

## CHAPTER XVII

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

#### 187. Labour Welfare

##### General Condition of Working Class

The working class population both agricultural and industrial are drawn generally from the masses. The agricultural labourers are faced with problems of low income and seasonal employment. This puts them almost on the point of starvation. With growth of education and attempts to ensure just and fair prices for agricultural commodities, there is some improvement in the standard of living of the people.

##### (ii) Industrial Labourers

Industrial labourers form a small percentage in the total population as the district is not industrially advanced. Industries are few, details of which are given in Chapter V. They are located at Titilagarh, Balangir, Kantabanji, Belgan, Sonapur, Tarbha, Loisinga and Harishankar Road. Under Panchayat Industries Scheme, one Carpentry unit at Patnagarh, another at Titilagarh and one Tile Manufacturing Unit at Titilagarh are functioning. The approximate total labour population of the industries come to 2,820 in 1964-65. So far their economic condition is concerned, they are slightly better off than agricultural workers. They get a higher wage. Literacy among them varies from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. They are largely unskilled workers.

##### (iii) Labour Welfare

A District Labour Officer has been posted in the district to look to the welfare of the industrial workers. He is responsible for the implementation of the various labour laws enacted for the welfare of the workers. The following labour laws are in operation in the district:—

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
3. Factories Act, 1948
4. Employment of Children Act, 1938
5. Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956
6. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The District Labour Officer supervises the working of these laws in various industries and establishments. Besides, he acts as Conciliation Officer in respect of industrial disputes. When attempt at conciliation fails the matter is referred to Government for adjudication. A Voluntary Labour Welfare Centre has been organised at Balangir by the District Industries Officer to promote socio-cultural activities among the workers of the town.

To provide financial security against old age, the Provident Fund Act has been extended to all the Rice Mills of the district where employers and employees pay equal amount of contribution. To guard against excessive working hours, Shops and Establishments Act is enforced in the major establishment and in the establishments of the Contractors. The total workmen population is 2,820 in 1964-65.

Steps have been taken by State Government to provide housing facility to the industrial workers. Construction of two industrial tenements have started at Titilagarh. Construction of more such tenements at Balangir, Kantabanji and Harishankar Road is underway.

### 188. Prohibition

The only drug which is prohibited is opium. But opium is allowed under doctor's prescription by a special permit. The number of addicts and amount of opium consumption from the year 1960-61 to 1965-66 is shown below:—

#### OPIUM

Years	Total quantity consumed	No. of addicts
1960-61	.. 41 seers 12 chataks	.. 846
1961-62	.. 75 (seers) 10 chataks	.. 847
1962-63	.. 67·632 Kg.	.. 848
1963-64	.. 68·300 Kg.	.. 848
1964-65	.. 65·000 Kg.	.. 850
1965-66	.. 65·000 Kg.	.. 850

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Although there is no prohibition of liquor or drugs other than opium there is strict control of their manufacture, sale and consumption or which reference is made in Chapter XI.

### 189. Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

Out of total population of 1,068,686 of the district in 1961 Census, 220,916 are Scheduled Tribes (109,087 males and 111,829 females) and 187,422 belong to Scheduled Caste (98,513 males and 83,909 females). There has been an increase of 4,390 and 37,631 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations, respectively from 1951 Census. In this district the Scheduled Tribes mostly belong to Kandha, Ganda, Binjhal tribes. Detailed list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given in Chapter III.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are economically socially and culturally much below the level of other communities. Most of them are small cultivators and agricultural labourers. Many of them practice trades of weaving, carpentry, smithy, etc. Although the latter belong to the category of skilled workers, their economic development is sometime hampered owing to competition from factory. For their socio-economic development a separate department called Tribal & Rural Welfare Department has been created.

At the district level the Collector is responsible for the implementation of the T. R. W. Schemes. He is assisted by one District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officer at the district level and in subdivisions, the Subdivisional Officers are assisted by the Assistant District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officers. The schemes meant for the welfare of the backward people are carried out through the agencies of Panchayat Samitis after thorough discussion and approval by the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis. All the grants, subsidies, etc., received from the Government for the purpose are channelised through these agencies. In this district there is one Assistant District Panchayat and Tribal Welfare Officer posted to each of the four subdivisions and there are 19 Panchayat Welfare Extension Officers, posted to the blocks and Rural Inspectors in the Block level to assist the B. D. Os. and S. D. Os. in implementation of the T. R. W. Schemes. They are required to visit Sevashrams and Ashram Schools and other rural welfare institutions for imparting guidance to the staff at work and also are required to visit Panchayats to guide the Sarpanches in the execution of the T. R. W. Schemes.

#### (i) Educational Advancement

The percentage of literacy among backward classes is very low. According to 1941 Census, it was only 1.5. Although 1951 Census and 1961 Census do not give separate figures of the percentage

of literacy of these communities, it can be safely said that percentage has not appreciably increased during the period, because they prefer to send their children to work in the field. They want that their boys should earn something so as to supplement their daily income. A special type of schools, known as Ashram Schools and Sevashrams have been established by the State Government. Ashram Schools are residential institutions where tribal boys are brought up with parental care. To make these institutions more homely for the tribal students music and dance which are fundamental characteristic of the tribes have been introduced. In the Ashram Schools general education is imparted up to M. E. standard with special emphasis on vocational training like agriculture, spinning, weaving, carpentry, poultry rearing, cattle rearing, tailoring, etc. In this district, there are altogether 4 Ashram Schools, one each at Malpara, Chudapali, Desil and Charbhatta. The Ashram School at Chudapali has been upgraded to a High School in 1964-65. There is one Kanyashram at Saintala. The total student strength during the year 1964-65 was 797 in these Ashram Schools.

(a) SEVASHRAMS

In the Sevashrams general education up to primary standard is imparted with training in gardening. There are altogether 39 Sevashrams in this district. The total number of students on the roll in 1965-66 was 2,480. Over and above this, 492 students were reading in 16 Chatsalis functioning in the district.

(b) STIPENDS AND LUMP GRANTS

Financial assistance is given to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. During 1965-66, 1,222 Scheduled Tribe students, 861 Scheduled Caste students and 141 other backward class students got scholarships. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 1,38,720.

(c) HOSTELS

Special hostel exist for students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes. In this district there were 32 such hostels by the end of 1965-66, where 38 Scheduled Tribe and 20 Scheduled Caste students were residing. Seats have been reserved for them in the Balangir Industrial School and Sonepur Industrial School, respectively.

(ii) Settlement of Adivasis on Land

Large number of tribal population practise shifting cultivation called podu or jhum. Under the scheme, each family is given cultivable waste land to the extent of 5 acres, subsidy of Rs. 250 each for construction of house in the colonies for their rehabilitations and Rs. 150 for reclamation purpose. Bullocks, agricultural implement

and seeds are given free of cost, besides facilities of communications, drinking water-supply, irrigation, dispensary, shops, etc. Under the scheme, demonstration farms, soil conservation measure, cashew. nut plantation and contour-bunding are also taken. Colonies have been started :

At Indupur with 56 Adivasi families in 1965-66  
 Barpuguda with 27 Adivasi families in 1965-66  
 Karlabahali with 10 Adivasi families in 1965-66

A joint-farming society has been organised in the Indupur colonies for agricultural development. Another such society has also been proposed for Barpuguda colony.

### (iii) Housing Facilities

During the Second Plan period, Rs. 3,94,100 was allotted to his district for construction of 634 houses of which 459 were completed. During the Third Plan period, Rs. 49,500 have been paid to Municipalities, Notified Area Councils and the Zilla Parishad of the district for construction of 40 houses for Scheduled Caste people engaged by these Bodies as scavengers. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been paid to Zilla Parishad out of T. & R. W. grants for construction of 14 houses for Scheduled Tribe employees.

### (iv) Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have been opened to prevent exploitation of Adivasis by unscrupulous traders. They purchase what the Adivasis produce and sell their daily needs at fair prices. They are located near Ashram Schools. They also undertake work for encouragement of handicraft, distribution of medicines, etc. There are craft-cum-night school teachers in some of the Societies who are running adult literacy centres, weaving, etc. One Society with a working capital of Rs. 2,000 has been started at Malpara.

### (v) Graingolas

From 1955-56 Adivasis are get their foodgrains from graingola during the lean months of the year. Paddy and ragi are given to them to be recovered at the time of harvest with 25 per cent interest. Each graingola is provided with a building at Rs. 5,000 and capital of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of paddy and other grains. During the Second Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) 47 such graingolas have started functioning.

### (vi) Poultry Rearing

Four main units have been started in the district and have been attached to the Ashram Schools of Malpara, Chudapali, Desil and Charbhatta. Students of these Schools learn poultry keeping under the supervision of teachers. Six sub-units are attached to each poultry unit.

**(vii) Cottage Industry**

A scheme has been introduced for giving grants and subsidies to trained craftsmen belonging to Scheduled Tribes for establishing themselves in crafts like tailoring, weaving, carpentry, etc. A subsidy of Rs. 400 on the average is given to each Adivasi for taking up a particular trade. Rs. 8,000 was spent during 1959-60 for the purpose of giving subsidy to the Adivasis. For developing cottage industry among Scheduled Castes Rs. 2,00,000 was spent in 1959-60. Again during 1962-63 and 1965-66 Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 were spent for the spread of cottage industries among Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

**(viii) Minor Irrigation Projects**

Minor Irrigation Projects were taken up from the tribal welfare grant, at Indupur at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,902 at Salipur at Rs. 20,000 and at Bijakhiman, at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,000.

**(ix) Communications**

In the tribal areas village approach roads are also taken up. During the ten-year period of 1950 to 1960, 1,154 miles of roads were constructed and improvement of Gudighat-Tikrapara road was also taken up. During the Third Plan period 1961-62 to 1965-66 Rs. 32,950 has been paid to the Zilla Parishad for road construction in tribal areas. Altogether 10 miles of road have been constructed with this amount.

**(x) Health and Sanitation**

Under health and sanitation, following measures are taken up to improve the general health of the backward class communities. Common medicines to the tune of Rs. 45,000 was distributed among the backward classes in the rural areas during the year 1959-60 and as the incidence of venereal disease is high among the tribals, Rs. 50,000 was provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for the entire State for the treatment of venereal diseases. In this district Rs. 700 was spent under the latter programme in 1959-60. By the end of the Third Plan period, one six-bedded Hospital and one Ayurvedic Dispensary were functioning. In addition to this, 6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were taken up out of T. & R. W. grants. Of this 2 centres started functioning so far. These institutions are being managed through the Health Department. The T. & R. W. Department only places the necessary funds at the disposal of Civil Surgeon for running these institutions.

**(xi) Rural Water-supply**

In the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes, condition of drinking water-supply is far from satisfactory. They have to cover long distances to fetch drinking water and sometimes they are compelled to bring dirty water from the Katas and Nalas in the absence of good sources of supply. Attention is being paid to

provide wells in those areas. On an average, Rs. 1,000 is given for sinking one well. During 1949-50 to 1957-58, 230 wells were sunk in this district and 128 wells were dug during 1962-66.

### **190. Unofficial Organisation Working for the Socio-Economic Welfare in the districts :**

At present 3 such organisations are working. They are (1) Depressed Class League, (2) Adivasi Association, Chudapali and (3) Nirakshya Adivasi Sangh. These organisations are associated with Socio-Economic Development of Backward Class.

### **191. Charitable Endowment**

During the Durbar Administration a cess called 'Parba-Parbani cess' was being levied in the ex-State of Patna. The Rajyasree Dharmasala at Balangir was built out of the proceeds of the cess in 1939 and was handed over to the Debottar Department in 1941. Free accommodation was being provided in the ground floor, while a nominal rent was being charged for accommodation in the first-floor.

In the ex-State of Sonepur the Debottar Department was under the direct control of the Maharaja.

At present, the Endowment Department is looking after the management of the Debottar affairs in the district. The list of temples managed by the department is given in the Appendix II.

### **192. Sonepur Trust Funds**

On the 27th September 1925 Maharaja Shri Biramitrodaya Singh Deo, created 23 Trust Funds with an original corpus of Rs. 10,00,000. They were intended to be utilised for various development and humanitarian works. The Ruling Chief, the Heir Apparent and the Chief Executive and Judicial Officer of Sonepur were appointed as trustee for Proper management of the funds in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Sonepur State Administration Trust Provisions.

Later, 26 funds were created and original corpus of the funds created in 1925 was also enhanced from time to time. The number of funds rose to 49 with a total investment of Rs. 24,48,700.

Apart from these 49 funds, there is another fund known as Deva sabha fund with a corpus of Rs. 1,70,000.

Out of the income-tax refunds, one General Surplus Fund has come into existence and is being utilised for developmental purposes.

The Board of Trustees, after its reconstitution, decided on the 20th February 1952 to add a sum of Rs. 2,30,600 out of the accumulated interest to the corpus of different funds.

After merger, the District Magistrate has been selected as one of the trustees in place of the Chief Executive and Judicial Officer of Sonepur. He is also the Administrator of these funds.

From available records, it has not been possible to ascertain as to the amount spent from the various funds prior to 1952 in which year the Board of Trustees was reorganised with the District Magistrate as Administrator. The details of these funds along with its original corpus and balance as it stood on the 31st March 1962 are given in Appendix I.

## APPENDIX I

Serial No.	Name of fund	Original corpus	Balance as stood on 31-3-1962
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
<b>EDUCATION GROUP OF FUND</b>			
1	Sanskrit, Education Improvement	60,000	13,648
2	High School Education Improvement Fund.	1,64,000	39,251
3	Binka M. E. School Fund ..	61,000	29,733
4	M. E. School Improvement Fund ..	1,21,000	46,88
5	Scholarship Fund ..	55,000	400
6	Amulyamani Girls School Fund ..	20,000	10,998
7	Kalavidya Fund ..	1,15,000	20,041
8	Teacher's Training Stipend Fund ..	26,000	1,076
<b>MEDICAL GROUP OF FUND</b>			
1	Kaviraj Dispensary Fund ..	40,000	5,177
2	Birmaharajpur Charitable Dispensary Fund	76,000	47,130
3	Female Hospital Fund of Female Ward Fund.	1,24,000	76,979
4	Kaviraj Ausadhalaya Fund ..	34,200	5,615
5	Leper Asylum Fund ..	29,900	4,892
6	Maternity and Child Welfare Fund	15,800	2,679
7	Vaccination Fund ..	21,000	3,486
8	Epidemic Travelling Dispensary Fund	64,000	13,576
9	Epidemic Distress Relief Fund ..	13,800	3,017



Serial No.	Name of fund	Original corpus	Balance as stood on 31-3-62
1	2	3	4
<b>VETERINARY GROUP OF FUND</b>			
1	Goshala Fund	Not available	
2	Veterinary Dispensary Fund	1,05,000	36,923
3	Cattle Breeding Fund		
<b>REVENUE GROUP OF FUNDS</b>			
1	Sonepur State Gratuity Fund ..	45,000	5,006
2	Domestic Servants Gratuity Fund	55,000	13,099
3	Charitable Distress Fund ..	8,400	2,099
4	Five Distress Relief Fund ..	27,400	6,145
5	Famine Relief Fund ..	3,33,800	9,102
6	Orphanage Fund ..	1,45,800	10,023
7	Atheletic Fund ..	17,800	4,339
8	Agricultural Improvement Fund ..	38,000	5,209
9	Building Fund ..	60,000	4,808
10	Irrigation Fund ..	2,72,600	1,17,100
11	Charity Fund ..	7,100	1,273
<b>DEBOTTAR GROUP OF FUNDS</b>			
1	Satyanarayan Temple Religions Fund	13,000	3,281
2	Sitalasathi, Sitadevi, and Sambhu Bhusan Temple Fund.	1,05,000	53,296
3	Annabhog Fund ..	8,500	1,428
<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>			
1	Debasabha Fund ..	1,70,900	9,890

## APPENDIX II

## List of temples in Balangir district

Name	Place
BALANGIR	SUBDIVISION
Antabudha Debata	.. Sirabahal
Budhadangar Debata	.. Taljharan
Budharaj Debata	.. Atagan
Baladeb Mahaprabhu	.. Salepali
Balabhadra Mahaprabhu	.. Chandanbhati
Brahmani Debi	.. Khutrapali
Budharaj Grampati	.. Bijapati
Baral Balunkeswar	.. Salebhat
Banabihari Gopal Jeu	.. Balangir
Bimaleswar Deb	.. Bilaspur
Budharaj Debata	.. Baragan
Budhi Aai Thakurani	.. Jarasingha
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Kagaon
Dwarikanath Mahaprabhu	.. Arjunda
Dwarsuni Debi	.. Salebhat
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Kusanga
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Kuturla
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Sauntpur
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Kagaon
Dadhibaman Jeu	.. Roth
Dadhibaman	.. Kusanga
Dhabaleswar Deb	.. Agalpur
Dadhibaban	.. Puintala
Dadhibaman	.. Budhisindhol
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Jarasingha

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Name	Place
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Buromunda
Gopal Jeu Thakur	.. Dewanpali
Gopal Jeu Banbihari	.. Balangir
Gangeswar Mahadeb	.. Khairapali
Gramapati	.. Brahmandunguri
Gramadebata	.. Buruda
Ganga Debi	.. Bagbahal
Gopal Jeu	.. Agalpur
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Atagan
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Bilaisarada
Jirot Malayani Thakurani	.. Agalpur
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Gaintala
Jadan Debata	.. Ranabandha
Jadan Debata	.. Dangarpatha
Jadan Debata	.. Phapsi
Jadan Debata	.. Pipirda
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Mahimunda
Jagannath	.. Agalpur
Jagannath Jeu	.. Nuagan
Jagannath Jeu	.. Fasad
Jaleswar Mahadeb	.. Talpalli
Jogeswar Mahadeb	.. Bhairasora
Jogeswar Mahadeb	.. Talpalli
Jogeswar Mahadeb	.. Deogan
Jagannath Deb	.. Baramunda
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Kudasingha
Jagannath Temple	.. Puintala

Name	Place
Kosaleswar Mahadeb	.. Kusanga
Kapileswar Mahadeb	.. Kutasingha
Kapileswar Mahadeb	.. Gaintala
Kusangei Debi	.. Kusunga
Kapileswar	.. Bhainsapali
L) anath Mahadeb	.. Balangir
Lantabandha Debata	.. Kodasingha
Lakshminarayan	.. Balangir
Lakshminarayan Math	.. Agalpur
Maheswari Debi	.. Dasapur
Maheswari Thakurani	.. Arjunda
Maheswari Thakurani	.. Arjunda
Maheswari	.. Budhisindhol
Narayan Debi	.. Salebhata
Narasingh Mandir	.. Balangir
Patneswari	.. Luisingha
Patneswari Debata	.. Satighat
Pat Debata	.. Haladi
Radhakrishna Mahaprabhu	.. Lukapada
Rakasa Debata	.. Patharla
Sambaleswari Debi	.. Bileisorada
Sidheswar Mahadeb	.. Raksimunda
Satyanarayan Mahaprabhu	.. Bandanbahal
Swaveswar Mahadeb	.. Jaljad
Sambelswari	.. Salebhata
Swapenswar Mahadeb	.. Buruda
Sankheswar Mahadeb	.. Puintala
Sriram Banabihari Jeu	.. Agalpur

Name Place

SONEPUR SUBDIVISION

Budharaj Debata	..	Badmal
Champeswar Mahadeb	..	Champamai
Dwarikanath Mahaprabhu	..	Kaudagad
Ganga Thakurani	..	Digsira
Jadan Debata	..	Digsira
Jadan Debata	..	Rampur
Kusaleswar Mahadeb	..	Lakapada
Makribudhi Debata	..	Bhusalat
Mauli Debata	..	Ghautabahali
Mauli Debata	..	Sonda

PATNAGARH SUBDIVISION

Baladeb Mahaprabhu	..	Brahmapura
Baladeb Thakur	..	Patnagarh
Baladeb Mahaprabhu	..	Patnagarh
Bhimabudha	..	Rengali
Bastarani Chandi Debata	..	Jayepur
Bandhakhandi Debata	..	Kapilbhata
Baladeb Thakur	..	Patnagarh
Chandra Sekhar Mahadeb	..	Dhandamunda
Chhatra Nahati Debata	:	Ghorunda
Chakradhar	..	Ainlahata
Dhabaleswar Deb	..	Deulagan
Dwarasuni Debi	..	Ainlabhata
Dasamati Debi and Asamati Debi	..	Bharat Bahal
Dadhibaman	..	Banbahal
Gramadebi Thakurani	..	Bankibhaa

Name	Place
Gramapati Thakurani	.. Ragudimunda
Gramapati Thakuran:	.. Baghajharana
Gangadei Budhi	.. Pandrijore
Chantasuni Debi	.. Sargiguda
Gopal	.. Bhainsapali
Gauranga, Ramalal	.. Saramuhana
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Deulagan
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Bhanpur
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Jaliabahal
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Dhandamunda
Jagannath Thakur	.. Mandal
Jadan Debata	.. Putuli
Jadan Debata	.. Belaphada
Jadan Debata	.. Gailbhatta
Jagannath Balabhadra	.. Bhainsa
Jagannath Deb	.. Matiabhata
Jagannath Jeu	.. Mandal
Jadan Debata	.. Batherala
Jadan Debata	.. Jamukhari
Jadan Debta	.. Putli
Kalika Debi	.. Chechar Benga
Kalika Debi	.. Desil
Kapileswar	.. Bhainsa
Lantabandha Debata	.. Pandakimal
Lingaraj Mahadeb	.. Kenkela
Mauli Debata	.. Gandapadar
Maheswar Mahadeb	.. Mahadevapali

Name	Place
Narasingh Mandir	.. Patnagarh
Patneswari Debi	.. Patnagarh
Patneswari Debata	.. Patnagarh
Patneswari Debi	.. Barapita
Patneswari Debi	.. Diadumbar
Patneswari and Sambeswari Debi	.. Patnagarh
Pat Debata	.. Sivini
Sakhi Gopinath	.. Patnagarh
Sambleswari and Patneswari	.. Patnagarh
Sidheswar Mahadeb	.. Patnagarh
Sankha Sai Debi	.. Bhainsa
Sakhi Gopinath	.. Patnagarh
Samalei Debi	.. Belapada
Sambelswari	.. Patrapali
Santabudha Debata	.. Mandal
Santan Dhar Math	.. Bichhubahal
Sadubhuja Gouranga	.. Sarumuhan
Tutyani Debi	.. Turla

#### TITILAGARH SUBDIVISION

Bastarani Debata	.. Desil
Bastarani Mauli Debi	.. Titilagarh
Budharaj Debata	.. Titilagarh
Budha Dingar Thakur	.. Fuguda
Bahuti Ganga Debi	.. Titilagarh
Budharaj	.. Chandutara
Budharaj	.. Sukumbhata
Budharaj	.. Ghatasahada

Name	Place
Budharaj	.. Pipalpadar
Bastarani	.. Kursud
Budharaj	.. Turkubhata
Bastan Debi	.. Ichhagan
Bhubaneswar Mahadeb	.. Sainatala
Bastarani Debata	.. Ichhagaon
Bhulleswar Mahadeb	.. Bhuslad
Chakradhar Debata	.. Gadar Ghala
Chakradhar Pat Debata	.. Kanrala
Chandi Thakurani	.. Bijipur
Chandi Thakurani	.. Dharapa-Garh
Champeswar Mahadeb	.. Bongamunda
Chakradhar Debata	.. Mogam
Chakradhari	.. Silanda
Dangar Debata	.. Haldi
Dangar Debata	.. Tentalkhunti
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Bankel
Dadhibaban Thakur	.. Tentalkhunti
Daliri Debata	.. Pipalpadar
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Sirol
Dangar Debata	.. Sirol
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Putuli
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Khajurapada
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Desil
Dukhuni Debata	.. Laitara
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Titilagarh
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Titilagarh



Name	Place
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Turula
Dangar Debata	.. Naren
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Khulan
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Khulan
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Sikua
Dangar Debata	.. Antaral
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Sihini
Dangar Debata	.. Bagdor
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Dharapagad
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Samara
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Khaira
Dadhibaban Mahaprabhu	.. Bongamunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Bongamunda
Dwarasuni Ganga Debi	.. Badagamara
Dharani Bija	.. Badagamara
Dwarasuni Ganga Debi	.. Badagamara
Dharani Bija	.. Badagamara
Dwarasuni Chhapra	.. Manigan
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Baratunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Goimunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Goimunda
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Titisilat
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda

Name	Place
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Gurunda
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Patrapali
Dwarasuni Debata	.. Patrapali
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Luhurapali
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Sindhekela
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Putupara
Dwarasuni Thakurani	.. Titilagarh
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Chandatara
Dharani and Damian Debata	.. Turukbhala
Dukruri Debata	.. Kursud
Dadhibaman Mahaprabhu	.. Kursud
Dangara Debata	.. Kursud
Dangar Mauli	.. Nimurla
Dwarasuni	.. Ichhagan
Dwarasuni and Chakradhar	.. Suruda
Dharani and Damian Debata	.. Turukabhata
Dwarasuni Debi	.. Mundpadar
Dhabaleswar Mahadeb	.. Budhipadar
Dadhibaman	.. Sindhekela
Ghattasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Gantasuni Debi	.. Jagua
Ghantasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Ghantasuni Debi	.. Titilagarh
Ganga Debi	.. Bongamunda
Ganga Debi	.. Chulifuka
Grama Debata	.. Jhalap

Name	Place
Ganga Debi	.. Putapara
Ganga Debi	.. Gansiapada
Gangadei Thakurani	.. Chandutara
Ganga Debi	.. Kutumara
Ganga Debi Thakurani	.. Sakambhata
Gram Debi	.. Sindhekel
GobardhanJeu	.. Saintala
Ganga Debi Thakurani	.. Chandapada
Jadan Debata	.. Gantabahali
Jadan Debata	.. Bankel
Jadan Debata	.. Bitabandha
Jadan Debata	.. Dejuri
Jadan Debata	.. Bandupala
Jadan Debi	.. Naren
Jadan Debata	.. Gadhar-Gala
Jadan Debata	.. Dangarpada
Jadan Debata	.. Sihiri
Jadan Debata	.. Mahada
Jadan Debata	.. Chandatara
Jadan Debata	.. Talabahal
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Dharapagad
Jadan Debata	.. Makri
Jadan Debata	.. Saintala
Jagannath Jeu	.. Saintala
Jagannath Mahaprabhu	.. Kumbhari
Jagannath	.. Khulan
Jadan Debi	.. Bongomunda

<b>Name</b>	<b>Place</b>
Jadan Debata	.. Badamunda
Jadan Debata	.. Sikapatrapali
Jadan Debata	.. Andalpuri
Jadan Debata	.. Biripali
Jadan Debata	.. Chulifunka
Jadan Debata	.. Gadarmunda
Jadan Debata	.. Chitramunda
Jadan Debata	.. Garunda
Jadan Debata	.. Nuapara
Jadan Debata	.. Dandro
Jadan Debata	.. Jamjhula
Jadan Debata	.. Brahmani
Jadan Debata	.. Murubahal
Jadan Debata	.. Mamia
Jadan Debata	.. Jhalap
Jadan Debata	.. Gandharla
Jadan Debata	.. Turekela
Jadan Debata	.. Titisilat
Jadan Debata	.. Ganjiapada
Jadan Debata	.. Chandutara
Jadan Debata	.. Ghantasahada
Jadan Debata	.. Pipalpadar
Jadan Debata	.. Kursud
Jadan Debata	.. Balbenga
Jadan Debata	.. Baharabhatta
Jadan Debata	.. Jamtara
Jadan Debata	.. Sindhikela

Name	Place
Jadan Debata	.. Silinda
Jadan Debata	.. Katarabela
Kosaleswar Mahadeb	.. Lakapada
Khambeswari Thakurani	.. Kesarkela
Kalika Debi	.. Dharmandanga
Khambeswari Debi	.. Chulifunka
Kalika Debi	.. Balbenga
Kapileswar	.. Lebda
Mauli Debi	.. Naren
Mauli Debi	.. Narikata
Mauli Thakurani	.. Karuamunda
Mauli Debata	.. Chulifunka
Mauli and Dongar Debata	.. Dondra
Mauli Debata	.. Gharla
Mauli Debata	.. Sriram
Mauli Debata	.. Chandutara
Mauli Debata	.. Chindagura
Mauli Debata	.. Pipalpadar
Mauli Debata	.. Parasara
Mauli Debata	.. Telanpara
Mauli Debata	.. Ghantasada
Mati Debata	.. Kutumara
Madan Debata	.. Sindhikela
Madan Debata	.. Gandatola
Pat Debata	.. Sirol
Pat Debata	.. Darlo
Pat Debata	.. Gharla

Name	Place
Pat Debata	.. Naren
Phulamati Dongar Debata	.. Pitapara
Padmakesari Mahadeb	.. Sanmula
Pateleswar Mahadeb	.. Chulifunka
Pateleswar Mahadeb	.. Sindhikela
Pateleswar Mahadeb	.. Pendrapadar
Rakam Debata	.. Chulifunka
Rakam Debata	.. Gandharula
Rakam Debata	.. Sriram
Rakam Debata	.. Kursud
Rakam Debata	.. Parasara
Swapneswar Mahadeb	.. Bilaikani
Sidheswar Mahadeb	.. Gudighat
Samelei Debi	.. Thubudinga
Sambaleswari Debata	.. Kumbhari
Someswar Mahadeb	.. JhariaI
Someswar Mahadeb	.. Kusukela
Udan Debata	.. Desil