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The present Kalahandi and undivided Koraput district of Odisha and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh most probably comprised the Kantara kingdom of Mahabharata.[6] Kantara kingdom has been also referred to in the Sanskrit works like Brihatsamhita and the Puranas.[7]. Titilaka Janapada[edit]. Around 500 – 100 BC Asurgarh – Narla served as the political - cultural and commercial hub of the Taitilaka Janapada & Atavikas. Very much details of early history of Kalahandi area is unknown. "Orissa Government Get Out, We want Separate State", the slogan of the people, rent in the air of Kalahandi after Maharaja P.K Deo signed the merger document at Cuttack. The merger was not Democratic in spirit and content. It has been termed as "Conquest" by Orissa Province. Molecular studies have shown that Indian and African mutations in the haemoglobin gene are independent of each other (see Sharma et al. 2002). Montoya (2007) has shown that racial categories have shifted or proliferated over time in the United States as a result of migrations and hybridization, although the primary divisions between white, black, Asian, and Native American persist. The Role of Anthropological Genomics and Ecology in Meeting the Challenges of Community Health. Article. Full-text available. (2002) found fewer individuals having PTC taste perception threshold of 10 or more in Konds of Orissa. It is likely that this PTC taste insensitivity to bitter substances might have conferred some sort of survival advantage to these tribal populations of Central India. Eviction of landless tribals from Land acquired for Vedanta Alumina Ltd., Lanjigarh Block, Kalahandi district Mallaguda village, Malkangiri District Shifting cultivation in undivided Koraput district. 9. A Socio-Economic and Legal Study of Scheduled Tribes' Land in Orissa. 1. Background. Land and land based resources are central to the social and cultural existence of tribal societies. Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar. Abstract: Stakeholders have significant contribution in effective implementation of the Watershed Development. Programme. A study conducted with 192 watershed people in tribal areas from four blocks in Nuapara and Kalahandi districts of Odisha revealed for the poor participation of the stakeholders in implementation of the programme. Professional attitude, assuming responsibility for success, accountability, sincerity, interest and interpersonal relationships were lacking with the officials.