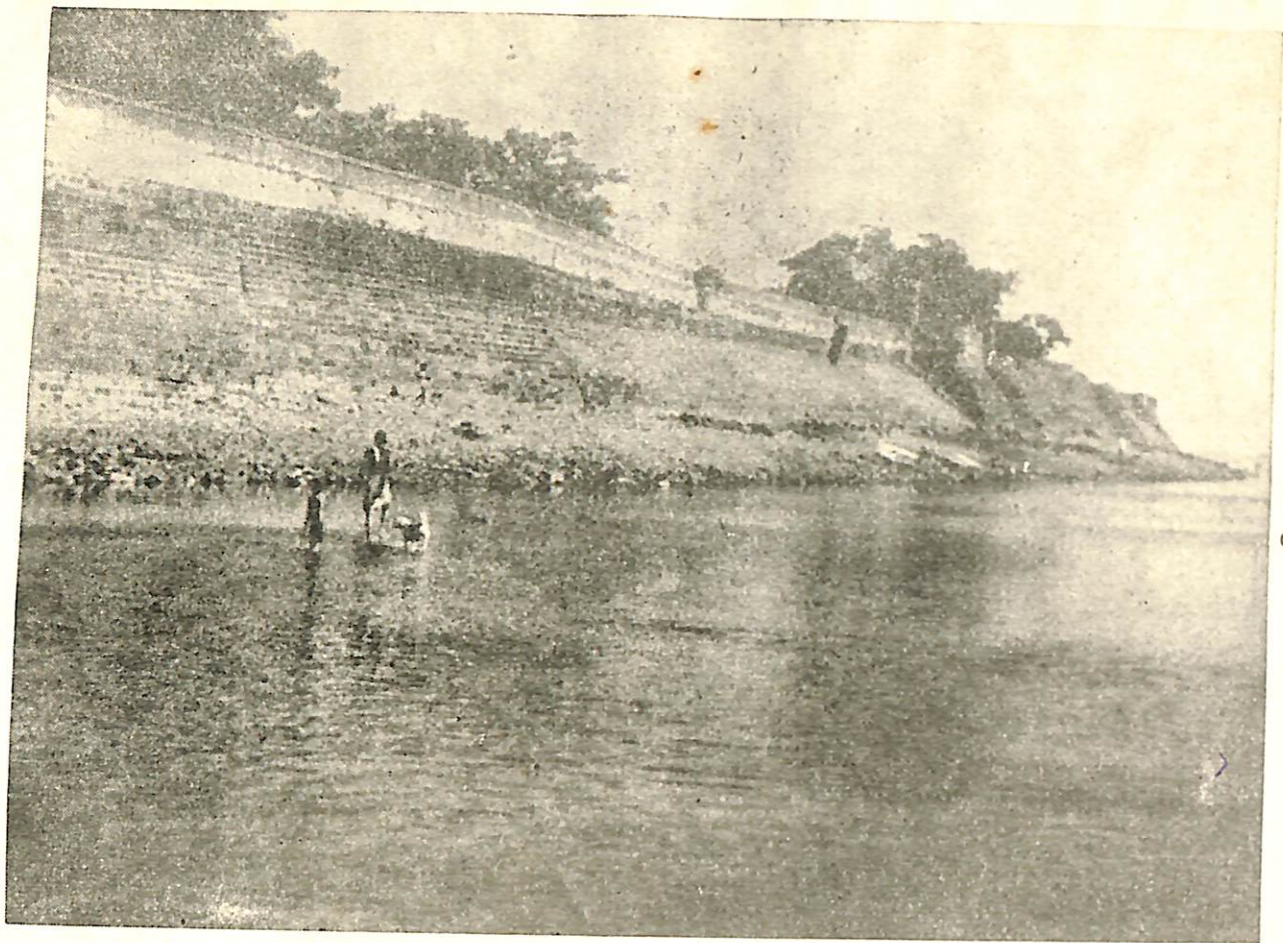
The Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneswar



Mukteswar Temple, Bhubaneswar



Swargadwar, the burning ghat of Puri on the sea coast



The historic stone Embankment in Kathjuri, Cuttack

ORISSA AT A GLANCE

Area	60,136 Sq. miles
Population	1,46,45,946 (1951 Census)
Male	73,42,892
Female	74,03,054
Number of Districts	13
Number of Sub-divisions	50
Number of Police Stations	308
Number of Villages	48,398
Number of Cities	1
Number of Towns	39
Number of Holdings	30,08,716
Population of Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes	97,71,252
Percentage of Urban Population	4.06
Percentage of Rural Population	95.94
Percentage of People living on Cultivation	79.29
Area of Cultivated land	14,95,351 acres
Area under forest	24,000 Sq. miles
Community Development Blocks to be opened	307
Community Development Blocks already opened	210

Orissa High Court

The High Court of Orissa was inaugurated on the 26th July, 1948. There are at present five Judges including the Chief Justice.

Chief Justice

Judges of the High Court

Shri R. L. Narasimham, I. C. S.

Shri G. C. Das

Shri S. Barman

Shri J. K. Misra

Shri R. K. Das

Orissa Public Service Commission

1. Shri G. K. Misra, M. A., B. L., Chairman
2. Shri Motilal Pandit, Member
3. Bankim Chandra Patnaik, Member
I. A. S. (Retd.)

**DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION
AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER THOUSAND**

District	Area	Population	Density of Popula- tion
Balasore	2,462	10,51,629	427
Bolangir	3,444	9,41,120	273
Cuttack	4,224	25,72,140	609
Dhenkanal	4,181	9,01,137	215
Ganjam	4,835	16,42,936	340
Kalahandi	5,086	8,90,342	175
Keonjhar	3,211	6,22,343	194
Koraput	9,875	13,48,432	137
Mayurbhanj	4,025	10,44,112	259
Phulbani	4,270	4,58,030	107
Puri	4,001	16,60,692	415
Sambalpur	6,767	13,53,840	200
Sundergarh	3,755	5,96,787	159
STATE	60,136	1,50,83,540	250

CHAPTER—II

Very little is known of the history of Orissa before the great Kalinga war which took place in 261 B. C. However, there are mentions of the name Udra, Utkal & Kalinga in the Mahabharata, in the Buddhist Jatakas and other Puranas. From these accounts it appears that in the beginning the land which is called Orissa extended from the Ganges in the north to the Godavary in the South and from the Bay of Bengal in the East to Madhya Pradesh in the West.

The vast empire was never under an alien rule and it zealously maintained her independence for centuries. This became an eyesore of the great Mauryan Emperor Asoka who had already brought a major part of India under his sway. He led a great army of several lacs of well trained soldiers and fought the bloodiest battle of the Indian soil in which about 1,00,000 people were slain and another 1,00,000 people were taken as captives. The ghastly war scenes and the carnage were so terrible in nature that it changed the valiant emperor to a saint, who gave up violence forever and turned a great preacher of non-violence. This incident, as a matter of fact, was the beginning of Buddhism in India, nay, in the world and the contribution of Kalinga was the supreme in the history.

After the death of Asoka and the fall of the Mauryan Empire, Kalinga declared herself independent again and her great son Kharavela led the foundation stone of another Empire in India. He defeated the great Magadha king Puspamitra and extended his empire from Mathura in the north to cape Comorin in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east to Maharashtra in the west.

After the great Kharavela, Orissa lost her independence for some-times; but again she came into prominence in the history of India during the regime of the Keshari dynasties, that is from 520 A. D. This was the period of glory for Orissa. Their empire extended from Kansabansa river in the north to the Rushikulya in the south and from the Bay of Bengal in the east to Talcher and Baud in the west. The three hundred miles or even more of sea shore of Orissa has always played an important role in the history of Orissa and it is during the regins of the king of Keshari dynasty that the flag of Orissa was carried to the other lands beyond the sea. It is during this period, the great Lingaraj temple of Bhubaneswar was constructed. Jajati Keshri and Lalatendu Keshri were the most famous rulers of this dynasty.

After the Kesharis came the Gangas. They were even more powerful than the Keshari kings. Their empire extended further beyond the river Rusikulya upto the Godavary in the south & the Maharastra countries in the west. This was in the seventh Century. During this period many empires in India were ruined but the only empire of India enjoyed her glorious days under the Gangavansi and Suryavansi rulers for complete five hundred centuries. These years formed the brightest period in the annals of the history of Orissa and she attained fullness in all aspects of civilisation and culture.

Chodagangadeva was the first monarch of the ganga dynasty. He conquerd a Country named 'Mandar' in Bengal and another Country named 'Ratnapur' in Central Province and thus extended the boundary of his empire beyond his predecessors. The Mussalman first invaded India when Anangabhimadeva, the seventh monarch of the famous Ganga dynasty was ruling Orissa. To resist Mussal-mans from invading Orissa he constructed fortress throughout the boundary of his great empire and built up a formidable army

consisting of 435,000 strong. Being defeated by the Mussalmans, Lokshmana Sen, the last Hindu king of Bengal took shelter in Orissa. This enraged the Mussalman invaders and they invaded Orissa, but were defeated. Thus at a time when Bihar and Bengal were completely under the Mussalman invaders, Orissa could put up a formidable resistance against them and became the standard bearer of Hindu civilisation. Ananagabhimadeva's son Narasinghdeva, ruled from 1223 A. D, to 1256 A. D. He was the worthy successor of his father. He was the greatest conqueror next to Kharavela. He conquered Kulabarga in Andhra and occupied a portion of Gaud or West Bengal and assumed the title of 'Kulabargeswar' and 'Gaudeswar' which is persisting till today as the title of the king of Puri. But Narsinghadeva's name has become immortal for the great granite shrine of Konarka, the Black Pagoda as it is called today. Twelve hundred architects worked day and night for full sixteen years to complete this monumental structure which was 250 feet high. Rupees forty crores were spent on this and massive huge stones had to be brought from a distance of 50 miles for constructing this temple. Like many other temples of Orissa, this temple also did not escape the ravages of the Mussalman invader and fanatic Kalapahar, but still what remains of it can well be regarded as a unparalleled architectural and sculptural masterpiece.

Narasingdeva died in 1256 A. D. He was succeeded by nine weak rulers. But the foundation of the great empire reared up by Anagabhimadeva and Narasingdeva was so strong, that it could stand the repeated attacks of the Mahammadans from all sides when all other parts of India had gone down in the furious surge of Muhammadan invasion it was Orissa alone that raised its banner of independence aloft inspite of all conceivable attempts to lower it. Due to the weakness of the ruler there were differences between the 'Samantas' and 'Senapatis' but in the face of the imminent danger

they buried all their differences and put up a formidable resistance to beat back the foreign invader. In this hour of supreme trial Orissa wanted a strong imperial power and fortunately that was supplied by Kapilendradeva, the founder of Surya dynasty in Orissa. He was a commoner, and had to fight his way to the rank of an emperor by suppressing many rebellions. He ascended the throne in 1435 A. D. and it took him long seven years to establish himself as an emperor. Muhammadans of Bengal, taking advantage of the weak government in Orissa had invaded North Orissa, but they were so thoroughly beaten back by Kapilendradeva that they did not dare invading Orissa for a number of years. The empire of Orissa which extended upto the Godavary in the south had gradually denuded due to the weak government of the rulers of the later part of the Ganga dynasty. Kapilendradeva conquered them one after the other and again the empire of Orissa extended upto the banks of the Godavary bringing into her folds Kerala, Vijayanagaram and the kingdoms of Chandangiri and Udayagiri in the district of Nellore. Even the powerful Muhammadan Sultan of the great Bahamani kingdom was defeated by Kapilendradeva. Thus the lost glory of the Orissan Emperor was regained and complete supremacy of Oriyas in the south was established.

Kapilendradeva was succeeded by Purusottamdeva, who conquered Kanchi, the present Canjeveram and married the daughter of the ruler of Kanchi. Prataprudradeva another monarch of this dynasty adopted Vaisnabism and from this time the gradual downfall of the great empire of Orissa began.

Prataprudradeva and his able Minister Ramandnda Ray adopted Vaisnabism and made it the predominant religion of Orissa and thus dug the grave of the Empire of Utkal reared up so zealously and guarded so securely by the Gajapati kings of Orissa. The Muslims in north and south were waiting for an opportunity and taking advantage

of this weakness, Sultan of Golconda attacked Orissa from the south and Kalapahar from the north during the reign of Mukundadeva. Kalapahar tarnished all the beautiful temples of Orissa, some of them beyond recognition. All these happened during the years 1534—1568 A. D. From 1568 to 1947, the history of Orissa can be broadly divided into three stages (1) from 1568 to 1751 A.D., (2) from 1751 to 1803 A. D. and (3) from 1803 to 1947.

From 1568 to 1751 A. D. Orissa was under Moghul rule. During the Moghul rule the general condition of the people was not so bad, but one bad feature of Moghul rule in Orissa was the demilitarisation of the Oriyas. This is, however, an envitable sequel of the loss of independence. But there were some good features of the Mughal rule in Orissa. Under the able guidance of the minister Todar Mall the first settlement of lands was held. The foreign trade flourished as the Moghul Emperor entered into a pact with the English traders and allowed trading settlements like Hariharpur, Balasore, Puri and Hijli (now in West Bengal) to be established in Orissa. Literary activities in Orissa characterised by the writings of Upendra Bhanj, Dinakrushna Das and Viswanath Khuntia etc. reached the zenith of their glory during this period. But the most important feature of the Moghul rule in Orissa was the installation of the Bhoi dynasty on the throne of Orissa by Todar Mall, the able Minister of the Emperor Akbar. The Bhoi kings were of course, subordinate to the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, but they enjoyed a semi independent status. They ruled from 1568 to 1751 A. D.

From 1751 to 1803 A. D., Orissa was under the Marhattas. Though Marhatta administration was not very much different in character to the Moghul rule, yet they had greater attention to the religious works. They constructed many new temples and undertook repairs of the old ones. It is during these period the one-stone

Arun Pillar of Konark was brought to Puri and was installed in the front of Jagannath Temple. The stone embankment of Kathjuri river was repaired. But inspite of all these good works, the Marhatta officials were dishonest to the last and had oppressed the Oriyas very much as a result of which trade and Commerce, safety and security of the country were lost. That is why the people preferred a change of rule and the British conquest of Orissa in 1803 became somewhat easier as the rulers had not the backing of their subjects. The Marhatta rule in Orissa was from 1751 to 1803 A. D.

In 1803 the British conquest of Orissa began, but it took nearly 50 years to bring the whole of Orissa under their control. There were sporadic uprising and insurrections but they were mercilessly put down by the British. The evils of the British rule in India need not be recapitulated here as it is still fresh in the memory of many of us. Oriyas suffered most during the British rule. She was tagged with other provinces which had lost their independence to the British earlier and was neglected in every sphere of activities. However, after a persistent demand for a homogenous state, Orissa was given a separate province only in the year 1936. That did not fulfil the long standing desire of the Oriyas to amalgamate all the Oriya speaking tracts. However, a separate province was accepted at last.

India achieved her Independence in 1947 and hardly before six months had elapsed, 24 princely States merged with Orissa in January, 1948, thus the present state of Orissa with an area of little over 60 thousand square miles and a population of one and a half crores emerged out. The beginning of New Orissa thus dates back from the 1st January, 1948.

The story of New Orissa shall be told in the following Chapter.

CHAPTER—III

After the merger of the Princely states with Orissa, her area and population almost doubled, so also her forest and mineral resources, but there were many drawbacks as well. The number of people from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes increased in proportion in the new state. They were backward in every respect. There was no good road communication in those states. So attempts were made at the first hand to raise the standard of the entire state in every respect. From administrative point of view, the entire state was divided into 13 districts with 50 sub-divisions.

New Capital Bhubaneswar

The Old Capital of Orissa, the town of Cuttack flanked on both the sides by the rivers could not cater the needs of a new modern Capital. So in 1949, the seat of the Capital was shifted to Bhubaneswar where during this short span of 12 years almost all arrangements have been made for a modern Capital City. First of all, new Capital was connected with Cuttack and all the part of the state with all weather roads. Quarters for different categories of employees have been built. Secretariat building, building to house, some of the Heads of the Department, Raj Bhavan, Assembly House and Museum buildings have been completed. The town is a planned one. So there are good roads, schools, markets and sufficient open space for parks and playgrounds in every sector to which the capital has been divided. This New Capital at Bhubaneswar is suitably situated at a distance of 250 miles from Calcutta on South-Eastern Railway.

In 1950, new Constitution was introduced and accordingly the first election in India was held in the early parts of the year 1952. By the first adult franchise, 140 members were elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, but before that the First Five Year Plan had been introduced and the State had already made some headway in that direction. In 1956, the 2nd Plan was introduced and the Third Five Year Plan shall start working from the 1st April, 1961. Preparations for implementing the third Plan has already been taken into hands. Given below a comparative table of the expenditures incurred on major heads during first two Plans and that of the estimate for the third Plan.

Major Heads	Expenditure in the 1st Plan (In lakhs of Rs.)	Expenditure in the 2nd Plan (In lakhs of Rs.)	Estimated Expenditure in the 3rd Plan (In lakhs of Rs)
1. Agriculture & Rural Development (Includes C. Development in 2nd & 3rd Plan)	2, 65·06	1,563·98	3810·00
2. Irrigation & Power	7, 37·81	5,146·95	6853·00
3. Industries & Mining	126·29	763·30	698·00
4. Transport & Commu- nication	277·92	657·90	851·00
5. Social Services	451·33	526·68	3402·00
6. Miscellaneous	3·50	340·10	386·00
Total	<u>2,004·30</u>	<u>9,998·91</u>	<u>16000·00</u>

Though Rs. 2,004.30 lakhs was estimated in the first Plan Rs. 1,841.37 lakhs were actually spent so also for our estimated Expenditure of Rs. 9,998.91 lakhs in the 2nd Plan, the anticipated expenditure will be somewhat about Rs. 9,110.65 lakhs.

Agriculture

Total acreage of the state	3,76,44,000
Acres under cultivation	1,49,54,000
Rain fall	50 inches

Acreage under different principal crops / productions in tons.

Serial No.	Name of crops	Area in acres	Production in tons
1.	Rice	9828400	2038218
2.	Wheat	13900	5434
3.	Gram	50000	5434
4.	Sugarcane	595000	89793
5.	Ragi	168500	27324
6.	Groundnuts	55300	16018
7.	Rape and mustard	127000	20574
8.	Jute	98500	177300
9.	Cotton	23200	2023
10.	Potato	21900	22580
11.	Khariff	326300	68544
12.	Tobaco	12100	3038

Percentage of Population according to livilihood

Cultivators of land owned	59.53
Cultivators of land unowned	5.94
Cultivating labourers	12.32
Non-cultivating owner	1.50
Persons engaged in production other than cultivation	6.33

Persons engaged in Commerce	2.91
Persons engaged in transport	.53
Other miscellaneous occupations	10.94

Some important facts about agriculture

Acreage under Irrigation	
both by canals and reservoirs	3000000 acres
Acreage under Japanese method of cultivation	50000 acres
Acreage under green manure cultivation	100000 acres
Units of seed production farms	100
Minor Irrigation projects taken up	6486
Agricultural College	1
Sub-overseer training centre	2
Fieldman training centre	3
High School having facilities for agricultural studies	36
Soil conservation work by contour bunding	10602 acres

Animal Husbandry

Cattle	80,36,000
Buffaloes	8,84,000
Sheep	6,79,000
Goats	19,24,000
Horse and Ponies	6,000
Other livestocks	1,14,000

Different Veterinary institutions in the country

Name of the institutions	Beginning of 1st plan	Beginning of 2nd plan	End of the 2nd plan
Veterinary Dispensary	79	104	181
Stockman Centre	222	374	793
Breeding Farms	6	—	—
Main artificial Insemination Centre	—	6	8

A. I. sub-station	27	140
Poultry Farm	1	3
Poultry Units	42	102
Key village Centres	5	10
Units under key village Centrs	20	40
Animal husbandry & veterinary college	}	1 (Capacity for 60 training students)
Stockman Training Centre		2 (capacity for 275)

Co-operative

Types of Co-operative Societies	No. of Co-operative Societies	Members	Working capital
Small size Co-operative credit society	5617	221381	
Large size Co-operative credit society	580	67494	Rs. 132,10,000
Multi-purpose co-operative society	156	22336	Rs. 752000
Co-operative grain golla	2007	10319000 villagers benefited	
Non-agricultural credit society	227	45509	Rs. 3702000
Weavers' Co-operative societies	494	—	Rs. 7000000 (Productive)
Industrial Co-operative societies	453	—	Rs. 1800000 (Productive)
Retailers' Co-operative societies	55	13817	Rs. 7755000 (Productive)

House Building Co-operative Societies	113	4168	Rs. 2786000 (Transaction)
Fishery Co-operative Societies	83	10588	Rs. 305000 (Transaction)

Besides these Co-operative Societies there are 21 Agricultural Co-operative Societies who cultivate 5007 acres co-operatively. There are 290 co-operative stores and 2 co-operative sugar industries working in the state.

Forest

Orissa has about 25,000 sq. miles of forests which constitutes 42 per cent of the land areas of the State. At present the contribution from forests to the general revenue of the State is over 11 per cent which is the second highest among the states, the first being Madhya Pradesh with 12 per cent. From the table given below it will be seen how the forest revenue is increasing gradually:—

1950-51	Rs. 99,82,000
1957-58	Rs. 2,57,98,591
1958-59	Rs. 2,81,89,080
1959-60	Rs. 3,13,42,411

Some informations regarding forests of Orissa

Total Forest area	24,334.32 sq. miles
Reserve Forest	8,676.16 sq. miles
No. of Forest Divisions	27
Total length of Forest Road	2209 miles
Annual Timber yield	9,642,000 c. ft.
Fire wood	14,490,000 c. ft.
Kendu leaves	214,779 bundles
Sabai grass	129,898 bundles
Bamboos	93,835,500 number

Outlay on Forest in the 1st Plan	Rs.	13.29 lakhs
Outlay on Forest in the 2nd Plan	Rs.	48.91 lakhs
Anticipated outlay in the 3rd Plan	Rs.	175.00 lakhs

Fishery

Fish seed fry collection in Orissa began from the year 1950-51 on a government level and this collection was stepped up due to the persistent demand from the public. In 1950-51, 30,72,000 fries were produced whereas in 1959-60, 1,50,10,000 fries were produced.

Power fishing from Sea & Estuary

Year	Sea Quantity of fish landed in lbs.	Total receipt in Rupees	Estuary Quantity of fish landed in lbs.	Total receipt in Rupees
1957-58	25,987	698	5448	2578
1958-59	82,549	3215	3372	2605
1959-60	1,52,053	14569	9838	3393

There are 96 fry distribution centres in the State. In 1959-60 these centres distributed 1,42,58,000 fries to the public.

Shark liver oil produced by the Government Fishery Department has become popular and from an humble beginning of sale of Rs. 3,000 in 1950-51 it has now come up to Rs. 12,860 in the year 1959-60.

Fresh fish from Orissa is transported on rails to different stations. In 1957-58 about 123.37 mds. of fish were sent by train.

Fish culture has been started in different Blocks of Orissa and upto the end of 1959-60, 6890 acres have been taken up in different

Blocks for fish culture and 1,25,72,500 fingerlings have been supplied to these Blocks.

Possible sources and water areas for fishing

1. Off shore fishing area	3000 acres
2. Deep water fishing area	3000 acres
3. Esturine fishing area including Chilika	1150 acres
4. Reservoirs and inner pools	890 acres

Community Development

Amount spent in the 1st plan	209.26 lakhs
Amount spent in the 2nd plan	708.41 lakhs
Blocks proposed to be opened	307
Blocks opened in the 1st plan	178
Blocks opened by the end of the 2nd plan	210
No. of people benefited	1,06,07,636
Percentage of people benefited	74
Percentage of area covered by Blocks	62
Percentage of villages covered by Blocks	64
Percentage of Panchayats covered by Blocks	65

Some of the Important Works done in the Block area up to 30.6.1959

Improved seed distributed	5,77,900 mds.
Fertilisers distributed	14,95,961 "
Compost pit dug	4,36,390 "
Area brought under fruit cultivation	25,496 acres
Area brought under vegetable cultivation	1,61,587 "
Area reclaimed	92,676 "
Area brought under irrigation	1,64,783 "
Co-operative societies started	7,041

Breeding and Artificial Insemination centres started	234
Pedigree bulls supplied	366
Wells constructed	11,289
New schools started	1,779
Adult literacy centres started	13,785
Recreation Centres started	6,773
Pucca Road constructed	604 miles
Kuchcha Road constructed	8,632 miles
People's contribution in shape of labour and cash	122,89,000

Grama Panchayats

Panchayats now working	2347
Panchayats in Block areas	1383
Proposed number after reorganisation	8000
No. of grain gollas to be constructed by the end of the 2nd Plan	3000
Amount spent for grain gollas	Rs. 15,76,012
Amount spent for Panchayat Road	Rs. 1,38,100

Irrigation in Orissa

Length of North Orissa canal	269 miles
Length of distributary	1033 miles
Area irrigated by North Orissa canals	240,000 acres
Length of South Orissa canals	55 miles
Length of distributaries	230 miles
Area irrigated	1,00,000 acres

Minor Irrigation

No. of projects taken up upto the end of the 2nd plan	6486
No. of projects completed	5797
Area to be irrigated after completion	900000 acres

Medium Irrigation

Medium Irrigation projects taken up during the 2nd Five Year Plan (1) Salia, (2) Budha Budhiani, (3) Ghodahada, (4) Salindi, (5) Dhanai, (6) Saliki and (7) Darjanga

Total Estimated cost for the seven projects	Rs. 7,79,66,000
Amount spent upto now	Rs. 1,43,69,700

Progress have been made in the implementation of these projects and shall be completed in the third Plan.

Major Irrigation

Hirakud:—Hirakud Dam project is a major multipurpose river valley project planned, designed and executed entirely by the Indian Engineers. The following are the important details of the project:—

Catchment area of the river Mahanadi	32,200 sq. miles.
Total length of the main dam	15,748 ft.
Length of concrete dam	3,768 ft.
Length of right dyke	35,500 ft.
Length of left dyke	32,275 ft.
Maximum height	200 ft.
Number of sluices	64
Amount of electricity to be generated	123,000 k.w.
Area to be irrigated	4.60,000
Amount spent so far	Rs. 63.16 crores

Delta Irrigation

Estimated cost	Rs. 25 crores
Amount spent	Rs. 10.44 crores
Areas to irrigate	2,50,000 acres

Roads in Orissa

At the end of the 1st plan there were 13,448 miles of road out of which 11,566 miles were of minor categories and 2,182 miles of major categories. During the 1st plan 30 miles of pucca road was constructed, 1781 miles of roads were improved and 16 bridges were completed. The length of the National Highway in the state is 677 miles.

At the end of the 2nd plan 980 miles of road will be improved, 20 miles of new road completed and 30 new bridges will be constructed. 10 bridges which are under construction with 21 new bridges shall be carried over to the third Plan.

By 1962 it is expected that all the district Headquarters of Orissa shall be connected with each other and with the Capital by roads.

Table below will give an idea of the present road mileage in Orissa:—

Type of Road	In 1951 Beginning of the 1st plan	In 1956 End of the 1st plan	In 1961 End of the 2nd plan
National highway	851	852	852
State highway	1321	1343	1415
Major District roads	1893	2588	3129
Other District roads	823	823	886

Roads made by local bodies

42 Municipalities and Notified Area Committees have altogether 704 miles of road of highway types.

Black topped
Metalled
Unmetalled

165 miles
237 miles
302 miles

704 miles

Besides, there are about 540 miles of water transport facilities and 838 miles of Railroads in the state.

Paradip

The port was declared open in November, 1958. Up to April, 1959, 23,773.577 tons of iron ore was exported through this port and during 1959-60 (November to April) 36,778.676 tons of ore were exported.

After the completion of development works at the port site which constitutes the construction of wharf, trolley lines, providing cranes, acquisition of sea going vessels and tugs etc. the export shall go up to 5 lac tons.

Transport facilities in Orissa

Figures below are up to the end of September, 1960

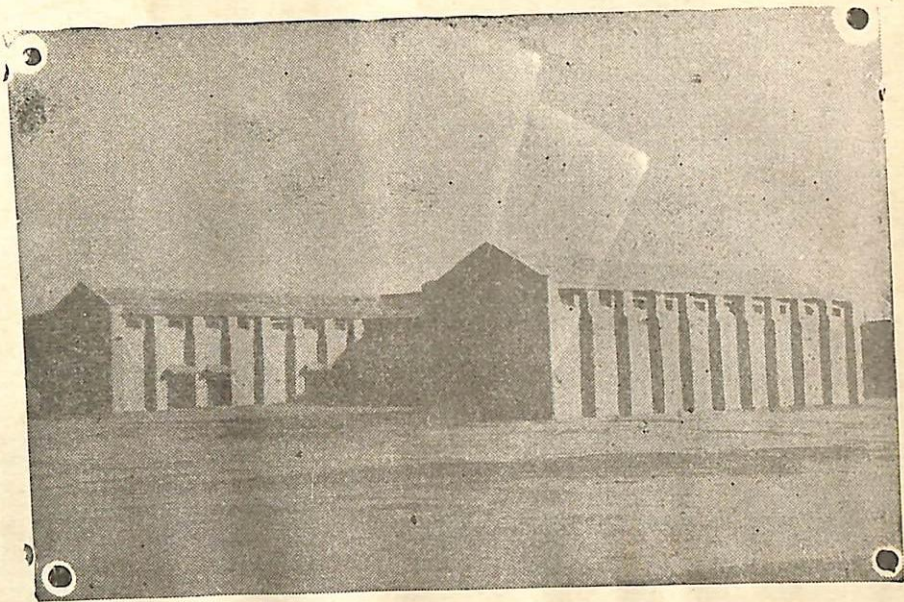
No. of routes	125
No. of mileage	4,72,788 (end of Aug., 1960)
No. of vehicles of all category—	326
	(16 Goods transport & Hire Cars included)
Amount invested	Rs. 64,37,953/- (1958-59)
Amount of profit	Rs. 22,85,506/- („)

There is proposal of water transport from Hirakud to other places. Inter-state routes to Madhya Pradesh and Bihar has been taken up.

Proposal of running of parcel service between Berhampur and Bhalai is there.

Tourism

Tourist Information Offices have been opened at Bhubaneswar, Puri, Hirakud and Rourkella. Rest houses have been constructed



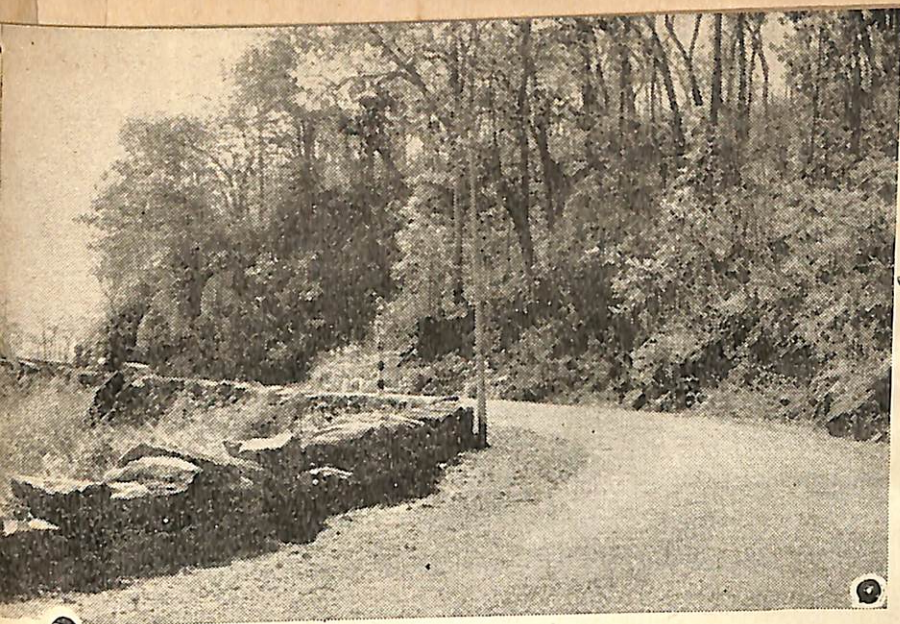
The Warehouse at Jatni



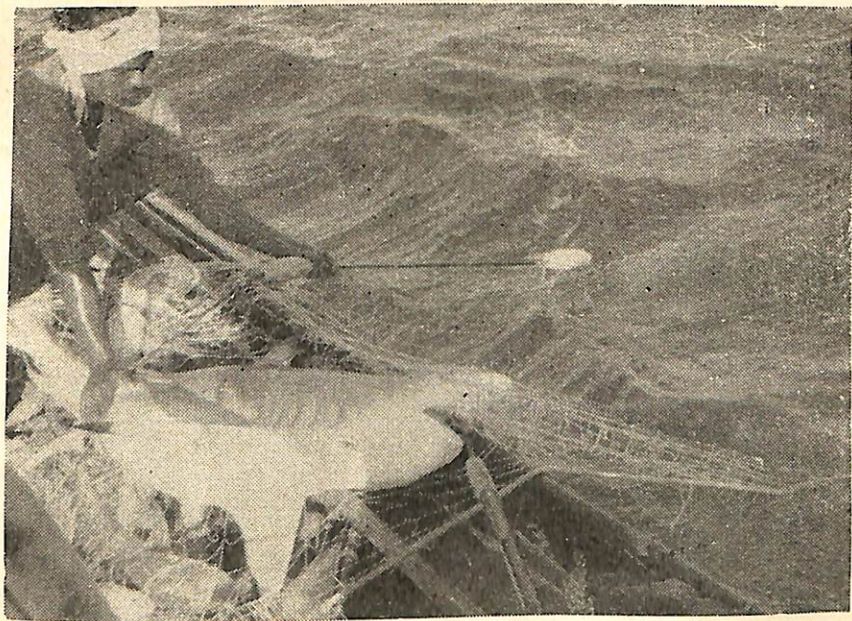
Double Crop in Baragarh Canal Irrigated Area



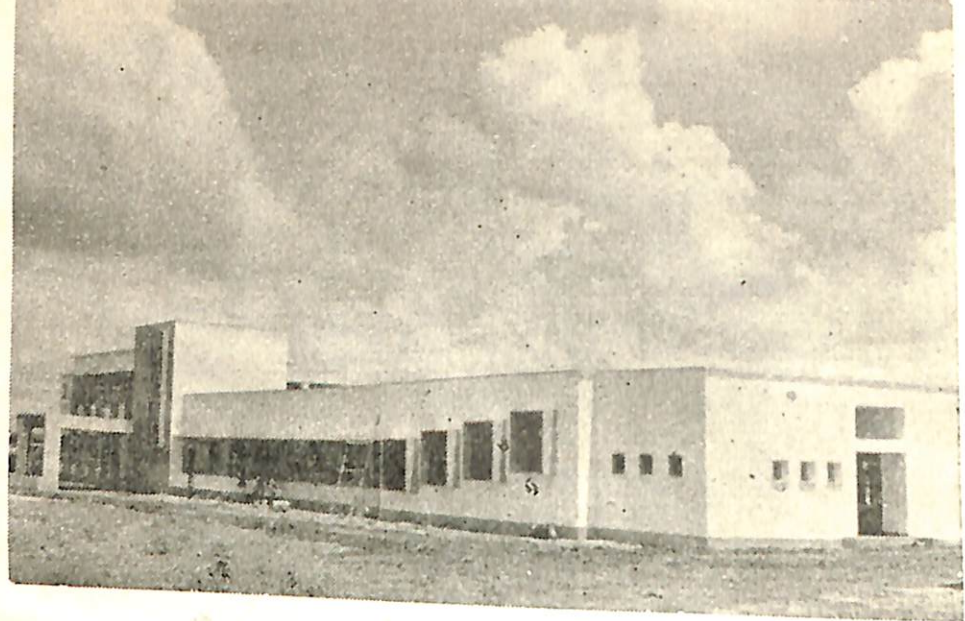
Japanese method of cultivation in Block Areas



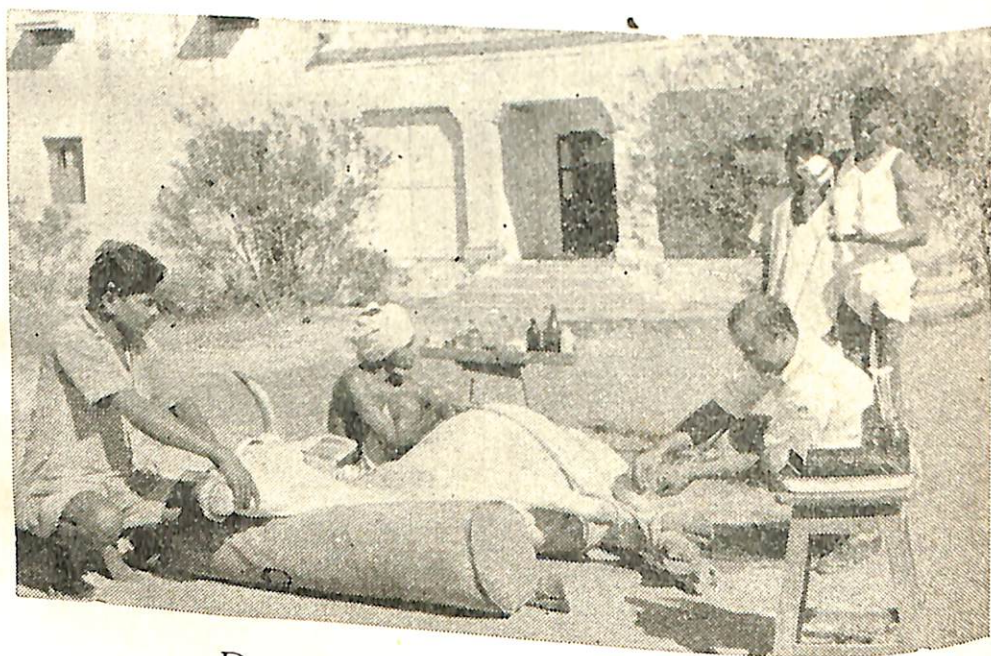
Improvement of Jungle Road



Fishing in Deep Sea



College of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary at Bhubaneswar



Demonstration of Cattle treatment

at Puri and Bhubaneswar and there are provision of 25 suites of rooms in each. The charges are very moderate.

These are vehicles for tourists, which can be hired out, guides services are also there.

Education in Orissa

Comparative study of the progress of Education in Orissa.

Name of the institutions	Number at the end of the 1st Plan	Number at the end of the 2nd Plan
Primary Schools	14003	16857
M. E. Schools	672	960
Boys' High School	244	378
Girls' High Schools	13	22
Colleges	14	29
No. of students in these Colleges	5600	11000
Training Schools (Basic)	6	6
Secondary Training Schools	2	5
Elementary Training Schools	29	55
No. of Basic Schools	367	385
Post Basic Schools	1	2
Number of students passing matriculation.	4547	9000

Utkal University

Utkal University was started in the year 1943. Dr. P. K. Parija was the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. Sri Chintamani Acharya and Dr. Parsuram Misra were the Vice-Chancellors for

the 2nd and 3rd terms respectively. Dr. Parija was again nominated as Vice-Chancellor for the fourth term and he shall continue for the fifth term also.

The seat of the University shall be shifted to Bhubaneswar as soon as the new University building will be ready.

The University had Post-graduate research and teaching facilities in Oriya, English, Economics, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany. Recently it has started Post-graduate studies in Philosophy, Sanskrit, Psychology, Statistics, Arthropology and Political Science.

Comparative study in all the University Examinations for only two years of the University for the year 1958 and 1959 will show the notable progress made.

Name of Examinations	1958	1959
H. S. Certificate	6613	7815
I. A.	756	1012
I. Sc.	756	1012
I. Com.	40	86
B. A.	575	762
B. Sc.	191	243
B. Com.	78	95

Physical Education:—A physical training college has been opened at Cuttack to train Physical Training Instructors for the schools.

The number of N.C.C. has been increased from 5423 in 1958-59 to 6423 in 1959-60. Similarly the number of Auxiliary Cadets have increased from 9000 to 10,080 during the year.

180 Hindi teachers have been appointed to different secondary schools of the state. A Hindi Teachers' Training Institute has been started at Cuttack since last 2 years.

Health in Orissa

Name	Number
Allopathic Hospitals	153
Allopathic Dispensaries	226
Aryuvedic Hospitals	2
Aryuvedic Dispensaries	132
Homoeopathic Dispensaries	11
Yunani	1
Maternity Homes	3
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	34
Maternity Centres	30
Health Centres	79
No. of beds	3871
No. of Registered Doctors	1463
Registered Pharmacists	466
Registered Nurses	443
Registered Mid-wives	308
Registered Health Visitors	32
Registered Dais	362
Family Planning Centre (Urban)	26
Family Planning Centres (Rural)	59
T. B. Clinics	7
T. B. Hospitals	2
Vaccinators	301
Leprosy Pilot Projects	15

The per capita expenditure allocation was Rs. 1.45 nP. in the first Plan whereas in the 2nd Plan it was increased to Rs. 2.45 nP., all India rate being Rs. 7.00 nP.

Land Reforms

No. of Permanent Settled Estates merged	377
No. of other Zemindaris merged	25197
Amount of compensation given so far	Rs. 1,66,24,497/-
No. of Tahasils	58

Labour Welfare

No. of Factories (Registered) in Orissa	670
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Voluntary Labour Welfare Centres given grants

Year	Numbers	Amount
1956-57	10	Rs. 5000
1957-58	13	Rs. 5000
1958-59	11	Rs. 5000
1959-60	9	Rs. 4700

No. of Labour Welfare Centres Opened by Government	3
No. of Boilers (Regtd.) in Orissa	457
No. of Trade Unions (Regtd.) in Orissa	160

Training Facilities**No. of Factory Managers trained in Industrial & Labour Relations**

1957-58	74
1958-59	31
1959-60	9

Industrial disputes during last 3 years

1957-58	56
1958-59	61
1959-60	39

Industrial Workers Housing Schemes

House constructed in the First Five Year Plan	160
Second Five Year Plan (completed)	214
Under construction	446
To be constructed	222

Municipalities

Name of Districts	Municipalities	No. of Notified Area Committees
Cuttack	3	1
Puri	1	3
Balasore	1	1
Sambalpur	4	—
Ganjam	2	4
Koraput	1	5
Mayurbhanj	1	1
Kalahandi	1	—
Keonjhar	1	1
Bolangir	2	2
Dhenkanal	1	2
Sundergarh	1	3
TOTAL	19	23

Piped water supply was made for 4 towns in the first Plan and arrangements for supplying to 10 other towns have been made in the second Plan.

Employment Exchanges

There are 13 Employment Exchanges in the State . In 1959-60 56,486 registered their names in the Exchanges and 5,855 of them were provided with service.

Excise

The following number of licensed drug and liquor shops are there in the State :—

Ganja	434
Bhang	170
Country Spirit	137
Outstill	562
Toddy	180
Pachavi	97
Foreign Liquor	77

Year	Revenue
1959-60	Rs. 1,08,54,467/-
1960-61	Rs. 1,19,61,991/-

Police

Gradual increases of the Police strength :—

Year	No. of men and officials
1936	3962
1946	5661
1948	5706
1949 (30-12-49)	11961
1960	14000

Strength of Orissa Police including O. M. P.

Inspector General	1
Deputy Inspector Generals	4
Assistant Inspector Generals	2
Superintendents of Police	27
Commandant O. M. P.	2
Additional Superintendents of Police	4
Assistant Superintendents of Police	16
Deputy Superintendents of Police	43

Assistant Commander	4
Inspectors	166
A. P. P.	5
R. I.	17
Sergent	27
S. I.	997
A. S. I.	1086
Havildar Major	82
Havildar	608
Naik	112
Constables or sepoy	10947

Power

Per capita consumption of Electricity before 1951	.35 units
Per capita at the end of the 1st Plan	1.1
Per capita at the end of the 2nd Plan	2.17
Power from Hirakud after the 2nd Plan	1,60,500 K. W.
Power from Machkund after the 2nd Plan	34,425 K. W.
Thermal & Diesel Power after the 2nd Plan	10,705 K. W.
Total Power during the 2nd Plan	2,05,630 K. W.
Expenditure on Machkund project by Orissa Government	Rs. 128.75000

Industry

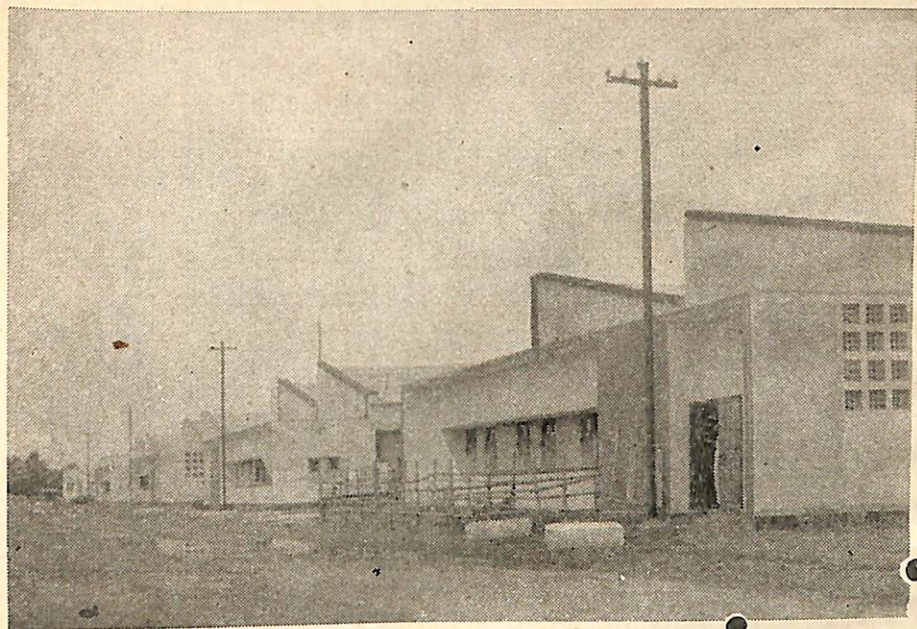
Heavy & Medium Industries

Name	Location	District
1. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.	Chowdwar	Cuttack
2. Orissa Cotton Mills Ltd.	Bhagatpur	"
3. National Foundry & Rolling Mills Ltd.	Cuttack	"

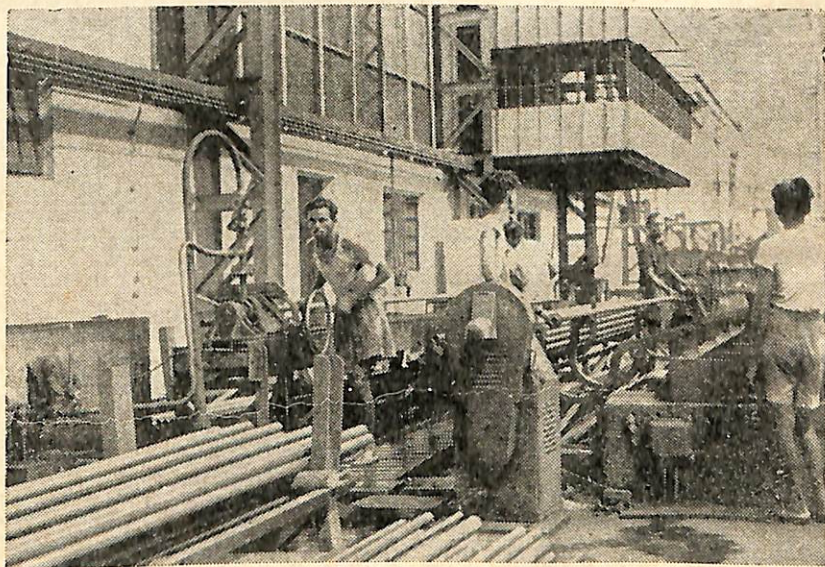
4. Orissa Weaving Mills	Cuttack	Cuttack
5. Kalinga Tubes Ltd.	Chowdwar	"
6. Kalinga Refrigerator Corporation	Cuttack	"
7. Orissa Cement Ltd.	Rajgangpur	Sundergarh
8. Orient Paper Mills	Brajarajnagar	Sambalpur
9. Durga Glass Factory	Barang	Cuttack
10. Sugar Factory	Rayagada	Koraput
11. Mayurbhanj Spinning & Weaving Mills	Baripada	Koraput
12. Mayurbhanj Glass Factory	"	"
13. Automatic Glass Factory	Barang	Cuttack
14. Ferromanganese Works	Rayagada	Koraput
15. Ferromanganese Works	Joda	Keonjhar
16. Refractory	Rajgangapur	Sundergarh
17. Aluminium Works	Hirakud	Sambalpur
18. Aluminium Smelting Works	"	"
19. Low Shaft Furnace	Badbil	Keonjhar
20. Paper Mills	Chowdwar	Cuttack
21. Refractory Works	Belpahar	Sambalpur

Rourkela : Sundergarh : Orissa

Works started	1956
Area acquired	32 sq. miles
Estimated Cost	170 crores
Production of steel	10 lac tons
Electricity from Hirakud	60,000 K. W.
Electricity from own generator	75,000 K. W.
No. of Blast Furnace	3
Capacity of each furnaces	1000 tons of daily
Coke Ovens	3 units — 70 ovens each



Industrial Estate, Cuttack



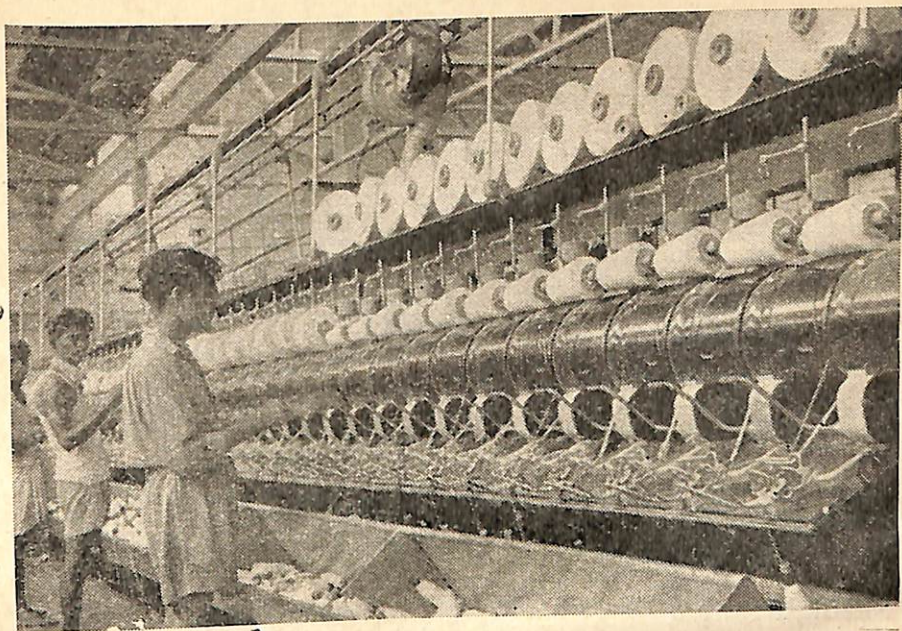
Kalinga Tubes Corporation, Chowdwar



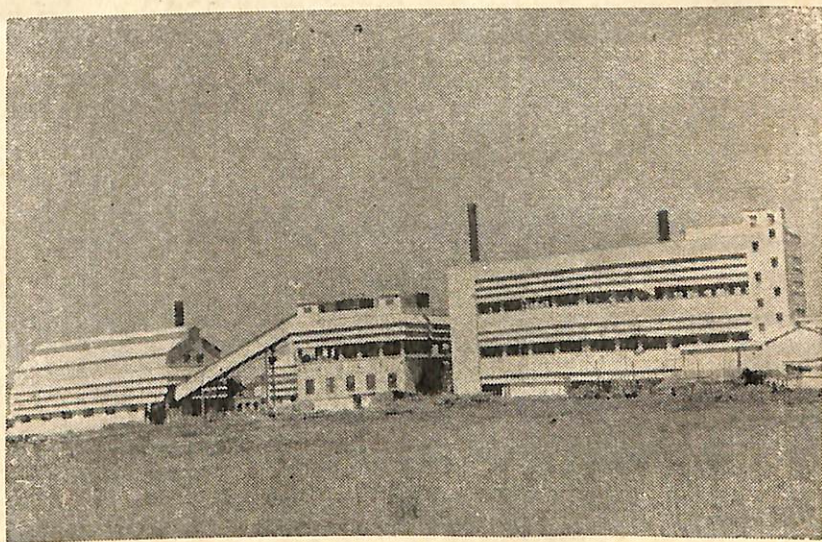
Carpentry is taught to the students of Ashram School



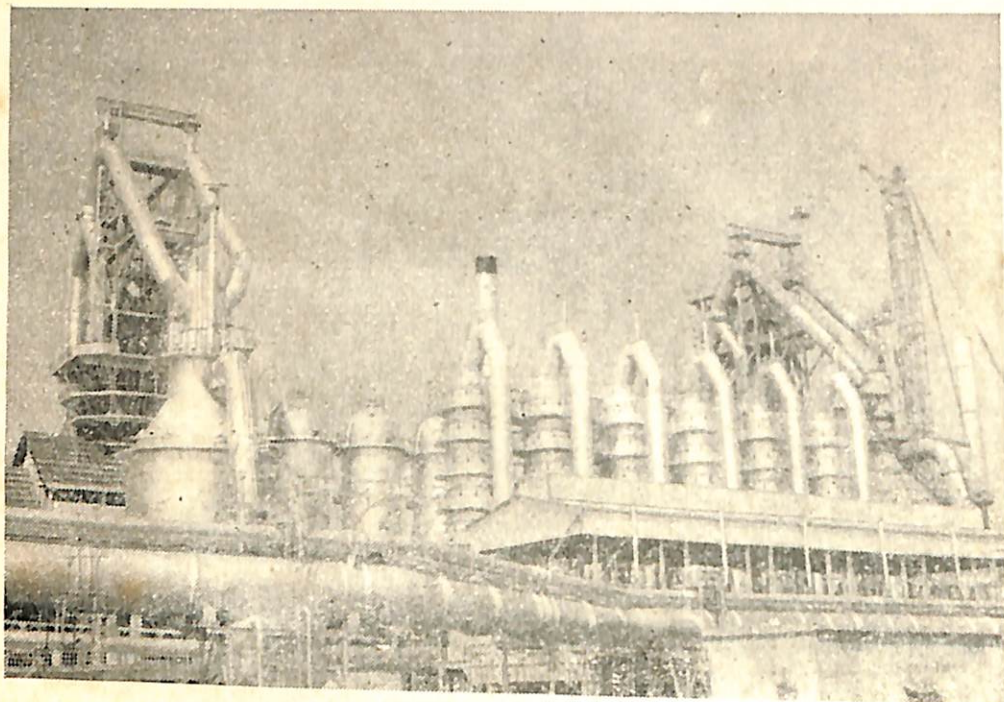
Women engaged in Cottage Industries during their leisure times



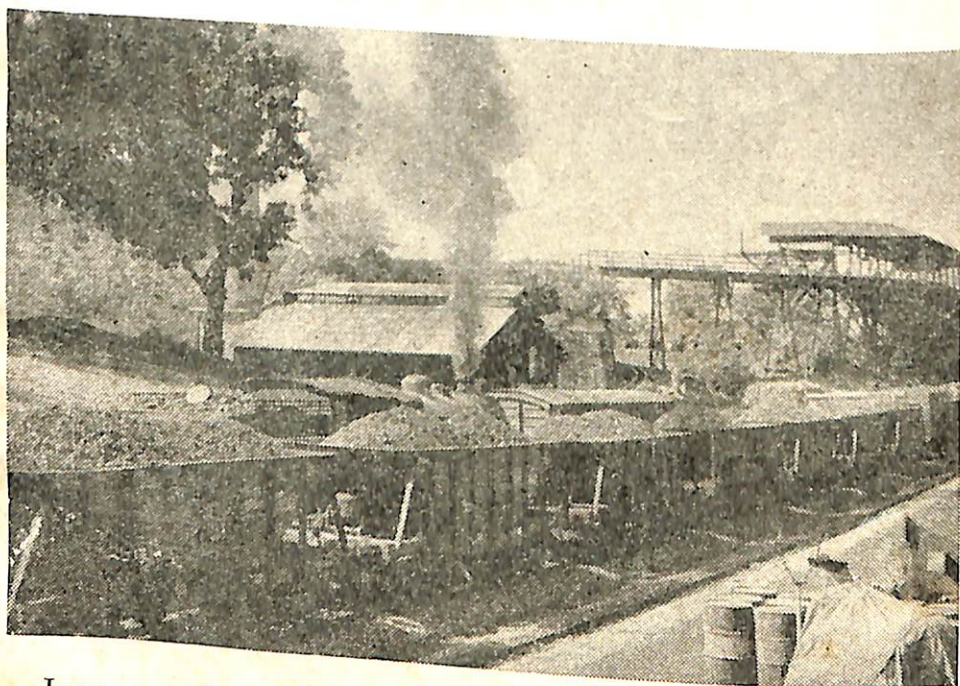
Textiles Mills, Chowdwar



Paper Mills at Chowdwar



Blast Furnace of Rourkela Steel Works



Iron ores from Gorumahisani are being transported to Tata Iron & Steel Works

Small Scale Industries

Pilot Project :—According to this, facilities in the shape of trained personnel, raw materials, machineries and capital are provided to the intending industrial entrepreneurs. Uptill now, 39 such small scale industries have been started in Orissa. There are 6 Industrial Estates in Orissa including one in the rural area. These Estates are at Cuttack, Jagatpur, Kendrapara Berhampur, Jharsuguda and Rourkella. In all these places industrialists are supplied with house, electricity, water and other facilities at a cheaper rate. Almost all the 31 Pilot Projects started up-till now are accomodated in these Estates. Out of these 39 Projects, as many as 10 have started production by now.

Besides, these 39 already established Projects, 17 more have been sanctioned newly.

Handlooms

Handlooms is the biggest cottage industry of the State. The following figures will speak for themselves.

Number of weavers in the state	1,29,000
Number of looms working	1,11,385
Number of co-operative societies formed up-till now	507
Members in these societies	49,352
Electric Looms	255
Members in Tassar Co-operative Society	1250,
Members in Eri Co-operative Societies	500
Amount of Silk Cloth produced	168,930 yards
Amount of Silk sold	Rs. 1,50,483/-

Other Small Scale / Cottage Industries

No. of Rice Mills	4
No. of Oil Mills	6
No. of Tanneries	2
No. of Ceramic Factory	2
No. of Refractory Factory	7
No. of Saw Mills	42
No. of Hosiery Mills	3
No. of Soap Making Industries	7
No. of Handmade Paper Units	17
Ambar Charkhas Working	7994
Beekeeping Centres	40
Talgur Samities	20
Khadi produced in (1958-59)	56344 yds.
Khadi Sold in (1958-59)	Rs. 550704/-

Minerals

Orissa is very rich in minerals. The table below show the quantity of estimated Reserves in the State :—

Iron Ore	8000	Million tons.
Manganese Ore	10	” ”
Lime Stone	300	” ”
Dolomite	250	” ”
Coal	800	” ”
Chromite	32	” ”
Bauxite	20	” ”

Besides, there are large deposits of china clay and fire clay in the state. Rare and costly ores like Vanadium, graphite, Kayamti, titanium, gold, mica, diamonds, ochres, ilmenite, lead, garnet etc. are there.

Outlay of ores in 1950-51 was Rs. 45.2 millions
 Outlay of ores in 1956-57 was Rs. 64.0 millions
 Outlay of ores in 1957-58 was Rs. 89.8 millions

This outlay shall increase considerably now due to the working of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur steel works and expansion of Tata Steel Works.

Industrial Training Facilities

Engineering Schools (Government)	3 (Cuttack, Berhampur, and Jharsuguda)
Engineering Schools (Private)	2 (Kendrapara, Bhadrak)
Proposed Engineering Schools (private)	1 (Bolangir)
Engineering College	1 (Hirakud)
Mining School	1 (Keonjhar)
Industrial Training Centres	5 (Cuttack, Hirakud, Berhampur, Rourkela, Bolangir)
Industrial Schools	17

Jails Of Orissa

Number of District Jails	12
Number of Special Sub-Jails	6
Number of Juvenile Jails	1
Number of Subsidiary Jails	35
Number of Taluk Sub-Jails under the direct supervision of the District Magistrates of Ganjam and Baud-Phulbani	7
Number of Central after-care Homes	2 (one for men and one for women)
Number of District after-care Shelters	7

Number of inmates admitted to homes and shelters (1959)	284
Total number of Prisoners admitted in Jails (for 1959)	28416
Number of Jails having welfare services	4
Number of Jails having Prison Panchayats	12

Tribal and Rural Welfare in Orissa

Name	Population	Percentage
Population of Sheduled Tribe	29,67,334	20.26
Population of scheduled class	26,36,763	17.9
Population of Backward class	41,73,155	24.4

From the above figures it appears that 62.56 per cent of the population of Orissa are backward in culture as well as in their standard of living.

22,000 sq. miles of this State has been declared as scheduled area but all the people of the scheduled caste do not reside in this area. Only half of this people live in this area whereas the other half live in 10,000 villages together with people of other communities.

62 types of tribal communities live in this state.

Besides the money received from the centre, the state Budget in the plan for this purpose are given below.

Expenditure before the introduction of plan	Rs. 46,00,0000
Expenditure during first Plan	Rs. 2,26,38,000
Expenditure during second Plan	Rs. 3,55,72,000

Out of the expenditure on the second plan Rs. 2,89,33,000 were spent for scheduled tribe, Rs. 59,81,000 for scheduled caste and Rs. 6,58,000 for other backward classes.

Gradual Progress of different Tribal and Rural Welfare Institutions

Types of Institutions	At the end of first Plan	At the end of second Plan
Ashram schools	48	61
Students in Ashram schools	3600	5000
Sevasramas	1035	1185
Students in Sevashrams	41414	44200
No. of Ashram school students passed M. E.		500
Students from class IV to XI getting stipens		6000
No. of Hostels for Tribal students		122
Colonies established in plans		151
Families settled		50000
Grain gola in Backward areas		800
Roads constructed in Tribal areas		4000
Wells dug in Tribal area uptill now		5000
Students getting stipend and lump grant in 1958-59		13074
No. of Post Matric scheduled Tribal students getting stipend in 1960		206
No. of Post Matric scheduled castes students getting stipend in 1960		236
No. of Post Matric Backward class students getting stipend in 1960		864
Centres for Poultry Farming		61
Sub-centres for Poultry Farming		304
Centres for Poultry Farming in Blocks		12
Special Centres for Poultry Farming		2

Loan Stipend to Poor and Meritorious Students

Interest-free loan stipends are given to poor and meritorious students reading for Science, Engineering, Medicine and Technology etc. both in India and outside.

Since the inception of the scheme 2158 candidates got loan stipends up to 1959-60. 1249 have already completed their training and have taken up employment.

In the year 1960-61, 1487 students, *i. e.* 909 old and 578 new students have been granted loan stipends. Of this 46 students are studying outside India and 1441 students reading in India both inside and outside the state.

Loan recovered upto the end of 1959-60 Rs. 46,602.23 nP.

Amount of loan given out Rs. 39,74,526.00 nP.

Red Cross In Orissa

Red Cross Society, Orissa Branch has done some excellent services in Orissa, foremost among which is the establishment of Blood Bank at Cuttack.

They have branches in all the 13 districts of the state. There were 776 Associated Members and 9,478 Juniors. Out of this 7453 were boys and 2025 girls, in 234 groups formed in 220 Secondary, 10 Middle and 4 Primary schools of the state. The response is rather sharp in rural areas.

The help in shape of medicine, food, clothing and other materials of household necessity given during the time of last unprecedented flood was really praiseworthy and has made Red Cross a household name in these affected areas.

Public Relations Works In Orissa

Uptill now 24 Documentary films have been produced by the State, Film Division.

Year	Films Purchased	Films received from Centre
1958-59	18 Documentaries 2 Full length	173 Documentaries
1959-60	29 Documentaries 3 Full length	287 „
1960-61	8 Documentaries 1 Full length	161 „

Information Centres have been opened in each district Head-Quarters.

19 Mobile units are working in the state.

Community Radio Sets distributed in different districts

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Set distributed</u>
Cuttack	1730
Puri	947
Balasore	793
Ganjam	411
Dhenkanal	378
Mayurbhanj	336
Keonjhar	290
Kalahandi	215
Sambalpur	247
Phulbani	171
Sundergarh	156
Koraput	175
Bolangir	122
Total	<hr/> 5947

21 Radio Inspectors have been appointed to look to the repairs of these sets.

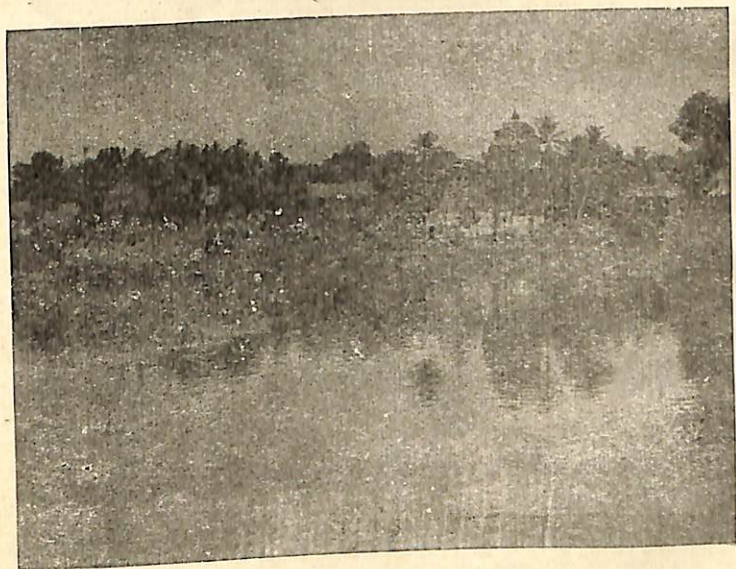
150 Radio Rural Forums have been established in the State to disseminate knowledge on different developmental activities.

**Post and Telegraph
In Orissa (Fig. on 30-10-60)**

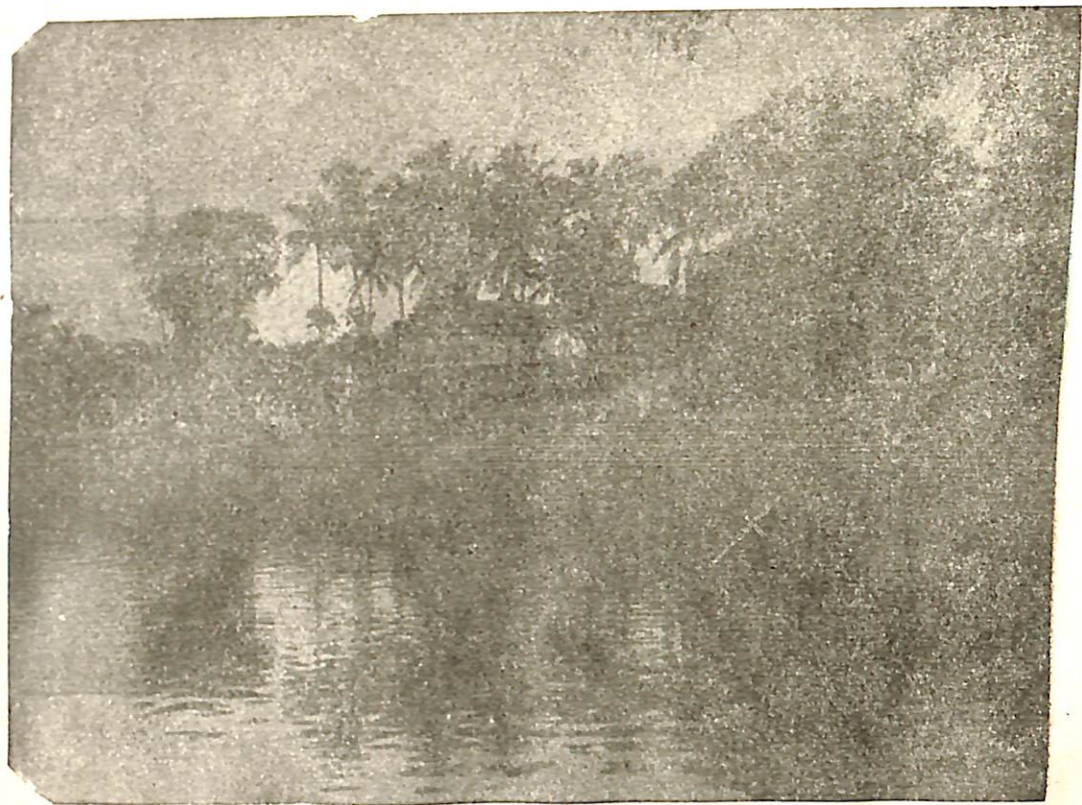
No. of Postal Divisions	6	
No. of Postal Sub-Divisions	26	
No. of R. M. S. Divisions	1	
No. of R. M. S. Sub-Divisions	3	
No. of First Class Head Post Office	1	
No. of Head Offices (including H. P. O.)	12	
No. of Sub-Post Offices	265	
No. of Branch Post Offices	2961	
Total number of Post Offices	3238	
Sq. miles covered by a Post Office	18.3	
No. of Engineering Division	1	
No. of Engineering Sub-Divisions	3	
No. of Telegraph Offices	307+3	D. T. O's.
No. of Telephone Exchange	23+8	P. B. X.
No. of Public Call Offices	156	
No. of Telephone Connection (Main)	2712	
(Extentions)	696	
No. of Repeater Stations	2	
No. of wireless licence issued	19585	
Domestic	19113	
Commercial	348	
Dealers	90	
Demonstration	34	



Gundicha Temple



Markandeya Tank, Puri



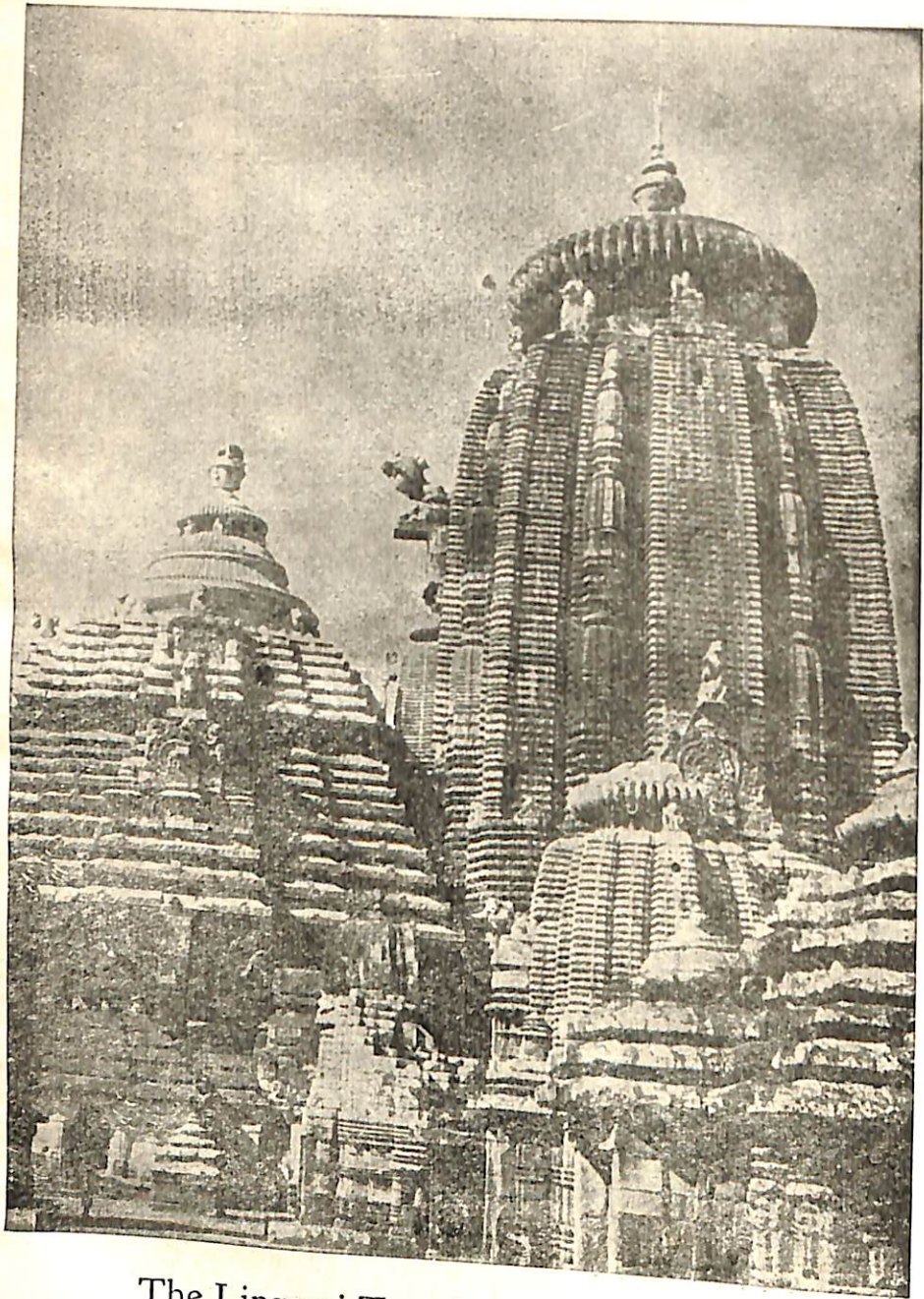
Indradyumna Tank at Puri



The famous
'Sun Temple'
of Konarka

A stone image of a
lady drummer in Konarka





The Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar

CHAPTER—IV

PURI DISTRICT

District Magistrate
Addl. District Magistrate
Superintendent of Police
Addl. Superintendent of Police
Civil Surgeon
D. P. R. O.

Sri U. N. Patnaik, I. A. S.
,, Narayan Mohapatra, O. A. S.
,, Gangadhar Misra, I. P. S.
,, R. K. Patniak, O. P. S.
,, Braja Mohan Nanda, M.B.B.S.
,, Madanmohan Misra, B. A.

Prominent Places In Puri Town

GUNDICHA GHARA:—Lord Jagannath was first worshipped in this place and He is worshipped here from 'Gundicha' to 'Bahuda' during Car Festival. It is situated just to the north of Jagannath Temple at the extremity of three mile long Broadway 'Bada Danda'.

INDRADYUMNA TANK:—This is the oldest Tank of Puri and named after the king Indradyumna who installed Lord Jagannath. It is situated to the north of 'Gundicha Ghara'. 'Siddha Hanuman's seat is near this tank.

NARENDRA TANK —It is on the western side of the 'Bada Danda' 'Chandan Yatra' is held here.

DARIA HANUMAN AND SUNAR GOURANGA:—They are situated in 'Chakratirtha'.

TOTA GOPINATH:—It is situated in a picturesque surrounding in Harchandi sahi. The image of the deity was being worshipped by 'Rup Goswamy'.

LOKANATH:—The temple of Lord Lokanath is situated at the extremity of the Lokanath Road.

SWETA GANGA:—Jameswar Temple, Emar Matha, Raghunandan Library and Sea beach are other places worth visiting.

Some important Places of interest in the district

Puri (Purushottam Kshetra)—Famous as the seat of Lord Jagannath and for His temple. Famous also as a health resort.

Sakshigopal—The seat of Lord Sakshigopal is an important place of pilgrimage.

Bhubaneswar—Contains a number of architectural and sculptural masterpieces such as the Lingraj Temple, the Rajrani Temple, the Mukteswar Temple and the perennial spring Kedara-Gouri whose water is reputed to be a panacea for digestive ailments.

Dhauri Hill—Noted for Asoka's Edict.

Khandagiri and Udayagiri Hills—Famous for artistic caves hewn out of rock one of which contains the famous inscription of Emperor Kharvela of Kalinga.

Konark Temple—A temple dedicated to Sun-God now in ruins, acclaimed as the most superb achievement of Eastern School of architecture and sculpture.

Atri Hot Spring—A sulphur hot spring in Khurda sub-division.

Barunai Hill & Temple—Noted for the ruins of the place of the Bhoi Kings of Orissa and for the perennial spring.

Kaipadar—Contains the tomb of a Muhammadan saint called Bokhari Saheb—a place of pilgrimage both for Hindus and Mussalmans.

Sisupalgarh (near Bhubaneswar)—Where recent excavations have unearthed a city said to be in the capital of Emperor Kharvela of Kalinga.

Chilika Lake—Largest inland water lake on the East Coast noted for (a) its scenic and picturesque beauties in all seasons of the year, (b) fish-trade and (c) duck-shooting.

Sarankul—In Nayagarh; an important place of pilgrimage, being the seat of “Ladukesh” Mahadeva.

Odgaon—In Nayagarh; famous as a place of pilgrimage being the seat of Lord “Raghunath”.

Maninag Temple—Situated on the top of a hill of that name in Ranpur; commands an excellent view of the Chilika Lake.

Nilamadhava Temple—An ancient temple standing on the embankment of the river Mahanadi at Kantilo in Khandapara; possesses a charming landscape.

Baneswar—In Narsingpur; place of importance for ancient Buddhist shrines.

Bhattarika—A hillock in the bed of the river Mahanadi in Baramba; commands a beautiful landscape.

Ansupa Lake—In Athgarh; of excellent natural-scenery.

Badamula Ghati—A magnificent and picturesque mountain gorge in Daspalla.

CUTTACK DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri P. K. Chakravarti, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate No. 1	„ Ram Chandra Patra, O. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate No. 2	„ Mahesh Prasad Rath, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ D. M. Mishra, I. P. S.
Addl. Superintendent of Police	„ P. C. Ratho, I. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	„ S. B. Rath, M. B. B. S.
District Public Relations Officer	„ B. B. Patnaik, B. Com.

Some important Places of interest in the District

The Barabati Fort—Now in ruins, but was once the capital of Suryavans Kings of Orissa.

Kathjuri Embankment—Built in 935-951 A. D. by a Keshari King of Orissa to protect the city of Cuttack from floods—Considered a masterpiece of engineering skill.

Kadam Rasul—In the heart of Cuttack Town; said to contain relics of the Prophet brought from Mecca.

Naraj—A picturesque spot on the river Mahanadi.

Biraja Temple (Jajpur)—A place of pilgrimage.

Chandikhol—A picturesque retreat. There is a temple and a school for aboriginals.

SUNDERGARH DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri C. B. Jain, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate	„ R. C. Das, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ B. Mishra, I. P. S.
Asst. Superintendent of Police	„ J. S. Prasad
Civil Surgeon	„ P. N. Mukherjee, M. B. B. S.
D. P. R. O.	„ B Rajguru, B. A.

Some important Places of interest in the District

Vedavyasa—Situated one mile from the Panposh Railway Station at the confluence of the rivers Sankh and Koil from where the river Brahmani originates. The sage Vedavyasa, author of the Mahabharat is said to have been born here.

Khandadhar Water-fall—Situated about 10 miles from the Bonaigarh town; the water-falls from a height of about 1,500 feet.

Khireswar Temple—Twenty-five miles from Bonaigarh. The temple is now in ruins; perennial water flowing from a small hole.

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri S. G. Somaya, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate	„ G. K. Das, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ S. K. Banerjee, I. P. S.
Addl. Superintendent of Police	„ G. C. Ray, I. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	„ R. C. Rath, M. B. B. S.
D. P. R. O.	„ P. C. Mohanti

Some important Places of interest in the District

Hirakud—A small island lying between two branches of the river Mahanadi about 6 miles north of Sambalpur has come into prominence on account of the Hirakud Dam Project.

Samaleswari Temple—Temple in the town of Sambalpur seat of the presiding deity of the ancient royal houses of Sambalpur.

Brajarajanagar—Seat of the Orient Paper Mills, one of the most up-to-date paper mills of India.

Pradhanapat Water-fall—Height of the water-fall is about 250 feet; situated in Deogarh; a very pleasant sight in all seasons.

BALASORE DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri Banchhanidhi Das, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate	„ Rajkishore Garniak, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ Gangadhar Dwibedy, I. P. S.
Addl. Superintendent of Police	„ Sadananda Gupta, I. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	„ I. P. Acharya, M. B. B. S.
D. P. R. O.	„ Haribandhu Satpathy

Some important Places of interest in the District

Chandipur—A health resort on the sea-coast about 9 miles east of Balasore and two miles from the mouth of the Burabalang river; office of the Ordnance Proof Department located here.

Chandbali—Situated in the Bhadrak sub-division and a port of some importance.

MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri S. N. Sharma, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate	„ M. M. Shariff, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ B. Garniak, I. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	„ S. N. Ghosal, M. B. B. S.
D. P. R. O.	„ B. Patnaik, B. A.

Some important Places of interest in the District

Khiching—Ninety-one miles from Baripada; noted for relics representing the Nagara style of architecture.

Barehipani Water-fall—A beautiful spot in the vicinity of the Similipal hills of the Mayurbhanj district where the water is falling from a height of 1,308 feet.

Badampahar, Gorumahisani and Sulaipat—Three principal industrial centres where iron ore mining operations are conducted on extensive scale by Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

District Magistrate

Sri P. S. Habeeb Mohammad,
I. A. S.

Addl. District Magistrate

„ S. C. Panigrahi,
M. Sc., O. A. S.

Superintendent of Police

„ R. N. Das, I. P. S.

Civil Surgeon

„ B. K. Panda, M. B. B. S.

D. P. R. O.

„ A. T. Rout, B. A.

Some important Places of interest in the District

Indramali—A hill top of Kashipur about three thousand feet high; a spot of picturesque scenery.

Gudahandi Hill—Noted for natural scenery and for some natural caverns which contain old paintings of red and black colour resembling the picture-script of pre-historic civilisations.

Balkhandi—Stands on the confluence of the rivers Tel and Uttei; 22 miles from the Kesinga Railway Station; a place of considerable archaeological interest.

Narala-Asuragarh—Contains ancient remains of archaeological importance.

Rabana Dhara—A water-fall 8 miles from Bhawanipatna.

Khandbal Dhara—Another water-fall; not very far from Bhawanipatna.

KEONJHAR DISTRICT

District Magistrate

Sri Gananath Das, I. A. S.

Addl. District Magistrate

„ R. P. Dalvi, O. A. S.

Superintendent of Police

„ K. C. Patniak, O. P. S.

Civil Surgeon

„ Narayan Mohapatra, M. B. B. S.

D. P. R. O.

„ Balaram Khuas, B. A.

Some important Places of interest in the District

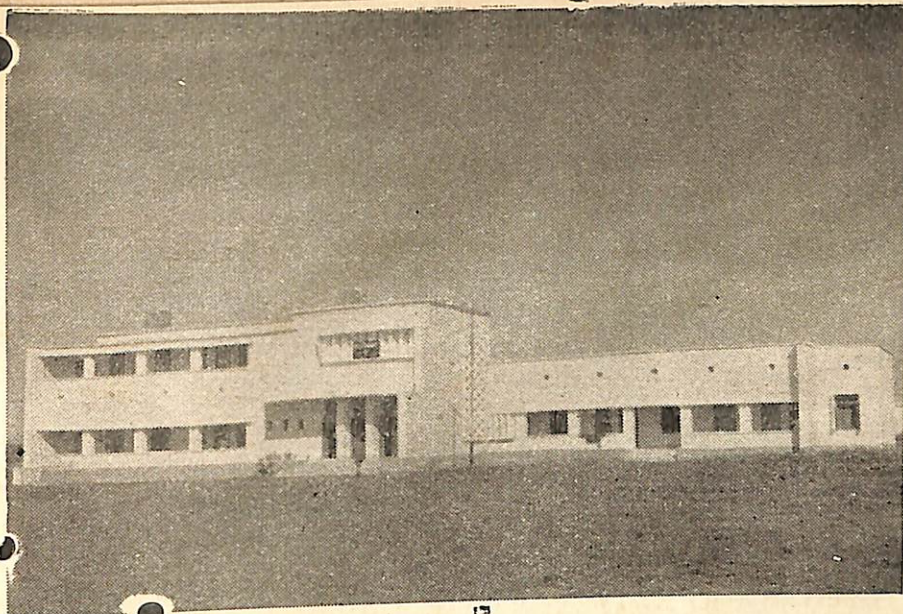
Sita Banji—A historical place 16 miles from Keonjhargarh possessing beautiful fresco-paintings.

Badaghagara Water-fall—Situated 2 miles from Keonjhargarh.

Gandhamardan Mountain—Situated 10 miles from Keonjhargarh; 3,479 feet high; noted for medicinal herbs and fruits etc.

Gonasika—Source of the river Baitarani, a palace of beautiful scenery and a seat of ancient temples; 16 miles from Keonjhargarh.

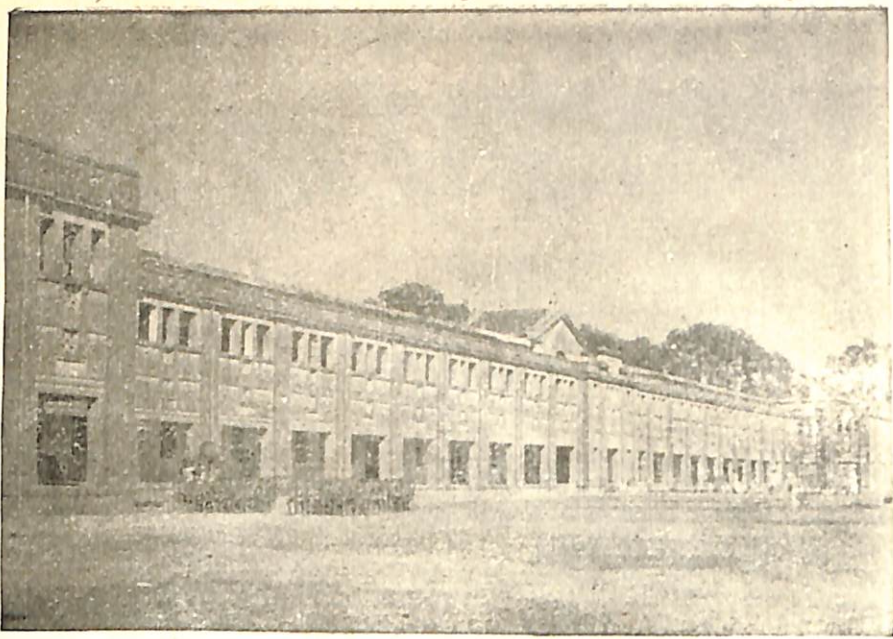
Badbil Manganese Mines—Situated 5 miles from Badajamada Railway Station.



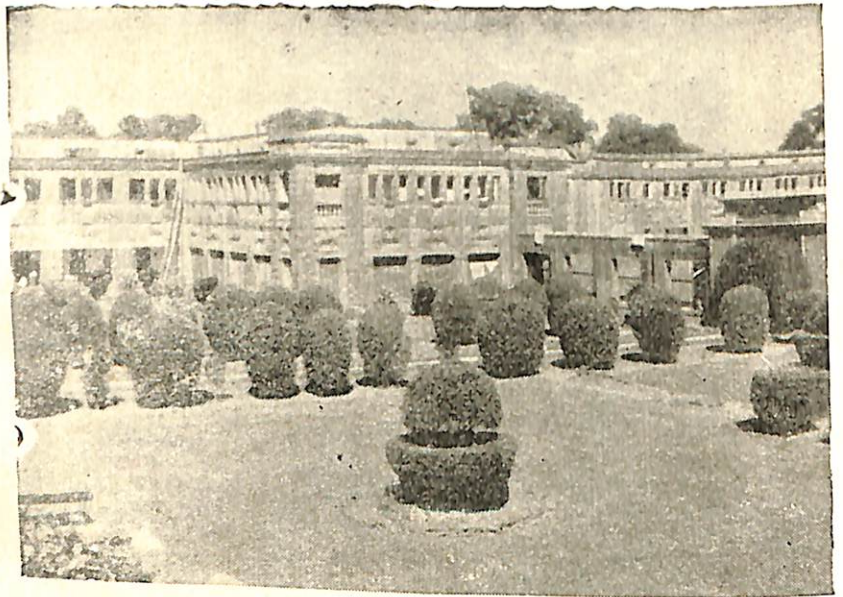
Pantha Nivas, Bhubaneswar



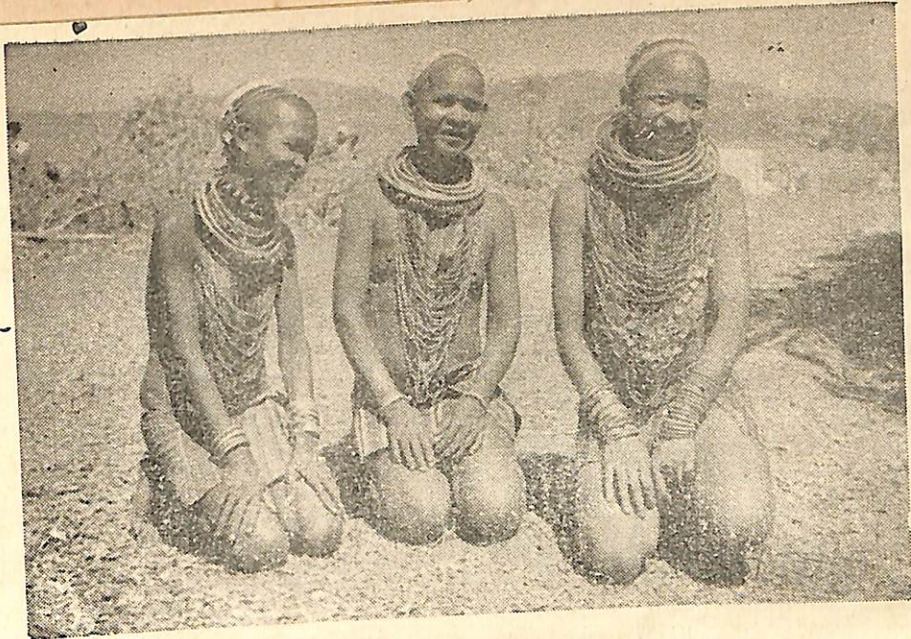
Government Buses can take you to every corner of Orissa



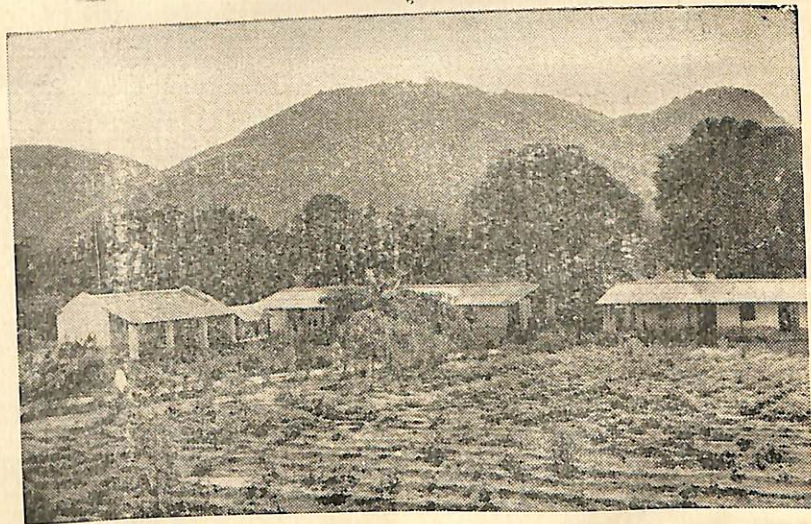
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack
is the biggest Educational Institution of Orissa



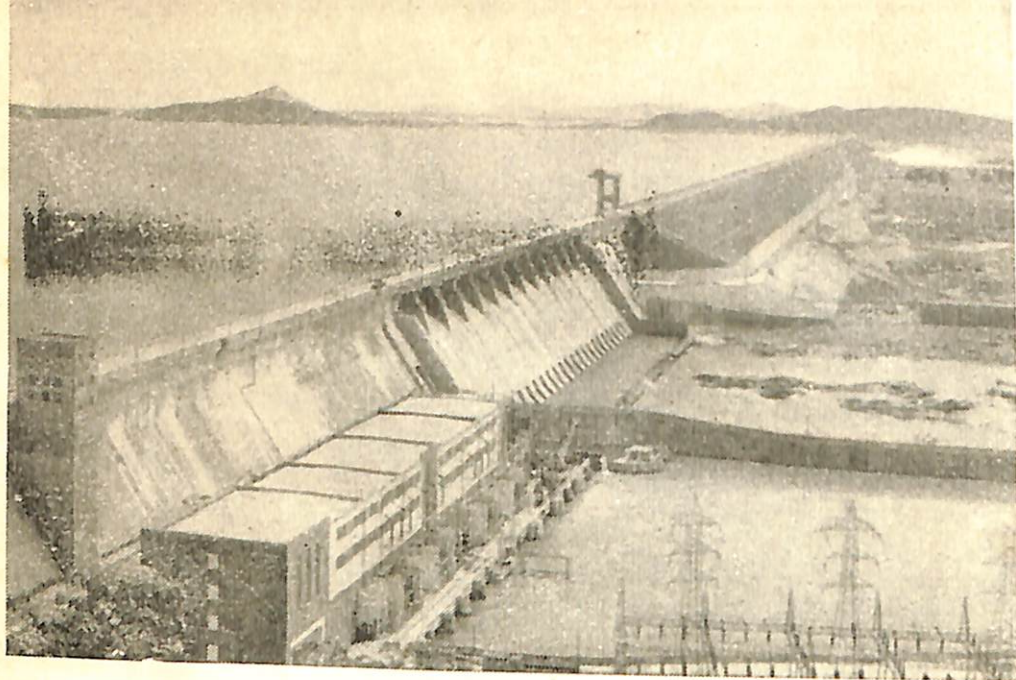
Ravenshaw College Hostel



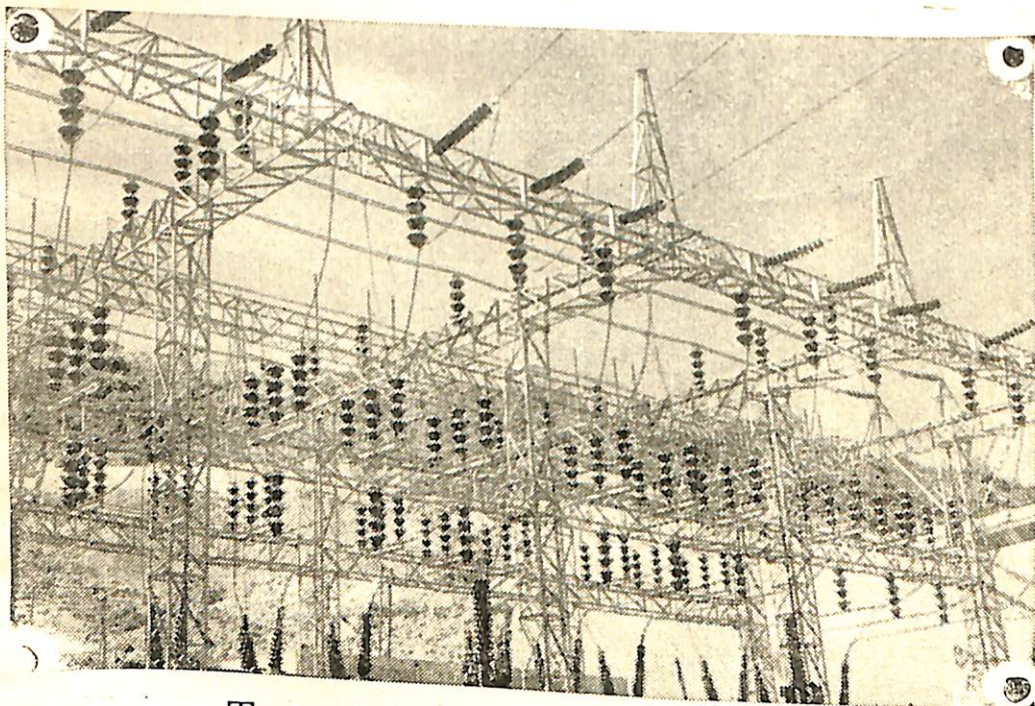
Women of a section of Adivasis of Orissa



An Ashram School



The Hirakud Dam



Transmission Station at Chowdwar

DHENKANAL DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri B. K. Mohanti, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate	„ S. N. Mishra, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ L. C. Hast, O. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	Dr. P. N. Das, M. B. B. S.
D. P. R. O.	Sri Alekha Patra

Some important Places of interest in the District

Kapilas—A hill range in Dhenkanal, the highest peak of which is 2,239 feet high; has a perennial spring whose water is reputed to have medicinal properties; a place of pilgrimage.

Saptasajya—Ten miles from Garh Dhenkanal; a pleasant spot for picnics and rest.

Tikerpada—Situated on the Mahanadi, 35 miles from Meramundali, connected by bus service; a beauty-spot; affords good opportunities for big game *Shikar*.

Satkosia Ganda (a gorge 14 miles long)—Thirty-six miles West of Boudh; famous for its beautiful landscape.

BAUDH-PHULBANI DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri Sarat Kumar Acharya, I. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ J. K. Roy, O. P. S.
Deputy Superintendent of Police	„ J. Patniak, O. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	Miss S. Thomas, M. B. B. S., D. T. M.
D. P. R. O.	Sri Biswanath Sahu, B. A.

Some important Places of interest in the District

Putudi and Kentamari Water-falls—Situated in the Salunki river, police-station Phulbani; 10 and 15 miles respectively from Phulbani. The latter water-fall falls from a height of nearly 60 feet.

GANJAM DISTRICT

District Magistrate	Sri Venkataraman, I. A. S.
Addl. District Magistrate	„ P. C. Deb, O. A. S.
Superintendent of Police	„ K. Rajgopalan, I. P. S.
Addl. Superintendent of Police	„ Dhrubanarayan Singh, I. P. S.
Civil Surgeon	„ B. C. Bisal, M. B. B. S.
D. P. R. O.	„ Hrudananda Mohapatra, B. A. , LL. B.

Some important Places of interest in the District

Nirmala Jhara—A perennial spring flowing at the base of a temple on the higher level of the foot of a hill at Khallikote. The nearest Railway Station is at a distance of 3 miles connected by service-bus.

Gopalpur-on-the-Sea—A health resort. The sea view is charming and enjoyable; 8 miles from Berhampur Railway Station; connected by bus.

Reservoir at Russelkonda—Irrigates hundreds of acres of land of the district and its natural scenery is pleasing; nearest Railway Station Berhampur; at a distance of 50 miles connected by service-bus.

Hot Spring at Taptapani—Situated at a distance of 32 miles from Berhampur. The water of this hot sulphur spring is reputed to possess medicinal qualities.

KORAPUT DISTRICT

District Magistrate

Sri T. N. Saraf, I. A. S.

Addl. District Magistrate

„ Binaya Ghosh, O. A. S.

Superintendent of Police

„ S. S. Padhi, I. P. S.

Addl. Superintendent of Police

„ D. Mohapatra

Civil Surgeon

„ Dr. D. Mohapatra

D. P. R. O.

„ B. P. Nanda

Some important Places of interest in the District

Duduma Water-fall—A hydro-electric scheme undertaken by the Governments of Madras and Orissa for harnessing the water-fall to the production of electricity.

Damayanti Sagar—A picturesque and large tank in Kotapad in the Nowrangapur sub-division; 46 miles off from Koraput; associated with the legendary King Nala and his wife Damayanti.

BOLANGIR DISTRICT

District Magistrate

Sri R. N. Das, I. A. S.

Addl. District Magistrate

„ P. Pradhan, B. A., O. A. S.

Superintendent of Police

„ G. Das, O. P. S.

Deputy Superintendent of Police

„ B. Mohapatra

Civil Surgeon

„ R. C. Bohidar, M. B. B. S.

D. P. R. O.

„ P. C. Mishra, B. A.

Some important Places of interest in the District

Harisankar—A beautiful hill station having many water-falls.

CHAPTER—V

GOVINDA DWADASHI

Govinda Dwadashi is an occasion which is said to occur once after 1000 years. This year, it occurs on Monday, the 27th February, 1961. On this sacred and rare occasion, people take a holy dip in the sea at Puri and have a Darshan of Lord Jagannath. Lakhs of pilgrims and visitors are expected to congregate on this great occasion. Elaborate arrangements for food supply, drinking water, sanitation and housing are being made. Special trains to meet the demands of the intending pilgrims will be run.

Safety First

For personal Safety and Safety of the masses, visitors are advised to observe the following DO's and DON'Ts.

DO's

1. Come with the least possible luggage.
2. Get yourself inoculated before you start.
3. Take food only in regular hotels and take wholesome food on the road.
4. Take advice of Volunteers, Railwaymen, Publicity personnel and Enquiry Offices after detraining at Puri.
5. Follow Police directions of traffic regulations scrupulously.
6. Beware of thieves and pick-pockets.
7. Procure return journey tickets at the twelve Booking counters in Puri Railway Station.
8. Inform the nearest Police or Volunteer point in cases of acute diseases.
9. Co-operate fully in observing all safety measures undertaken by Government personnel.
10. Stand firm against rushing crowds.

DON'Ts

1. Don't board a train without an inoculation certificate.
2. Don't take Food, Pan, Smoke or even Bhog from unknown persons and new acquaintances.
3. Don't bring heavy luggages.
4. Don't bring old, infirm, disabled persons and children.
5. Don't bring costly jewelleryes and valuables.
6. Don't disregard the advices of the Police, Railway and Publicity information organisations.
7. Don't stay in congested lodging houses or in open space where health, life and property are unsafe.
8. Don't drink water from unprotected sources.
9. Don't try to overtake the people going ahead.
10. When taking bath, don't go beyond the breakers.

General Arrangements

For the benefit of the pilgrims, the Government of Orissa are making the following arrangements at Puri:—

Special accommodation for 10,000 people in temporary sheds under construction by Government and for 10,000 by Yatri-Pandas are being arranged. Temporary Lodging Houses will also be started. There will be enough open space where people can collect for short periods.

Selected places have been earmarked on sea-shore for collection of pilgrims for bathing. Sectors guarded by Nolias and catamarons are being provided for sea-bath.

Guarded routes and specified inlets and outlets to and fro from the sea and the temple are provided.

Transport buses, contract lorries, taxis and private cars will ply to the town till the evening of the 26th February or as long as possible, and will be parked separately at specified places.

Volunteers will look to the immediate needs of the pilgrims at all points.

Piped water supply will be provided at several points.

Retails shops and canteens will be provided at every necessary point.

Medical aid, first aid centres, temporary dispensaries and ambulances will be provided at all vital points, besides emergency beds at hospitals.

The Railways will open 4 Booking Stalls with 3 counters in each, in the Station area to deal with traffic towards north, south and west.

More transport buses will be run and special permits will be allowed to private operators. Buses will be parked between Bada Sankha and Gundichabari on either side of the road, which will have additional water supply and lighting arrangements.

Bullock cart passengers will be routed to Talbania along a by-pass from Atharanala.

Each camp will have Post & Telegraph facilities.

There will be special trains and transport buses for the return journey of the pilgrims.

Mahaprasad will be made available as far as it is possible with special arrangements.



Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar



Anantavasudev Temple, Bhubaneswar

