

CHAPTER-XI

EVOLUTION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

“ I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man [woman] whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him [her]. Will he [she] gain anything by it? Will it restore him [her] to a control over his [her] own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj [freedom] for the hungry and spiritually starving millions? Then you will find your doubts and yourself melt away." One of the last notes left behind by Gandhi in 1948, expressing his deepest social thought.

The aforesaid principle of the Father of the Nation popularly known as Gandhi's Talisman finds translated in the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India which has immensely and logically empowered the common man at the grass root level and the succeeding stages in the hierarchy of development instilling the self-confidence and the modalities by which this vision can be materialized.

Further, Gandhiji was of the opinion that the Self-Government means continuous effort to be independent of Government control, whether it is Foreign Government or whether it is National Swaraj Government, will be a sorry affair if people look up to it for the regulation of every detail of life.

The Father of the Nation has also asserted that Self-Government depends upon our internal strength, upon our ability to fight against the heaviest odds. Indeed Self-Government which does not require that continuous striving to attain it and to sustain it is not worth the name. I have, therefore, endeavored to show both in word and deed, that, political Self-Government i.e., Self-Government for a large number of men and women is no better than individual Self-Government, and therefore, it is to be attained by precisely the same means that are required for individual Self-Government or Self Rule.

These philosophical postulates of Gandhiji have formed the foundation of the system of Local Self-Government for which the required statutory provisions have been made and implemented accordingly in which the Zilla Parishad finds its key role to turn the ideas of Gandhiji into action.

In the three tier Panchayati Raj system in the State of Odisha, Zilla Parishad is the apex Panchayati Raj Institution at the district level which has been established in consonance with the provisions prescribed under the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act,1991 (Odisha Act 17 of 1991) and made operational under the provisions of the Odisha Zilla Parishad Rules,2001.

The rural areas of Bargarh district has been divided into 34ZillaParishadConstituencies adopting the principle of population of approximately 40,000 per constituency, as far practicable, not extending beyond the territorial limit of

the Block, territorial area of a Grama and is compact with due regard to geographical features.

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	No. of Zilla Parishad Zones	Sl.No.	Name of the Block	No. of Zilla Parishad Zones
1	Ambabhona	02	7	Bijepur	03
2	Attabira	04	8	Padampur	03
3	Bargarh	04	9	Paikmal	03
4	Barpali	03	10	Jharbandh	02
5	Bhatli	02	11	Gaisilet	02
6	Bheden	03	12	Sohela	03
TOTAL : 34					

The Rural Electorates on the basis of adult suffrage by direct election elect the Zilla Parishad Member from the contesting candidates having political affiliation for each such constituency with tenure of five years. The eligibility of becoming a Member of the Parishad has been stipulated under Section-33 of the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 (Odisha Act 17 of 1991).

Consequent upon declaration of the result, the elected Zilla Parishad Members elect one of the Zilla Parishad Members as President and another Member as Vice-President. The seat for the President is reserved on gender and caste basis as stipulated by a Notification issued by the State Election Commission.

The results of the Elections to the Zilla Parishad since 1997, the year of 1st Election are as depicted below:-

Sl.No.	Year of Election	Name of the Political Party	No. of seats won	Name of the President / Vice President.
1	1997	BJP	07	Shri Kabi Surya Purohit / Smt. Mathura Bhoi
		INC	10	
		JD	16	
		IND	01	
2	2002	BJD	03	Shri Manoranjan Singh Bariha / Smt. Surekha Gartia.
		BJP	06	
		INC	24	
		IND	01	
3	2007	BJD	09	Smt. Sunaphula Seth / Shri Soubhagya Ranjan Nayak.
		BJP	09	
		INC	14	
		IND	02	
4	2012	BJD	31	Smt. Geetanjali Putta / Shri Soubhagya Ranjan Nayak
		INC	3	

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India has invigorated the system of PanchayatiRaj institutions in the country and has streamlined operation of all the stages for smooth functioning of the system. The Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 40 read with Article 243 of the Constitution of India vest such power and authority as found to be necessary to enable the institutions to function as units of “Local Self Government”.

The list of subjects to be dealt with by the institution has been stipulated under the 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India to ensure socio economic development along with social justice and simultaneously the Zilla Parishad has been assigned with functional autonomy and provided with adequate resources for discharging such entrustments.

Members of the Parishad

Section 6 of the Act prescribes the following members to constitute the Parishad:

- a) Each Member of the Zilla Parishad,
- b) Chairperson of each Panchayat Samiti of the District,
- c) Member of the House of the People and Member of the State Legislative Assembly of the District and
- d) Members of the Council of States who are registered as electors within the area of the Parishad.

Further, the Collector of the District is the Chief Executive Officer, the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency is the Executive Officer and Ex-officio Secretary of the Zilla Parishad and all the District Level Officers are the Ex-officio Members of the Zilla Parishad.

Meeting of the Parishad

The Zilla Parishad shall have to meet not less than four times during any financial year for the transaction of its business and a period of more than three months shall not be allowed to elapse between two successive meetings.

ZILLA PARISHAD AND ITS OPERATIONS

Planning-

For successful implementation of various programmes such as poverty alleviation, wage employment, livelihood promotion, social security measures, rural housing and all other programmes ancillary and incidental thereto the Parishad considers the proposals received from the grass root level Panchayati Raj Institutions and approve the same with modification necessary, if any, in tune with the guidelines.

Standing Committees-

For efficient discharge of its functions including Planning, Coordination and Monitoring of the projects the Standing Committees have been constituted by the Zilla Parishad dealing with the subject matters as detailed hereafter.

1. Standing Committee “A”: Planning, Finance, Anti –Poverty Programmes and Co-ordination.
2. Standing Committee “B”: Agriculture, Animal Resources, Soil Conservation, Horticulture, Watershed Development and Fisheries.
3. Standing Committee “C”: Works, Irrigation, Electricity, Drinking Water Supply, Rural Sanitation and Rural Health Programmes.
4. Standing Committee “D”: Health, Social Welfare including Woman and Child Development.
5. Standing Committee “E”: Public Distribution System, Welfare of Weaker Section, Forest, Fuel and Fodder.
6. Standing Committee “F”: Handicraft, Cottage Industries, Khadi and Village Industries and Rural Housing.
7. Standing Committee “G”: Education, Sports and Culture.

Funds All allotments received by the Parishad constitute a fund namely “Zilla Parishad Fund” which is allocated to the Intermediary Panchayats for execution of several projects.

Budget of the Parishad-The Chief Executive Officer of the Parishad frames the Budget Estimate showing the probable receipts and expenditure relating to different programmes of the Parishad for the succeeding year which is approved by the President and placed before the Standing Committee concerned which after scrutiny may affect any modification as it deems fit and the same is placed before the Parishad for discussion and approval.

Two supplementary or revised budgets in a financial year for the Parishad are prepared, discussed and sanctioned by the Parishad.

Annual Report- Each year in the month of April an Annual Report containing a true and full account of the activities of the Parishad is prepared by the Chief Executive Officer.

Conclusion The Apex Body of the Local Self-Government at the District Level i.e. the Zilla Parishad has successfully transformed the philosophical thought and objectives in the last two decades justifying its birth and continuance in the interest of rural development so as to enable to form a strong and vibrant society.

Therefore, it is to be attained by precisely the same means that are required for individual Self-Government or Self Rule.

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PANCHAYAT SAMITIS AND GRAM PANCHAYATS OF BARGARH

On a look in to the historical accounts of events, a lucid picture is marked in the constitution of local self government represented by the elders of village who had active participation in the administration of the local self government through a collective decision for its implementation in the societies in order to achieve a desired goal.

The very concept of the word Panchayat itself signifies that it is an institution of at least 5 members (Panch) controlling the local administration for implementation of valued decision in a holistic manner, so that the local people can get the benefit directly or indirectly without any discrimination.

It is an age-old practice implemented in the society having no written principles and was entirely based on moral values. However, a brief note on the matter of Panchayati raj Institutions is mentioned below.

Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats

Panchayat Samiti is an Intermediary body of 3-Tier Panchayati Raj Institution, established through the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act. 1959. There, each GP is represented by a Panchayat Samiti member in the Panchayat Samiti which is the Second Tire of the Panchayat Raj Department with tenure of 5 years. One of the Panchayat Samiti members is elected as the Chairman and another as Vice- Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti. The day to day functions of the Panchayat Samiti is carried out by a Govt. Official named as B.D.O. There are several Extension Officers who are assisting the B.D.O. in discharging different duties. Panchayat Samiti is the policy-making body at Block level and Chairman of PS is the head of the Panchayat Samiti. Moreover, there are a number of 12. Panchayat Samities with a total of 246 Gram Panchayats and 246. Panchayat Samities and 3368. Wards in Bargarh District, a detail of which is given bellow.

Sl. No.	Name of The Block	No. of P.S. Constituency	No. Of GP	No. of Wards
1	Attabira	24	24	347
2	Ambabhona	11	11	174
3	Bargarh	25	25	359
4	Barpali	23	23	292
5	Bhatli	16	16	219
6	Bheden	21	21	319
7	Bijepur	24	24	285
8	Sohela	26	26	383
9	Gaisilet	19	19	235
10	Rajborasambar	21	21	296
11	Paikmal	22	22	274
12	Jharbandh	14	14	185
	Total	246	246	3338

Duties of the Public Authority of Panchayat Samiti

- Empowerment of base level PRI Institutions i.e. GP and Panchayat Samiti.
- To carry out different Development works and Poverty Alleviation programmes in Rural area like:
 1. To Plan and Execute Development Programmes, Schemes and Works relating to Community Development.

2. Management, control and spread of Primary Education in the Block area.
3. Management and control of the Public Distribution.
4. To provide Social Security to Weaker Sections of the society
5. To provide wage employment with the goal of reducing unemployment and under-employment to a negligible level and to provide food security against hunger and to create durable assets.
6. To strengthen Co-operative societies functioning under the Block.
7. To facilitate small scale Industries.
8. Developmental Activities for SC, ST, OBC and Minorities.
9. Promoting SHGs under Income Generating Scheme etc.

Services being provided by the Public Authority

The Panchayat Samiti Office provides certain basic services in critical areas under Different Developmental and Social Welfare Schemes for the Rural poor.

- Rural Connectivity
- Rural housing for BPL families under IAY
- Wage-Employment Schemes.

Gram Panchayat

Article 40 of the Indian Constitution says, "The State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self-Government".

Structure

Grama Panchayat is the bottom of three tier Panchayati Raj System in Orissa. It was constituted as per the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. A Group of contiguous villages constitute a Grama. The population of a Grama should not be more than 2000 and less than 10,000. For each Grama there shall be a Grama Sasan. The Grama Sasan is a corporate body. The office and headquarters' of the Grama Sasan is situated within the limits of the Grama. Grama Sasan is otherwise known as 'Grama Sabha' in Orissa. It meets at least two times, once in February and the other in June, every year.

The quorum for the meetings is one-tenth of the total members of the Grama Sasan. There is one Grama Panchayat for each Grama Sasan. It is the executive authority of the Grama Sasan. After the constitution of a Grama the Collector of the District determines the number of wards in accordance with Article 243(C) of the Constitution. Normally a village is composed of one or more than one ward. The total number of wards of a Grama Panchayat cannot be less than 11 and more than 25. Each Panchayat area is to be divided into different territorial constituencies (wards). It should be divided in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each

constituency and the number of seats allotted to it shall be same throughout the Panchayat area. Grama Panchayat is constituted with one Sarpanch, one Naib-Sarpanch and Ward Members. Sarpanch is elected by the electors of the whole Gram Panchayat. One Ward Member is elected from each ward by the electors of the ward from among themselves. Soon after the publication of election result of Sarpanch and Ward Members, a special meeting is convened to elect one Naib- Sarpanch. Naib Sarpanch is elected from among the Ward members. If the post of Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat is not reserved for woman than the post of Naib- Sarpanch shall be reserved for woman of that particular Panchayat. One-third seats (including the number of seats reserved from S.C. and S.T. Women) shall be reserved for woman. This reservation of seats shall be allotted by rotation of different wards of a Gram Panchayat. As per section 93 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, for every Grama Panchayat there shall be a fund known as 'Grama Fund'. All money received from the Government and income of the Grama Panchayat shall be deposited in the Grama Fund. The Grama fund shall be deposited in any Nationalised Savings Bank or nearest Post Office or Treasury. Followings are the main sources of revenue of the Grama Panchayat. It raises money through taxes, fees and Government taxes.

- a) Vehicles tax,
- b) Latrine or conservancy tax,
- c) Water- rate where water is supplied by the Gram Pachayat.
- d) Lighting taxes, where the lighting of public streets are provided,
- e) Drainage tax,
- f) Fees on private markets, cart sheds,
- g) Fees on animals sold in a public market controlled by a Grama Panchayat,
- h) Fees for regulating the movement of cattle for the protection of crops,
- i) Fees for use of any building, shops, stalls, or stands in the market,
- j) Rent from contractor's temporarily occupying open grounds or any building maintained by the Grama Panchayat.
- k) Any other tax, fee as may be decided by the Grama Panchayat subject to the approval of the State Government.

According to Article 243 H, the legislature of a State may authorise a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, tolls and fees. Besides this, the Grama Panchayat receives funds like Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Kendu Leaf Grant for developmental works. The Sarpanch prepares a budget and places before the Grama Panchayat for consideration in the financial year.

The Grama Panchayat, after consideration submits the budget to each Palli Sabha and then to the Grama Sasan for recommendations. After this process of modification and recommendation the budget is being submitted to the concerned Panchayat Samiti for approval.

If the Panchayat Samiti is not satisfied with the budget then it has the power to modify the budget. As per 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 inserted in the Article 243-1 of the Constitution the Governor has to constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position and to make recommendations for maintaining sound financial position of Grama Panchayat.

Functions, Power and Duties of the Grama Panchayat

The main objective of the Grama Panchayat is rural up - liftment. Section 44 and 45 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act specify the functions and powers of Grama Panchayats. The functions of the Grama Panchayat have been divided into two, like compulsory and discretionary. The followings are the mandatory functions of the Grama Panchayat.

- 1) It constructs, repairs, maintains and improvise the public roads.
- 2) It makes provisions for lighting and cleaning of public roads and other important public places.
- 3) It constructs, maintains and cleans drains and public latrines, urinals etc.
- 4) For the purpose of supply and storage of drinking water, it constructs, repairs and maintains tanks, wells, tube wells etc.
- 5) It makes adequate arrangements for scavenging, removal and disposal of filth, rubbish and other obnoxious polluted matters.
- 6) It takes steps for preventing and checking the spread of epidemic and infected diseases.
- 7) It maintains records of birth, death and marriages.
- 8) It prepares the census reports of human beings, animals and registration of the animals transacted.
- 9) It protects, maintains and develops all properties entrusted to the management of the Grama Panchayat.
- 10) It regulates and controls the movement of cattle for protection of crops.
- 11) It demolishes the stray and ownerless dogs.
- 12) It renders all reasonable assistance to the Panchayat Samiti for establishing and maintaining primary education.
- 13) It supervises and maintains social conservation work.
- 14) It regulates 'melas', fairs, and festivals and maintains markets, hats and cart stands.
- 15) It implements schemes for agricultural extension.
- 16) Regulates minor forest produce.
- 17) It takes steps for Small Scale Industries, food-processing industries
- 18) It takes measures for rural housing.
- 19) It undertakes poverty alleviation, women and child welfare programmes.
- 20) It takes steps for social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded persons and public distribution system.

Discretionary Functions

The main optional functions the Grama Panchayat are as follows:

1. Maintenance and Planting of trees on both side of the public streets and maintenance of village forests.
 2. Establishment and improvement of live stocks.
 3. Construction, maintenance and regulation of slaughter houses.
 4. Steps for assisting and advising farmers in reclaiming waste lands and cultivating fellow lands.
 5. Management and development of different Co-operative Stores.
 6. Relief from famine or other natural calamities.
 7. Opening and maintenance of Libraries and Reading Rooms for villages.
 8. Establishment of fire services and protection of life and property in case of fire.
 9. Establishment of maternity and child welfare centers.
 10. Establishment and maintenance of Akharas, Clubs and other recreation centers.
 11. Establishment and maintenance of works for providing employment in time of scarcity and establishment of Grainaries.
 12. Promotion of cottage industries.
 13. Maintenance and construction of Dharmasalas and rest houses.
 14. Maintenance and organisation of agro-industrial exhibitions.
 15. Collection of statistics of the unemployed.
 16. Provisions for adult education, Establishment of Primary Schools with the prior approval of the concerned Panchayat Samities.
 17. It can organize a body known as Grama Swechha Sevaka for assisting the Grama Panchayat during the time of emergency.
 18. Prevention of gambling and implementation of the programme for prohibition.
- Besides the above, the Panchayat has to perform such other functions, which are given on compulsory or optional basis by the State Government.

PALLI SABHA and THEIR MODUS OPERANDI

The Sabha constituted with all the men and women voters of a Revenue village is called Palli Sabha. For every Village within the Grama, there shall be constituted by the State Govt. a Palli Sabha, provided that where the area comprised within a ward consists of more than one revenue village there shall be only one palli sabha for such ward. Each palli Sabha shall consist of all persons registered in the electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency for the time being in force as relates to the area in respect of Palli Sabha and the said portion of the roll shall be deemed to be electoral roll of the Palli Sabha.

Procedure for Palli sabha Meeting

1. All voters for the time being in force, are the members of the Palli Sabha.
2. Grama Panchayat shall convene the meeting of Palli Sabha.

3. Palli Sabha meets in February each year.
4. The meeting of Palli Sabha shall be held at Public place within the Palli Sabha area, as may be determined by the Gram panchayat.
5. The Grama Panchayat shall arrange the date and time of Palli Sabha.
6. The Grama Panchayat shall arrange for convening the meeting of Palli Sabha which shall meet in February every year and the date and time for holding such meeting be it six months in advance.
7. The Grama Panchayat may require the Palli Sabha to hold an extraordinary meeting either of its own or on a requisition, in writing of not less than one-fifth of the members of Palli Sabha. In such case, the date , time , place and subject for discussion in such meeting shall be fixed by the Grama Panchayat at least fifteen days in advance.
8. The meeting shall be held in a public place within the Palli Saba area to be decided by the Grama Panchayat and wide publication for the date, time place at the meeting along with subject for discussion shall be given by beat of drum within the Palli Sabha area.
9. Ward Members will be the president of Palli Sabha. In case of more than one Ward Member, the list of all such members in order of preference is to be determined by the GP. In the absence of all the above in the meeting, those present in the meeting may elect one from among themselves to preside over the meeting.
10. If the meeting is requisitioned by not less than one fifth of the members of the palli Sabha, the requisition shall be addressed to the Sarapanch thirty days in advance and it shall state the place, date and time of the meeting . in case the Grama Panchayat fails to arrange the meeting on the date mentioned in the requisition, the members who sign the requisition may call the meeting on the date and at the time and place mentioned in the requisition
11. If there being no quorum, the meeting shall be adjourned to a future date for which, notice shall be given in the prescribed manner before 15 days.
12. As per the notification dated 5th december 2002 of Panchayatraj Department the quorum shall include one third of the members present who are women members.
13. All questions which may come before the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of equality of votes the President of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
14. Voting by Proxy is prohibited. No member shall vote upon any motion or amendment unless he be present in person at the time when it is put to vote.
15. The Proceeding of the Palli Sabha be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose in Oriya and shall be signed by the President of the meeting and such book shall be open to the general public for inspection.

Functions of Palli Sabha

- (a) To prepare plan for developmental works and programmes that may be taken up in the ensuing year by the Grama Panchayat.
- (b) To recommend for the approval of annual budget, to submit the estimate.
- (c) To select the beneficiaries of different Poverty alleviation Programmes.
- (d) To select the Village labour leader for implementation of the work orders.
- (e) There is provision for conducting social audit in the Palli Sabha.

ELECTION TO LOCAL BODIES

The State Election Commission constituted under Article 243-K of the Constitution of India is vested with the powers of superintendence, direction and control of preparation of Electoral Roll for the conduction of all Elections to the 3-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions. Necessary amendments have been made by the State Govt. to the Orissa Gram Panchayat Election Rules, 1965, Orissa Panchayat Samiti Election Rules, 1991 and Orissa Zilla Parishad Election Rules, 1994 in the spirit of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. The last Election to Local Bodies under Bargarh District was held in the year 2012 and By-Election to PRIs is conducted from time to time, if any vacancy occurred due to death/ resignation etc. of PRI members.

DISPUTE - SETTLEMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL THROUGH ELECTED BODIES

Before enactment of the gram panchayat Act, 1964 the Gram panchayat was vested with a power of decision on minor and criminal cases with in its areas. But later on the matter involving minor and criminal cases was withdrawn from Gram Panchayats and vested with the other departments. However, the local disputes with simple nature is now being solved by the Gram Panchayats with the active participation of elected local bodies headed by the sarpanch of a Gram panchayat.

MUNICIPALITIES AND NACs IN THE DISTRICT

There are one municipality and three NACs in the District namely: Bargarh Municipality, NAC Attabira, NAC Barpali and NAC Padampur.

Bargarh Municipality, Bargarh

Bargarh town bears a rich socio –political heritage. Garlanded by the river Jira and encompassed by green paddy fields the town has its unique method of governance.

Bargarh, a town with rich heritage, located on the bank of River Jira is a “B” category town which itself is the district Headquarter. The town has its unique reputation for its rich political and educational history. The civic affairs of the town are governed by Bargarh Municipality. The area of the Municipality is 20.5 sq. km, and it is divided in to 19 wards, with 80,410 population as per the 2011 Census and 55 Slums having 29,915 slum dwellers

The Bargarh Municipality declared as such vide Local Self Notification No.5117 Dated 28.07.1951 and started functioning with effect from 01.05.1952.

Consequent upon expiry of last elected council the present council started its functioning from 04.11.2014 on the chairmanship of Sri. Prasanta Kumar Behera.

Taking in to the situation the detailed project report for construction of pucca house for urban poor living in slum area under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme [IHSDP] was prepared by the small project impact research scheme. In the year 2008 the IHSDP and DPR was approved by Government of India for construction of pucca buildings with other infrastructures for the below poverty line people living in slum area. The followings are the highlights of the Success of IHSDP scheme of this Municipality.

Address: Bargarh Municipality, At/Po/Dist.- Bargarh

Population: 80,410

Area: 20.5 sq. km.

IHSDP programme of Bargarh municipality at a Glance-

Address- Bargarh Municipality

Year- 1952

Total Population- 80,410

Number of Wards- 19

Area- 20.5 Sq. Km.

No. of Slum- 56

Slum Population- 29,915

Name of the Urban local bodies-	Bargarh
Total nos. of Dwelling Units -	732
Number of DU Completed-	501
Number of DU to be Completed-	231
Total project Cost-	10,40,63,000
Amount released as on -	7,30,76,764
Expenditure Incurred-	5,68,57,072
% of Expenditure	77.80

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

The NULM programme focuses on financial assistance to individuals and groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self employment, ventures suited to their skill-training - aptitude and local conditions. The component also supports Self Help Groups of urban poor to access easy credit from banks and interest subsidy on SHG loans.

The component further focuses on technology marketing and other support services to the individuals, group entrepreneurs, SHG members, urban street vendors and hawkers engaged in micro enterprises for their livelihoods. The other components are given below:-

1. Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST and P).
2. Social Mobilization and Institutional Development. (SM and ID)
3. Capacity Building and Training (CB and T)
4. Self Employment Programme (Individual and Group), (SEP-I and SEP-G)
5. Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)
6. Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV).

Participation of women In Local - Self Government.

Political participation is the process by which people take part in the affairs of the polity. So far political participation of women are concerned, it is the degree of equality and freedom enjoyed by women in the shaping and sharing of power and value attached to them in the society.

Women’s participation in Bargarh municipality is highly inspiring. A number of ladies have rendered their valuable service and experience to the institution. Significantly after the passing of 73rd Amendment Act 1992, the number of elected ladies increased here. Ladies have worked here as councilor, chair person, vice chair person etc. Sheeta Sharma , Jambobati Dalai, Shakuntala Maharana, Umarani Surjal ,Urmila Mallik ,Pritikana Mazumdar, Pratima Hota, Padmabati Kuanr, Parbati Nanda, Debaki Sahu Kalpana Majhi, Bedamati Seth, Bedamati Pradhan ,Debaki Bishal, Subasani Bhesera, Sashi Agrawal, Mili Suna,Rama Dash,Dalimba Bagarty and Subarna Bhoi have been elected and worked successfully. In the field of road transport, education, sanitation and supply of drinking water the women members have achieved significantly.

Social Welfare Scheme

There are different social welfare schemes implemented in this Urban Local Body for financial assistance to the beneficiaries below poverty line.

Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievement
1. MBPY - 2836	1779	-
2. IGNOAP - 2146	2288	-
3. IGNWP - 855	847	-
4. IGNDP - 185	162	-
5. Harischandra Yamani-	-	113
6. N.F.B.S - -	-	-
7. D.R.I Loan- -	08	-

Development Works

In Bargarh Municipality different works have been executed for Const. of C.C. Road, B.T Road, Drain, Culvert, AWC Centre, Community Halls, Protection of Govt. land, Boundary wall, Park, Renovation of water bodies, private Bus Stand, Town Hall, Kalyan Mandap and N.R.B project.

The detailed schemes are given below.

- 1) 14th Finance Commission
- 2) Special CC road
- 3) Road Development
- 4) Devolution Fund
- 5) Motor Vehicle Tax
- 6) Road and Bridges
- 7) Performance based Incentive

Street Light

50 staff and technicians are engaged in this Municipality for maintenance of street light which is basic service of the Municipality. The total amount of street light, pole lamp, High mast and Mini mast is given below:-

Total No of street light pole with T5 - 2735

Total no of High Mast Light - 11

Total no of Mini Mast Light - 22

At outlook of mechanised sanitation System in Bargarh Municipality

The sanitation programme is prime work of every UIBs of the state as well as in the world. But the technical type of swiping, drain cleaning, cleaning of safety tank, sewerage is now common in the ULBs. Very often, the failure and unsuccessful sanitation is the cities create discontent among the people due to contagious disease like jaundice, diara, sinful & dengue.

Taking in to the consideration, the Bargarh Municipality today adopt modern technical method for sanitation programme in 19 nos. of ward out of devolution funds and district innovative funds sanctioned by Govt. H&UD Dept. and G.A Deptt. During the year 2014-15, the Municipality has purchased 06 nos. of TATA ACE, Hydraulic Mechanise Trolley Tempo for door to door collection of garbage regularly from 10 nos. of ward. The house hold garbage are collected smoothly by the above mechanised system with less engagement of labour.

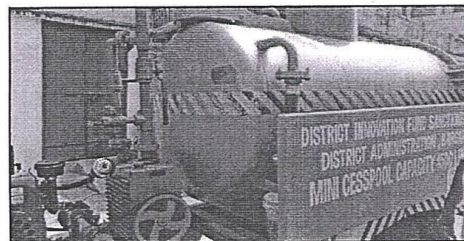


Door Door to Collection though TATA ACE

quantity of 3000 ltr. has been purchased for slum dwellers living in arrow road to avoid the manual cleaning of latrine constructed by the slum dwellers. The small mechanised cess pool with single driver-cum-operator executing the work successfully for cleaning of latrine tank.

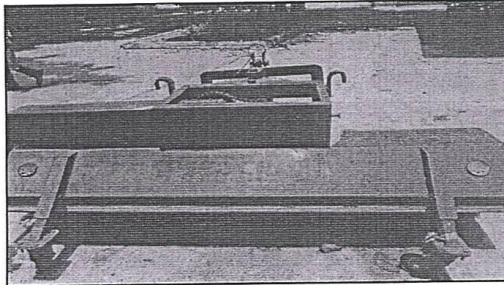


3000 Lt Cesspool Machine



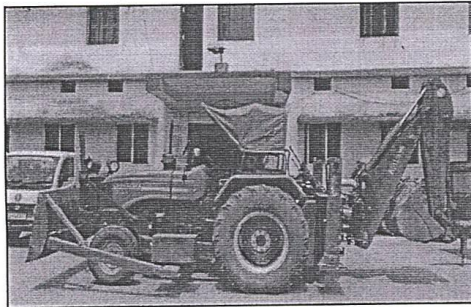
1500 Lt. Cesspool Machine

The road swiping machine is one of the mechanised system of Bargarh Municipal Council utilizing every day for cleaning of sand in C.C road and B.T road in Bargarh Municipal area. The work is executed by single operator-cum-driver in night with one assistant by which the Municipality save the engagement of manual labour for cleaning of main road successfully and it is one of the successful programme of Bargarh Municipality.



Road Sweeping Machine Tractor attachment

Lastly the Dozer-cum-JCB machine which is most & important mechanised system of Bargarh Municipality proof successfully cleaning of garbage in the ward and dumping yard every day successfully without engagement of manual labour, for which less time, low cost, defeating the less engagement of labour for cleaning of dumping yard in the Municipal area. This mechanised Dozer-cum-JCB is very useful for revenue collection by sharing the general public with minimum cost.



Tractor -cum- Dozer with Backhoe loader

The drain cleaning machine with hyd. System tractor mounted has been purchased out of Dist. Innovation Fund sanctioned by Dist. Administration Bargarh during the year 2014-15 included in the mechanised system of sanitation programme Bargarh Municipality, for which the silt and garbage's in the open drains are cleaned every day by covering of 19nos of wards in interval defaulting engagement of manual drain cleaner. On the other hand the drain cleaner also used for garbage's collection the dumping yards in different dumping point of location ULBs.



Hyd. Open Drain cleaner Machine with Tractor mounted

Concluding the above experiment use of Mechanised System of Sanitation of Bargarh Municipality we feel that the sanitation of cities can success by utilizing the improved mechanised system for utmost sanitation of general public.

N.A.C. Attabira**Date of Formation**

The ATTABIRA NOTIFIED AREA COUNCIL under Bargarh Sub-division was constituted with villages Attabira and Bhoipura of Attabira GP and Ladaripali, Kandpali and Rengalipali GP as transitional area vide Notification No. 10321 Dated 03.04.2012 of the Housing and Urban Development Department, Govt. of Odisha with effect from 03.04.2012 in pursuance of the provisions contained under clause (a) of Sub- Section 4 of the Odisha Municipal Act, 1950(Odisha Act 23 of 1950).

N.A.C. Headquarters The Attabira GP office building has been handed over to Housing and Urban Development Department by virtue of which newly formed Attabira NAC has been functioning in the same building as such the erstwhile Attabira GP Office building declared as the Notified Area Council, Attabira for all purposes.

List of Public Properties

SI No.	Category of properties	Name of the erstwhile GPs		
		Attabira	Laderpali	Total
1	Tank and Kata	23	09	32
2	Weekly Market	01	0	01
3	Market shop for rent	93	0	93

Others-

	Institution	Number
1.	Education	
	Primary School	05
	M.E. School	07
	Sevashram	01
	High School	04
	College	01
2.	Bank	06
3.	Dispensary	
	CHC. Attabira	01
	ANM. Center	01
	Hospital	01
	L.I Center	01
4.	Anganwadi Centre	28
5.	Agriculture	
	AAO	01

6. Tahasil Office	01
R.I Office	01
7. Railway Station	01

Formation of Council Body

The General Elections to Attabira ULB was held on 03/04/2013 and counting took place on 04/04/2013 and the result was declared the same day. The first meeting for election of the Chairperson was held on 13/04/2013 and Smt. Sunita Bag was elected as Chairperson. The election of Vice-Chairperson was held on 25/04/2013 and Smt. Suravilata Bag was elected as Vice-Chairperson.

Internal Source of Income

Besides grants from the Govt.of Odisha, Attabira Municipality has some other sources of income also. After handing over of Assets of the erstwhile Attabira GP and Laderpali GP, the Attabira NAC has 93 no. of Market Shops provided to commercial institutions on charge of rent from which the income for the NAC is Rs. 295080/- per annum. From the auction of Tank and Kata the resource mobilization for the NAC is nearly Rs.70000/- per annum. Other sources of income for the NAC is being explored.

Holding Tax, Lighting Tax and Water Tax have not been fixed yet as the Council body has denied the levy of the same by Resolution No-6 in the meeting held on 24-12-2013 and accordingly Govt. has been appraised.

1. Shelf of Developmental Projects

Park
Kalyan Mandap
Bus Stand
Staff Quarter
Odisha Urban Livelihoods Mission
Street Vendor Project

2. Road Development Grant

Already 6 nos. of C.C roads have been completed and other road works are under progress.

3. Electrification of Street light

Already 65 nos of poles are installed in different places of 12 nos of Wards and 180 nos. of street lights affixed.

4. Sanitation Equipments

Sanitation work taken up in 12 no of wards through service provider.

5. Swachha Bharat Mission and SWM Project- Land alienation proposal is submitted and application collected for IHHL in SBM Programme.

Notified Area Council, Barpali-

Introduction: - The Barpali NAC has been created comprising of village Barpali and Kendupali in the year 1971 by notification no 1681-A, 04-12-1971 of Housing and Urban Development Department, Bhubaneswar, comprising of one revenue village, Barpali. The boundary of the N.A.C. is as follows-

North- Village Barangpali

South- Village Badgaon

East- Village Khemesara

West- Village Katapali

Area and Population- The total area of Barpali N.A.C. is 12.27 Sq.Miles having total population 20841 as follows as per 2011 census. Male: 10574, Female: 10267, Total - 20841

Constitution- Total no. of ward in Barpali NAC is 11. The present elected council has started functioning w.e.f 04-12-2013

Activities-

1. Health and Sanitation
2. City Beautification
3. Citizen Services (Issue of Birth and Death Certificate, Trade License, Marriage Certificate,
4. Building Plan Approval)
5. Kalyan Mandap Booking, Providing Cess Pool, Providing Water Tanker and many more
6. Efficient Solid Waste Management
7. Efficient Urban Planning and Development
8. Holding and Lighting Tax Collection
9. Parking Fees Collection
10. Implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission.

Notified Area Council Padampur -

Padampur N.A.C. is continuing as per Govt. of Odisha H.U.D. Department Notification No.1281/LSG dt.25.01.1965 comprising of one revenue village, Padampur and started functioning w.e.f. 02.04.1965. The boundary of the N.A.C. is as follows-

North	-	Deoli
South	-	Charpali, Jhankarpali and Gadbhati
East	-	Gadbhati and Mahulpali
West	-	Bheunria and Charpali

Area and Population

The total area of Padampur N.A.C. is 8.03 Sq.Km. having total population as follows as per 2011 Census.

Male	: 9002
Female	: 8633
Total	: 17635

Total Households	: 3797
ST Population	: 1929
SC Population	: 2596
Voters	: Male-6235, Female-5967

Slum Details: Total Slum	: 17
Households	: 1343
SC Households	: 1229
ST Households	: 1774
Populations	: 6051
Male	: 3083
Female	: 2968
N.H.C.	: 14
R.C.V.	: 182

Accommodation-

The N.A.C. is running in its own building over an area measuring 0.45 Acres of Plot No.1654,1655,1764 and 1766 Khata No.118, Mauza Padampur (Padampur Town) recorded in the name of the N.A.C.Padampur.

Constitution: - According to Notification No.224/dt.16.02.13 of District Office, Bargarh this NAC is divided in to 11 (eleven) wards, details as under.

Ward No.01	-	U.R
Ward No.02	-	ST (W)
Ward No.03	-	WOMEN
Ward No.04	-	U.R
Ward No.05	-	BCC
Ward No.06	-	BCC(W)
Ward No.07	-	S.C
Ward No.08	-	BCC (W)
Ward No.09	-	WOMEN.
Ward No.10	-	U.R
Ward No.11	-	U.R

The present elected council started working w.e.f.04.12.2013.

There are 8 NMR/DLR engaged in this NAC to provide better work due to abolition and retirement of some posts.

Details of State Scheme

Different Pension schemes under Social security Scheme of Padampur N.A.C.

Sl.	Scheme	Category	Target	Achievement	Vacancy
1	M.B.P.Y.	O.A.P.	877	766	111
3		W.P	271	254	17
4		D.P	142	142	-
6	I.G.N.P.Y	I.G.N.O.A.P.	548	548	-
7		I.G.N.W.P	149	149	-
8		I.G.N.D.P	25	25	-
9		IGNOAP	51	51	-
TOTAL			2063	1935	128

Vehicles

The following Vehicles and other apparatus are being maintained in this N.A.C.

- Tractor with Trailer : 02 nos.
- Tricycle : 10 nos.
- Cess Pool emptier : 02 no.
- Wheel Barrow : 06 nos.
- Hydraulic Dumper Trolley : 01 no.
- Dumper Bin : 01 no.
- Water Tanker : 02nos.
- Extension Ladder : 01 no.

Water Supply

1. Sources of water
 - a) River 'ONG'
 - b) Production well-20 nos.
2. Requirement of water:- 1.9 MLD
 Present Supply : - 1.7 MLD
 - a) River sources 1.00 MLD
 - b) Tube well sources 1.65 MLD

Total 2.65 MLD
3. No. of water treatment plant - 1 no.
 - a) Installed capacity in MLD - 2.25 MLD.(Rapid Gravely filter)
 - b) Capacity in use MLD - 1.00 MLD

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 4. No. of Public stand post. | - 118 nos. |
| No. of house connection | - 808 |
| No. of running hand pump tube well | - 278 |
| 5. Location of Production Well:- | |
| a) Sri Ram Petrol Pump, | |
| b) Bheuria road, | |
| c) Rajapada School, | |
| d) Satibhata Road, | |
| e) Kapsila road, | |
| f) Satibhata Road, | |
| g) Bargarh Check gate | |
| h) Kharkhari Temple | |
| i) Gaisilat road (near town high school) , | |
| j) Kantabandh | |
| 6. Proposed scheme for water | |
| • Const.of RCC Check Dam | - 1 no. |
| • Intake well Pump house | - 1 no. |
| • Water treatment Plant | - 1 no. |
| • Over Head tank- | - 1 no. (0.25 ML capacity). |
| • GSR (Ground Storage Reservation) | - 1 no. (0.25 ML) |

Market Shop: - Total Shops : 153

Street Lighting: - The NAC has provided various street lights like T-5 (50), CFL (75), S-V Lamp (25) High Max (01) and Mini High Max (14).

Road Statistics: - (In K.M.) - The NAC has constructed different kinds of roads such as 1.664 KM (Cement concrete), and 1.25 km (Metal moorum), 0.85 KM (Earthen) and four VRC.

Municipal Solid Waste: - (M.S.W.)- The M.S.W. is being disposed off in an area Acr. 5.05 of land over Plot No-377 and 378 duly fenced and authorized till 31.03.2018 by the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha. The Govt. in H and UD. Deptt. has authorized OWS and SB, Bhubaneswar for preparation of City Sanitation plan and DPR for SWM under SBM.

Revenue Generation Activities-

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1- Biju Market Complex: 40 Shops. | 5. Cesspool | : 2 nos. |
| 2- Public Toilet : 1 no. | 6. Water Tanker | : 2 nos |
| 3- Children Park : 1no | 7. Boating Club | : 1no. |
| 4- Renovation of G.M. Park :1 no | | |

Proposed Activities

- 1- Kalyan Mandap :1 no
- 2- ECO Park : 1no
- 3- Market Complex : 2nos
- 4- Private Bus Stand :1 no
- 5- Borasambar Pathway :1 no

Toilet: - 1 Sulava Souchalaya and 3 Public Toilets are provided for public use.

Park and boating club- The are 2 parks namely Biju Sishu Udyan and Gangadhar Meher Park and one path way at Manager Kata site have been constructed by the NAC. Besides this one Boating club at Katabandh has been built.

Development Activities :- (During F/Y-2015-16)

SI No	Category of Work	Undertaken in K.M.	Completed in K.M.	Remarks
1	C.C.Road	1.754	0.379	
2	Metal Moorum Road	0.565	0.200	
3	Earthen Road	Nil	0.450	
4	C.C.Drain	0.052	Nil	
5	Addl. Class Room at Town High School.	3 Rooms	Nil	
6	Library Hall at Govt. High School	1 Hall	Nil	

TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Town Planning Unit, Bargarh is one among the sub-ordinate offices created under the line deptt.-Directorate of Town Planning, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. After the enactment of the Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act,1956 the Town Planning Units were set up for preparation of Master Plans of urban areas of the state. On re-organization of the districts in the state in 1993 Town Planning Unit, Bargarh was established vide G.O. No 25620/HUD, dated 18.08.2000 and started functioning with effect from 19.02.2001.

The objective of the unit office is to take appropriate measures for the planned development, improvement and expansion of urban centers and urban agglomerations under its jurisdiction i.e. the district of Bargarh. The Master plans for Bargarh and Padampur urban areas have been prepared and the Master Plan for Barpali is under the process of preparation.

The other functions of the Unit Office include: 'to extend technical assistance to the Revenue Authorities in preparation of Revenue Master Plans of Urban areas, to render technical assistance advice to the District Administration on Town Planning matters as and when required.

Two Special Planning Authorities namely SPA Bargarh and SPA Padampur which were independent statutory bodies are attached to the Town Planning Unit Bargarh and the Officer-in-Charge of Town Planning Unit Bargarh is appointed as SPA, Bargarh and SPA Padampur. The staffs of the unit office are engaged for SPA work in addition to their own duties. Approval of building plans, implementation of town planning schemes and other infrastructure development works are carried out by these three organisations.

Town Planning Unit, Bargarh is committed to the balanced and planned urban growth in the district and will make all endeavors to achieve its goal.

CHAPTER-XII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT

Bargarh has always been regarded as one of the notable educational hubs of western Odisha. Many institutions were set up to impart education in the pre-independence time also. In 19th century, Middle Vernacular schools were established in different places of Odisha. In this region the schools at Remunda, Tamparsara and Barpali were very renowned to provide quality education at that time. English was not taught in these schools. A Minor School was also set up in Bargarh. Renowned poet Swapneswar Dash was the Headmaster and Pundit Harihar Mishra was the Assistant Teacher in this school. Eminent poet Madhusudan Rao was the Inspector of Schools of Odisha state at that time. He had paid a visit to this school and in the visiting register he had appreciated Pundit Mishra as a great teacher and writer.

After that in 1914, George High School was established and the new building of the present High School came into functioning in 1921. Sashibhusan Mishra Sharma popularly called as BudhaMastre created history in the field of education. He was one of the great teachers of this renowned school.

There were many Sanskrit Tolls in the district and many students took the advantage of learning Sanskrit from these institutions. The Sanskrit Toll at Kamgaon takes the credit to produce great scholars like Prahallad Pradhan and Sadashiv Dash Sharma. Internationally acclaimed Prahallad Pradhan had an invincible grasp in Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and English languages.

In the reinforcement of education in this area the role of ever-regarded Brajamohan Panda is very significant. In his great effort a High School was established at Larambha in 1939. This institution excelled in imparting high level education and enticed a large number of students from far and near. Many renowned institutions like Remunda High School, Kamgaon High School, Larambha High School, Geoge High School, Bargarh, RajBorasambar High school Padampur etc. were established at this time to spread education.

INTRODUCTION AND GROWTH OF WESTERN EDUCATION

Although Bargarh was separated from Sambalpur, during the period 1993-2013 educational administration of this district was being controlled by the Circle Inspector of Schools, Sambalpur followed by District Inspector of Schools, Bargarh and Padampur.

Primary Education in the District

To develop the primary education in 1996 the first District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in the district to achieve the universalisation of Primary Education.

The objectives of DPEP programme were as follows-

- To provide all children with access to Primary Education either in formal system or through Alternative Schooling Center.
- Provide Reading Writing Materials and free Textbooks to all ST and SC children and General girls.
- Providing Access to Primary Education for all children.
- Reducing the gap among Gender and disadvantaged social groups
- Increasing learning achievement of primary school students by 25 percent.

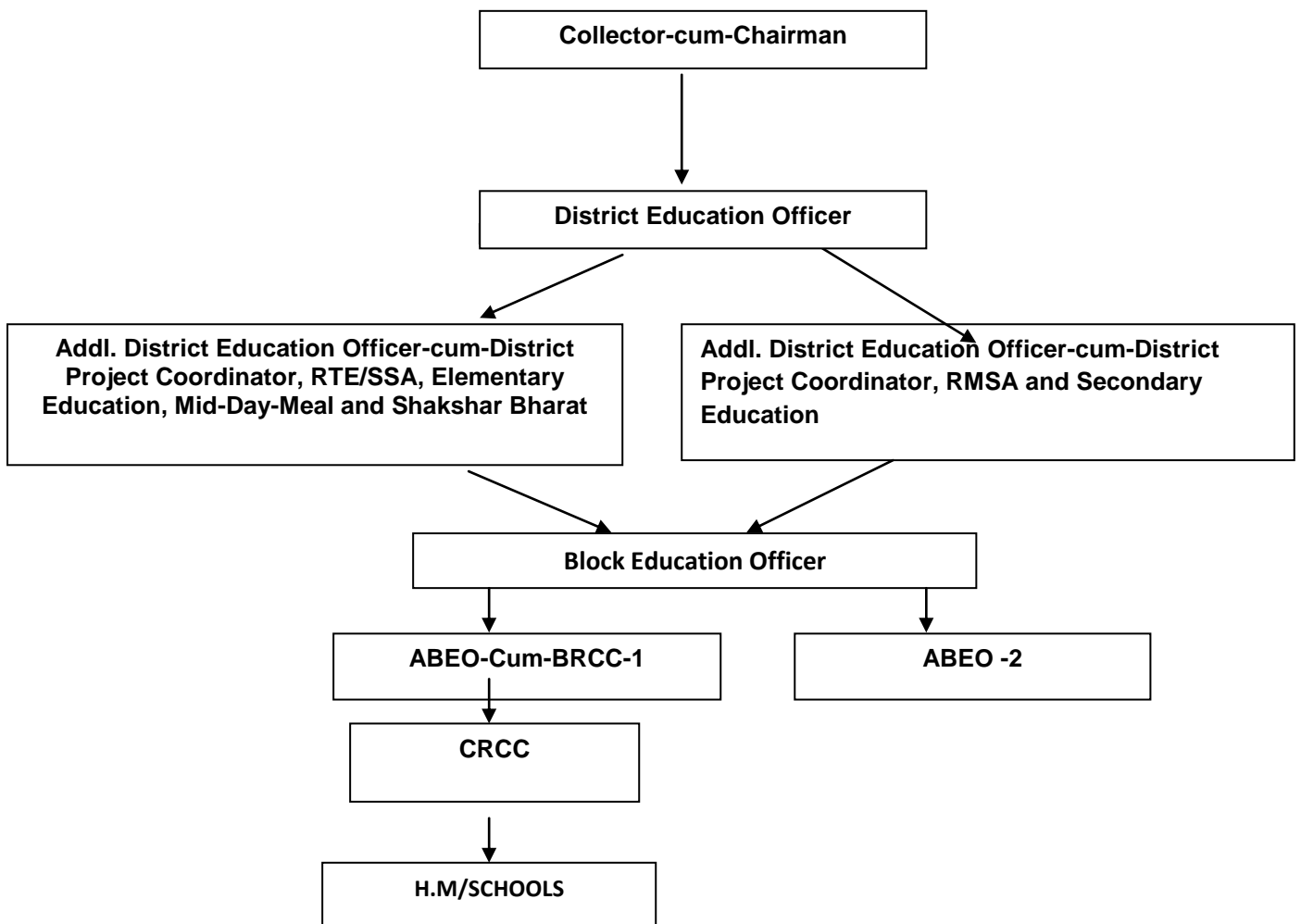
Accordingly, a new office came into existence namely DPEP, Bargarh. An officer belonging to Odisha Education Service /Odisha Administrative Service was designated as District Project Coordinator. New interventions such as planning for Girls Education, Tribal Education, Management Information System, Civil, Financial Management, and Integrated Education for Differently abled Children and Pedagogy were introduced to check the grey areas of Primary Education and to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Primary Education. Further in all Blocks a level-III teacher (rank of Sub-Inspector of Schools) was designated as Block Resource Centre Coordinator (BRCC) to achieve the target followed by 10-17 Cluster Resource Centre Coordinators (CRCC) in each block. The Block Resource Center (BRC) and Cluster Resource Center (CRC) were provided with buildings and furniture /accessories with a motto to provide quality education at door step through capacity building of teachers, providing educational equipments to vulnerable groups to get barrier free access.

Further, during 2001-02 the DPEP programme was reorganized as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as the DPEP was aiming at universalisation of Primary Education (I-V) but SSA aims at Universalisation of Elementary Education (I-VIII) with the existing structure of DPEP programme.

The objectives of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are as follows-

- All children in school by 2005
- Primary schooling for all children by 2007.
- Elementary schooling for all children by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and upper primary stage by 2010.
- Universal elementary retention by 2010.

Again, in 2009 to achieve the universalisation of elementary education the central Govt. enacted an Act to ensure the Right of Children for Free and Compulsory Education. During the year 2010, Odisha being one of the first States to implement the Odisha Right of Children for free and Compulsory Education Rule, 2010. Basing on the changes and introduction of RTE Act, the School and Mass Education Dept. Odisha reorganized its structure and the following structure is in vogue under the control of Collector and District Magistrate.



At present the following schemes are being implemented

1. RTE/SSA.
2. Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
3. Mid-Day-Meal
4. Shakshar Bharat

The activities undertaken under SSA/KGBV and RTE Act are as follows.

- Opening of New Schools.
- Alternative Schooling facilities for Out-of-School children.
- School grant @ Rs.5000/- per annum.
- Teachers grant @ Rs.500/- per teacher per year.
- Teaching Learning Equipments for new schools.
- School maintenance grant @ Rs.7500/- per annum.
- Civil works (school buildings, additional classrooms, drinking water and toilet facilities, boundary walls, Block Resource Centres, Cluster Resource Centres etc.)
- Recruitment of Teachers for new schools and additional teachers in existing schools to improve teacher-pupil ratio.
- Inclusive education for children with special needs.

- In-service teacher training.
- Innovations/initiatives for ST, SC children, promotion of Girls' education and early childhood care and education/ Computer Aided Learning.
- Free text books for ST, SC and Girls.
- Uniform to All Girls, ST, SC and BPL boys studying in Govt Schools @Rs400/- for two pairs.
- Remedial Teaching.
- Decentralized Academic Resource Centers at Block Cluster level.
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

SCHOOLS

Category	PS	PS+UP	PS+UP+SE	PS+UP+SE+HS	UP	UP+SE	UP+SE+HS	Grand Total
GOVT	941	526	42		101	107		1717
TRW	48	34				4		86
AIDED	2	2			49	113		166
KV/JNV				1			1	2
RECOGNISED	4	29	16	4		50		103
UNRECOGNISED	15	19	4			2		40
OTHER	11							11
Grand Total	1021	610	62	5	150	276	1	2125

Enrollment- After the implementation of various programmes enrollment in all levels of schools was enhanced in the district in Primary and Upper Primary levels.

Primary Level Upper Primary Level

Boys-62969

Boys- 33453

Girls-60255

Girls-31814

SC Boys-15160

SCBoys-7594

SC Girls-14536

SCGirls-7383

ST Boys-13795

STBoys-7192

ST Girls-13669

STGirls-7253

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) - KGBV is an integral part of SSA that concentrates on girls' education at Upper Primary level through residential school approach.

- It is applicable in selected Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).
- Target beneficiaries are drop out girls belonging to ST/SC/OBC/ Minorities and BPL families in difficult areas.

Objectives of KGBV

- To ensure access to the disadvantaged girls.
- To provide quality of education to all girls enrolled in KGBV School.
- To make Girl Child friendly and create healthy environment for girls' education.
- Involvement of Community in the management and improvement of girls' education.

Activities undertaken by KGBV

Construction of Building.

Provision of Boundary Wall.

Boring/Hand pump.

Electricity/water charges.

Furniture / Equipment (including kitchen equipment).

Teaching Learning Materials [TLM] and equipment including library books.

Provision of Bedding.

Maintenance per girl Per month @ Rs.1500/-.

Stipend per girl per month @ Rs.100/-.

Supplementary, TLM, Stationery and other educational materials @Rs.1000/- per Girl per annum.

Engagement and Remuneration-

Warden [@ Rs.8400/- per month]

Part time teachers [@ Rs 5000/- per month per teacher]

Full time Accountant [@ Rs 5200/- per month]

Support Staff - (Peon, Chowkidar) [@ Rs3800/- per month per staff]

Head cook [@ Rs 4400/- per month] and up to

Assistant cooks [@ Rs 4300/- per month per cook]

Other Provisions

Specific skill training per girl @ Rs 1000/- per annum

Electricity / Water charges per girl @ Rs 1000/- per annum

Medical care/contingencies @ Rs.1250/- per child per annum

Maintenance @ Rs 750/- per child per annum

Miscellaneous @ Rs 750/- per child per annum

Preparatory camp @ Rs 300/- per child per annum

P.T.A / school functions @ Rs 300/- per child per annum

Capacity Building @ Rs 500/- per child per annum

Physical / Self Defense training @ Rs 200/- per child per annum

Innovative initiatives adopted under RTE Act

- Child Tracking System
- Ama Vidyalaya
- Special training
- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation
- Rationalization of teachers
- School Student Helpline (1800 34567 22)
- Grievance Cell
- Sahayog
- Samarthyaa
- Samiksha
- Sadhan
- Samadhan

- Sanjog

Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)-

As the universalisation of elementary education is a constitutional mandate, it is also essential to move this vision forward to include secondary education. “*Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*” has been successfully implemented up to Class VIII in the District. Keeping in view of the success of the scheme, it was extended to secondary level i.e. [Classes IX and X].

Mid-Day-Meal (M.D.M)- With a view to enhance the enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995 which is also in operation in the district covering 1943 nos of Govt. and Aided schools. There are 3737 nos of Cook-cum-Helper engaged in the different schools of the district to serve MDM with an honorarium of Rs1000/- per month.

A civilization is ever glorified according to its education system. With passage of time Bargarh district is also not left behind. Western education or the Public School system was introduced in this area in the last part of 1970s. Due to flourishing trade and commerce people of so many states preferred to reside in this district. Natives of this area also became highly enthusiastic for Western Education. So, the need of the establishment of English Medium schools was earnestly felt in this region. The Koshal School at Nua Khairpali in Attabira Block was established in 1979. It was the sole institution which was trying to fulfil the requirement of modern education in this area. At present a large number of public schools are functioning in the district to impart modern education through CBSE or ICSE pattern. The leading institutions of this time are Vikash Residential School, Rotary Public School,

Vidyasagar Academy, Rainbow Public School, Sanskar International School, St Paul Public School, Bethany Public School, Modern Public School, Siddharth Public School, Little Angel’s Public School, Lion’s Gurukul and Don Bosco’s Public School. Besides this Kendriya Vidyalaya Bargarh and Navodaya Vidyalaya Paikmal are catering the youngsters for their wholesome development. Now there is no any populous place in this region without having at least one English Medium School.

EDUCATION OF SCs, STs, OBCs, MINORITIES, AND WOMEN- Many programmes have been implemented to empower the STs, SCs, Backward Classes, Minorities and women through their educational, economic and social development. The basic objective of the programmes is to enable them to be self-reliant and self-employed so that they can march ahead in the mainstream of the society with the general people. The policies, programmes and schemes have been designed in consonance with the overall goals and objective as enshrined in Articles 46 (Part IV), 16, 17, 19, 164, 244, 275, 330, 332, 335, 338, 339, 341, 342 and 366 of the Constitution of India for which a four-pronged strategy has been evolved and implemented in the field of education, livelihood promotion, elimination of all forms of exploitation and improvement of all quality of life.

(i). Education

(i) Education is the most effective and critical instrument for empowering the tribal people. So it is very essential to educate them. Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation in access and retention at the level of elementary education for STs, SCs, OBCs, Minorities and women. They are provided with free education including residential facilities, scholarships and other facilities to achieve substantial increase in enrolment and retention. The details of educational institutions under ST and SC Development Dept. [Blockwise] is given below.



SI No	Name of Block	Category of Institutions											
		High School		Girl High School		Ashram School		Residential School		Sevashram School		Total	
		Nos.	Student Strength	No s.	Stude nt Streng th	N os .	Student Strengt h	No s.	Student Strengt h	No s.	Stude nt Streng th	No s.	Student Strengt h
1	Ambabhona	-	-	-	-	01	123	-	-	-	-	01	123
2	Attapura	-	-	-	-	01	250	-	-	02	354	03	604
3	Bargarh	-	-	-	-	02	668	-	-	05	700	07	1368
4	Barpali	01	242	-	-	03	421	-	-	04	300	08	963
5	Bhatli	-	-	-	-	02	412	-	-	05	288	07	700
6	Bheden	-	-	-	-	01	260	-	-	02	110	03	370
7	Bijepur	-	-	-	-	04	531	-	-	04	286	08	817
8	Gaisilet	-	-	-	-	03	981	01	246	03	306	07	1533
9	Jharbandh	-	-	-	-	02	444	-	-	03	497	05	941
10	Rajborasambar	-	-	01	322	05	1118	-	-	02	115	08	1555
11	Paikmal	02	550	-	-	06	1308	-	-	13	1260	21	3118
12	Sohela	-	-	-	-	02	353	-	-	06	422	08	775
Total		03	792	01	322	32	6869	01	246	49	4638	86	12867

(ii) Career Counselling:

To create awareness amongst the ST and SC students for their future perspective in career building, counselling programmes have been undertaken in the High School level.



(iii) Science Exhibition:

To improve the inner quality of ST/SC students, Science Exhibitions are conducted at school level and also district level every year.



science Exhibition

(iv) Students' Festival (Sargifula):

To highlight excellencethat prevails among ST/SC students, Shishu Festivals (Sargifula) are organised at Block, District and State level every year.



Student Festival (Sargifula)

(v) Plantation in School:

To promote greenery coverage and maintain the ecology of the school surrounding, plantation programmes in the School campus are undertaken by all schools.



Plantation in School

(vi) Best Award- To appreciate best 10 and best 100 (in the State level ranking) students are felicitated.



**Shri Mohendra Meher
Student-Nrusinghnath (SSD) Govt. HS
Best 100 Student Award -2011-12**



**Shri Tusharkanta Muna,
Student-Nrusinghnath (SSD) Govt HS
Best 10 student Award -2011-12**

(vii) Residential Accommodation in Educational Institutions -

With the provisions of residential facilities for the Girl students belonging to ST/SC/ SEBC 100/200 seated hostels have been constructed. So the drop out amongst girl students has substantially been reduced and the attendance has been remarkably improved.



60 hostels were sanctioned during the year 2009-10, out of which 57 hostels are completed and functioning. 19 hostels during the year 2011-12 and 9 hostels during the year 2013-14 were sanctioned which are under construction. Completion of the aforesaid hostels will facilitate enrolment and help in reducing the gender imbalance pertaining to education. Apart from this, 9 normal hostels, i.e. 8 Boys' hostels and 1 Girls' hostel have been functioning being made functional before 2007. The detailed information regarding the residential accommodation facilities provided to the ST and SC Boarders studying in different Schools functioning under the SSD and S and ME Departments located in the 12 Blocks of the District is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Category of Hostels				Total Number of Institutions
		100 seated ST Girls	100 seated SC Girls [Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrabasa]	Normal Hostel [ST Boys]	Normal Hostel [ST Girls]	
1	Ambabhona	2				2
2	Attabira	4				4
3	Bargarh	7				7
4	Barpali	2		1		2
5	Bhatli	2				2
6	Bheden	1		1		1
7	Bijepur	3		1		3
8	Gaisilet	4				4
9	Jharbandh	5		1		5
10	Rajborasambar	12			1	12
11	Paikmal	8	1	3		8
12	Sohela	4		1		4
	Total	54	1	8	1	54

(viii) Safety and Security Measures for Girls Boarders-

To ensure safety security of the girl boarders in the residential institutions there is a provision to engage lady Matron in every Girls' hostel. Against the sanctioned post of 55 Matrons, only 36 have been selected for appointment due to the non-availability of eligible candidates. District level orientation workshop on safety and security is held to create awareness amongst the Headmaster, Headmistress, Asst. Supdt., WEOs, ADWO, DI, and DWO under SSD Dept. and S and ME Dept.



(ix) Pre-Matric Scholarship- Pre-Matric Scholarship is paid to the ST/SC Boarders and Day Scholars pursuing study in the Schools of ST SC Development Department and S and ME Dept. from Class-I to Class-X as described below:

TABLE-1

Sl. No.	Day Scholar per annum			Hosteller (for 10 months)		
	Class	B	G	Class	B	G
1	VI	180	240	I to X	@750 per month	@ 800 per month
2	VII	180	240			
3	VIII	240	300			

TABLE-2

Pre-Matric Scholarship	2013-14		2014-15	
	Physical (Nos)	Financial (in Rs)	Physical (Nos)	Financial (in Rs)
ST	5480	34437000	21944	2145450
SC	1026	8438200	12620	2678260
SEBC/OBC	2700	2150200	5106	1312400

Monthly Scholarship for Class IX and X under OGIP:**TABLE-3:**

Item		For Day Scholars			For each hosteller	
		Boys	Girls		Boy	Girl
Scholarship (Rs. per month for 10 months)	From Central Scheme	150	Getting the central scheme	Not covered under the central scheme*	350	350
			150	-		
	DFID Assistance	-	95	245	-	95
Total Monthly Scholarship		150	245		350	445

* Having family income of above Rs. 2 lakhs per annum

The details of disbursement under OGIP are given below:-

SI No	Year	CSP	DFID
		Physical	Physical
1	2013-14	16906	8956
2	2014-15	16706	8675

(x) Post-Matric scholarship

Post-Matric scholarship is also provided to ST/SC/SEBC/Minorities for pursuing higher studies including technical education.

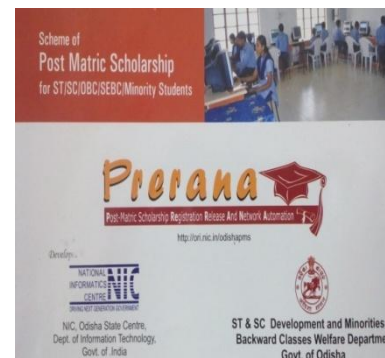
Grouping:

Group-1: Graduate/Post Graduate level courses in Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Veterinary, M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral Programme

Group-2: Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, like Pharmacy, Nursing, Hotel Management, PG Courses like MA/MSc/M.Com/M.Ed etc

Group-3: +3 Courses

Group-4: +2. ITI, 3 years Diploma and 2 years Vocational Courses



Rate of Maintenance Fee per Month for STandSC Students

Type	Group-1	Group-2	Group-3	Group-4
Day Scholar	550	530	300	230
Hosteller	1200	1000	1000	1000

Rate of Maintenance Fee per Month for OBC/SEBC

Type	Group-1	Group-2	Group-3	Group-4
Day Scholar	350	335	210	160
Hosteller	750	510	400	260

Scholarship also includes the reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institutions as per Ceiling prescribed by Govt. in SSD Dept.

The detail of disbursement of the Post-Matric Scholarship for last 2 years areas follows-

Post-Matric Scholarship	2013-14		2014-15	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
ST	3750	18084945	4136	1901695
SC	2507	15364737	5686	29205544
SEBC/OBC	4899	10801140	5096	10624050

GENDER AND INTERCASTE DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATION AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS THEM

Odisha Girls Incentive Programme- To encourage the girl-students towards education Odisha Girls Incentive Programme is undertaken during the year 2013-14. The basic objective of the scheme is to transfer the cash directly to the beneficiaries on monthly basis. This programme reduces dropout rates, increases attendance rates, enables financial inclusion and shifts in household attitudes towards girls' participation in higher education.



The rates of scholarship and other grant are as follows:

For Books and One off Ad-hoc Grant

Item	Day Scholars		Hostellers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Books and Ad-hoc Grant (Rs. p.a.) from Central Scheme	750	750	1000	1000

Urban Education Programme:- To provide quality education to ST and SC Children Urban Education Programme has been taken up in this current year (2015-16). 5 Public Schools are empanelled to take admission of 100 ST and SC Students.

A. Promotion of Livelihoods

(i) Bankable Income Generating Scheme

To increase the economic conditions of members of ST and SC community under BPL category, Bankable Income Generating Scheme supported by OSFDC as per provisions have been taken up. Especially Women Self Help Groups are promoted rather than single beneficiary to harness strong community feeling inherent in tribal society. The ST and SC member in a SHG are provided @ 10,000 rupees subsidy per beneficiary with Bank Loan as per the unit cost of the project upto a maximum of Rs 1,25,000/- in respect of that SHG. The detailed physical and financial progress under Bankable Income Generating Scheme during the last 2 years is as given below:-

SI No.	Category	Year	Physical achievement	Financial achievement (in lakhs)	Total No of Beneficiaries Cover
1	ST Group	2013-14	14 groups	14.00	140
2	ST Individual		119 individuals	11.80	119

3	ST Group	2014-15	17groups	17.00	194
4	ST Individual		175 individuals	17.50	175
5	SC Group	2013-14	9 groups	8.60	95
6	SC Individual		84 individuals	8.40	84
7	SC Group	2014-15	15 groups	15.00	172
8	SC Individual		96 individuals	9.60	96

(ii) **MADA and Cluster** - Bargarh District has two Modified Area Development Agency (MADA) Blocks (Paikmal, Jharbandh) and one Cluster Block (Rajborasambar). Fund flows under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) to this MADA and Cluster Block for development of the STandSC people. Details are given below-

Sl No.	MADA and Cluster Block	Name of the Sub-Division	Year	Component under MADA and Cluster	Physical achievement (nos of project)	Financial achievement (in lakhs)	
1	Jharbandh MADA Block	P A D A M P U R	2013-14	SCA to TSP	2 nos	2.85	
				Article 275 (1)	1 no	1.73	
			2014-15	SCA to TSP	3 nos	1.60	
				Article 275 (1)	2 nos	1.04	
2	Paikmal MADA Block		P A D A M P U R	2013-14	SCA to TSP	4 nos	15.00
					Article 275 (1)	2 nos	7.61
				2014-15	SCA to TSP	2 nos	8.00
					Article 275 (1)	2 nos	5.46
3	Rajborasambar Cluster Block	P A D A M P U R		2013-14	SCA to TSP	1 nos	3.0
					Article 275 (1)	1 nos	3.00
				2014-15	SCA to TSP	2 nos	4.41
					Article 275 (1)	1 nos	2.39

(C) **Elimination of all form of Exploitation-** To reduce the inter-caste difference the following steps have also been undertaken

(i) **Legal Aid Cell** - To provide the legal assistance to STandSC people 14 Legal Aid Cells are opened, one each at Block level, Sub-division level and District level. For this 14 Retainers have been engaged and 12 Data Entry Operators have been engaged to assist the legal Retainers. The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes [Prevention of Atrocities] Act, 1989 and the Rules, 1995 made to ensure the prohibition of



discrimination as mandated in Article 17 of the Constitution of India. For creation of awareness relating to this one-day Workshops are conducted at District level and wall paintings are also done at Block and GP Headquarters.

(ii) Monetary Relief to Atrocity Victims -

The Atrocity victims are paid with, monetary relief under the provisions of the Act and Rules as stated in vogue with a relief of minimum amount of Rs 90,000/- and a maximum of Rs 7, 50,000/-.



(iii) Financial Incentive to intercaste marriage couple:-

To prevent the untouchability and encourage the intercaste marriage between the members of SC community and other Hindu a sum of Rs 50,000/- is provided as an incentive to the inter caste married couple. Among the couple one must belong to SC category.



Detail disbursements for last 2 years are given below:-

Sl No	Year	No. of Couple	Amount (in Rs)
1	2013-14	10	5,00,000
2	2014-15	6	3,00,000

D. Skill Development- To improve the quality of life of members of ST and SC communities, Skill Development and Placement Linked Employability Training are undertaken for educated unemployed ST and SC people. Detail picture of training programme for last 2 years are as follows-



Sl No	Year	Name of Trade	No. of Trainees
1	2013-14	DCA	72
2		ADCA	50
3		MS Office	59
4		Certificate in Nursing teachers training	40
5		Domestic Health care Assistant	31
6		Health Care Multipurpose work	20
7		Repairs of Cell Phone inverter and UPS	24
8	2014-15	Tally	210
9		Data Entry Operator	140
10		Retail Sales	33
11		Hardware and Networking	64

E. Forest Rights Act

Recognition of Forest Rights of individuals and community under the provisions of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Amendment Rules, 2012 is introduced to prevent historical injustice to forest dwelling ST and other traditional forest dwellers who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem. Awareness camp on FRA Act, 2006 and Amendment Rules, 2012 was conducted at Sohela Block. Near about 2500nos of participants had attended in this camp.



(i) Distribution of title under FRA

SI No	Claims	Claim Received at SDLC	Claim approved at SDLC	Claim approved at DLC	Title Distributed
1	Individual	2630	1187	1099	1099
2	Community Rights	24	24	Under process	0
3	Community Forest Resource Rights	23	23	Under process	0

(ii) **Convergence programme under FRA-** The individual ST beneficiaries under FRA have been covered under various schemes in a convergence mode. The detailed picture of convergence is given below:

SI No	Name of Block	No. of beneficiaries covered under					Total
		IAY	Mo Kudia	Mo Pokhari	Land Development under MGNREGS	National Horticulture Mission	
1	Ambabhona	91		55			146
2	Attabira	9					09
3	Bargarh						00
4	Barpali	1					01
5	Bhatli	27		11		10	48
6	Bheden						00
7	Bijepur						00
8	Gaisilet	54		3	1		58
9	Jharbandh	210		2	7		219
10	Rajborasambar	79	5	17	4		105
11	Paikmal	86		18			104
12	Sohela	19	2				21
	Total	576	07	106	12	10	711

TRENDS IN GROWTH OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HIGHER EDUCATION

The education beyond secondary level is called higher education. It is considered as human capital for economic development. Rightly people of Bargarh district emphasized on higher education from 1960, after the establishment of Panchayat College, Bargarh. People of all the Panchayats of Bargarh and Padampur sub-division had benevolently contributed for the establishment of this college. Philanthropist and education loving people such as Smt. Subhadra Dorani, Padmashri Kruthartha Acharya, Radhamohan Mohanty, Dr. Lalit Dash, Tirthabasi Pradhan, Bharat Ch. Hota, Rusava Kar, Gopiram Agrawal, Jogeswar Meher, Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Bhaskar Chandra Panda, Budhulal Sahu, Sudarshan Sarangi, Dibakar Sahu, Dambarudhar Dash, Ganeswar Sahu Gountia, Ramlal Agrawal, Dinanath Dubey, Kedarnath Dubey, Brundaban Gountia, Shanti Charan Mohanty, Jagdish Pradhan, Fakir Mohan Gountia, Patitaban Hota, Rajendra Panda, Basudev Dash, Sekh Abdulla Toly Mohammad, Smt. Rajkumari Birtiani, Jugindra Bhoi, Parikshit Satpathy, Pranakrushna Mishra, Natabar Mohanty, Sachidananda Mishra (Lengu Babu), Dayalal Joshi, Sashibhusan Dash, Dr. Jogesh Chandra Padhi and others had taken a lead role for opening the door of higher education in our area.

In 1964 Larambha College was established with the benevolent leadership and sacrifice of Brajamohan Panda, Khagendranath Sengupta, Sarat Pujhari and Padmalochan Panda had extended support in this pious work.

In 1965 with the dynamic leadership of Borasambar zamindar Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha, Anchal College, Padampur was established. Gangadhar Guru, Gopal Charan Sahu, Jatindranath Panda, N. Panda, Basudev Bhoi, S.N.Padhee, B.C.Patra, Udayanath Samal, M.C. Agrawal, L.N. Agrawal, R.N. Panda had extended wholehearted support for this.

There are 50 Junior Colleges and 29 Degree Colleges catering to the need of Higher Education of the students in the district of Bargarh. In addition there is a Law College, one Engineering College, one Ayurvedic Medical College, one Govt. run ITI and one College on Handloom Technology that help students a lot in choosing different careers. The list of colleges is given below.

Junior Colleges In Baragarh District, Odisha

Block/ULB Name	College Name	TOTAL	Arts	Science	Comm
Rajborasambar	Anchal (Junior) College, Padampur	512	256	128	128
Attabira	Anchalika (Junior) College, Paharsrigida	192	128	-	64
Attabira	Attabira (Junior) College, Attabira	224	128	96	-
Bargarh	Baba Balunkeswar (Junior) College, Khuntapali	128	128	-	-
Bargarh (MPL)	Bargarh Science Institute, Bargarh	128	-	128	-
Bargarh (MPL)	Bargarh Women's (Junior) College, Bargarh	384	256	128	-

Barpali (NAC)	Barpali (Junior) College, Barpali	320	256	64	-
Bheden	Bheden Anchalika Kisan (Junior) College, Bheden	192	128	64	-
Bijepur	Bijepur (Junior) College, Bijepur	256	192	64	-
Rajborasambar	Buddhadev Meher (Junior) College, Dahita	96	96	-	-
Bhatali	Dadhi Baman (Junior) College, Bhatli	192	128	64	-
Jharbandh	Dava (Junior) College, Dava	128	128	-	-
Bijepur	Dora (Junior) College, Putukigrinjel	128	128	-	-
Bargarh	Gandhi Memorial (Junior) College, Kalapani	128	128	-	-
Sohella	Ghess (Junior) College, Ghess	160	128	32	-
Gaisilet	Giridhari (Junior) College, Saradhapali	128	128	-	-
Gaisilet	Goutam Buddha (Junior) Mahavidyalaya, Ganiapali	96	96	-	-
Barpali	Jagabandhu Das Women's (Junior) College, Kadalipali	128	128	-	-
Rajborasambar	Jamla (Junior) College, Jamla	128	128	-	-
Padampur (NAC)	Jayadev Institute of Science and Technology, Padampur	128	-	128	-
Attabira	Kadobahal (Junior) College, Kadobahal	224	160	-	64
Bhatali	Kamgaon (Junior) College, Kamgaon	192	192	-	-
Bargarh	Katapali (Junior) College, Katapali	128	128	-	-
Paikmal	Lakhmara (Junior) College, Lakhmara	128	128	-	-
Attabira	Larambha (Junior) College, Larambha	256	128	128	-
Barpali	Maa Samaleswari College of Science and Technology, Barpali	128	-	128	-
Ambabhona	Mahatma Gandhi (Junior) College, Bhukta	192	128	64	-
Paikmal	Mandosil (Junior) College, Mandosil	224	128	96	-
Rajborasambar	Melchhamunda (Junior) Higher Secondary School, Melchhamunda	64	64	-	-
Bargarh	Milita Gram Panchayat (Junior) College, Sarsara	128	128	-	-
Bargarh	Nabajoyti (Junior) College, Chakarkend	192	192	-	-
Padampur (NAC)	Padampur Women's (Junior) College, Padampur	256	192	64	-
Bheden	Pallishree (Junior) College, Chichinda	128	128	-	-
Bargarh (MPL)	Panchayat (Junior) College, Bargarh	576	256	192	128
Bhatali	Panchayat (Junior) College, Goudgaon	96	96	-	-
Bijepur	Panchayat (Junior) College, Talpadar	128	128	-	-
Gaisilet	Panchayat Samiti (Junior) College, Gaisilat	256	128	128	-
Jharbandh	Panchayat Samiti (Junior) College, Jharbandh	192	192	-	-
Barpali	Prof. Ghanshyam Das Gramanchal (Junior) College, Katapali	128	128	-	-
Bheden	Remunda (Junior) College, Remunda	192	128	64	-

+3 Degree Colleges In Baragarh District With Seat Capacity

Block/ULB Name	College Name	TOTAL SEATS	Arts	Phy. Sc	Bio. Sc	Comm
Bargarh (MPL)	Panchayat (Degree) College, Bargarh	528	256	80	64	128
Barpali (NAC)	Barpali College, Barpali	448	320	96	32	-
Rajborasambar	Anchal (Degree) College, Padampur	344	192	64	64	24
Attabira	Larambha (Degree) College, Larambha	256	128	64	64	-
Bargarh (MPL)	Trust Fund (Degree) College, Bargarh	256	128	64	64	-
Attabira	Attabira (Degree) College, Attabira	224	128	64	32	-
Sohella	Sohela (Degree) College, Sohela	224	128	32	32	32
Attabira	Anchalik Degree College, Paharsirigida	192	128	-	-	64
Bargarh	Vikash Degree College, Bargarh	192	-	64	64	64
Bargarh (MPL)	Women's (Degree) College, Bargarh	192	192	-	-	-
Bheden	Anchalik Kisan (Degree) College, Bheden	128	128	-	-	-
Bijepur	Bijepur (Degree) College, Bijepur	128	128	-	-	-
Bhatali	Dadhi Baman (Degree) College, Bhatli	128	128	-	-	-
Sohella	Ghess (Degree) College, Ghess	128	128	-	-	-
Bargarh	Katapali (Degree) College, Katapali	128	128	-	-	-
Ambabhona	Mahatma Gandhi (Degree) College, Bhukta	128	128	-	-	-
Bheden	Pallishree (Degree) College, Chichinda	128	128	-	-	-
Gaisilet	Panchayat Samiti (Degree) College, Gaisilat	128	128	-	-	-
Jharbandh	Panchayat Samiti (Degree) College, Jharbandh	128	128	-	-	-
Bheden	Remunda (Degree) College, Remunda	128	128	-	-	-
Bargarh	Tora (Degree) College, Tora	128	128	-	-	-
Paikmal	Vindhya Vasini (Degree) College, Paikmal	128	128	-	-	-
Padampur (NAC)	Women's (Degree) College, Padampur	128	128	-	-	-
Rajborasambar	Jamla Degree College, Jamla	96	96	-	-	-
Barpali	Katapali +3 College, Katapali	96	96	-	-	-

	(Barpali)					
Paikmal	Mandosil (Degree) College, Mandosil	96	96	-	-	-
Padampur (NAC)	Jayadev Institute of Science and Technology, Padampur	64	-	32	32	-
Bargarh	Santha Kabi Bhima Bhoi Mahima +3 Mahavidyalaya, Chakarkend	64	64	-	-	-
Bhatali	Shakuntala Bidyadhar Women's Degree College, Kamgaon	64	64	-	-	-

List of Other Colleges

1. Law College, Bargarh
2. Padmashree Krutartha Acharya College of Engineering (PKACE)
3. Sri Nrusinghanath Ayurved College and Research Institute
4. Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT)
5. Industrial Training Institute, Bargarh (ITI)
6. Indira Gandhi National Open University Study Centre, (IGNOU), Panchayat College, Bargarh (Distance Education)

Technical Education in the District Of Bargarh

The current spurt in technical education in Odisha can be seen as an outcome of the rapid industrialization of the State, kick started at the turn of the millennium. On one hand a plethora of technical institutes are choking on poor admissions and unbridled commercial motives while on the other, the quality of technical education and employability rate of technocrats has taken a serious beating vis-à-vis the general education scenario. Nevertheless, technical education plays a positive and crucial role in advancing the human society including the living conditions of the masses and this is also true in the district of Bargarh.

A Brief Historical Overview and Current Trends

People of Western Odisha had very limited access to technical education before the nineties. Students were dependant on Govt. ITI Hirakud and J.E.S.(Diploma) Jharsuguda to get industrial training and hone their technical skills. Rourkela in addition to Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Berhampur, was also a preferred destination for those who sought careers in industry and engineering.

UCE, Burla was the only institute for higher technical education that offered undergraduate and postgraduate courses in engineering and technology in the undivided district of Sambalpur. There was little demand from industries and so employment opportunities were limited. Students with ITI and Diploma or B.E./B.Tech. qualifications were primarily dependant on government jobs in and outside of Odisha. Lucrative private industrial jobs were available only outside of Odisha. Further, there was no scheme or scope for developing the entrepreneurial skills of students of engineering and technology. The general public particularly rural people were not very much aware of the need and benefits of technical education. The district of Bargarh has made a modest contribution to the exponential growth of technical education in the State of Odisha witnessed in recent years.

Eminent personalities of this region first conceived the idea of introducing technical education in the undivided district of Sambalpur in the early nineties. It was a modest beginning since it was born out of a concerted public effort without any government support. Resources were limited but the urgency for technical education felt by the people of the region was greater. This was a significant development just two years before the formation of Bargarh district in 1993. Eventually, Padmashree Krutartha Acharya Institute of Engineering and Technology (PKAIET) , the first technical institute in Bargarh and undivided Sambalpur district came into life in 1991 and which is still a premier technical institute in the whole district offering diploma in various disciplines like EE, ETC, MET.E, ME, CE, CSE with the highest annual student intake of 480. The institute has earned the distinction of receiving the Best Technical Institute Award (of the State of Odisha) twice. In 2002, it received Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavna Award sponsored by Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. The award was conferred again in 2012 by Government of Odisha. Presently, this institute is better known under the banner of PKA Group of Institutions of which Padmashree Krutartha Acharya College of Engineering (PKACE), the B.Tech. wing was started in 2002 with an annual student intake of 450 across ME, CE, ETC, EE,CSE and AEIE. Two ITCs namely PKAITC Bhukta and PKAITC Bargarh were started at Bhukta and Bargarh in 2007 and 2008 respectively. Vikash College of Engineering for Women which has been renamed Vikash Institute of Technology recently, came into being in 2009 and is offering B.Tech. programme in various disciplines with an annual student intake of 300 in ETC, EEE, CSE, CE and ME disciplines. Vikash Polytechnic, the diploma wing started functioning in 2012 and its annual student intake is 300 across various disciplines like CE, CSE, ETC, EE and ME. Govt. of Odisha with a view to spreading technical education all over the State, established a Government Polytechnic in the district in 2014 with an annual student intake of 180 in CE, ME and EE.

Keeping in mind the role of women in a progressive society, Government of Odisha opened an Industrial Training Institute for women in 1994 in the town of Bargarh. Following suit, Konark ITC came into being in 1999. Satyam ITC and Mohan Nag ITC were established in 2006. Presently, one Govt. ITI and ten ITCs in the district of Bargarh are creating employment opportunities for local students.

Two ITCs in Barpali and one each in Sohela, Attabira (both established in 2007) and Padampur (established in 2009) are also playing their part. A total of 102 units are functioning in all these ITI and ITCs offering courses primarily in Electrical and Fitter trades.

The most positive dimension of technical education in Odisha in general and Bargarh in particular has been the huge capital investment on infrastructure development, especially in the last two decades. State-of-the-art facilities are now given to sharpen the engineering and technical skills of students. Now students who pass out of these institutions get employment opportunities both on and off the campus. Directorate of Technical Education and Training is also supervising the activities of the Central Placement Cell (CPC) ensuring suitable employment generation for the alumni of all technical institutes of Odisha

Conclusion

While number of technical institutes has gone up in the district as well as the state, the rate of employability and demand for technical education has declined over the years. In the present situation, hundreds of ITIs, ITCs, Govt. and Private Polytechnics as well as Engineering colleges are vying with each other and look very desperate to thrive on old popularity and also by making lofty but impractical claims. Students' low interest and poor academic standards at primary and secondary levels of education are also some of the important factors that have cast a negative spell on the qualitative outcome of technical education all over the State and the district of Bargarh is no exception. Central and State Governments need to create more employment opportunities and modify their policies to effect a positive change in the field of engineering and technical education. Focus should be given not only on the number of students churned out of these technical institutions but also on the quality of education and employment guarantee in both government and private organizations.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

There is no University in the district. However, the nearest University available is Sambalpur University, Jyotivihar Burla for the purpose of General and Technical [Medical and Engg. Etc] studies. Recently the Indian Institute of Management has been established at Sambalpur.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS SYSTEM

Indian Civilization has the unique feature of imparting education through the system of oral connotation and is termed as "Sruti". The Vedic Mantras depicting scientific hidden principles, various formula of Mathematics have been transmitted from generation to generation over the years by this method in which the Gurukul Ashrams have played a vital role in building up and strengthening this rich tradition.

The dictum of this tradition has been translated into the sphere of education by the educational institutions of the present era to preserve the said rich values and knowledge so as to enable the same to be percolated through the generations. Some Institutions run by the non-governmental organizations like the Nava Prabhat Public Charitable Trust, Saraswati Sishu Vidya Mandir, Sri Arovinde Integral Education and Training Centre etc. are playing a key role for the furtherance of this objective in the district.

Nava Prabhat School

It aims at promoting the Indian Vedic Education and Culture and to provide modern and value based education under the guiding modalities prescribed by Swami Muniswarananda Saraswati, the founder of the said Trust with the objectives of reviving, revitalizing the ancient system of knowledge including the study of Sanskrit and Vedas, and using it for the socio-economic development of the tribal and other destitute and economically depressed weaker sections of the society.

The School is located in a 15 acre campus at Village-Nuapali, P.O.Kansingha, Dist-Bargarh, Odisha.

English Medium Schools

A civilization is ever glorified according to its education system. With passage of time Bargarh district is also not left behind. Western education or the Public School system was introduced in this area in the last part of 1970s. Due to flourishing trade and commerce people of so many states preferred to reside in this district. Natives of this area also became highly enthusiastic for Western Education. So, the need of the establishment of English Medium schools was earnestly felt in this region. The Koshal School at Nua Khairpali in Attabira Block was established in 1979. It was the sole institution which was trying to fulfil the requirement of modern education in this area. At present a large number of public schools are functioning in the district to impart modern education through CBSE or ICSE pattern. The leading institutions of this time are Vikash Residential School, Rotary Public School, Vidyasagar Academy, Rainbow Public School, Sanskar International School, St Paul Public School, Bethany Public School, Modern Public School, Siddharth Public School, Little Angel's Public School, Lion's Gurukul and DonBosco's Public School. Besides this Kendriya Vidyalaya Bargarh and Navodaya Vidyalaya Paikmal are catering the youngsters for their wholesome development. Now there is no any populous place in this region without having at least one English Medium School. There are also some play-schools in the town to provide pre-school training to the kids. The branches of Hello Kids, KidsZone, Bachpan etc are the leading Play schools in the town.

Music and Dance

The tradition of music and dance of this district is greatly enriched. Up to the mid-term of twentieth century Leela, Suanga, Sanchar, Samparda, Sabarleela, Dandanacha and other folk music and folk dances entertained the public. Dayasagar Panda, Gouri Shankar Mishra, Rajendra Sahu, etc are the pioneers of Leela-Suanga tradition in the district. Sundarmani Dash of Kamgaon was a very renowned teacher, writer, singer, and music-director whose famous works Subhadra Harana, Chandrabati Harana, Ushabati Harana and Leelabati Harana were highly appreciated by the people of Western Odisha. His successor Damodar Dash (Gurujee) gave a new trend to the music and dance of this area. His troupe is believed to be the first from the district to perform on Doordarsan. The music of this region became more widespread when Gunanidhi Dash was recognised as a singer by All India Radio (AIR), Cuttack in 1954. He was an approved artist for Odissi, Sambalpuri, Folk, Champu, Palligita, Odia Adhunik and Hindi and Odia Bhajans. In 1960 in his initiation Kala Vikash Parisad started functioning at Town Hall for the development of art activities in the locality. Another veteran artist Ramesh Mahanand who directed the music of International acclaimed movie "Bhukha" and brought international recognition to the music and dance of this area. Gurubari Mirdha of M. Gondpali and her troupe performed at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on the occasion of the Republic day (1969) and enthralled the then Prime minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. Apart from these revered artists there are countless artistes who have dedicated themselves to spread the dance and music of this soil. Because of their round the clock effort Sambalpuri Dance and Sambalpuri Music have become international acclaimed.

Among them celebrated Guru Yugal Kishor Mohanty, Gandhi Barik, Nehru Saraf, Alekha Sahu, Kshamanidhi Sahu, Bhisma Rana, Harekrushna Pujari, Rakumar Suna (Dhol), Anand Bag (Brahmabeena), Ananta Meher, Ghasiram Gadtia, Gurubari Mirdha, Gopal Dash, Tapaswini Guru, Rina Dash, Hrushikesh Bhoi, Gopal Sahu, Bhubana Pradhan etc. are always honoured for their contributions.

After the launch of Hirakud Dam project, the art and culture of the irrigated area got highly affected by the touch of modernity. Yet, Borasambar region is remained unaffected from this interference and till now bears typical folk elements in the presentation and maintains the folk tradition.

Despite the entrance of modernity, the tradition is maintained at some places. Every year on the Manabasa Gurubara (Thursday of Margasira) the Leela 'Laxmi Purañ', written by Sayad Umara Ali is still performed in Manapada village. This credo has been sustained in this village from more than a century.

Art and Music Institutions

1. Kalakalpana, Bargarh
2. School of fine art, Bargarh
3. Barnali, Bargarh
4. Kalabhumi, Barpali
5. Kalaniketan, Bargarh
6. Natraj Sangeet Vidyalaya, Padampur
7. Shreema Sangeet Samiti, Bargarh

Modern Trends of Drama in Bargarh

The Ramji temple in Bargarh was established in 1905. The courtyard of the temple was utilised for Ramayana, Gopalila, and Gitinatya (dance drama). Some enthusiastic persons like late Lakshapati Dash, Nruparaj Dash and Chandramani Dash were organizing these programmes in the first two decades of the last century. Late Bairagi Dora was an eminent actor, director and organizer in later period who introduced the use of mantle lamps in drama. George High School was established in 1914. The students and teachers of the school organized plays for the entertainment of the people. Teachers like Late Jagannath Mishra, Natabar Dash and Gourishankar Panigrahi took active part in this field.

Late Aparati Panigrahi, Brundaban Bisi, Bipin Saraf and Kangali Naik organized a play "Benami" in 1940. Late Kangali Naik was an enthusiastic youth who took the initiative of famous "Dhanuyatra" in 1948. In the same year a play named 'Gauda Bijita' was enacted on the ground where the police headquarters is situated at present. More than 50 artists participated in this play of sixty hours duration. It became a milestone in the history of drama in Bargarh. Late Aparati Panigrahi formed a mobile theatre group "Sadananda Natyaniketan". The troupe collapsed due to a sudden outbreak of fire in the gen-set. Bauribandhu Babu collected the artists and articles from Sri Panigrahi and started his new Annapurna Theatre which earned name and fame in Odisha.

In 1950 two prominent cultural groups such as Gangadhar Dramatic club and Kala Vikash Parishad emerged and staged many popular plays like 'Parakalama' and 'Bhata'. Late Bibhuti Bhusan Satpathy, Pranakrishna Mishra, Lalit Mohan Sahu, Harakrishna Pujari, Krishna Chandra Bohidar, Krishna Sahu and Baldev Gahir were the eminent artists of this period.

In the late sixties Late Shakti Haldar came to Bargarh as wireless operator. He discovered many artistic talents like Sri Bibhuti Busan Padhi, Sri Purna Chandra Dash and Sri Harihar Mishra. In 1969 they formed Soukhin Kalakar Sangha which is a premier institution of Drama in Odisha. Later Utkal Gourav Kalakar Sangha emerged in seventies. The prominent members of this Sangha like Sri Prithviraj Nayak, Lito Mahanty, Jayanta Maharana and others staged many plays in Bargarh. They also participated at state Level Drama Festivals and brought glory.

Apart from this Samaleswari Sangha, Panchayat College, Bidyut Club and many cultural organizations staged different dramas at different times. Legendry Cine star Late Sharat Pujari directed many plays in Panchayat College. He discovered Prashanta Nanda (Odia Cine Artist) in Bargarh.

Nowadays Sambalpuri Drama has become very popular among the people of Bargarh.

Sambalpuri drama

Bargarh district today can boast of a good number of cultural organisations devoted entirely to the cause of theatre. Bargarh town has reputed groups like Soukhin Kalakar Sangha, Utkal Gourav Kalakar Sangha, Samaleswari Yubak Sangha, Balaram Dev Club, Ra Natua Dera, Nabaras Kalaparishad, and Samarpana. Padampur has active groups like The Loo, Abarniguna, Ame Kalakar Sangha, and Abhinaya Natya Sanstha. There are groups in Barpali, Bheden, Bhatli, Paikmal, Sohela, and Remunda preparing plays regularly for local programmes as well as for state level festivals.

If the Sambalpuri drama festival organised by Yuva Udayan, Sambalpur since 1997 is any indication, then the interest in theatre generated in Western Odisha can be dubbed as something phenomenal. Every year around 25 new plays are prepared in different towns and villages to be performed in front of a packed audience in Sambalpur. Bargarh not only accounts for at least half of the plays every year but also for entering most of the award winning scripts and presentations.

Kesha Ranjan Pradhan's 'Kuili Kuili Kie Raja', 'Amba' and 'Garabandha'; Ashok Kumar Bohidar's 'Ghaa', 'Ba' and 'Laxmi in Saraswati out'; Nakul Badi's 'E Phul', 'Aljhat' and 'Jhalka Ganthia', Shankar Mahanand's 'Hathir Chal', 'Nissan', 'Bagdhara', and Chudamani Rath's 'Jhar Bilei' and 'Lahanger' are some well-known plays.

The district has a rich tradition of Sambalpuri drama. The First published full-length Sambalpuri play 'Phata Kapal' (1974) written by Atal Bihari Panda was published by Haradhan Hota of Dunguripali, a village near Remunda. Surendra Kumar Sahu of Buromunda near Gaisilet had written and directed a full-fledged Sambalpuri play 'Jhar Bilei Badha' way back in the early sixties. Sri Bhagaban Sahu's 'Veer Surendra Sai' has become a legend and the tradition of long plays has been kept alive by Sri Tarangasen Meher. Veteran authors like Harekrushna Pujari, Dhanapati Mahapatra and Amritlal Sahu have also enriched Sambalpuri dramatic literature. There are notable playwrights like Manoranjan Sahu, Buddhadev Dash, Arjun Mohanty, Rajesh Karia, Arun Sahu, Tejru Barik, Rajendra Mohanty, Rajesh Ray, Sanjib Bania, Sushant Mishra, Sukumar Bhoi, Dillip Behera, Jhasketan Pradhan, Ranjan Bag, Prahlad Seth, Kishor Das, Prafulla Sahu, Nilamani Sethi, Biswanath Seth, Mohan Singh Kanhei, Indramani Barik, Ghanashyam Mahapatra, Mohan Sahu, Narendra Mohanty, Birendra Nanda, Ramakanta Tripathy and Bijay Pradhan regularly writing and producing plays.

There are many drama artists who have made the plays successful and gained popularity among the drama lovers. The prominent artists like Bibhuti Padhi, Pruthviraj Nayak, Ashok Behera, Chudamni Ratha, Rajesh Ray, Sishir Purohit, Bishram Meher, Chhabila Pradhan, Rajeswar Behera, Raju Paik, Sushila Nayar, Kanaka Dansana, Mita Tiwari etc. have a great role in this field.

Most of these plays are written with drama competitions in mind, but if a play clicks, it is performed at around 20 different stages of the district (which by no means is a small number) in a year thanks to the appreciative theatre lovers of the region. At present Sambalpuri drama has become a regular feature in any function of the district, from Annual Day programmes of educational institutions to the Book Fair of the towns.

The immense popularity of the Sambalpuri plays in Bargarh has boosted the on-going language movement in Western Odisha. People love to see their own lives depicted in the language they speak; and theatre, hitherto known to be an expensive, urban and elite affair, has become more intimate and authentic and has come closer to masses in Bargarh.

Sports Activities in Bargarh District

Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme has been implemented in the office since the year 2008-2009. This scheme aims to encourage and promote sports games among rural youth by providing them with access to basic sports infrastructure and equipments in the Panchayat level and opportunity to participate in sports competition at Block level and District Level, leading to further opportunities for talented sports persons emerging from this process to receive advance training and exposures and participate and excel in the state, National and international tournaments.

Under this scheme, developmental work of 25 play fields at Panchayat level and one field at Block level has been taken every year. Apart from this, sports competitions and women sports competitions under PYKKA are also conducted under this scheme.

But PYKKA scheme was discontinued during the year 2013-2014 and Rajib Gandhi Khel Abhijan was introduced in place of PYKKA scheme.

Under the Rajib Gandhi Khel Abhijan one Block Level sports complex was constructed in every Block with an estimated cost of Rs. 1, 60,00,000/- (Rupees one crore sixty lakhs) only in the year 2013-2014. Bargarh Block has been selected for construction of Block level sport complex at Jamurda High School. Besides, Rural sports competition under (RGKA) women sport competitions (RGK) are conducted at every Block and District Level and the District Level Selected participants are sent to State level competition.

Talents Scouting Programme

During the month of June, Talent scouting programme was taken up by the District Sports Office. In the talents scouting programme a programme has been chalked out by the District Sports officer as per programme DSO, Bargarh has visited all the Blocks and selected sports talent for admission in Sports Hostel Observation of Sports Day

Sports day is observed on 29th August on the Occasion of Birth day of Hockey Wizard Dhyani Chand every year.

Youth Festival

Youth festival is conducted at Block Level and District Level. The idea behind a youth festival is to organize a gathering of youth for fostering the concept of national integration, spirit of communal harmony and brotherhood.

ANNUAL CULTURAL EVENT IN THE DISTRICT

DHANUYATRA- Rarely has there been such a colourful vision of an open air festival (Yatra) in any other part of the country, comparable to Dhanu Yatra or the Festival of Bow in terms of length of tenure, emotional as well as devotional participation of masses, theatrical performances and other performing arts on about a dozen of stages based on Puranic legends of Vishnuite denomination with substratum of spiritualism, as of Bargarh town. Starting its career in the post independent year 1948, it has grown luxuriantly like a banyan tree with hundreds of offshoots coming down the years and, along the continuum of time it has reached its peak.



Dhanu Yatra comprises two meaningful words: -*Dhanu* and *Yatra*. *Dhanu* meaning Bow, a classical or traditional weapon of our country of first rate importance and efficacy had been commonly used by warriors. *Yatra* is usually taken as a festival of the masses, an assemblage of people for some purpose like entertainment, religion, learning, observing some event etc. It is a destination from the commoner to the highest elite do gettogether.

Dhanuatra the eleven day long annual extravaganza thus recognizes Bargarh in the Cultural Map of India. It is at par with the standard of Odishan Heritage and culture. It is an open air theatre stretching more than 30 square K.M and comprising a village and a town in

between. The cast too is lengthy, virtually every villager has a role to play, and for the entire eleven days, the people of Bargarh oblige what King Kansa orders and not to the District Administration.

Like many traditional festivals of India, following ceremonial calendar geared to the important events of the agricultural cycle, the Dhanuyatra was started after harvesting season of the year 1947-48, just after independence of India as a reflection of joyous atmosphere in the society for the end of British misrule. Since then it is performed every year at the end of the harvesting of paddy, the major crop of the locality. It starts from the 5th day of "Pousasukla" to end on "Pousapurnima", During the 11 days the entire area of Bargarh town and the adjacent sub-urban parts of Bargarh like Cement Nagar, Padhanpali, Jamurda, Tora etc, render into the kingdom of Kansa-"the Mathura Nagari". The river Jeera flowing by the side of Bargarh transcribed as river Jamuna and "Ambapali" at the other side of the river becomes "Gopapura" as per the mythological nomenclature. All around these places, the whole festival is distributed as follows-

Day -I- Inaugural procession of king Ugrasena from Samaleswari temple to Raj Darabar -The main erected stage, wedding of Kansa's sister Debaki with Basudeva at Radha Krishna temple, Kansa dethrones his father Ugrasen and takes over kingship, Hears heavenly message that the cause of his death will be born of Devaki and imprisons the couple in the "Karagar" erected at Ramji temple

Day -II- Immediately after the birth of Krishna in karagar he is taken away by Basudev to Gopapura following his instruction, gets exchanged him with Yasoda's daughter "bijuli kanya" at birth. Kansa starts "Digbijaya" at Mathura encouraging evil forces to rule over others.

Day-III -Hearing the birth of the 8th issue of Devaki, Kansa tries to kill Bijulikanya at Karagar but she vanishes into heaven warning Kansa of the incarnation of Krishna at Gopapura, "Nadotsav" festivities start at Gopapura on the arrival of Krishna and Balaram.

Day- IV- Kansa sends demons like Putana, Baka, Dhenu, Truna, Sandha, Sakata etc to kill Krishna from Mathura, at Gopapura Krishna kills all of them.

Day-V-Kansa, getting frightened at the death of demons, sends Kaliya Naga and conspires with royal officials to arrange Ranga Sabha inviting all friendly demon kings. Krishna kills "Kaliya Naga" in Fakira Pond at Gopapura, Krishna-Balaram play "Rasakrida"- Sports of love with Gopies.

Day- VI-Kansa concurs with demon kings at Ranga Sabha to arrange Dhanuyatra, Government officials and non-official leaders charge sheeted and adjudicated by king Kansa. Everyone accepts subjection of the king for success of Dhanuyatra, Krishna steals dresses of bathing Gopies at Jamuna river.

Day-VII-Kansa intensifies tortures against non-demons treacherously sends “Akrura” to invite Krishna –Balarama for the Dhanujatra aiming kill them by collective demon forces .Krishna Balaram plays watersports ‘Nabakeli “ with Gopis at Manabandha.

Day – VIII-Akrura proceeds to Gopapura in colourful procession on chariot, Kansa starts forcible collections to feed invited demons, Akrura meets Krishna–Balram at Jamuna river, Prays for ways to convince Nandaraja and Yasoda to part with them.

Day – IX- Kansa plans warfare to kill Krishna on arrival, Farewell procession of Krishna – Balaram from Gopapur to arrive at Adimata Matha at Mathura.

Day – X-Kansa was reported with arrival of Akrura with Krishna – Balaram, Krishna exonerates Rajaka at George High School and Kubuja at Kali temple and Sudama gardener etc. out of their sin, Kansa becomes tense and weak after hearing all these supernatural activities.

Day – XI-Krishna and Balaram kill Kuubalaya elephant, Astamalla, Krishna breaks Siva Dhanu and finally fights to kill Kansa, King Ugrasen reckoned, Effigy of Kansa is burnt to announce the end of Dhanuyatra.

Thus various episodes being organized at various places from sacred centres like temples to public places like ponds, rivers, cultural and commercial centres, transfers the entire localities into any open air secular stage of the live show. All the people including lakhs of outsiders paying visit to the festival become actors of the drama either assuming or pending to be the subjects of “King Kansa” at Mathura and as friends or devotees of Krishna at Gopapura. The depth of social attachment of the people with the Dhanuyatra can be adjudged from the obedience of the order of king Kansa not only at the erected stage of Raj Darbar but every where the royal procession of King Kansa moves as conqueror. Everyone is obliged to pay monetary fine or accepts mild physical punishment as token of obedience. Every government official, elected representative including minister, political leader, renowned artist, academician, irrespective of the social and official status accepts subservience before the king. The Kansa of Dhanuyatra seems to be a real monarch, but in some extent his system symbolises good governance. On the other hand Krishna and Balaram are worshipped by the people at Mathura after their arrival. Love of virtue springs up while people throng to welcome the chariot of Krishna- Balaram as if God himself incarnated temporarily on the soil of Bargarh. The citizens make them active and engaged in these days. The Raj Darbar is used as a stage for all possible cultural performance from classical music and dance to varieties of folk dances puppet shows, dummy horse dance devotional dances and music, including innovative performance.



The drama being played without a written script, neither the actors nor the cultural performances are bound by any strict rules and principles. They are responsive to the atmosphere characterised by features likely to appeal to popular taste. Throughout the night, the age old “Sanchar Dance” in which divine music, song and dance is performed simultaneously by group of 3 to 4 persons attracts common folk from far and near. It works as a means of devotional transport carrying traditional ideals in entertaining form. Thus the yatra attracting lakhs of people every day provides excellent opportunity for all the amateur and professional performers to manifest their talent. Their performance reached the world through mass-media. It helps others in recruiting people with the right competencies. This stage has brought many political leaders and politicians. They are desperately eager to use this stage to reach to the masses for political gain. Thus the Dhanuyatra has become the main promoter of socio-cultural development of the entire locality. It also brings together different castes sects, various linguistic and religious communities to develop their togetherness for a better secular social system.

The economic importance of the Dhanuyatra for the locality is also not less pervasive. As it is harvesting season, the entire population like the farmers, agricultural labourers, traders, industrialists and so on are armed with purchasing power. So lakhs of people gather for the yatra not only for the entertainment but also to purchase their needs at this commercial centre and thousands sell their products to the readily available consumers. The local artisans exhibit their products both for sale and advertisement. It attracts tourists from round the country and even from foreign lands. Thus, the Bargarh Dhanuyatra is one of the most popular religious folk drama performed in a secular manner on the largest possible open air stage with obligatory social involvement of people as actors for the drama transmuting socio-cultural wealth from one generation to the other at a very low cost providing immense socio-cultural and economic benefit for the locality as a whole.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL SOCIETIES

The existence of a lot of literary and cultural societies speaks of the vibrant cultural ambience of the district. The institutions working for the cultural development of the district are as follows:

1. Social Club, Bargarh, Est. 1945
2. Agragami Yubaka Sangha, Bargarh, Est. 1954
3. Gandhi Smriti Pathagara, Bargarh
4. Gangadhar Kalaparisad, Barpali
5. Gangadhar Sahitya Parisad, Barpali
6. Brajamohan Sanskrutika Sansad, Larambha
7. Soukhin Kalakar Sangha, Bargarh
8. Brajeswari Natya Kala Parisad, Kumbhari
9. Manahar Sahitya Sansad, Bheden
10. Abimanyu Sahitya Sansad, Ghess

11. Jayadurga Club, Bargarh, Est. 1965
12. Bindhyabasini Yubaka Sangha, Paikmal
13. Lengu Mishra Smruti Committee, Bargarh
14. Balmiki Pathagara, Bargarh
15. Gangadhar Meher Club, Barpali
16. Gangadhar State Level Smruti Committee, Barpali
17. Kala Bharati, Barpali
18. Basanti Sahitya O Sanskrutika Parisad, Barpali
19. Khageswar Sahitya Samitee, Sarsara
20. Sambalpur Lekhaka Parisad, Bargarh
21. Ghanashyam Panigrahi Smruti Committee, Bargarh
22. Agami Sahitya Sansad, Padampur
23. Meher Smruti Parisad, Padampur
24. Guru Prakasani, Padampur
25. Abarni Gunda, Padampur
26. Lu, Padampur
27. Dulha Biha Sanskrutika Parisad, Ghess
28. Paschima Odisha Sahitya Sansad, Chichinda
29. Debrigarh Sahitya Sansad, Bhatli
30. Ekalabya Blood Donation Club, Bhatli
31. Kedarnath Kala Sahitya Sansad, Ambabhona
32. Meher Jyoti Yubaka Sangha, Bijepur
33. Madhur Sahitya Sansad, Bijepur
34. Alati Sanskrutika Sangha, Bijepur
35. Jharmalli, Pada
36. Satyarambha Club, Satalama
37. Prativa, Bijepur
38. Darpan, The Culture Society, Barpali
39. Bargarh Sahitya Sansad, Bargarh
40. Ame, Bargarh
41. Nata Baramasi, Padampur
42. Manchabarata, Bargarh

CULTURAL SOCIETIES

Bargarh has a rich Cultural heritage with internationally acclaimed Sambalpur folk Dance.

The Artist federations namely Zilla Kala Sanskruti Sangha, Block Kala Sanskruti Sangha and Nagar Kala Sanskruti Sangha have been formed and inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Odisha on 1st April 2011 on the occasion of Utkal Divas-2011. The main objective was to support the traditional folk arts. These organisations aim for the promotion and protection of the

traditional folk arts and dissemination of information on welfare scheme of Government through the traditional folk arts.

In this contest the BKSS in 12 Blocks and one ZKSS in Bargarh District have been formed since 2012. Various art groups have been registered in said Sanskruti Anusthan. There are 9 Art forms have been registered under the BKSS namely. 1-Sanchar,2- Sambalpuri, 3-Sabda Nrutya , 4- Pala, 5- Khanjani Bhajana, 6- Dulduli, 7 – Karamsani, 8- Danda Nrutya, 9- Krushna Guru.

- **Sanchar**

Sanchar is the most popular dance form of Western Odisha and eastern part of Chhatisgarh. It is the blending of both classical and folk dance form. In this region it is better known as Bahak-Gahak. The Bahak who holds the Mrudangam sings, dances and explains the theme himself and his bayamana or palia assists him on the Mandali (stage). It is a Trimukhi form of art. On the occasion of Nehru Centenary celebration (1989) sanchar was performed in Japan and international recognition was attained for this dance form. Mohan Das, Durlabha Das, Rasik Das, Gaja Pasayat, Biranchi Majhi, Mayadhar Seth, Hari Tiar etc are considered to be the pioneers of this dance form.

- **Sambalpuri Folk**



(A view of Dalkhai Dance)

- **Sabda Nrutya**

Village Kumbhari of Bargarh district is famous for SabdaNrutya. Since last two centuries the dance was in its original classical form. Late Bhagabana sahu and Bhagabatia Sahu are the major promoters of this dance form. According to research scholar Dr Dhirendranath Pattanaik SabdaNrutya of Kumbhari is a primitive Tandaba dance form of Odissi classical dance (Book : Bharatiya Nrutyakala and Odissi dance) . Odissi dance is based on Lasya where SabdaNrutya is totally based on Tandaba. Late Bhagabana sahu promoted this dance throughout Odisha and Chhatisgarh . Although Sabdanrutya of Kumbhari village was very old it came to the limelight when it was performed in the folk festival of Western Odisha held at Sambalpur . The then secretary of culture, Govt. of Odisha Dr Dhirendranath Pattanaik was very much impressed at that time. During the year 1983 Doordarshan (Odisha) first time broadcast Sabdanrutya of Kumbhari. After that it has been staged in various places of Odisha.

- Pala
- Khanjani Bhajana
- Dulduli
- Karamsani
- Danda Nrutya
- Krsnaguru

Various art groups have been registered in said Sanskruti Anusthan are as follows-

1. Bayak Sanchar Kalakar Sangha, At- Mahada, Bhatli, Bargarh
2. Samaleswari Samparda Cultural Assocation, At- Ganthiapali Po- Bhoinatora, Ps- Ambabhona, Dist- Bargarh
3. Bayak Sanchar Kala Sangha, At-Lekhapathar, Po-DumerpaliPs-Sohela, Dist- Bargarh.
4. Maa Samaleswari Dhalia Khusa Kala Parisad,At- Talipada, Bargarh
5. Kure Phulara Jhupa Sanskrutika Sagathan, at-San Sahaj Bahal, Block- Gaisilet, Dist-Bargarh
6. Maa Samaleswari Loka Sanskruti Gabesana Kendra, At- Tora, Dist- Bargarh
7. Sangit Samiti, At- Rajborasambar, - Padmapur
8. Ahinsa Club, At- Bhuti Bahal,Block-Gaisilat
9. Bodhana Kala Sanskrutika Anustan, At- Tora, Dist- Bargarh
10. Prajapati Anustana, Barpali
11. Kusuma Kadhi, Pipilipali, Po- Bardol, Bargarh
12. Moon Light Anusthan, At/Po- Babebira, Attabira, Bargarh
13. Jaynti Yubaka Sangha, At/Po- Babebira, Attabira
14. Udian Tara Parisad, At- Badgaon, Po- Gopeipali, Barpali, Bargarh
15. Nupur Club, At/Po- Barpali, Dist- Bargarh
16. Samleswari Sanskrutika Sansad, At- Ganthia Pali, Post- Bhinatora, Ambabhona,
17. Samleswari Sanskrutika Sansad, At/Po- Kangaon, Sohela, Dist- Bargarh
18. Natraj Sangita Mahavidyalaya, Padmapur, Dist. Bargarh
19. Soukin Vidyalaya, Bargarh
20. Swechasebi Sanskrutika Parisad, Kadalipali, Papanga, Bheden, Bargarh
21. Budhadev Sanskrutika Parisad,Chichinda, Bheden, Bargarh
22. Nupur Kala Parisad, Bargarh
23. Maa Samalai Sangha, (DalKhai)At/Po- Khandagada, Block- Gaiselet
24. Sambalpuri Folk Academy, At- Baramunda, Post/P.S – Gaiselet
25. Baul Jhupa Sanskrutika Parisada, At- Khaliapali, Po- Bardol, Dist- Bargarh
26. Dulah Biha Sanskruti Parishad, At- Ghess, Sohela.
27. Bharati Nrutya Kala Parishad. At- Mahulpali, Barpali
28. Chetana Sanskrutika Anusthana, Sohela.
29. Sanskrutika, Padampur
30. Maa Samleswari Nupur Kala Parishad, At- Banduritikra, Bargarh
31. Sri Sri Maa Brajeswari Nrutya Kala Sangha

32. Brajeswari Nrutya Kala Sanshad, At- Kumbhari, Block- Barpali, Dist- Bargarh
33. Satysai Sabda Nrutya Research Center, At- Kumbhari, Block- Barpali, Dist- Bargarh
34. Sabda Nrutya Shikshya Kendra, At/Po- Kumbhari, Block- Barpali, Dist- Bargarh
35. Om Jay Jagarnath Jhia Pala Party, At- Dhandupali, Temri, Block- Paikmal
36. Maa Maheswari Pala Party, At- Udepur, Post- Desh Bhatli, Block- Bheden
37. Santha Kabi Bhimabhoi Khanjani Bhajana Sangha, Bhoipali, Gaisilet.
38. Khanjani Bhajana Party, Katangapali, Jharbandh
39. Alekha Bhajana Sangha, Karlajori, Bhatli.
40. Maa Samaleswari Dulduli Baja Kala Parishad At- Talipada, Bargarh
41. Maa Karamsani Nrutya Dala, At- Tora, Bargarh
42. Maa Karamsani Kala Parisad, At/Po- Resam
43. Karamsani Troup, At/Po- Nuapali, Padmapur
44. Danda Nrutya Anusthan, At/Po- Kharmunda, Block- Gaiselet
45. Prabhati Sankirtana Madali, At- Kuchipali
46. Radha Krishna Sanskrutika Mandali, At- Chhalukulunda, Po- Kubedega, Bheden
47. Gour Gobinda Sankirtana Mandali, At- Pipilipali, Block- Bheden, Dist – Bargarh
48. Radha Madhaba Sankirtana Madali, At-Kapasira, Ambabhona, Bargarh

EMINENT POETS AND WRITERS OF THE DISTRICT

Many eminent poets and writers have made the district glorious. They have brought a great name and fame to the soil. This land has proudly produced international acclaimed poets like Gangadhar Meher, Brajamohan Panda and Khageswar Seth. Their pen has brought a great revolution in the world of literature. Moreover, Bargarh is synonymous with the great poet Gangadhar Meher.

Krushna Kara (1801 – 1894)

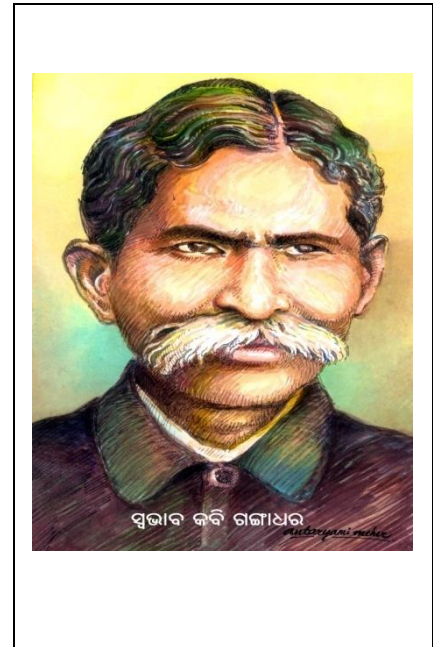
Krushna Kara was born in Barangpali near Barpali in 1801. His father Kashi Kara bearing the gotra shandilya was an ayurvedic medical practitioner and an expert on Vedas. As Gajendra and Narendra sons of the then Barpali Jamidar Bhabani Singh along with many others were cured by him from serious ailment. He was rewarded with a piece of land in Barangpali by the Jamidar. Before settling in Barangpali, Pandit Kashi Kara lived in Rampur. Even at Rampur Krushna Kara had already come to limelight by composing very short devotional songs and lyrics like bhajan, janana, chautisa, malashri etc.

Krushna Kara is believed to have been blessed by Goddess Chardei during his stay at Barangpali. It is here that he grew into a poet of name and fame. Krushna Kara was mainly a devotee of Goddess Kali. He was the last poet of the Ritijuga in Odia literature who composed 'Kunj Bihara' 'Raghunath Bilas' 'Uddhaba Chautisa'

Pandara poi, Kalika Chautisa, Jagannath Janana, Sriram Janana, Malashri etc. His works Kunja Bihara and Raghunath Bilas, exhibit the alliteration of 'Ka' and 'Ra' sound respectively and have been greeted with wide critical acclaim. His life came to an end in 1894.

Gangadhar Meher - (09/08/1862 – 04/04/1924)
(The poet of joy, bliss and beauty)

Gangadhar Meher, widely known as Swabhaba Kabi, was born in a humble weaver- family to the pious couple Chaitanya and Sebati, at Barapali, on August 9th a day of full-moon in the year 1862. Adverse circumstances could not circumscribe the flowering of his poetic genius. The deprivation he suffered was largely about lack of proper formal education and relative poverty. He elegantly compensated the former through self-study on borrowed-books and by becoming an avid disciple of Nature and the world. Contrary to the beliefs of many, especially the "in spite of" theorists who aim to exert pity; Gangadhar had never passed through abject penury. In his early youth he himself was an accomplished weaver and his products mainly sarees were exquisite and much sought after.



In 1885 Gangadhar was appointed an amin by the zamindar of Barpali on a pay of Rupees seven and for the next thirty-two years served at Sambalpur, Bijepur, Barpali and Padampur in different capacity and retired at the age of 55 as moharir drawing a pension of about eleven rupees. Because of redundant work pressure and unwanted transfer his service career remained tedious and uninspiring. His personal life was also burdened with griefs as he lost his wife and elder son prematurely, sustained financial loss caused by house- burnt and drought and more significantly in his last life at Barpali he had to suffer humiliation of worst kind perpetrated by the youthful and tyrannical zamindar of the time.

Besides being a poet of high order Gangadhar was also a pious soul who zealously guarded and cultivated virtues such as purity, humility, self-esteem, honesty and integrity befitting of a *rishi*. And like a tapaswi throughout his life exemplified his own precept in the context of a noble soul- Adversity shakes not his fortitude strong-

Gold is ever gold though hammered, or in fire burnt. (Mahima).

Young Gangadhar began writing poetry in the *riti*-style hugely popularized by Upendra Bhanja, Abhimanyu and Dinakrushna. Using some of the intricate features of *ariti-kavya* he composed a long poem Rasa Ratnakara in 1885 but soon discarded it when a resident teacher to the royal siblings Surya Kumar Mitra, whom he had befriended, admired the poetic effort behind the poem but

at the same time made the poet aware of the new poetic tradition heralded by Radhanath Roy. Gangadhar got the much desired hint. He had also learnt fair amount of English from him.

Radhanath Roy undoubtedly is the harbinger of a new era in Odia poetry. It is interesting to note that Gangadhar revered Radhanath as his 'Guru' and Radhanath though fated to read only one major classic of Gangadhar- Kichaka Badha, bracketed the poet with the seers of the past such as Vyasa and Valmiki. He also adored and admired Gangadhar for his saintly personality. Though Gangadhar relied largely on the ancient texts for the subject matter of his major *Kavyas*, his treatment remained contemporary and ever innovative. Writing poetry to him was a quasi religious vocation. As the worshipper of truth, beauty and joy of life he has envisioned a universe complete, full of sweet harmony and himself lived a life of rare grace and equanimity in the face of intermittent adversities. The world to him was only an expanded home lorded by God. In his writings nature is a metaphor for harmony, refinement, enlightenment, heavenly joy and self-giving and reveals itself with all the finer sensibilities of a human being. Everywhere Gangadhar has established a magnificent relationship between the inner and the outer world, between Nature and human nature, between the temporal and the eternal, between the lowly and the lofty. In the words of Dr. M.S. Pati "Gangadhar was thus a complete poet, comprehensively relating his poetry to the whole of man's being and society. There is as much room in it for the sophisticated aesthete as for the poor, unschooled farmer, exhibiting a spaciousness rarely found elsewhere."

The bulk of Gangadhar's poetic output can be divided into- Long Narratives or *Kavya* such as 'Tapaswini', 'Pranaya Ballari', 'Kichaka Badha', 'Indumati', 'Utkala Laxmi', 'Ayodhya Drushya' and 'Padmini'; Long Lyrics like 'Chandra Rajani' and 'Basanta Barasa'; and Shorter Poems incorporated mainly in three volumes 'Arghyathali', 'Kabita Kallola' and 'Kabitamala'. 'Bharati Bhabana' with its satire, innuendo and sharp nationalist spirit and 'Krushaka Sangeeta' (Farmer's song) for its unique subject matter, social relevance and earthly lyrics demand different identity.

'Tapaswini' is indisputably the magnum opus of Gangadhar. Its importance and worth can be gauged from the fact that after going through the 4th canto of 'Tapaswini', Pandit Nilamani Vidyaratna wrote in a letter to the poet – "May you be bestowed with the lifespan of all my descendants. Now I proclaim, you are the second Kalidasa not only of Utkal but of India." This was not a slight complement or an emotional outburst as Vidyaratna himself was a literateur of considerable repute and had played a significant role in shaping the destiny of modern Odisha being the editor of Sambalpur Hitaishini, Utkal Madhupa, Prajabandhu and Indradhanu at different time of his chequered career.

Gangadhar is the poet of joy, bliss and beauty. His alignment with humanism and pantheism, in other words his call to move towards the cosmic through intense intimacy with Nature opens up the post-modern potential of his writings.

His writings have also the mettle to place him as one of the finest poets of “World Literature”- a literature of universal man or viswa- manav, visualized by Rabindra Nath Tagore, “who is more like the essence of human nature as found in all ages and all peoples of the world” To Tagore World Literature “is the way in which the soul of man expresses its joy through the written word and the forms which he chooses to give to his eternal being.”With all his high idealism and tapestry of poetic art Gangadhar deserves to be named as the exponent of this ideal literature.

Gangadhar passed away on the New-moon day of Chaitra in 1924. Yet, one can feel his presence in his writings as he has manifested his own life and soul there.

Kabi Bhusan Swapneswar Dash (1876-1962).

Kabi Bhusan Swapneswar Dash was born on 26th January 1876 in Rohinia near Bargarh town as the eldest child of Kartikeswar Dash and Duti Devi. He passed Middle English Education in first division. He also secured first division in the teachers certificate examination held in Madhya Pradesh. He started his professional career as a teacher in Sulsulia under Bhatli Police station. He served as a teacher in different places like Sulsulia, Kubedega, Remunda, Tamparsara, Rampela, Bargarh etc. He retired in 1915 and dedicated himself solely to literature. He was a multi - dimensional personality. He was a poet, translator, editor and biographer. He contributed immensely to the language, literature and culture of this region as the editor of periodicals like ‘Utkala Sebaka’, ‘Hirakhanda’, ‘Sadhana’, etc published at Sambalpur. His major literary works include ‘Ratha Jatra’ (1883), ‘Mahadeva Janana’ (1898), ‘Linga Mahatmya’ (1898), ‘Rampela Chitrabali’ (1901), ‘Abhisekotsaba’ (1905), ‘Sri Ramachandra Janana’ (1904) ‘Aurba joga’ (1904), ‘Sambala Manasa’ (1905), ‘Prabachana Sangraha’ (1905), ‘Tulasi Ramayana Anubad’ (1911), ‘Masa Chitra’ (1911), ‘Mukutotsaba’ (1911), ‘Karma Ekadashi’(1930), ‘Baidya Kalpadruma’ (1958), ‘Gandhi Boli’ (1985), ‘Karmabira Balki Dash’ (1952), ‘Dukhabasare’ (1955), ‘Kabita Jhatika’ (1956), ‘Prabachana Taranga’ (1957), ‘Chouhan Bira Surendra Sai’ (1959), ‘Kabita Petika’ (1959). ‘Ama Parba Parbani’ (1959)etc. He was felicitated as Kabi Bhusan in the court of Patna King Pruthwiraj Chouhan. He was also conferred the title Bani Bhusan by Barpali Jamidar Nruparaj Singh. This great literary artist passed away on 3rd June 1962 in Bargarh.

Sashibhusan Mishra Sharma (1886 – 1976)

Popularly known as ‘BudhaMastre’, Sashibhusan Mishra Sharma is held in high esteem by all. He worked as an ideal teacher for half a century from 1917 to 1967. He was born on 25th march 1886 in Talsrigida near Bargarh as the son of Harihar Mishra and Gundicha Devi. He studied upto class VII in Bargarh and then got himself enrolled in Zilla School, Sambalpur. He passed Matriculation therefrom and pursued his I. Sc in Revenshaw College, Cuttack. He passed I.Sc, in first division and joined in George High School, Bargarh as a teacher. He was a sage, philosopher and poet rolled into one.

His literary output is enormous which testifies to the fact that he was a multi – faceted genius. His writings include Sri Gandhi Gita (1953), Sankhipta Mahabharata Katha (1953) Rakh ma palsa Guchha (1959) Chaturya Galpa Sagara (1960) Doli, Bauli, Humo o Sajani (1960), Sambalpuri Rasa Kabita (1960), Adhbhuta Hatyakari (Novel 1960), Chhadmabesha ra Rahasya bheda (1960) Gaunli Gapa (1960), Aga odisha, Ebe odisha O Kali odisha (1960) Ma kaha gute kathani (1964) priti patra (Translation 2000), Punaragachha siddartha (2002) odia Gita (2005), Gleaning from Gangadhar, The Banished (2006), Prabandha Sakala (2013) Jubaka Jubati (2015) etc. he breathed his last on 5th June 1976.

Palliratna Braja Mohan Panda (1890 – 1965)

Born on 5th June 1890 in village Larambha, poet Braja Mohan Panda belonged to an affluent family. The name of his father was Brundaban Panda and that of his mother was Chandrama Devi. He went to Cuttack and Kolkata for higher studies. He passed B.A. with distinction. The rich natural surroundings of his native village had a profound impact on Braja Mohan. Added to it was his direct interaction with Swabhaba Kabi Gangadhar Meher. Thus he was inspired to write poems right from a very tender age. In addition to being a poet he was an ideal farmer, a wise politician and educationist. He was highly respected because of his multi – dimensional personality. He played the major role in the establishment of Larambha High School and Larambha College. His role in extending facilities of higher education to rural areas was pivotal. ‘Joubana Gatha’ dealing with the exuberance of youth is one of his most famous works. ‘Pratikshita Radha’ is his another collection of poems. He died in his native village Larambha on 14th March 1965.

Dayanidhi Mishra (1891 – 1955).

Dayanidhi Mishra was born in Tulandi near Barpali in 1891 as the son of Loknath Mishra and Kunti Devi. He passed matriculation in first division from zilla school, Sambalpur in 1911. He also passed B.A. in 1st division from Patna University in 1915. He had deep political awareness right from his school days. He along with Gangadhar and Braja Mohan dreamt of making Sambalpur a centre of attraction after it was included under odisha division in 1905. Dayanidhi had great love for motherland. His dedication to art, language, literature and culture was remarkable.

He began his professional career by working as a teacher in the dept. of education in the district of Ganjam. He was appointed personal secretary of the Director of Education, Govt of Bihar – Odisha in 1921. But he quit the job and later completed his law degree. He also practiced law professionally. Inspired by Gandhiji, he dedicated himself to serve the mother land and to preserve language, literature and culture. He was an intimate friend of Biswanath Kara, Braja Suadar Dash and Shashibhusan Ratha who edited ‘Utkala Sahitya’ Mukura and ‘Asha’ respectively. He worked as the co-editor of the magazine ‘Mukura’ in 1928. He also edited the magazine ‘Nabajuga’ for some years.

Famous among his works are poem collection such as Biraha Bansi o anyanya Kabita and novel such as 'Nayan Tara' 'Manabhanjan' 'Sanjukta' 'Rana Pratap', 'Subhadra' etc. together with story collection 'Katha Kadamba'. 'Katha Kadamba' deserves special attention as it was written in the early days of Odia – short story. Dayanidhi died in 1955.

Sribatsa Mahapatra (1898 – 1965)

Sribatsa Mahapatra was born in 1898 in Fulerpali near Bijepur. Though he belonged to the modern age, by birth his poetic sensibility exhibited the trends of 'Ritijuga' in odia literature. Most of his writings contain mythological subject matter. He wrote six poetic works such as 'Braja Mangala', Pranaya Patrika, Indira Parinaya, Maithili, Tapaswi and Adhunika. It is quite amazing to find a part of such magnificent stature in a region educationally so backward at that time. It is only a matter of uncertain conjecture as to who might have inspired him to write in tune with the famous Sanskrit poets. However Sribatsa Mahapatra has still not been paid the attention he deserves and merits. He passed away in 1965.

Shiba Prasad Dash (1901 – 1976)

Historian Shiba Prasad Dash was born on 29th Sept 1901 in Rohinia near Bargarh as the son of Suryamani Dash and Bhanumati Devi. He served as a teacher in George High School Bargarh after completing B.A. from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. He also worked as the headmaster of reputed school like Zilla School, Sambalpur and Brajanath Badjena High School, Dhenkanal. He retired in 1958. He set up Biswa Bharti press in Sambalpur and published a good number of books. He enriched Odia literature by writing famous books like 'Sambalpur Itihas', Rajput Gouraba Mibar, Ama Desara Baibhava, 'Srimad Bhagabat Gita', 'Buddha', Alankara Parichaya', Sri Chaitanya, Sarala Raghubansa' 'Sarala Kumar Sambhaba, ' Sarala Shakuntala' Marusthali, Rajasthan' Ama Desara Nari, Ama Desara Sadhu, Ama Desara Bira Shibaji, Chhatra Sai, Bira keshani, Brajamohan Patrabali' Gangadhar Patrabali etc. The book 'Sambalpur Itihas stands out among his creations. He was honoured by Odisha Sahitya Academy in 1968. He passed away on 24th may, 1976.

Abhimanyu Debta (1903 – 1980)

Abhimanyu Debta was born in Ghess in the district of Bargarh in 1903 as the sixth child of Gopinath Debta and Tarabati Debta. He was very intelligent as a student. He won lower primary scholarship in 1915 and studied in padmapur M.E school for four years. He came in direct contact with swabhava kabi Gangadhar Meher who was working in Padmapur at that time. Abhimanyu later on had the opportunity of reciting Gangadhar's poems in different get – together. Thus he dreamt of being a poet himself in future. He joined in the post of Naib Nazir in Bargarh Court after matriculation.

He joined Indian National Congress. As per the call of the 'Utkal Sammilani' he moved from villages to villages to create political awareness among people in the Phuljhar Region. He played a pivotal role in spreading education among people in Gness region and contributed immediately to the establishment of the Gness High School.

He is well known as a patriotic and socialistic poet in odia literature. He was felicitated by Odisha Sahitya Academy in 1978 as a poet he wrote 'Chhada Puspa', 'Dandaka Ramayana', 'Taranisen', 'Maharashtra Keshari', 'Talakhola', 'Deepali', 'Santwana', 'Nabotkala', 'Jayantika', 'Sati Mahima', 'Niraba Jhankara', 'Krusaka Koili', 'Kabitahara', 'Prema Puspanjali', 'Nirajana', Bhaba Taranga etc.

He passed away on 24th may 1980 in his native village Gness.

Khageswar Seth (1906 – 1987)

Khageswar Seth was born in 1906 in Sarsara Village which exist just on the otherside of the river 'Jira'. He was born as the youngest child of Hrushikesh Seth and Jainaseni Seth. He was very humble and highly dedicated to literature. Although he belonged to a poor fisherman family, he had amazing literary talent. He was a vegetarian and believed in simple living. He was a great social reformer. He raised his voice against the prevalent blind beliefs that poetry could bring revolution in society to make it better. He wrote books such as 'Pranaya Patrica' (1926) ' Samaja' (1929), Surangi (1932), Sajani (1933), Suktimala (1934), Halia Bhai (1935), Chasa Mulkihasa (1938) Harijan Guhari (1941) Kanakalata (1942), Satya Samachar (1943) Nuan Bhuasuni (1945), Prabhata Koili (1946), Antima Chinta (1947), Kanana Jatra (1948), Gupta Nibedana (1948) Pranaya Nirjhara (1949), Mangala Charana (1957), and Parchha Sati etc. All his writings are now available in one collection. It is quite pertinent to remember here that it is he who named Sambalpur University as 'Jyoti Vihar'.

Khageswr Sahu (1910 – 1970)

Khageswar Sahu was born as the eldest child of Dayanidhi Sahu and Saraswati Sahu on 26th April 1910 in Khajur Tikra, Bargarh. He was deprived of higher education because of poverty. However, he had passed matriculation. He was inspired by the writing of Radhanath, Gangadhar and Fakir Mohan right from his school days. He joined as a clerk in the Sub – Jail of Bargarh with a meagre salary of Rs 16/ - in 1931. Coming in contact with the activities of the Quit – India Movement of 1942 who voluntarily underwent imprisonment, he was inspired to serve the nation. He quit the job. Later he earned his livelihood by working as a typist on the premises of the Bargarh civil court. Important among his creations are Goura Gobinda (1929), Jira Kule (1940), Malika (1942), Jibana Sathi (1950), Alekhya Darshana (1954), Braja Biraha (1959), Saunta Phula (1960), Tyagabira (1961), Nibedana (1962) and Balibadha (1963), he passed away in 1970.

Keshab Chandra Meher (1925 – 2008)

Deprived of parental love right from the tender age of one and half, Keshab Chandra Meher was looked after by his grand parents, Madan Mohan Meher and Jai Meher. He was born on 26th May, 1925 in the village Jhar under Ghes Jamidari. Although his whole life was a life of struggle, he exhibited tremendous patience and will power. He got M.A. degree from Utkal University in 1982. He too retired from Govt. job that year. He wrote poetry, drama and criticism. His poetic works include Susama (1950) Shikshya Sangita (1954) Chhayaloka (1954), Falgura Fuara (1976) Giri Nadi (1980) Uthisthata (1995) etc. His plays include Kranti Chakra (1959) Gotie Swapna (1965 – 66), Suparna (1992) etc. Famous among his critical works are Utkala Sahityare Meher (1948) Meher Sahitya (1962), Kichaka Badha – Eka Adhyayana (1976), Kalajayee Kabi Gangadhar (1999), Jugalanghi Kabi Gangadhar (2002), Swabhaba Kabi Gangadhar (2006), Srutira Swana (1979) Pratibha o Pratibhu (1972) Dura Pathara Pathika (autobiography – 2007) etc. His translations from Hindi such as Kannad Laghu Katha, Ahalya and Krushnadharmi are also famous. His research oriented work 'The Orissa art of weaving' on handloom art was published in 1995. He passed away on 22nd August, 2008

Gangadhar Guru (1925 – 2010)

Gangadhar Guru a great worshipper of Indian culture, an expert on Vedas an essayist and a lawyer lived in Padmapur Town. Although he was a competent lawyer by profession, he was a literary artist of great stature by passion.

Gangadhar Guru was born on 28th may, 1925 in the village Agalpur in the district of Balangir as the eldest child of Balaram Guru and Anasuya Devi. Balaram Guru was an ideal teacher. Although Gangadhar Guru's year of birth is rounded as 1928 in his matriculation certificate, it is not true as heard from Gangadhar Guru himself. Gangadhar Guru passed matriculation in 1st division in 1944 and then studied I.A. in Rajendra College, Bolangir. After completing Graduation in 1949, he obtained law degree in 1951 from Allhabad Law College. He started practising law in 1952 in Padampur.

A lawyer by profession and a literary artist by passion, he was a great lover of truth and honesty. He was as such honest to the pie in his personal life. Even in his professional life. He represented only those clients who really were victims of injustice. He never fought legally for false cases.

He lived his life by devoting himself to God and dedicating himself to nature. Gangadhar Guru believed that the soul of India consists in Gandhiji's love for truth, Kali Das' dedication to literature and Paramahansa's commitment to yoga. Hence his creations breathed Indian culture and tradition, Vedic beliefs and the ideals of ancient India.

His poetic creations include 'Rajarshi Ramachandra', 'Mo priya palli' 'Jala sagara' 'Tara' 'Putra Biyoga', 'Dhanika' 'Taralika' 'Smrutipuja', 'Chapala', 'Pranaya piyusa', 'Pranaya Madhuri', 'Bhava Bilasa', 'Bani Bilasa' 'Chhinna Bina' 'Kabita Dhara', 'Kabita Stabaka' 'Bhakti Arghya', 'Sukti Sanchayana' etc. He died on 25th Dec, 2010.

Dayalal Joshi (1927 – 2010)

Dayalal Joshi, the youngest child of Narveram Joshi was born in 1927 in Bargarh. Dayalal Joshi's patriotic zeal came to be known when he resorted to revolutionary activities to join Indian freedom struggle while reading in George High School, Bargarh. Though he belonged to a business family, he started his professional life as a motor mechanic. Later he became a bus owner. He worked as the Vice-president of Odisha Sahitya Academy and was accorded the 'Bhasa Bharati' honour. In an active literary career of half a century, he enriched odia literature by writing novels and short stories such as 'Bana Malati', 'Nilura Sansara', 'Pratidhwani', 'Marichika', 'Marupathe', 'Chala Pathe' 'Satileju Jira', 'Mrutyu Shibira' etc. He died in 1910.

OTHER EMINENT POETS AND WRITERS

There are many eminent poets and writers in the district as listed below-

Poets

Sl.No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Juga Das	Borasambar	Nrusingha Charita
2	Krushna Kar	Barangpali	Kunja Bihar, Raghunath Bilas, Pandara Poi, Kalika Janana
3	Swabhaha Kabi Gangadhar Meher	Barpali	Granthabali Published
4	Khageswar Seth	Sarsara	Granthabali Published
5	Brajamohan Panda	Larambha	Joubana Gatha,
6	Dayanidhi Mishra	Bargarh	Biraha Bansi
7	Raghab Mishra	Adgaon	Niti Pushpahara, Bala Bhakta, Harshe Bisada, Krushna Bhakti Rasamrutam
8	Swapneswar Das	Rohinia	Kabita Petika, Kabita Jhatika
9	Harihar Mishra	Talsrigida	Gochara Sidhi, Raghava Bijaya
10	Abhimanyu Debta	Ghess	Granthabali Published
11	Bhagabana Meher	Barpali	Chayanika
12	Dibya Kishor Sahu	Panimora	Arjya Badhu, Brahmacharjya, Bharatajayagan, Athmallik
13	Gananath Gartia	Dhirpur	Maramabani, Awahana, Congress Koili
14	Sribatsa Mahapatra	Jokhipali	Indira Parinaya, Braja Mangala etc.
15	Balamukunda Karasharma	Kubedega	Katyani Staba, Kalanidhi Bilasa

Sl.No.	Name	Native Place	Works
16	Achyutananda Rath	Chhandpali	Indumati, Arjyabala, Chayanika, Suktisuta
17	Lakshyapati Mahapatra	Jokhipali	Dadhibamana
18	Keshab Ch. Meher	Jhar	Giri Nadi, Falgu Ra Juara
19	Ramachandra Acharya	Bhatli	Kabi Hua, Treta Biplaba, Amara Sangita
20	Padmalochan Gartia	Dhirpur	Manadukha Chautisha
21	Radha Ballava Mishra	Bargarh	Kabita, Kalam, Masi O Asi
22	Gangadhar Guru	Padampur	Rajashree Ramachandra
23	Rajaram Meher	Laumunda	Uttali
24	Debananda Senapati	Sohela	Shilara Gatha, Mahanadi Kahe Marama Katha
25	Shantilal Joshi,	Bargarh	Pushpamalya
26	Dayalal Joshi	Bargarh	Tara O Timira
27	Shashi Bhushan Mishrasharma	Bargarh	Damayanti, Pranaya Bairagya
28	Kapila Mahapatra	Arjunda	Gounlia Ramayana
29	Balaji Meher	Banhar	Kumbhar Pasara
30	Lakhmana Pati	Kuketira	Sabari Leela
31	Birabara Dash	Remunda	Kumudabati, Abhisapta, Nitimanjusha
32	Hema Chandra Acharya	Garvana	Sabari Sandesh, Ramrah
33	Khageswar Sahu	Bargarh	Goura Govinda Jira Kule, Jeevana Sathi
34	Geruchand Patel	Kapasira	Kedarnath, Mo Gaon, Sobhajatra
35	Shashibhusan Dash	Babebira	Analesatee, Analesita
36	Gangabhushan Panda	Larambha	Chashi Ekadashi,
37	Ram Lakhman Dash	Podbadi	Akasmikaa
38	Narayan Tripathy	Jhilminda	Bhakta Hruda Hara,
39	Amulya Krushna Mishra	Bargarh	Galileonka Smrutire
40	Raj Kishroe Sahu	Bhatli	Chakratirtha
41	Dibya Kishore Debta	Bargarh	Mouna Parbara Manachitra, Pratidhwanire Priyatama
42	Bal Gangadhar Mishra	Bargarh	Drushyabarta Sunyataru,
43	Ram Krushna Sahu	Mahulpali (Padampur)	Marubhumire Mahotsava

Sl.No.	Name	Native Place	Works
44	Awini Ku. Rai	Barpali	Abhisapta Pururaba, Jatayura Atmalipi
46	Akhilananda Seth	Dala	Kritadasara Kabita
47	Manoranjan Meher	Bargarh	Tarpana,
48	Shukamuni Meher	Barpali	Jeunthi Thile Bhi Tume
49	Jhasketan Padhan	Bargarh	Jhara Atita
50	Manoranjan Sahu	Bargarh	Khajuri Gachha Bahuta Uchha
51	Ashok Pujari	Ghess	Pakshire, Naeetie, Dukhatie
52	Manoj Dash	Burda	Dheu Dheuka, Shilalekha, Sunara Dhadi etc.
53	Chintamani Patel	Bhukta	Premaraga,
54	Mohan Sahu	Manapada	Dwitiya Purusha Eka Bachana
55	Tulashi Prasad Rath	Kulunda	Girispada
56	Alekh Padhan	Uttam	Kedarnath
57	Biranchi Mallik	Bijepur	Nagaraj Pata
58	Umesh Mahapatra	Sorna	Achinha Antaranga
59	Kabita Ratha	Bargarh	Jatri
60	Trinath Sahu	Bargarh	Pragya O Prema, Rutumbara
62	Bijaya Pradhan	Paikmal	Kehi Jane Achhi Boli
63	Gananath Jhankar	Jukhipali	Kabitastabaka
64	Subhendu Sudha Sarangi	Bargarh	Khojibara Khela
65	Haldhar Nag	Ghess	Granthabali Published
66	Radhamohan Tripathy	Bargarh	Chalapatha ra Gita
67	Ramesh Majhi	Bargarh	Ramya Ramayana
68	Hrusikesh Meher	Bargarh	Jhadara Akasha
69	Dr. Durbadal Meher	Bargarh	Prathama Srusti
70	Kamalini Devi	Bargarh	Banamalli
71	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Hota	Bargarh	Apahancha
72	Dr. Rabinarayan Sahu	Bargarh	Jagruti, Mahatajana Sia
73	Nilima Meher	Bargarh	Nilima

Story Writers

Sl.No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Dayanidhi Mishra	Bargah	Aruna Shanti (All collected in Katha Kadamba)
2	Ram Prasad Singh	Barpali	Marichika Ra Dheu, Niati Ra Parihasa
3	Amulya Krushna Mishra	Bargarh	Aahata, Kapota, Ascharjya Nagar etc.
4	Prafulla Kumar Tripathy	Des Bhatli	Nija Singhasana, Saptaha O Anya Sata,
5	Manindra Ku. Meher	Barpali	Mor Swapna O Srutiru Ketoti
6	Pritish Acharya	Garvana	Pousha Pahile Jai, Patri Anweshana
7	Ashok Ku. Mahapatra	Jukhipali	Deshantari, Karabasa, etc
8	Manoj Kumar Pujari	Bargarh	Putralava Katha
9	Sneha Mishra	Lenda	Saptapadi
10	Kabita Kumuda Meher	Bargarh	Samparkara Setu
11	Jhasketan Pradhan	Bargarh	Nishardhara Nila Pakhi
12	Saroj Kanta Dash	Melchhamunda	Anuragara Basna
13	Lakhmana Ku. Padhan	Lenda	Ascharjya Akasha

Novelist

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Ram Prasad Singh	Barpali	Pratidhwani, Sandhya dipa
2	Amulya Krushna Mishra	Bargarh	Niskruti
3	Shashibhushan Panigrahi	Ambabhona	Chaiti
4	Prafulla Ku. Tripathy	Des Bhatli	Amaree
5	Chintamani Patel	Bhukta	Purnima Ra Janha
6	Jiteswari Dash	Padampur	Eka Eka Basudha
7	Dhanapati Mahapatra	Kalapani	Jakhei, Bilasini

Prose writers and Critics

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Prof. Prahllad Padhan	Antapali	Pali O Dhammapada,
2	Birbar Dash	Bargarh	Jugapathe Brahmana
3	Dr. Jajna Ku. Sahu	Barpali	Baidika Sahitya Parichaya
4	Madan Mohan Sahu		Rachanabali
5	Kishan Pattanaik		Bharatiya Budhijibira Sankata etc.
6	Sunil Mishra	Kalapani	Khadadamuni
7	Prof. Netrananda Pujari	Bargarh	Ama Gana Sasana O Jana Jibana
8	Anirudha Dash		Sri Jagannatha O Nepal
9	Rajram Meher	Laumunda	Prakruti Puradha Kabi Gangadhar
10	Hatta Kishore Panigrahi	Paikmal	Sanskriti Parikrama
11	Dr. Nimei Ch. Panda	Manapada	Paschima Odishara Loka Sahitya Ra Swarupa
12	Hadibandhu Mirdha	Barpali	Kabi Gangadhar O Tankara Kruti
13	Dr. Saroj Ku. Suar	Sankrida	Sahitya Ra Sangya
14	Dr. Raghunath Meher	Tamparsara	Ranga Jiba Gangadhar, Raja Kabi Sachidananda, Dakhina Odisha ra Adivasi Sanskriti etc. 21 Books
15	Dr. Pramod Ku. Padhi	Padampur	Sabuja Kabitara Rupa Bibhaba
16	Dr. Manindra Ku. Meher	Barpali	Manoj Dasanka Galpare Samaja Jibana
17	Dr. Prabhati Rath	Kulunda	Odia Kabitare Rupacharjya
18	Dr. Reena Kumari Meher	Bargarh	Indumati O Meher Sahitya, Odia Sahityaku Athamallikra Dana
19	Manoranjan Sahu	Bargarh	Barna Bichar, Achara Bichara
20	Dr. Kulamani Behera	Barpali	Sahityalochana
21	Dr. Balakrushna Behera	Barpali	Odia Upanyashare Astitwabadi Chetana O Anyanya Prabandha
22	Dhanpati Rath	Bhatli	Gangadhar Saraswata Sagararu Sankhe
23	Dr. Babrubahan Mahapatra	Sorna	Adhunika Odia Kabitare Nari
24	Dr. Upendra Mahapatra	Saranda	Aswini Kumaranaka Natakare Nari
25	Chintamani Patel	Bhukta	Gandhi Eka Purnanga Darshana
26	Dr. Ashok Ku. Mahapatra	Jokhipali	Romantic Kabyanubhaba O Kabi Binod Naik
27	Dr. Shyama Bhoi	Amapatra(Barpali)	Manabika Chetanara Rupakara Galpika, Tarunkanti Mishra
28	Trilochan Meher	Khuntpali	Meher Sahityare Rutu Chakra
29	Dr. Sushil Kumar Bag	Lenda	Bargarh Parichaya

Biography / Autobiography

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Swapneswar Dash	Bargarh	Sankhpta Jibani, Surendra Sai
2	Anirudha Dash	Bargarh	Chouhan Bira Surendra Sai
3	Ram Psd. Singh	Barpali	Srikrushna
4	Prafulla Ch. Pattanaik	Barpali	Karmayogi Krutartha Acharya
5	Bhagaban Meher	Barpali	Pitru Prasanga
6	Siba Psd. Dash	Bargarh	Swami Nilananda Saraswati
7	Dr. Jagnya Ku. Sahu	Barpali	Harshabardhan
8	Ganeshram Nahak	Chichinda	Pandit Nilamani Dibyaratna
9	Dr. Rabindra Ku. Gartia	Dhirpur	Mukti Pathara Jatri
10	Kishore Ku. Gartia	Dhirpur	Nari Netri Jambubati
11	Dr. Sukamuni Meher	Barpali	Satyagrahi Jambubati
12	Dr. Raghunath Meher	Tamparasara	Smriti Tirtha (Biography of Pandit Ghanashyam Panigrahi)
13	Nabin Kishore Pardia	Panimora	Amara Garba O Gouraba
14	Hatakishore Panigrahi	Paikmal	Akhaya Pratibha (Biography of Khageswar Seth), Gadadhar Mishranka Jibani,
15	Chaitanya Karmi	Adgaon	Pandit Raghav Mishra
16	Jogendranath Panda	Kuchipali	Sankranti Purusha(Autobiography)
17	Manoranjan Meher	Bargarh	Amruta Sagara Bindu
18	Dr. Manindra Ku. Meher	Barpali	Niskalanka Mukuta (Nikunja Singh's biography)
19	Uttar Ku. Garita	Dhirpur	Gananath Gartianka Sankhpta Jibani
20	Dr. Sushil Ku. Bag	Lenda	Nirmala Nirjhara(biography of Hattakishore Panigrahi)
21	Prof. Minaketan Purohit	Bargarh	Biswaksen Mishra
22	Dr. Hadibandhu Mirdha	Barpali	Pandit Raghav Mishra
23	Arundhati Patra and Sebashree Patra	Bargarh	Mati Dipara Alekhya (biography of freedom fighter Alekh Patra)
24	Dr. Aswini Kumar Ray	Barpali	Jibana Sangramara Saralipi
25	Birbara Dash	Bargarh	Jibana Kallola
26	Dr. Prafulla Tripathy	Des Bhatli	Arjakumar Ra Atmakatha
27	Nabin Kishore Pardia	Panimora	Mor Sikhyaka Jibanara Anubhuti
28	Bhagirathi Pujari	Barpali	Sikhyaka Jibanara Sadhana
29	Dayalal Joshi	Bargarh	Jibanara Dhara
30	Keshaba Ch. Meher	Jhar	Dura Pathara Pathika
31	Mohan Sahu	Manapada	Utsargikruta Byaktitwa Mohan Nag

Play Wrights

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Sundar Meher	Tamparsara	Harabati Haran, Subhadra Haran etc.
2	Premananda Pradhan	Manapada	Lakshmi Purana Suanga
3	Rajendra Sahu	Manapada	
4	Harekrushna Pujari	Ambapali	Mahavira Bali, Sita Banabasa, Rajmahal, Ajodhyare Labakusa
5	Pranakrushna Mishra	Bargarh	Shikar, Taj Mahal
6	Bhabani Shankar Pradhan		Chandragupta
7	Bhagabana Sahu	Kumbhari	Partha Pranayeeni, Vira Surendra Sai etc.
8	Hema Chandra Acharya	Bhatli	Abhisapa, Nirbasita etc.
9	Gouri Shankar Mishra	Lupursingha	Raghu Arakhita, Subhadra Pranaya etc.
10	Ganga Bhushan Panda	Larambha	Arta Drupadi
11	Dayalu Charan Panigrahi		Putanara Luha
12	Shishupala Sahu	Dumerpali	Gariba Jhia, 1,2,3, Danabira Harischandra, Nala Damayanti
13	Keshab Ch. Meher	Jhar	Gotae Swapna, Suparna
14	Budhadev Padhan	Bargarh	Kalki Avatar
15	Budhadev Dash	Chichinda	Karamsani
16	Premananda Mishra		Jayajatra
17	Manoranjan Sahu	Bargarh	Satyanarayana
18	Mihir Ku. Meher	Barpali	Aahata Prajapati
19	Chintamani Patel	Bhukta	Sephali, Bhagna Mukura etc

Play Wrights (Sambalpur)

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Birth and Death	Works
1	Kesha Ranjan Pradhan	Padampur	1955-	Asur, Gadhar Katha etc
2	Sudarshan Bariha	Jamla	1965-	Kahake Kahemi, Ashar Sapan
3	Sukumar Bhoi	Kermeli	1962-	Modern Sita Chori, Khelwala etc.
4	Santosh Debta	Padampur	1963-	Chithi etc.
5	Ashok Ku. Bahidar	Padampur	1962-	Pushpuni, Luhar Rang etc.
6	Mohan Sahu	Manapada	1968-	Jath Padha Tath Beda, Sarbansaha etc.
7	Pradip Ku. Panda	Attabira		Harishchandra, Thir etc.
8	Manoranjan Mishra	Jatlasrigida	1977-	Aintha, Angra etc.
9	Harekrushna Pujari	Ambapali	1931-	Jakha, Nua Sakalar Ukia etc.
10	Birendra Nanda	Remunda	1958-	Asli Madanga, Jhumuri

				etc.
11	Umesh Mahapatra	Sorna	1971-	Phika Phagun, Hesi Henta etc.
12	Santosh Ku. Panda	Bheden	1962-	Asur, Abujha Rajake Pualchuta Mantri
13	Dhanapati Mahapatra	Kalapani	1945-	Dalkhai, Haere Kapal, Sendur etc.
14	Saroj Ku. Mishra	Bheden	1969-	Samiyar Chaka, Mandalra Tale Tale etc.
15	Pabitra Mohan Patra	Jamdol	1950-	Dukhar Dunia, Asati Kanya etc.
16	Mahendra Seth	Bheden	1973-	Santi Hajichhe, Kalakar etc
17	Budhadev Padhan	Bargarh	1938-	Dhanujatra, Kalki Avtar etc.
18	Mohan Singh Kanhei	Bhoipali	1958-	Tamsha, Maa, etc.
19	Rajesh Ku. Rai	Barpali	1970-	Alhan, Rajate Tila etc.
20	Indramani Barik	Gaisilat	1979-	Karan, Makar Biha etc.
21	Amrutlal Sahu	Ghess	1950-	Bhai Jutiayan, Gulum etc.
22	Mihir Ku. Meher	Barpali	1951	
23	Rejeswar Behera	Bijepur	1982-	Sagad, Bemar, etc
24	Rajendra Mahanty	Padampur	1964	Baula, Sarpanch etc.
25	Hrudamani Pradhan	Bargarh	1940-	Dhuan Bana, Manapuspa etc.
26	Pramod Ku. Padhi	Padampur	1960	Pushpuni, Inu Enke,
27	Atish Ku. Satpathy	Remunda	1980	Enta Kale Kenta Heta, To be continued... etc.
28	Shibnarayan Satpathy	Remunda	1928	Durar Daka, Pratisodh
29	Manoranjan Sahu	Singhanpur	1943	He Banagiri He Latagiri, Sand Utpat etc.
30	Arun Ku. Sahu	Katapali	1960	Kuhula, Eklu, etc.
31	Lakhmibanta Sahu	Bargarh	1969	Hal Hal Top Top, Salta etc.
32	Lingaraj Sahu	Dublabahal	1980	Uda Panat, Kiria, etc.
33	Nakul Badi	Bandhar	1963-	A phula, Satia sahu ra sansar, Papanga pahada ra tale etc.

Historians

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Shiba Prasad Dash	Bargarh	Sambalpur Itihash
2	Nabin Kumar Sahu	Barpali	Odishare Boudha Dharma, Odia Jatira Itihasa etc.
3	Jangya Ku. Sahu	Barpali	Odishara Itihasa, Odishara Sansrukita Itihasa
3	Jangya Ku. Sahu	Barpali	Odishara Itihasa, Odishara Sansrukita Itihasa
8	Bhakta Puran Sahu	Ghess	Swadhinata Sagramare Borasambarra Bhumika

Travelogue Writers

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Hatakishore Panigrahi	Paikmal	Tirtha Darshana
2	Kunja Bihari Meher	Barpali	Amerika Dairy, Hongkong Anubhuti
3	Surendra Meher	Barpali	Bandha Silpira Bidesha Anubhuti
4	Rama Ballav Mishra	Bargarh	Indonesia Anubhuti

Writers of Literature for Children

Sl. No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Harekrushna Dash	Bargarh	Pathara Bhokila Jhia, Kumbhira Akhire Luha etc.
2	Rabi Narayan Sahu	Bargarh	Maja Maja Gapa, Pilanka Guchha etc.
3	Pradipta Bhanu Mohanty	Bargarh	Phulara Mula
4	Rajaram Meher	Laumunda	Gita Gaijibi Harase Muhin

LITERARY PERIODICALS and MAGAZINES

Sl.No.	Name	Native Place	Works
1	Swapneswar Dash, Editor	Bargarh	Sadhana 1935-36
2	Dayalal Joshi and Fani Mohanty, Eds.		Basanti 1970-71
3	Netrananda Pujari, Ed.	Bargarh	Lokraj 1971
4	Hatakishore Panigrahi-Ed.	Palsada	Pratibha 1954
5	Lalit Ku. Meher, Ed.	Bargarh	Nirjyasha 1966
6	Dibya Kishore Debta, Ed.	Bargarh	Nirjhara 1980
7	Ambika Prasad Sharma, Ed.	Bargarh	Sat Kahele Chhati Phate (Fortnightly newspaper)
8	Nabin Ch. Sharma, Ed.	Bargarh	Rashmi Rathi, 1972-73
9	Akhilananda Seth, Ed.	Dalab	Samayika, Ratisruti, Spandana
10	Pradiptabhanu Mohanty, Ed.	Bargarh	Pilanka Surjyamukhi 1988, Jugopajogi Subarnadipa 1989
11	Kishan Pattanaik, Ed. and Later Goura Ch. Khamari, Ed.	Bargarh	Bikalpa Bichar
12	Kuber Purohit, Ed.	Padampur	Matrushakti 1995
13	Sukamuni Meher, Ed.	Barpali	Samparka,
14	Manindra Meher, Ed.	Barpali	Basanti Sahitya Patrika
15	Mohan Sahu, Ed	Manapada	Koshal Katha
16	Surendra Hota	Bargarh	Ratna Bhumi-1993
17	Kishore Ch. Gartia	Dhirpur(Barpali)	Sarasa Prabaha-1995
18	Dr. Rabinarayan Sahu, Ed	Bargarh	Kalamanika

Other Eminent Personalities in various fields

Politics and Social Service

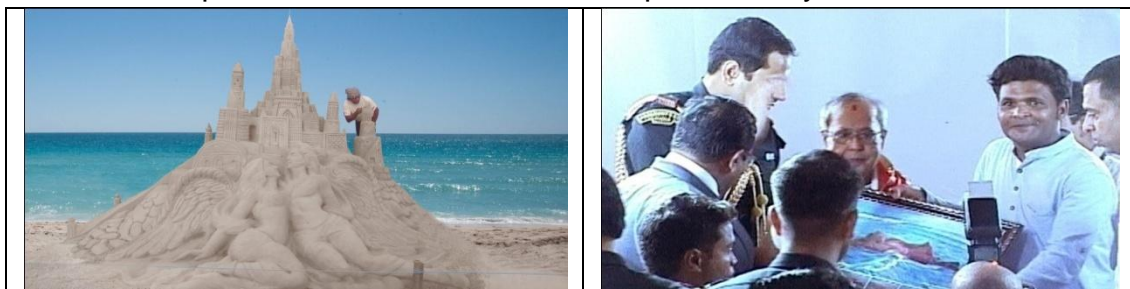
Bargarh has always been proud to have a large number of eminent sons who have dedicated their life for their contemporary society. Padmashree Krutartha Acharya, Parvati Giri, Biswaksen Mishra, Lengu Mishra, Bharat Chandra Hota, Chittaranjan Kar, Mohan Nag, Radhaballav Mishra, Dr Jogesh Padhi, Bira Bikramaditya Singh Bariha, Ranjit Singh Bariha, Ananda Acharya, Jadumani Pradhan, Smt Basata Kumari Panda, Nikunja Bihari Singh, Saraswati Pradhan, Gananath Pradhan, Nabin Kumar Pradhan, Dalaganjan Chhuria, Dr Krupasindhu Bhoi, Prakash Chandra Debta, Smt Ila Panda, Bharat Kishor Dash, Satyabhusan Sahu, Birkishor Sahu, Alekha Patra etc. will be ever memorable for their contributions for this region.

Art and Culture

Countless artistes have dedicated themselves to spread the dance and music of this soil. Because of their round the clock effort Sambalpuri Dance and Sambalpuri Music have become internationally acclaimed. Among them celebrated guru Yugal Kishor Mohanty, Gandhi Barik, Nehru Saraf, Alekha Sahu, Kshamanidhi Sahu, Bhisma Rana, Harekrushna Pujari, Rajkumar Suna (Dhol), Anand Bag (Brahmabeena), Ghasiram Gadia, Gurubari Mirdha, Tapaswini Guru, Rina Dash, Parbati Das, Hrushikesh Bhoi, Gopal Sahu, Bhubana Pradhan etc. are always honoured for their contributions.

Rabindra Chakrabarti, Ashok Dash, Rajendra Sikandar etc. have contributed a lot for different types of paintings. The art and craft work of this district has gained a new name for them.

Sudam Pradhan of Bargarh is an enthusiastic Sand Artist who has achieved international recognition in the field of art and culture. After winning many state level and national level awards he made his journey from Bargarh to abroad. Apart from various organisations of our country he has been honoured in Japan, Switzerland and Thailand also. In the 47th International Sand Art Festival Shirahama, Japan he won the first position and became the Champion of the year -2015.



SPORTS-

Like other fields Bargarh is excelling in sports and games also. Many sports persons have proudly brought glory and distinction to the land. They have shown their aptitude on the track and field at home and abroad as well. SK Saffiuddin (Foot ball), Subal Sahu(Volly Ball), Jagdish Bagar(Athletics), Bimal kishore Debta(Athletics),Jugal Prasad Singh(Foot ball , Athletics),Gyana Ranjan Pujari(Foot Ball , Athletics), Premnath Giri (Foot Ball, Athletics) , Dhruvaraj Dang(Athletics), Siba Prasad Mishra of Bargarh (Athletics), Haradhan Bhoi of Sikirdi (Athletics), etc. have brought glory to the soil. There are also many differently abled sports persons who have achieved international acclaim. Pramod Bhagat of Attabira (Badminton), Prachurya Pradhan and Soundarya Pradhan of Satibhata (Chess) have shown their innate talent through their performances.

Rajesh Meher

Bargarh is gratified to have a son like Rajesh Meher of Jamla village who created history in the world of sports. Being a student of Pre-Vocational at Physically Challenged School, Bargarh Rajesh accomplished high success in this field and bagged an ample of honour with his shining medals from many national and international level sports and games. The whole world was stupefied to see him when he received the gold medal and silver medal at Special Olympic World Summer Games, Los Angeles-2015.



CHAPTER-XIII

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EARLY TIMES

Public health was adversely affected by epidemics and also due to a lack of knowledge about their prevention and cure. Cholera and small pox frequently broke out decimating population and resulting in desertion of villages. The situation was very critical because people in rural and remote areas had no idea about health plan and policies. The basic standard of medical treatment was poor as well as inadequate. People believed that these diseases were caused by Maa Thakurani, the powerful local goddess. If the patients showed no sign of recovery, they were taken to local quacks or kabiraj (herbal medicine practitioner) who regularly provided medical treatment to the people according to their needs. Such medical service as this was inexpensive and readily available to them. This situation exists even today in some parts of Odisha.

Health Care Facilities

Sambalpur district was divided into four districts in 1993. Bargarh sub-division received the full status of a district. However, the infrastructure for administration and services was almost non-existent. There was a huge void especially in health services and the authorities had to depend mostly on the district administration of Sambalpur to provide basic health care to the masses. Human resource was a major hurdle in the newly carved district. Insufficient ANM centres, short-handed and underdeveloped PHCs, DHH not having all the major wards or specialists were some of the shocking realities. Many organizations voluntarily participated with the district health unit to provide basic health services like immunization, health awareness to people, at the village level. No proper communication was made with the grade 3 and grade 4 health institutes, nor was any regular reports submitted to and requisitions sought from DHH. People mostly depended on Burla and Sambalpur for regular medical treatment.

The Medical sector is under control of CDMO. The district H.Q hospital is not well-equipped with doctors, Machineries and other indoor facilities. Besides, the District H.Q. hospital is linked to fourteen CHCs of the district and providing integrated medical and public health services. Each CHC is provided with one or two doctors. These centres are catering to the curative and preventive needs of the people. The details of health institutions are given below:-

	AMBABHONA BLOCK		BIJEPUR BLOCK		GAISILET BLOCK
1	CHC BHUKTA	1	CHC BIJEPUR	1	CHC TALPALI
2	PHC AMBABHONA	2	PHC LAUMUNDA	2	PHC GAISILATE
3	PHC DUNGURI	3	PHC KHARMUNDA	3	PHC SARDHAPALI
4	PHC LAKHANPUR	4	PHC SAIPALI	4	PHC KERMELI
	BHEDEN BLOCK		ATTABIRA BLOCK		SOHELA BLOCK
1	CHC BHEDEN	1	CHC ATTABIRA	1	CHC SOHELA

2	PHC SIALKHANDAHATA	2	CHC PAHARSRIGIDA	2	PHC GHESS
3	PHC RESHAM	3	PHC KADOBahal	3	PHC PANIMORA
4	PHC GONDATURUM	4	PHC KUMELSINGA	4	PHC SARKANDA
5	PHC REMUNDA	5	PHC LARAMBHA	5	PHC KUDOPALI
6	PHC CHICHINDA	6	PHC PATRAPALLI	6	PHC TABADA
7	PHC DHATUKPALI	7	PHC LAHANDA	7	PHC BIRJAM
8	PHC TALMENDA	8	PHC JANHAPADA		
	PAIKMAL BLOCK		BARGARH BLOCK		BARPALI BLOCK
1	CHC BUKURAMUNDA	1	CHC KATAPALI	1	CHC BARPALI
2	PHC PAIKMAL	2	PHC ADGAON	2	CHC AGALPUR
3	PHC MANODOSIL	3	PHC PATHARLA	3	PHC SATALAMA
4	PHC JHITIKI	4	PHC KHUNTAPALI	4	PHC TULANDI
5	PHC JAMSETH	5	PHCKALAPANI	5	PHC KUMBHARI
6	PHC LAKHAMARA	6	PHC BIRMAL		
	PADAMPUR BLOCK		BHATLI BLOCK		JHARBANDH BLOCK
1	CHC JAMLA	1	CHC BHATLI	1	CHC DAVA
2	PHC DAHITA	2	PHC KAMGAON	2	PHC JHARBANDH
3	PHC MELCHHAMUNDA	3	PHC UDEPALI	3	PHC JAGDALPUR
4	PHC BUDEN				

Bed Strength

District has a total of 314 beds available with sixty institutions. Institution-wise bed strength against the names of institutions are given below:

SL NO	NAME OF	CATEGORY OF	SANCTIONED NO. OF
1.	BARGARH	DHH	91
2.	PADAMPUR	SDH	30
3.	BARPALI	CHC	30
4.	BHEDEN	CHC	16
5.	BUKURAMUNDA	CHC	16
6.	SOHELA	CHC	30
7.	BIJEPUR	CHC	16
8.	DAVA	CHC	16
9.	AGALPUR	CHC	6
10.	BHUKTA	CHC	6
11.	BHATLI	CHC	6
12.	KATAPALI	CHC	6
13.	JAMLA	CHC	6
14.	PAHADSRIGIDA	CHC	6
15.	TALPALI	CHC	6
16.	GAISILET	PHC	6
17.	JAMSETH	PHC	6
18.	PAIKMAL	PHC	6
19.	GHESS	PHC	3
20.	SARKANDA	PHC	6
Total			314

Vital Statistics

Sl. No.	Year	Live Birth	Death	Snake bite
9	2013	19462	9248	34
10	2014	19167	10510	120

Vital statistics are statistics on births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces. The most common way of collecting information on these events is through civil registration, an administrative system used by governments to record vital events which occur in their populations. Efforts to improve the quality of vital statistics will therefore be closely related to the development of civil registration systems in the District.

The online civil registration of births and deaths were started in the district from January 2015 and 100% of the data are regularly updated.

While the number of births and deaths can be obtained by enumeration at certain points in time (e.g. census and survey), civil registration collects this information on a continuous basis and is the only source that provides individuals with a legal document. For instance, the importance of birth registration as the first legal recognition of the child is emphasized in Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that “the child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents”.

Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMWM)

Although biomedical waste management rule has been implemented in 1998, the rules strictly adhered to district and sub-district level since 2012 (Infection Management Environment Plan Protocol). At present all the Health institutions with indoor facilities have already applied for authorisation for Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMWM) from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). Accordingly two institutions namely DHH Bargarh and CHC Sohela have already received final authorization certificates from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). Provisional Authorizations are received by eight numbers of public health facilities. However, all the public health facilities at the district and sub-district levels are practising Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMWM) as per State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) norms.

Food Section

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 as a statutory body for laying down scientific standards for articles of food and regulating manufacturing, processing, distribution, sale and import of food items so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption. Information Education Communication (IEC) activities done involving food business operator through sensitisation meeting and distribution of leaflet in local language.

Periodic inspection and raid are being done by the food safety office and designated office food safety during festival occasions like Dhanuyatra, Ratha yatra, Papanga mahotsva, Dussehra & Diwali. Surveillance sample are collected from different FBOs for analysis at state public health laboratory. Wherever any unhygienic food found it is destroyed by the inspection of the squad. As on date 553 FBOs have been issued food licence and 800 FBOs has been registered under FSS Act in the district.

Designated Officer (Admo –Public Health) Food Safety Officer

- Issue or cancel licence.
- Prohibit the sale of any article of food.
- Receive report and samples of articles of food.
- Recommend to the Commissioner of Food Safety to sanction prosecutions.
- Sanction or launched prosecutions.
- Maintain records of all inspections made by Food Safety Officers and action taken by them in the performance of their duties; investigated any complaint.

Activities under Food Safety

- Inspect all licensed units of Bargarh district on a monthly basis or as may be prescribed by the designated Officer.
- Verify the conditions of food licences are being complied with and report the same to the designated Office of the district concerned.
- Procure seven numbers of samples including milk, fruits, maggi, kurkure and packaged drinking water and send the same for surveillance and analysis in case contravention.
- Investigate any complaint in respect of any contravention of the provisions of the Act; maintain a record of all inspections made and action taken by FSO; Make inquiries and inspections as may be necessary in all festive seasons like diwali, dhanuyatra, baisakh mela, rath yatra) and issue improvement notices to FBOs.
- Carry out food safety surveillance to identify and address the safety hazards in Barpali, Sohela, Padampur and daily markets of the district.
- Respond to incidents of food poisoning in the district and send reports to the designated officer;
- Prepare food safety plans for panchayats and municipalities
- Detain import of packages which are suspected to contain contaminated food items as well as the import or sale of prohibited food items.
- Coordinate and facilitate the introduction of food safety systems and sensitise Food business operators (FBO) of Bargarh through meetings with the cooperation of municipality Staff.
- Check Chhatua units of the district and discuss issues with CDPOs.
- Register food business operators of the district having food stalls, retail grocery shops , hotels, restaurants, rice mills and distribution of food items and give them food license/registration certificates with a year's validity after receiving application and necessary documents.

Information regarding Issue of Registration/License under FSSI Act

Sl. No .	Year	No. of Registrati on certificate Issued	Amount of Fees collected	Registrat ion Renewal	Amount of Fees collecte d	No. of Licens e Issued	Amount of Fees Collecte d	License Renew al	Amount of Fees Collecte d	Total Amount Fees collecte d
1	2012 -13	243	243000	3	300	92	187000	0	0	430300
2	2013 -14	105	17400	230	38510	155	528000	75	167000	750910
3	2014 -15	298	30200	140	23180	74	100200	174	509000	662580

National Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission has been in operation since June 2005 in Odisha, which has been extended up to 2017. In Bargarh District launched in November, 2005 with the aims to improve access of rural people especially poor women and children to equitable affordable accountable and effective primary health care. It aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and save drinking water through a district plan for health.

It seeks decentralization of programmes for effective management of healthcare in the districts. It aims at undertaking architectural correction of health system enabling it to effectively handle increased allocation as promised under the National Common Minimum Programme and promote policies that strengthen public health management and services in the country. NRHM subsumes of all existing programmes like Reproductive Child Health, Immunization, National Disease Control Programme and Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. It aims at the integration of all vertical family health programmes and optimal utilization of funds and infrastructure to strengthen the delivery of primary health care. National Rural Health Mission started with the following goals:-

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
- Universal access to public health services such as women's health, child health, water, sanitation and hygiene, immunisation and nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalise local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

Now that NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) is modified and renamed NHM (National Health Mission), from the financial year, 2013-14, NRHM has got a new identity in the form of NHM, wherein new dimensions that had not been

addressed earlier have been included under one broad ambit. The National Health Mission will have two sub-health missions viz., the rural mission and urban mission. Ever since the mission was initiated, we have been predominantly working in rural areas and in the area of reproductive child health. Today, it is being felt that even the urban areas need a similar kind of (or even more) focused intervention, for which Urban Health Mission has been brought into the frame. Newer threats to health in the form of Non Communicable diseases like cancer, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes would be addressed apart from traditional diseases like malaria, T.B etc. Disease Control Programmes were earlier operating as vertical programmes and funded by Government of India directly. Now all funds from Govt. of India will be received under the NHM under five heads:

- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM),
- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM),
- National Disease Control Programme (NDCP),
- Non Communicable Diseases Control Programme (NCDCP) and
- NHM Additional ties (for infrastructure development etc).

We are aspiring to develop a truly integrated and more efficient strategy for providing healthcare services in the district.

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)

Maternal Health

Objectives

- To contribute to the improvement of access to quality maternal health services in rural areas.
- To strengthen the capacities in terms of knowledge enhancement, skills up gradation, attitude change, data and information gathering, analysis and dissemination of key actors (both men and women) involved in maternal health interventions to meet maternal healthcare needs.
- To support rural communities, central and local government agencies, and relevant civil society organisations to assess and mobilize local and external resources for improving maternal health in the district.

The following activities were planned and implemented in the district for providing effective and quality healthcare services in rural and urban areas.

Mamata Divas - : Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) in the Rural Area : Urban Health Nutrition Day (UHND) in the Urban Area

It is a joint initiative to strengthen the ongoing Mother and Child Health Services by the Department of Health and Family Welfare and Women and Child Development Department (W&CD). This is held throughout the district at Anganwadi Centres (AWC) once a month, either on Tuesday or Friday to provide the following services:

- A. Health Promotion of Adolescent Girls
- B. Ante Natal Care and Post Natal Care services for pregnant women and lactating

- mothers
- C. Promotion of Infant and young child feeding practices
- D. Growth monitoring of children up to 6 years
- E. Identification, referral and follow-up of malnourished children
- F. Management of common childhood illnesses
- G. Family welfare services
- H. Counselling on health promotion

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rate by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The cash assistance given under JSY are as follows :-

Category	Mother's Package	ASHA's Package	Total
Rural Area Rs.2000	Rs.1,400	Rs.600	
Urban Area Rs.1200	Rs.1,000	Rs.200	

After implementation of JSY in the district the institutional delivery has been increased from 60% to 95% out of the total number of deliveries performed.

Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

The scheme aims at giving benefits to pregnant women who access government health facilities for delivery. Moreover, it will motivate those who still choose to deliver at their homes to opt for institutional deliveries. It is an initiative with a hope that states would come forward and ensure that benefits under JSSK would reach every needy pregnant woman coming to government institutional facility with her infant till it gets 1 year old. Bargarh district has initiated the implementation of the scheme.

Free Entitlements for pregnant women:

- Free Drugs and Consumables
- Free Diagnostics
- Free Diet during stay in the health institutions
- Free Provision of blood
- Exemption from user charges
- Free transport from home to health institutions.
- Free transport between facilities in case of referral
- Free drop back from Institutions to home after 48hours' stay

Free Entitlements for Sick newborns and sick infants up to 1 year after birth:

- Free treatment
- Free drugs and consumables
- Free diagnostics
- Free provision of blood
- Exemption from user charges
- Free Transport from Home to Health Institutions
- Free Transport between facilities in case of referral
- Free drop Back from Institutions to home

CHILD HEALTH

To reduce the infant mortality trend in the district the following programmes / intervention has been taken up under child health care programme :-

- Facility-based care of the sick newborns
- Twelve- bedded Sick New-Born Care units operational at District Head Quarter Hospital, Bargarh.
- Four-bedded New-Born Stabilization Units in SDH Padampur, CHC Sohela and CHC Barpali.
- Fifty four nos. of new born care corners set up in labour rooms and operation theatres in different healthcare institutions.

- Community-based care of the sick newborns
- Operationalized Home-Based Newborn Care and Prompt Referral at Community Level through ASHAs.

Rastriya Bal Surkhya Karyakram (RBSK)

Rastriya Bal Surkhya Karyakram (RBSK) is a major intervention in early detection and complete treatment of physical ailments in children. The department of health and family welfare, Govt of Odisha has been implementing RBSK programme since the year 2013-14. The programme aims at covering children from their birth till they get 18 years old under its domain. The new-born, both at home and public-health facilities; pre-schooling children in anganwadi centres upto 6 years of age and school-going children and adolescents aged between 6-18 years studying in government and government- aided schools will be the targeted beneficiaries under this programme.

Under the RBSK programme, thirty identified health conditions under '4D' approach are to be diagnosed and treated through Child Health Screening and Early Intervention services. The dedicated Mobile Medical Team will visit non-residential schools in each block at least once every year, biannually to anganwadi centres and quarterly to the residential schools. The children seeking special care will be focussed through District Early Intervention Centres (DEIC) and empanelled hospitals for specific cases. Twenty four of Mobile Health Teams (MHT) have already been engaged two of AYUSH doctors (1 Male and 1 Female), one pharmacist, one ANM / staff nurse with a dedicated vehicle in the district of Bargarh. Hence, sincere efforts under the programme are being made to achieve desired outcome for child health care in the state from health screening till the completion of treatment.

Referral Services Provided Under National Ambulance Services 108 Ambulance Services

The Government of Odisha has initiated comprehensive pre-hospital emergency medical service with the introduction of a fleet of ambulances to cover the entire State in different phases. The aim is to provide Emergency Ambulance

Service free of cost to the people of Odisha. This will facilitate an integrated and comprehensive emergency health care management in the State providing high-end ambulance transportation from the doorstep of the patient to the appropriate care units in a hospital. The aim is to provide quality emergency-care transport within the shortest possible time during an emergency, ensure delivery of quality emergency care across a chain of services with a proper emergency management system. This fleet will comprise of both 'Basic Life Support' (BLS) and 'Advance Life Support' (ALS) Ambulances.

In this context, the Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (EMAS) has been implemented in the in the district. In the 2nd phase fifteen BLS ambulances were rolled out in January, 2014. As per the WHO norms, there will be one ambulance (either ALS or BLS) per one lakh population. Positioning of the ambulances is the prerogative of the service providers. The ambulances will positioned in such a manner that each ambulance can cover an area of within a radius of 30 kms and serve a population of 1 lakh. The performance parameters for these ambulances will include their average response time which is 20 minutes for urban locations, 25 minutes for semi-urban locations and 35 minutes for rural locations.

- 24x7 pre-hospital emergency ambulance services within an hour.
- Ambulance service can be availed by dialling the toll free number 108.
- All ambulances will be monitored though GPS tracking system.
- Ambulances will be equipped with sophisticated emergency medical equipment for pre-hospital care.
- Ambulances will be manned by specially trained medical technicians, helpers and drivers. Whenever required the EMT can seek medical advice with getting instructions from highly trained doctors available twenty four hours in the call centre.

102 Ambulance Services

The 'Janani Sishu Surakshya Karyakram' (JSSK), a flagship programme under NHM, envisages cashless deliveries including Caesarian Sections and Sick Newborn Services (upto the age of one year) at certified/notified public health institutions in both rural and urban areas in the state. This scheme is aimed at mitigating the burden of out-of-pocket expenses incurred on delivery and new-born services like transportation, drugs, and diagnostics, and blood, diet and user charges for availing these services at public health institutions.

Moreover, it is observed that delay in reaching at an appropriate health facility is one of the major causes that contribute to high neo-natal mortality and maternal mortality rates. This is mainly either due to lack of readily available and affordable transport facilities or inaccessibility / distance for which people fail to access institutional health services. Hence, steps were taken in the past to operationalize Janani Express in the state to ensure free referral transport for pregnant women and sick neonatals. Accordingly fifteen 'Janani Express' carriers were engaged in different healthcare institutions of the district.

These Janani Expresses were four-wheeler transport carriers outsourced i.e., hired locally on contractual basis for a period of one year.

However, the cost-effectiveness and the extent of the use of Janani Expresses was not very encouraging due to the absence of a centralised call centre, tracking through GPS and poor management of vehicles because a large number of vehicles owners were engaged. The coverage of beneficiaries (home to institution) never reached 70% and drop-back was only 30%, in spite of efforts taken. In many JEs, the average patient transport per month was less than 20.

Therefore, in order to maximize the benefits in accordance with the JSSK mandate, Government of Odisha decided to outsource the task to an external agency (service provider) for the operation and management of Centralized Call Centre '102', so as to ensure the provision of round-the-clock free referral transportation services under 'National Ambulance Services' to all eligible beneficiaries under JSSK. Accordingly, twelve Janani Expresses have been provided to the district including two govt.-owned vehicles with the objective of providing round-the-clock timely assured transportation services to pregnant women and sick infants of the state free of cost.

HMIS (Health Management Information System)

HMIS is running through DHIS (District Health Information System), which is an improved and user-friendly programme geared towards use of information for planning and action. The system captures public health data from all individual health institutions and has features to generate a number of dynamic reports for day-to-day use in planning and monitoring of RMNCH+A activities including other Diseases Control Programme.

Key Data Sets Captured Through DHIS

Antenatal Care, Delivery Services, Post natal care Services, Family Planning, Immunization, Child hood diseases, Blindness Control Programme, Outdoor patient, indoor patient, Patient Services, Lab Test, Infrastructure Details and Deaths.

ROUTINE IMMUNISATION

Immunization Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life- threatening conditions which are preventable. Under the Universal Immunization Programme, vaccination is provided to prevent seven vaccine-preventable diseases. These are:

- Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis and Hepatitis-B

Vaccination schedule under the UIP is:

- BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) : 1 dose at Birth (upto 1 year)
- DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid): 5 doses; three primary doses at 6,10,14 weeks and two booster doses at 16-24 months and 5 Years of age
- OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) : 5 doses; 0 dose at birth, three primary doses at 6,10 and 14 weeks and one booster dose at 16-24 months of age
- Hepatitis B vaccine: 4 doses; 0 dose within 24 hours of birth and three doses at 6, 10 and 14 weeks of age.

- Measles: 2 doses; first dose at 9-12 months and second dose at 16-24 months of age
- TT (Tetanus Toxoid) : 2 doses at 10 years and 16 years of age
- TT for pregnant woman : Two doses or one dose if previously vaccinated within 3 Years

Antigen Coverage (in last five years)					
ANTI GEN COVERAGE	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
BCG	21803	23374	22354	21845	22433
DPT-III	22677	22478	23566	21105	21959
MEASLES	21415	21296	23473	21169	21294
FULL IMMUNISATION	21415	21223	23133	21139	21287

Family Planning

The family planning programmes are successful to a great extent but still have a long way to go. Family planning has always been the main emphasis in population policies adopted by the Government of Odisha as well as Government of India. However, there is a need for more public awareness and public participation. Gender inequality, preference of sons over daughters, low standard of living, and poverty, traditional thinking of Indians and age-old cultural norms continue to influence poor family-planning practices.

Contraceptive Choices under FP Programme

- A. Spacing Methods:
- Condoms
 - Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (Copper –T 380 A)
 - Oral Contraceptive Pills
- B. Limiting Methods:
- Tubectomy (Minilap and Laparoscopic)
 - Vasectomy (NSV/ Conventional)
- C. Emergency Contraceptive Pills

ACTIVITIES	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
STERILISATION	5623	5925	5826	5427	3450
IUCD INSERTION	5213	5517	4085	4666	8420
ORAL PILL (CYCLE)	83944	63275	34949	64893	82146
CONVENTIONAL	618950	270182	78967	129607	169897

NRHM additionalities (Community Process)

ASHA accredited Social Health Activists

In implementing NRHM Initiatives, the sub-centre is the peripheral level of contact within the community under the public health infrastructure. It caters to a large population of 5000. The ANM is overworked, which adversely affects outreach services in rural areas.

To complement the work of ANMs, ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activist) are selected through a selection process to fill the gaps in the health care delivery system. She is a volunteer who acts as a bridge between the community and the available health care system. The ASHA strengthens the link between health sector and a community. She works towards catalyzing behavioural changes in rural areas of the district. An ASHA contributes towards enhancing the quality of life with focus on health nutrition, sanitation, drinking water etc. The village health and sanitation committee oversees monitors and support ASHAs.

In our district the trained ASHAs are currently doing their job and they have assisted over 25000 JSY beneficiaries. Further, they are motivating women for sterilization and immunization of children. They are also being utilized for motivating people to use household toilets in the villages. In the district of Bargarh 1464 ASHAs are working in different rural areas out of which fifty one ASHA- Sathis were sector-wise selected to monitor the activities of ASHAs of the areas concerned.

Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was born out of the need to have an accessible, affordable, acceptable and accountable health care through a functional public health system which ensures that health related information and services reach the rural poor. One of the many initiatives that are part of the implementation framework of NRHM is to provide scope for the decentralised planning and monitoring process at the grassroots level through the Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS). Formed at the revenue village level, GKS is envisaged as a community-level platform designed to facilitate public health-related activities. The Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) is one of the nine institutional mechanisms under NRHM, a body facilitating all village-level development programmes. The VHSC has been renamed the Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS) to broaden its scope to include all welfare and development programmes of the village. In Odisha, GKS was launched as a simple and effective management structure at the lowest level comprising of representatives from the village. Getting the GKS registered under the Society Registration Act, which was compulsory, led to a slower formation of Samitis. NRHM, Odisha realised that this proved to be a major impediment and hence revised the guidelines, simplified the language and presentation and redistributed it across the state with a timeline.

Objectives

- Involve the community in planning and implementing health and other activities.
- Create awareness on maternal and child health services, family planning, adolescent health, environmental sanitation and hygiene.
- Initiate action for managing health-related issues and problems.
- Plan and prioritise activities and implement those using available funds.

Formation and Composition of GKS

The GKS has been constituted at the revenue village level with its members trained to carry out different activities. Members include Anganwadi Workers (AWW), ASHA, Presidents or Secretaries of up to three Women Self Help Groups (WSHG), President of the Watershed Development Committee and a representative of any NGO, youth or community-based organisation. Care is taken to enlist at least one member from every hamlet in the revenue village. Through the formation of GKS it was hoped that the village would be able to have its own village health plan and promote health activities besides improving its environmental and sanitation standards, identifying and seeking support for emergency health care services, ensuring safe drinking water, conducting social audits and setting up regular meeting schedules for GKS. Keeping this in mind **1138 GKS** have been formed in the district of Bargarh.

Funds provision under GKS

As per the norm an amount of Rs.10,000 is provided every year to the GKS by the Health and Family Welfare department. A joint bank account of the Ward Member and AWW would be opened in any scheduled bank/Grameen (village) Bank/post office, operated by the Ward member along with the AWW where they would both be joint signatories. After formation of GKS during the year 2007-2008, all GKSs have been provided united Grant @Rs.10,000 each year.

National Urban Health Mission

In order to effectively address the health concerns of the urban poor population, the Ministry proposes to launch a National Health Mission with two sub-missions and a new sub-mission by the name National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The Mission Steering Group of the NHM will be expanded to work as the apex body for NUHM also. The Municipality of Bargarh Town will become a unit of planning with its own approved broad norms for setting up of health facilities. The separate plans for Municipalities will be part of the District Health Action Plan drawn up for sub-mission NUHM. The Municipalities will have a separate plan of action for urban areas as per broad norms. The existing structures and mechanisms of governance under NHM will be suitably adapted to fulfil the needs of NUHM sub-mission also.

In this context, Bargarh town has been sanctioned two UPHCs for which seven ANMs, two Part-time Specialists on-call basis, one Medical Officer, one Public Health Manager, one Data Entry Operator are provided and the NUHM programme is monitored by Assistant Programme Manager (Urban Health). The nodal officer of the programme is directed to Asst. District Medical Officer (Public Health).

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)

Introduction:-

The national Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) in Odisha is the programme for prevention and control of six vector borne diseases affecting humans i.e. Malaria, Filariasis, Dengue, Chikungunia, J.E. and Kalazar. NVBDCP works as an integral part of the National Health Mission (NHM) of India.

Malaria Control programme in Bargarh.

Types of Malaria Parasite

In India two types of plasmodia are responsible for malaria in humans in most cases. They are Plasmodium vivax (P. vivax, PV) and Plasmodium falciparum (P. falciparum, PF). There are two other plasmodia (Plasmodium malariae and Plasmodium ovale) that cause malaria in humans but they are rare and of practically no public health importance in India. P.falciparum is the variety which is responsible for almost all the deaths due to malaria. P. vivax causes debilitating illness but vivax malaria is rarely fatal, unless accompanied by some other problem like malnutrition.

Malaria Control

Malaria control comprises all activities undertaken to reduce the burden of malaria in a given population. It includes the diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases and prevention. Surveillance of the disease, prevention and control of epidemics and field studies to regularly assess the malaria situation and its determinants are essential components in a malaria control programme. The main methods of prevention aim at reducing the risk of humans bitten by infected anopheline mosquitoes. The aim of malaria control is to reduce morbidity and mortality of malaria to the lowest possible levels locally.

Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

The NVBDCP envisages strong community participation and behavior change components in the malaria control programme to meet the challenges in malaria control. Three interventions of proven value are now being introduced at a large scale into the programme, each of which has benefits tangible even to the lay person, and thus having high likelihood of acceptability and utilization.

Diagnosis

Slide tests which involved delay in getting results are replaced with rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) for P. falciparum are now available. These tests can be conducted at the most peripheral levels by anyone with simple training.

Treatment. In place of Chloroquine which was associated with treatment failure due to drug resistance, ACT is now available which is nearly 100% effective and is not associated with any major side effects.

Bed Nets In place of Insecticide impregnated bed nets which required periodic reimpregnation, we will soon have bed nets which do not require reimpregnation, remaining effective even after 20-25 washes and lasting for 3 to 5 years. A fourth component of the program having high acceptance potential is the establishment of trained ASHAs at the village level, known as ASHAs. The malaria control program offers considerable scope for communities to participate in and on the program.

Vulnerable Groups

Certain groups are particularly vulnerable to malaria. Pregnancy increases vulnerability of women to severe malaria, by lowering their immunity. Malaria can cause abortion, stillbirth, low birth weight and severe anaemia in pregnant women.

Early and complete treatment of malaria is therefore of greatest importance in pregnant women. Young children are at highest risk in those populations, which are exposed to very intense transmission, where older people develop immunity. Even in areas with less intense transmission, severe diseases may develop rapidly particularly in young children. Diagnosis may be difficult, as young children can have fever from a number of different causes. People who do not live in malaria-endemic areas have no immunity. The problem of immigrants may be a lack of knowledge of malaria and about where to go for treatment if they fall ill. Travellers, tourists and immigrants need information on protective measures against malaria in various locations and situations.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

Revised National Tuberculosis Programme or RNTCP was launched in the district from 20th January, 2004. Chest symptomatic patients with cough for more than two weeks attend various Government Hospitals for microscopic examination, diagnosis and treatment all free of charge. The drugs are given to the patients under direct supervision under DOTs strategy of RNTCP. Though initially Government staff were assigned this part-time duty full-time contractual staff with high-quality training, infrastructure and adequate logistics are available now. We have involved Mission Hospital, Tora and Diptipur Mission Hospital (Not working presently) under the programme. Generally, Bargarh District Constitutes four TB Units i.e., Bargarh, Padampur, Sohela, Barpali, and twenty DMCs (Designated Microscopic Centres), for the above units, four STSs (Senior Treatment Supervisor) and Three STLs (Senior Tuberculosis Laboratory Supervisor) directly supervised the patients. We are able to get only 70% of cases from Government sector. So we will now involve other sectors like NGOs, MSSs, SSGs, PRIs, ESIs, Railway, Education, Private practitioners and Hospitals and Industries to get rest 30% cases. Intensive IEC activities to involve the above were initiated but their response was very poor.

TB deaths can be prevented. With proper care and treatment, TB patients can be cured and the battle against TB can be won. Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium named Mycobacterium Tuberculosis. It is spread through the air by a person suffering from TB. A single patient can infect 10 or more people in a year. Modern Anti-TB treatment can cure virtually all patients. It is, however, very important that treatment be taken for the prescribed duration, which in every case is a minimum of 6 months. Because treatment is of such a long duration and patients feel better after just 1-2 months, and because many TB patients face other problems such as poverty and unemployment, treatment is often interrupted. Therefore, just providing anti-TB medication is not sufficient to ensure that patients are cured. The DOTS strategy ensures that infectious TB patients are diagnosed and treated effectively till cure, by ensuring availability of the full course of drugs and a system for monitoring patient compliance to the treatment. The DOTS strategy along with other components of the Stop TB strategy has been implemented under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in the district.

The DOTS strategy is cost-effective and is the international standard for TB control programmes today. The DOTS strategy has five components i.e., political and administrative commitment, good quality diagnosis, good quality drugs, an uninterrupted supply of good quality anti-TB drugs and supervised treatment to ensure the right treatment, systematic monitoring and accountability. The emergence of resistance to drugs used to treat tuberculosis (TB), and particularly multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), has become a significant public health problem in a number of countries and an obstacle to effective TB control. Specific measures are being taken within the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) to address the MDR-TB problem through appropriate management of patients and strategies to prevent the propagation and dissemination of MDRTB. The term “Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB” (PMDT) (erstwhile DOTS Plus), refers to programme-based MDR-TB diagnosis, management and treatment. These guidelines promote full integration of basic TB control and PMDT activities under the RNTCP, so that patients with TB are evaluated for drug-resistance and placed on the appropriate treatment regimen and properly managed from the outset of treatment, or as early as possible.

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

Goals and Objectives :

- To reduce the backlog of blindness through identification and treatment of blind at primary, secondary and tertiary levels based on assessment of the overall burden of visual impairment in the country.
- Develop and strengthen the strategy of NPCB for “Eye Health” and prevention of visual impairment through provision of comprehensive eye care services and quality service delivery.
- Strengthening the existing and developing additional human resources and infrastructure facilities for providing high quality comprehensive eye care in all districts of the country;
- To enhance community awareness on eye care and lay stress on preventive measures;
- Increase and expand research for prevention of blindness and visual impairment
- To secure participation of voluntary organizations/private practitioners in eye care.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Leprosy is a bacterial disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*. It is a curable disease. It treated earlier deformity can be prevented. In case of Grade II leprosy cured person reconstructive surgery can be done free of cost in Govt. institution.

The reservoirs of leprosy are infectious leprosy patients who are not taking Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) and are in prolonged contact with healthy persons. Only less than 20% of leprosy patients are of infectious type and with modern Multi Drug Therapy, these patients become non-infectious very rapidly. Even single dose of MDT kills 99.9 % leprosy bacilli under laboratory conditions.

There is no danger of disease transmission if the patient is taking treatment at home. It takes only six months to one year of complete treatment with MDT to cure pauci-bacillary and multi-bacillary type of patients respectively. Leprosy bacilli have very weak potential of causing the disease and they multiply very slowly as compared to most other bacteria. Under the programme, domiciliary treatment is advised. Leprosy deformity is not associated with infectivity of the disease and the patients seen with mutilated hands/feet etc. are mostly already treated old cases with no active disease and thus do not transmit infection.

Leprosy Activities in the District

- Special activity i.e. Block leprosy control campaign
- Regular examination of suspected cases
- Emphasis given on ASHA referral
- Free multi drug therapy
- Disability prevention and medical rehabilitation – Early detection, care of the disability patient at physiotherapy unit, self care practice, ulcer dressing etc.
- Leprosy colony services

Reconstructive surgery of Grade – II leprosy affected person (LAP)

Epidemiological situation (5 years)						
Year	PR	NCDR	MB %	Child %	Female %	Deformity %
2010-11	1.21	33.04	42.8	11.97	38.54	0.61
2011-12	1.9	44.52	46.32	10.68	37.74	0.75
2012-13	2.06	43.85	50.22	8.85	38.77	1.37
2013-14	4.46	60.76	44.51	9.77	38.00	2.49
2014-15	2.33	43.68	50.0	11.06	32.9	3.22

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

Surveillance units have been established in all states/districts (SSU/DSU). Central Surveillance Unit (CSU) established and integrated in the National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi.

Training of State/District Surveillance Teams and Rapid Response Teams (RRT) has been completed for Bargarh district.

Under the programme weekly disease surveillance data on epidemic-prone disease are being collected from reporting units such as sub-centres, primary health centres, community health centres, hospitals including government and private sector hospitals and medical colleges. The data are being collected on ‘S’ syndromic; ‘P’ probable; and ‘L’ laboratory formats using standard case definitions. Presently, more than 90% districts report such weekly data through e-mail/portal (www.idsp.nic.in). The weekly data are analyzed by SSU/DSU for disease trends. Whenever there is rising trend of illnesses, it is investigated by the RRT to diagnose and control the outbreak. The status of outbreak on Diarrhoea, Cholera and Small-Pox is as follows:

Year	DIARRHOEA				CHOLERA				DISTRICT SMALL POX REPORT			
	Total Case	Total Death	No. of village affected	No. of CHCs Affected	Total Case	Total Death	No. of village affected	No. of CHCs Affected	Total Case	Total Death	No. of village affected	No. of CHCs Affected
2010	203	1	16	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2011	271	2	13	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2012	155	0	14	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2013	215	6	9	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2014	145	3	9	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Media scanning and verification cell was established under IDSP in July 2008. It detects and shares media alerts with the concerned states/districts for verification and response. Majority of alerts were related to diarrhoeal diseases, food poisoning and vector borne diseases.

A 24x7 Telephone line is opened in monsoon as well as summer season for heat stroke and flood situation in the Bargarh district. The information received is provided to the states/districts surveillance units for investigation and response. It is also extensively used during H1N1 influenza, Ebola and Jaundice.

District laboratories of Bargarh are being strengthened for diagnosis of epidemic-prone diseases. There is a Malaria Department to deal with Malaria outbreak and epidemic situation and District Malaria Officer is the Nodal officer for the Bargarh District and Malaria cases also reported in IDSP Laboratory 'L' form Trauma

Terminal disease

Although many cases of terminal disease like heart and cancer are encountered, most cases are referred to nearby higher medical college i.e. Burla.

Dispensaries of Homeopathy and Ayurvedic in Bargarh District

In addition to Health Institutions like DHH, SDH, CHCs and PHC (N) providing Family Welfare and Public Health Services in our District, there are also Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Dispensaries for treatment of OPD cases. Presently, there are **22** AYURVEDIC and **17** HOMEOPATHIC Dispensaries in the District of Bargarh. In each dispensary there is provision of One MO, One Health Assistant and One Sweeper. In Bargarh District there are 20 Doctors in position in Ayurvedic dispensaries and 10 Doctors in position in Homeopathic dispensaries.

The average patient load in an Ayurvedic Dispensary is 25 to 30 per day and 30-35 patients are treated in Homeopathic Dispensary of our District. However, the no. of Patients are increasing day by day in both the Dispensaries as public are very much satisfied with the treatment. The Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic System is very much useful in common diseases of Children and Women. The medicines being low cost and with less side effects make the system more popular.

All the above mentioned health facilities are functioning under direct control of District Ayurvedic Medical Officer and District Homeopathic Medical Officer respectively stationed at Sambalpur.

In addition to rural government health facilities, private facilities i.e. mission hospital-Tora, Purohit General Hosp & Research Centre, Kishori Nursing Home, Behera Nursing Home, Sai Kripa Nursing Home, Sai Multi speciality Hospita, Sudha Maternity & Nursing Home etc. are also being provided health services with part time doctors.

Drugs distribution centre have been established in government health facilities up to block level in the district to provide free drugs to the patients. Currently three drugs distribution centres are providing 24x7 services in the district.

Block wise Ayurvedic and Homeopathy Dispensaries				
SI No	Name of the Block	Name of the Institution		Total no of Institutions
		Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	
1	Attabira	Kathdera	Godbhaga	4
		Paharsirgida	Jhilminda	
2	Ambabhona	Uttam	Kumbho	2
3	Barpali	Bhatigaon	Bhatigaon	4
		Bijayapalli	Garbhana	
4	Bhatli	Urduna	Kasipali	3
		Sulsulioa		
5	Jharbandh	Dungripali	Bilaspur	2
6	Gaisilat	Ganiapali	Dangbahal	5
		Kathaumal	Guderpali	
			Kundakhai	
7	Bargarh Sadar	Talsirgida	Bargaon	4
		Nagenpali		
		Gaisima		
8	Bheden	Aregudi	-	2
		Tentulitikra	-	
9	Bijepur	Jokhipali	Bandupali	2
10	Paikmal	Palsada	Saplahar	3
		Bhubaneswarpur		
11	Sohela	Chhuriapali	Talpadar	4
		Garvana	K.Sirgida	
12	Padampur	Dahigaon	Bheunria	4
		Barikel	Melchhamunda	
Total		22 nos	17 Nos	39 Nos

CHAPTER-XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

POLITICAL PARTIES ORGANISATIONS AND PRESSURE GROUPS

According to govt. of India act 1935, elections to Provincial Legislation were held in 1937. From Indian National Congress Fakira Behera and Bishi Bibhar had been elected from Bargarh constituency. After independence, in Bargarh a socialist base was created to protest the Hirakud Dam project. Gananath Pradhan, Kishan Pattanaik, Makardhwaj Pradhan like socialist leaders joined this movement. Communist leaders Lengu Mishra, Agni Mallik, Natabara Banchhor, Mayadhar Purohit etc emerged in this period. The shade of royalty had not yet gone away from the descendants of the royal families. They formed Ganatantra Parishad after independence under the leadership of Rajendra Narayana Singhdeo, the then king of Patna state. In 1957 this party won defeating the Congress leaders like Mohan Nag and Professor Ghanashyam Dash. In 1961, Saraswati Pradhan was the first woman of Bargarh district to become the education minister of the state. Kishan Pattanaik who had emerged from the Peasant movement got elected from Loksabha of Sambalpur constituency from Socialist party. In 1977, Congress was defeated in all constituencies of Bargarh which was a great loss for this party in the general elections. Gananath Pradhan (Vinoba-Lohia-JP follower) became the M.P. from Janata Party and Navin Pradhan became the M.L.A. from Bargarh constituency. In the same year non- Congress parties like leftist and rightists got into alliance to form Janata Party. In 1980-89 again Indian National Congress came into dominance in the political scenario of Bargarh. Jadu Pradhan and Krupasindhu Bhoi won the consecutive elections. The former was the MLA of Bargarh constituency and the latter was the MP of Sambalpur constituency. Again in 1989 Kishan Pattanaik contested as Independent candidate and he was defeated by Janata Dal candidate Bhabani Shankar Hota. In this year the national level politics highly affected the local politics.

The emergence and active participation of Prasanna Acharya (1990-2014) and the impressive involvement of Anand Acharya (1998-2009) changed the face of politics in Bargarh. After Nabin Pattanaik became the Chief Minister of the state the popularity of BJD elevated to top, but in contrast to this Bargarh witnessed a different upshot. Congress dominated this region with great majority. BJP also played a very significant role in this region. Representing this party Bimbadhar Kuanr was elected from Bhatli constituency for two times successively (2000-2009). In 1995 the old Lohia-JP followers formed a political party and named it as Samata Party. Gananath Pradhan contested from this party and could not succeed in the game of politics.

However, the status of BJD was highly remarkable in the last General Assembly Elections of 2014. Now Debesh Acharya, Snehangini Chhuria, DrPrabhash Singh etc are signifying the state politics with great talent and dynamism.

The following Political Parties exist in Bargarh District

National Political Parties

1. BahujanSamajParty (BSP)
2. BharatiyaJanata Party (BJP)
3. Communist Party of India (CPI)
4. Indian National Congress (INC)

State Political Party

1. Blju Janata Dal (BJD)

Registered, Un-recognised Political Parties

1. All India Trinamool Congress (AITMC)
2. Paschimanchal Vikash Party (PVP)
3. Odisha Jana Morcha (OJM)
4. Kosal Kranti Dal (KKD)

India being the largest Democratic Country in the World the Electors should be facilitated with such assistance that they will be able to exercise the statutory rights conferred on them. In order to achieve the task the District Election Office is discharging its assignments to fulfil the same in respect of the people of Bargarh District.

Pressure Groups are interest groups which supplement the role and purpose of the political parties of the nation. They are very indispensable part of the political system as they play a great role in causing the government act in a proper way by arguments or by employing other techniques as the case required. There are some Pressure Groups which are very keenly functioning in this district. KOSYS (Koshal Sangharsh Yubasena), Koshal State Co-ordination Committee, Odisha Rajya Krushak Sangathan, Adibasi Kalyan Mancha etc. are the eminent pressure Groups which are working with distinct manifestations.

GENERAL AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Bargarh and Padampur Sub-Divisions were under the control of Collector & District Election Officer, Sambalpur before division of erstwhile Sambalpur district. The District Election Office, Bargarh came into existence with effect from dt.01.04.1993 i.e. after creation of Bargarh District.

Delimitation of Assembly Constituency

In pursuance of Notification No. 5858-IE (A)6/2006 Elec. Dated 15.12.2006 of Home (Elections) Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar the following Assembly Constituencies and their extent have been determined for Bargarh district.

The Assembly Constituencies are 1- Padampur, 2- Bijepur, 3- Bargarh, 4- Attabira (SC) & 5- Bhatli. The said Assembly Constituencies are the Assembly Segments for the 1- Bargarh Parliamentary Constituency alongwith two other Assembly Segments viz. 6-Jharsuguda & 7-Brajaraj Nagar of Jharsuguda District.

The Collector and District Election Officer, Bargarh has been notified as the Returning Officer for 1- Bargarh Parliamentary Constituency.

No. & Name of the A/Cs with Constituency and their extent	No of G.Ps.	No. of Polling Stations
1- Padampur Assembly Constituency 1. Jharbandh Block 2. Paikmal Block 3. Rajborasambar Block 4. Padampur (NAC)	Jharbandh Block - 14 nos. Paikmal Block - 22 Nos. Rajborasambar Block-21 nos. Total Gps: - 57 Nos. Padampur (NAC) - 11 Wards	298
2- Bijepur Assembly Constituency 1. Gaisilet Block 2. Bijepur Block 3. Patkulunda, Remta, Bandhpali, Khemesara, Kainsir, Satalma, Barguda, Mahada, Tileimal, Agalpur, Bhatigaon, Raxa, Gopeipali, Tinkani, Tulandi and Kumbhari G.Ps of Barpali Block. 4. Barpali (NAC)	Gaisilet Block – 19 Nos. Bijepur Block – 24 Nos. Barpali Block – 16 Nos. Total GPs: - 59 Nos. Barpali (NAC) - 10 Wards	270
3- Bargarh Assembly Constituency 1. Bargarh Block 2. Katapali, Mahulpali, Kusanpuri, Lenda, Bagbadi, Baramkela and Kanbar G.Ps of Barpali Block 3. Bargarh (Municipality)	Bargarh Block – 25 Nos. Barpali Block – 7 Nos. Total GPs: - 32 Nos. Bargarh (Munci.) – 19 Wards	233
4- Attabira (Sc) Assembly Constituency 1. Attabira Block & NAC 2. Bheden Block	Attabira Block – 26 Nos. Bheden Block – 21 Nos. Total GPs: - 47 Nos.	256
5- Bhatli Assembly Constituency 1. Sohela Block 2. Bhatli Block 3. Ambabhona Block	Sohela Block – 26 Nos. Bhatli Block – 16 Nos. Ambabhona Block – 11 Nos. Total GPs: - 53 Nos.	287
TOTAL		1344

Administrative Hierarchy

Collector & District Magistrate, Bargarh has been notified as the District Election Officer in respect of Bargarh district. He is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate, Bargarh and the Deputy Collector [Elections] at the district level.

Preparation of Photo Electoral Roll in Bargarh District

For the purpose of preparation of Photo Electoral Roll under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 and the instructions issued from time to time by the Election Commission of India, the following officers have been designated as the Electoral Registration Officer [ERO] and Assistant Electoral Registration Officer[AERO].

Name of Sub-Division	Name of Assembly Constituency	Officers Designated as the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO)	Officers designated as the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer (AERO)
Padampur Sub-Division	1-Padampur Assembly Constituency	Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Padampur	1. Deputy Collector, Sub-Collector's Office, Padampur 2. Tahasildar, Padampur 3. Tahasildar., Paikmal 4. BDO, Paikmal 5. BDO, Rajborasambar 6. BDO, Jharbandh 7. Executive Officer, Padampur NAC
	2-Bijepur Assembly Constituency		1. Deputy Collector Sub-Collector's Office, Padampur 2. Tahasildar, Bijepur 3. Tahasildar., Gaisilet 4. BDO, Bijepur 5. BDO, Barpali 6. Executive Officer, Barpali NAC
Bargarh Sub-Division	3-Bargarh Assembly Constituency	Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Padampur	1. Deputy Collector Sub-Collector's Office, Bargarh 2. Deputy Collector (Nizarat), Bargarh 3. Tahasildar, Bargarh 4. Tahasildar, Barpali 5. BDO, Bargarh 6. BDO, Barpali 7. Executive Officer, Bargarh Municipality
	4-Attapura Assembly Constituency (SC)		1. Deputy Collector Sub-Collector's Office, Bargarh 2. Tahasildar, Attapura 3. Tahasildar, Bheden 4. BDO, Attapura 5. BDO, Bheden
	5-Bhatli Assembly Constituency		1. Deputy Collector, BargarhCollectorate 2. Tahasildar, Bhatli 3. Tahasildar, Sohela 4. BDO, Bhatli 5. BDO, Sohela 6. BDO, Ambabhona

Special Summary Revision of Photo Electoral Rolls

As per instruction of the Election Commission of India the Special Summary Revision of Photo Electoral Rolls w.r.t 1st January of the Year as qualifying date taken up in the district each year during September to November as per the schedule fixed up by the Commission. The draft publication of Photo Electoral Roll of the district is being made at all the designated locations of the district before the commencement of the Period for filing of claims and objections by the voters. Forms 6, 7, 8, & 8(A) meant for addition, deletion, correction and transposition respectively, are being received from the voters at the Polling Station level by the Designated Officers i.e. the Booth Level Officers (BLOs).

Teachers and Anganwadi workers are designated as Booth Level Officers who receive Forms at the Polling Stations and verify the documents and submit those to the ERO through the AEROs concerned.

Booth Level Officers for the Year 2015 at a Glance

No. & Name of A/C	Total No. of Polling Stations	Total No. of BLOs	No. of BLOs who are Teachers	No. of BLOs who are AWWs	Others
1-Padampur	298	298	187	111	--
2-Bijepur	270	270	200	70	--
3-Bargarh	233	233	132	97	4
4-Attapura (SC)	256	256	243	11	2
5-Bhatli	287	287	272	15	--
Total	1344	1344	1034	304	6

The forms received by the BLOs are checked by AEROs at Block Level, then by EROs at Sub-Divisional level and disposed of with appropriate orders and sent to the Computer Firm engaged for data entry in the Electoral Roll Management Software (ERMS) provided by the Chief Electoral Officer, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for the Preparation and Printing of Photo Electoral Rolls and Preparation of EPICs.

Final Publication of the Photo Electoral Roll is made in the first fortnight of January each Year and New EPICs are given to BLOs for distribution of the same to the voters concerned. The Photo Electoral Roll so published is also made available in the website at www.ceorissa.nic.in which can be verified by the Electors.

Constituency Wise Electoral profile

[Final Publication of Photo Electoral Roll, 2015 with Qualifying Date 01.01.2015]

No. & Name of the Assembly Constituency	Total No. of Polling Stations	Male	Female	Others	Total Electors
1-Padmapur	298	117857	111336	0	229193
2-Bijepur	270	111201	100170	0	211371
3-Bargarh	233	108940	96905	1	205846
4-Attabira (SC)	256	110058	98030	1	208089
5-Bhatli	287	111534	99969	0	211503
TOTAL	1344	559590	506410	2	1066002

Constituency Wise Information on EPIC & Photo Coverage [As On 01.01.2015]

No. & Name of the Assembly Constituency	Total No. of Polling Stations	Total Electors	Total Photos in the Roll	Non-Photo Entries	% of Non-Photo Entries	Total EPIC Holders	Residual Electors (without EPIC)
1-Padmapur	298	229193	226188	3005	1.31	227162	2031
2-Bijepur	270	211371	207917	3454	1.63	208542	2829
3-Bargarh	233	205846	193397	12449	6.05	196146	9700
4-Attabira(SC)	256	208089	202751	5338	2.57	203880	4209
5-Bhatli	287	211503	206323	5180	2.45	207790	3713
TOTAL	1344	1066002	1036576	29426	2.76	1043520	22482

CONDUCT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE LOKSABHA IN BARGARH DISTRICT

General Elections to Odisha Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha are conducted in consonance with the provisions prescribed under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 and the Hand Book for the Returning Officers and instructions issued by the Commission from time to time.

The list of officials notified as the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer for the conduct of elections to the OLA and Lok Sabha are as follows:

NOTIFICATION OF OFFICIALS AS RETURNING OFFICER & ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER FOR CONDUCT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE LOK SABHA IN BARGARH DISTRICT :

No. & Name of Parliamentary Constituency	Returning Officer	Assistant Returning Officer
1-Bargarh Parliamentary Constituency	Collector & District Magistrate, Bargarh	1. Additional District Magistrate, Bargarh 2. Sub-Collector, Padampur 3. Sub-Collector, Bargarh 4. Sub-Collector, Jharsuguda

NOTIFICATION OF OFFICIALS AS RETURNING OFFICER & ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER FOR CONDUCT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE OLA IN BARGARH DISTRICT :

No. & Name of Assembly Constituency	Returning Officer	Assistant Returning Officer
1-Padampur Assembly Constituency	Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Padampur	1. Tahasildar, Jharbandh 2. Tahasildar., Padampur
2-Bijepur Assembly Constituency		1. Tahasildar., Gaisilet 2. Tahasildar, Bijepur
3-Bargarh Assembly Constituency	Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Padampur	1. Tahasildar, Bargarh 2. Tahasildar, Barpali
4-Attabira Assembly Constituency (SC)		1. Tahasildar, Attabira 2. Tahasildar, Bheden
5-Bhatli Assembly Constituency	Additional District Magistrate, Bargarh	1. Tahasildar, Bhatli 2. Tahasildar, Sohela

After the creation of the district, the first General Elections to the OLA were conducted in the year 1995. Result of the said elections and the elections conducted thereafter in respect of the OLA and the Lok Sabha are depicted below-

Results at A Glance Of General Elections to Odisha Legislative Assembly of Bargarh District

Year of Election	No. & Name of Assembly Constituency	Name of the Returned Candidate	Party Affiliation	Total No. of Votes Polled	Total No. of Votes Polled by the Returned Candidate
1995	123-Padampur	Sri BijayRanjan Singh Bariha	JD	117792	59714
	124-Melchhamunda	Sri Prakash Chandra Debta	INC	107902	34616
	125-Bijepur	Sri Ripunath Seth	INC	119462	40813
	126-Bhatli (SC)	Sri Mohan Nag	INC	110791	37364
	127-Bargarh	Sri PrasannaAcharya	JD	138151	65987
2000	123-Padampur	Sri BijayRanjan Singh Bariha	BJD	103572	49497
	124-Melchhamunda	Sri Prakash Chandra Debta	INC	100890	45399
	125-Bijepur	Sri Ashok Kumar	BJD	107395	57398

		Panigrahi			
	126-Bhatli (SC)	Sri BimbadharKuanr	BJP	98806	62844
	127-Bargarh	Sri AnandaAcharya	BJD	105211	65924
2004	123-Padampur	Sri SatyaBhusanSahu	INC	123530	63330
	124-Melchhamunda	Mohammad Rafique	BJP	112410	43819
	125-Bijepur	Sri SubalSahu	INC	123038	66407
	126-Bhatli (SC)	Sri BimbadharKuanr	BJP	103660	43622
	127-Bargarh	Sri AnandaAcharya	BJD	130967	55137
2009	1-Padampur	Sri BijayRanjan Singh Bariha	BJD	153818	67913
	2-Bijepur	Sri SubalSahu	INC	139013	56864
	3-Bargarh	Sri Sadhu Nepak	INC	115791	46762
	4-Atabira (SC)	NiharRanjanMahanand	INC	124590	49396
	5-Bhatli	Sri Susanta Singh	BJD	142093	60502
2014	1-Padampur	Sri PradipPurohit	BJP	178332	68942
	2-Bijepur	Sri SubalSahu	INC	165747	53290
	3-Bargarh	Sri DebeshAcharya	BJD	145919	59350
	4-Atabira (SC)	Smt. SnehanginiChhuria	BJD	154943	69602
	5-Bhatli	Sri Susanta Singh	BJD	168251	75077

Result Sheet of General Elections to Lok Sabha of Bargarh Parliamentary Constituency

Year of Election	Name of the Returned Candidate	Party Affiliation	Total No. of Votes Polled	Total No. of Votes Polled by the Candidate
2009	Sri Sanjay Bhoi	INC	919625	397375
2014	Dr.Prabhash Kumar Singh	BJD	1123301	383230

The Electronic Voting Machines [EVM] have been used in the General Elections of 2004.

The said EVMs are stored in the strong room for a period of six months from the date of declaration of results of the elections and thereafter in the district ware house and are taken up for Annual Verification in consonance with the direction of the Commission and the result of verification with the details of ID of the Ballot Units and the Control Units are uploaded in the EVM Tracking System.

National Voters' Day (NVD)

To cause awareness amongst the Electors on their Rights and Duties, National Voters' Day is being celebrated since 2011 as per the instructions of the Election Commission of India (ECI) on the 25th January of each year.

Rallies, Mini Marathon, Competitions etc. are being organized at the District level as well as Sub-Divisional level to mark the occasion and disseminate information to the Electors with regard to their role and responsibilities in connection with preparation of Photo Electoral Rolls, i.e. addition of names of the eligible persons in the Photo Electoral Roll, deletion, correction, transposition of names in the said Roll, so also in the matters relating to casting of votes by them.

Competitions like Poster making, Rangoli, Quiz, Slogan Writing and Debate amongst college students are also being organized at District level as well as Sub-Divisional level. The winners are awarded with certificates and prizes during the National Voters' Day Celebration.

Rangoli made by a participant during celebration of National Voter's Day-2015



Students Participating in Poster Making Competition

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONING

Civil Societies In the District

Civil Societies manifest the interests and will of the citizens and volunteering is considered to be a defining characteristic of these societies. These non-profit organisations act for the development of the community through their wide-spread philanthropic activities.

SOME CIVIL SOCIETIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT

Marwari Yuba Manch - Movement to protect girls, Ambulance Services, Clean Water Project (Amrut Dhara), Health Camps, Blood Donation camps Clean India Campaign etc.

Rotary Club– Business and Professional leaders are brought together for humanitarian services, Increases leadership skill, gains world understanding, increases interest in community leadership training Programme etc.

Inner-wheel Club- Promoting true friendship, encouraging the ideals of personal service, fostering international understanding, financial aid is given to poor girls for education, material and financial aid is given to orphanages and shelter- homes, drinking- water supply is provided to public places etc.

Apart from these organisations Lions Club, JCI, Chetana, Baristha Nagarika Samiti, Bharat Nirman Samiti, People's Voice, Gujrati Seva Samiti etc are very dynamically showing their exemplary dedication for the society.

NGOS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

There are many NGOs engaged in wide range of activities in the district. They are the fronts for social, political, religious or other charitable interests .Their activities aim for the health, family, planning, education etc. Their programmes are designed to make the common people participate in its implementation and receive service. Their activities help poor people understand the social, political and economic factors affecting their lives and empower them to be aware and control their lives.

Some NGOs in The District

- Ekalabya Voluntary Blood Donor Association-Bhatli
- New Life Club-Bhutatikira (Attabira)
- Kalyan Anathashram- Sohela
- Koshal Anchalik SevaSantha (KASS)-Jamseth (Paikmal)
- Kalyani- Balitikra (Bargarh)
- Abhyuday-(Bhatli)
- Sanyukta Yuba Sangathan-Bargarh
- SevaSocial Educational Voluntary Association-Attabira
- Lakshya- Bargarh
- Utkal Jana Seva Samiti-Pilipali (Bargarh)
- Aditya Institute of Education and Social Service- Bargarh
- School of Fine Art- Bargarh
- Class Odisha- Attabira

- Bharasa- Bheden
- Samarpana- Sarkanda(Bhatli)
- Bargarh Health, Education Foundation- (Bargarh)
- Debadatta Club- (Grindolmal)

Ekalabya Voluntary Blood Donor Association-

Ekalabya is a non-governmental, non-political and non-profit making developmental organization committed to uplift of the marginalized & deprived community and rural poor of Bargarh district. Ekalabya came in to a response to spiralling penury and emerging socio economic challenge in Barapahad and Gandhamardan regions like Bhatli, Ambabhona, Paikamal & Jharbandh blocks of this district. Though natural resource has been sound enough to cater to additional means of living but unsustainable and irrational use and often undue exploitation of the resource base causes severe deterioration leading food insecurity, depletion in water table & relegated environmental issue in this region. Further problems like drought, distress sale of agriculture disposable products, defect in social service delivery system etc. have been hindering the improvement of standard of living of poor tribal and other excluded communities. Looking and perceiving the magnitudes of the challenges from a close quarter, Ekalabya formed in 1995 by a group of pioneer local youths to curb down these problems and to offer the local marginalized communities a better health socio-economic condition to lead their lives. Over the years it has undertaken activities like women empowerment, Child & mother care, Women's and Child Rights, livelihood promotion of marginalized, sustainable agriculture and organic farming, strengthening local self-governance system, handloom promotion etc. Apart from the right based development action & approach it has attempted a few issues related to domestic violence against women and environmental issues like forest and water conservation through collective action.

Highlights of Activities undertaken so Far-

Mobilizing and Empowering Women/ Youth within Communities to promote Violence Free Lives for Women.

Youth and women groups are being engaged in various ways (training, workshops, exposure visits, rallies and public meetings) to increase awareness on violence against women. These groups are able to take public stands on VAW and also are becoming supportive groups for survivors of violence. Since 8 years Ekalabya has always been working for the betterment of the women with its efforts.

Livelihood Enhancement

More dependency on natural resource base and overexploitation thereof results in prolong environmental challenges causing drought, flash flood, soil erosion, desertification. In order to bring about change in existing scenario and include local communities in process; Ekalabya having supports in form of grant in aid from different like-minded agencies undertakes a series of efforts towards natural resource development/management for an alternative source of livelihood for the target community.

Promotion of Organic Kitchen Garden-

The basic objective of promoting Organic kitchen garden is to produce Chemical and toxin free green vegetable in the backyard area of the rural farmers in order to free from the bondage of market expenses and also to consume nutritious vegetable which will enhance the resistance capacity of the women and children to combat against fatal diseases caused by malnutrition

Organic Women Farmers Federation

Ekalabya has formed a block level Organic Women Farmers' Federation among 100 organic kitchen garden women farmers in December 2011 namely Dharitri. The federation has an executive body headed by the convener. The aim of the federation is to replicate this kitchen garden model to nearby villages and as well as Mission Shakti members, Anganwadi Workers, School teacher, etc.

Sustainable Agriculture/ Farmer Club

Ekalabya has formed Farmer Clubs to make the farmers aware about new technology and knowledge of SRI method, vermin compost, organic manure, soil testing etc. Ekalabya has promoted and managed 50 Farmer clubs having 552 farmers as members among the 50 villages 22 GP in Bhatli, Ambabhona, Paikamal, Jharbandh blocks with the support of NABARD and UCO Bank, Bhatli, SBI Bhatli, SBI, Paikamal, SBI, Amthi and SBI Ambabhona branches.

Seeds Treatment Campaign

Seed Treatment Campaign Supported by Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Odisha under Bhatli, Dist Agriculture Office was done in some villages of Altabira, Bhatli & Ambabhona blocks.

Awareness programme on Breast feeding for women

An awareness programme on breast feeding was held in connection with the SHGs Awareness Programme of Ekalabya. Ekalabya organized by the Programme in association with Dharitri, Women Organic Farmers Federation, Bhatli. The programme dealt on the health and nutrition of new-born babies and the mothers.

Awareness and Capacity Buildings for unorganised Rural Workers

Ekalabya organises awareness camps for the unorganised rural workers. In the camps discussion about wages system of different types of male and female is done. Poor people are helped in availing benefits from different welfare schemes.

Blood Groups Check-up camps and Blood donation

Since the inception of Ekalabya, the members are donating Blood throughout the year. Not only the members are donating blood but also Ekalabya awares & guides many institutions like SHGs, farmers groups, teachers , college students, and overall the whole community for Blood Donation.

HIV- AIDS Awareness Camps

Workshops for adolescents are organized at different places of Sohela & Bargarh Blocks. Adolescent girls and boys participated in each workshop. Participants were sensitized regarding the stigma against HIV-AIDS in the society.

Gaon Kalyan Samiti (GKS)

There are 13 GKS formed through the organization in thirteen villages of Bhatli Block. The GKS is taking overall charges of improvement of community health & sanitation of the village people.

Child Rights

To aware & sensitize the General public regarding child rights and eradication of child labour block level rallies have been organised.

SHG Training

Ekalabya has formed 25 Self-help groups (women) in Bhatli Block. To upgrade the inherent skill of SHG members along with the capacity building of record keeping and financial management

Bargarh Health, Education Foundation

The Head office of Bargarh Health, Education foundation is present at Purohit General Hospital and Research Centre, Bargarh. This organisation gives priority to health sector. Besides other Health Camps the programme of free Hernia operation is going one very year and people of low economic background get benefit from this programme. Enthusiastic, young people are encouraged and facilitated for Research on Medical sciences. Workshops for medical practitioners are also organised. Apart from this, financial aid is also provided to the distressed and orphanages of the locality.

Aims and Objectives of the Society

- To help the members of the society, to develop India standard for forming family life, community life, citizen leadership, responsibilities.
- To create and foster community sense.
- To render honest service in the premises
- To include in the people a sense of Social Awareness, workshop, seminar, leadership camps, conferences, training, teaching of yoga and meditation
- To undertake social service activities
- To build up character and health
- To inject discipline and self-help
- To in case in the women of the locality the true sense of morality and systematic and harmonious way of living

- To develop Scientific and pre-Serving attitude
- To participate in Co-operatives efforts/effect
- To co-ordinate all the organization with model aim and objective
- Organise social economic programme for children, women, Non-student and Educational youth
- Organise social particulars service maps for developing and course conducting for the people
- Impart vocational training for strengthening the idea of self – employment and co-existence in the young men and women particularly
- To encourage and practice thrift
- To settle matrimonial relations without dowry and with simple conquest.
- To build up library and reading room
- To organize educational programme, pre-primary, drop out children education, adult education programme etc
- To undertake all such activities which are conducive to main objective of the society
- To work out the policy on health, education & research made by the Govt. from time to time

School of Fine Art (SOFA)

Some NGOs are working very actively not only for community development but also for the preservation of the tradition. For instance, SOFA (School of Fine Art) is working to develop inborn human resources for capacity building among SC/ST youth for fighting poverty by self-employment and also it is trying to promote Tribal art and culture. The Head office of SOFA is in Bargarh.

Kalyan Anathashram

The main objective of this organisation is to run an orphanage, giving the orphans the facilities of fooding, lodging, health, education vocational training and rehabilitation. Its Head office is at Sohela. In the year 2006 an Old age Home for the abandoned, poor, isolated neglected senior citizens

Seva Social Educational Voluntary Association

The Key Issues of this organization are Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Agriculture, Art & Culture, Children, Dalit Uplift, Drinking Water, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Food Processing, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights, Information & Communication Technology, Micro Finance (SHGs), Nutrition, Panchayati Raj, Right to Information & Advocacy, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Sports, Tribal Affairs, Water Resources, Women's Development & Empowerment, Youth Affairs etc. The Head office of SEVA is at Attabira.

Class Orissa

The Key issues of Class Orissa are Agriculture, Art & Culture, Children, Disaster Management, Education & Literacy, Environment & Forests, Food Processing, Health & Family Welfare, HIV/AIDS, Information & Communication Technology, Labour & Employment, Micro Finance (SHGs), Panchayati Raj, Right to Information &

Advocacy, Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation, Science & Technology, Sports, Tribal Affairs, Vocational Training etc. The Head office of this organization is at Attabira.

Debadatta club

Debadatta club started functioning in 1992 in Gaisilet block. Its permanent office is at Grindolmalin Padampur Subdivision.

Goal

- To enable the voiceless people to raise their voices in a just and genuine way.
- To capacitate the poor, marginalized and excluded sections of the society for the formation of their own organization and to analyse the causes of their deprivation.
- To organize people, mostly poor and marginalized, in and around the issues that affect their lives and livelihood.
- To empower the poor and marginalized people to assert their right and entitlements collectively and on their own without seeking supports and help from outer sources and agencies.
- To promote local peoples' organizations in each village in order to take the ultimate ownership of all the initiated programmes and activities in the respective villages by the time Debadatta Club withdraws itself from those operational villages.
- To institutionalize the local organizations of the poor and marginalized people in each village.
- To make government officials and elected peoples' representatives at all levels accountable to the people
- The final goal is one that finds & fairs with accountability & transparency and makes society fearless, living with dignity. This Club makes the people united & encourages raising voice for their own development.

NEWS PAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN BARGARH DISTRICT

The impact of western culture made tremendous change in the social lives of Odia people. When the people of Odisha were dreaming for the development of an intellectual environment, the press, as an instrument to spread knowledge and wisdom, came to the soil of Odisha as a blessing. The first printing press of Odisha was established in 1838 and 'Gyanaruna', the first printed Odia book was published in 1842. Reverend Lassey was the editor of this book.

The great famine of 1866 had a disastrous effect on the state. The precarious condition of the people knew no bounds and the British Government totally failed to control the situation. To overcome the said unbearable situation, the plight of the people was greatly affected by historic famine that the state had ever seen in its history.

The need of a newspaper as the vital carrier of information was then felt essential at all quarters.

A well-known Oriya youngman, Gouri Shankar Ray pioneered the publication of 'Utkal Dipika', the first newspaper of its kind in Odia language in 1866 which continued to provide its message till 1934 with many ups and downs. The dedication of Bargarh and undivided Sambalpur was really praiseworthy in the protection of Odia Language. The present Bargarh District was under the administration of Chhot Nagpur Commissioner when Hindi Language was the medium of instruction in the courts. The inclusion of Sambalpur in Odisha Division in 1860 allowed Odia language as the official government language in Odisha. Within two years in 1862, Sambalpur went under the governance of Madhya Pradesh but Odia Language was continued to be the official language in courts and offices till 1895.

It was on 19th January 1895, by the order of Chief Commissioner Sir Woodburg, Odia language was debarred and Hindi Language was made active once again as the language of Sambalpur courts. This had led to a strong agitation. The strong agitation compelled the administration to reincarnate Odia Language in the courts of Sambalpur. Sambalpur District was included in the Odisha Division on 16th October 1905. The publications of Odia newspapers and magazines were already pioneered long before the emergence of the Independent Odisha on 1st April 1936. 'Sambalpur Hiatahini' was pioneered by Pandit Nilamani Vidyaratna in 1900. Baikunthanath Dey also established a press and started a newspaper named 'Utkal Darpan' under the editorship of Sripati Mishra of Sambalpur continued its regular publication till 1908. Likewise, under the able editorship of Shankar Prasad Padhee of Sambalpur 'Sevaka Patrika' was published from 1920 till 1928. As an impact of all these publications, legendry poet Swapneswar Dash pioneered 'Sadhana' in 1922 in Bargarh District which is considered as the oldest newspaper of Bargarh. Though it was published in Sadhana Printing Press at Sambalpur in the early years, the press was later shifted by him to Bargarh and 'Sadhana' became the choicest newspaper of the local mass for years together. Bargarh Laureate and Lawyer Dayanidhi Mishra was quite attached to the 1868 pioneered newspaper 'Sambad Bahika' of Father of Odia Literature Fakir Mohan Senapati and some other publications like 'Star of Utkal', 'Samaj' and 'Mukura'. Later he became the editor of both 'Mukura' and 'Nabayuga'. The legendry novelist of Cuttack Ramprasad Singh accepted Barpali as his work land and led the publication of 'DainikaSwarajya'. Earlier he was the editor of 'Matrubhumi', published at Cuttack. The renowned essayist and leader Madan Mohan Sahu was the editor of Sambalpur Edition of 'Agnisikha'. AmbikaCharan Sharma pioneered the publication of weekly newspaper 'Sat KahelenChhatiPhate'(1962) at Titlagarh and later at Sambalpur and Bargarh which was quite popular. 'Bharat my Nation', the English publication was also coordinated by him.

The Odia publication 'Sat Kahele Chhati Phate' was reincarnated and published in Koshali and Devnagri Scripts when the revered court banned its publication in Odia due to a controversial article. As a result, 'Sat Kahele Chhati Phate' is named as the first newspaper published in Bargarh. Hindi Newspaper 'Apil' under the editorship of Prutvinath Sahu is the first Hindi Newspaper of Bargarh published quarterly. Similarly Odia fortnightly 'Lokaraj' (1967) was published by professor Netrananda Pujari from Bargarh. Initially it was published from Sambalpur & later on from Bargarh. The most popular Odia weekly edition of Bargarh 'Ganaistahar' pioneered by Sitikantha Pattajoshi in 1980 has influenced the day today life of the people of entire Bargarh District which is published now under the able editorship of Prasanna Kumar Mishra. Weekly Newspaper 'Ratnabhumi' under the editorship of Binod Kumar Pati was unveiled by Chief Minister Biju Patnaik on the auspicious day of 1st April 1993 when he declared Bargarh as a new district of Odisha. When the editorship responsibility was shouldered by Surendra Hota and responsibility of publication was shouldered by Debesh Acharya, this weekly newspaper 'Ratnabhumi' was published in ultra-modern offset printing system and became the first newspaper ever printed in an offset printing in undivided Sambalpur district. Earlier all the newspapers were published in traditional letter compose and tradel machine system. After the popularity of Ganaistahar, Odia Newspaper 'Abhijan' and later 'Apil' were published. Under the editorship of Kishore Chandra Gadtia of Barpali 'Sarasa Prabaha' was published in 1995 to 1998, Sudam Pasait from Atbira published Odia Newspaper 'West Lander'(1981) and multi-lingual newspaper of Er. Ghanashyam Agrawal 'Arthika Chhaya', Mrutinjaya Meher's 'Mo Mati' Former MLA of Melchhamunda Dr. Murari Mishra's 'Chasha Bhai' and Padmpur MLA Bijay Ranjan Singh Bariha's 'Bindhya Basini Jyoti', Advocate Santosh Satpathy's 'Singhanada', Nasir Khan's Odia Newspaper 'Betel Bhramana' Sanjib Mahapatra's 'Koshal Times', Satya Pradhan's publication 'Satya Bazar' in 2000, 'Bargarh Samachar' in 2003 and 'Bargarh Barta' in 2008, Kishanlal Agrawal's Hindi Newspaper 'Shyam Sandesh' Odia weekly newspaper of Rakesh Kumar Joshi 'Bidroha' in 2002, Padampur Publication of Sanjay Bohidar 'Sambadaduta' in 1990, 'Triranga' in 1997, Santanu Kumar Biswal's publication 'Surendra Bhumi', Barpali publication of Prabhakar Mahapatra's 'Gan Katha', Ashok Mittal's 'Bargadia' 'Mukul Chandra Majumdar's 'Bargad Express', Sadananda Mahapatra's 'Kalki Avatar', Upendra Prasad Meher's 'Sampratika Halchal' are the newspapers published in this district and have a great impact in the life of the people.

Adult - Literacy Activities

Adult Education aims at extending educational options to those adults, who have lost the opportunity and have crossed the age of formal education, but now feel a need for learning of any type, including literacy, basic education, skill development (Vocational Education) and equivalent. With the objective of promoting adult education, a series of programmes have been introduced since the First Five Year Plan, the most prominent being the National Literacy Mission (NLM), that was launched in 1988 to impart functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35 years in a time bound manner. Therefore, to bolster Adult Education, and Skill Development, with special focus on females, Government of India introduced two schemes, namely Saakshar Bharat and Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development, during the 11th Plan.

Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of earlier NLM, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy (DSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India (GOI), was launched on the International Literacy Day, 8th September, 2009 with the following goals: to raise literacy rate to 80%, to reduce gender gap to 10% and minimize regional and social disparities, with focus on Women, SCs, STs, Minorities, other disadvantaged groups.

At present some selected SHGs and youth clubs are working under ZSS (ZillaSaaksharataSamiti) for the implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme. Among them are DebaduttaClub,Grindomal,ClassOdisha ,Attabira, UtkalMahilaVikash Kendra, Umashankar and Koshali,Tilapali are working very actively in this field. In this district 82316 learners were identified till 2015.

CHAPTER-XV

PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN THE DISTRICT OF BARGARH

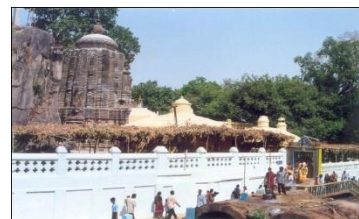
Nrusinghanath- Nrusinghanath is a famous visiting place of the district which belongs to the Borasambar Kingdom of the past now known as the Padampur Sub-division. It is 150 kms far from the district headquarters. The temple of Sri Sri Nrusinghanath is situated at the bottom of the Gandhamardan Mountain which is approximately 3234 feet high. Baijaldev, the 8th Chouhan King of Patna had built the temple. An inscription on one of the stone walls of the temple speaks of the history related to its construction. In the temple which is surrounded on all sides by incredible natural beauty, Lord Vishnu is worshipped as MarjaraKeshari. The Govt. of Odisha has accorded the status of a tourist spot to this place.



We learn from the description of Huen Tsang that it was a Buddhist spot in the past known as Parimalagiri. There is historical evidence that the Buddhist Shramana Nagarjuna lived here in the past.

There flows a fountain near the temple which takes different names at different places in its course such as KapilDhar, BhimDhar, ChalDhar, SitaKund & Go Kund. The top most point of the mountain Gandhamardan is known as Bhim Madua.

The sacred Baisakha Mela (Summer Festival) takes place here on the occasion of Nrusingha Chaturdarshi. Every year it attracts a huge gathering. Festivals take place here on the occasions of Solar & Lunar eclipses too. It is also a popularly favoured destination for picnic trips.



Bindhyabasini of Sankrida- Sankrida is a village in the Bheden block of the district. It is 35 kms. away from the district headquarters. It is only 4 kms towards the east from Thuapali, which is situated beside the state southern route from Rengali Camp. Rengali Camp is only 12 kms away from DHQ and exists beside the route leading to Sambalpur from it.



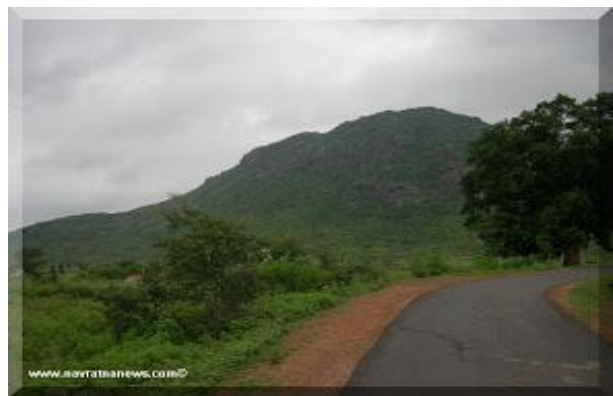
The Bindhyabasini mountain exists near the village Sankrida. Bindhyabasini the Goddess is worshipped here and the mountain is named after her. The Goddess exerts tremendous religious influence on the people of this area. The mountain covers an area of 200 acres along with 50 acres of pastureland at the foot. The villagers of Sankrida have donated 27 acres of land for the management of the rites and rituals of the Goddess. The main festival of the Goddess falls every year on the full moon night of the month of Chaitra. The festival, in fact, starts 5 days before on the occasion of Dashami and culminates on the full moon night. There is the tradition of animal sacrifice here. Since the mountain exists in between Attabita and Bheden blocks, it is overcrowded on the occasion of the festival. It is also a tourist spot recognised by the Govt. of Odisha.

GiriGobardhan of Dekulba- The village Dekulba exists beside the road that leads to Bheden from the DHQ. It is near Talmenda, a village existing in the eastern side of Saharatikra Chowk. The spot is 23 kms far from the DHQ. The village is famous for Giri Gobardhan, a nice visiting spot. It is a witness to the very popular Krishna Cult of Odisha. Lord Krishna, who is otherwise known as Bishnu and ShriJagannath is the revered deity here. The spot is



named after Lord Krishna, who is believed to have lifted the mountain Gobardhan for the well being of His people. The festival of GiriGobardhan is observed here every year on the occasion of Pratipada in the month of Kartika.

Papanga Mountain & Budharaja- Budharajamountain is situated near the village Papanga that belongs to the Bheden block of the district. There is a temple in the out skirt of the village Papanga and at the foot of the mountain in which Budharaja is worshipped. It covers an area of 50 to 60 acres. The mountain is 600 feet above the ground. There is a beautiful forest garden named



Bankhol on it. There are also many other beautiful sites such as a temple Lord Shriram, a Yogashram, a Mango Grove, and a triangle-shaped pond. The mountain is intimately associated with the rebellion VirSurendraSai fought against the British. The origin of the deity Budharaja in the mountain is traced back to the 17th or 18th century by historians.

The festival known as Banabihar is observed here on the day of ChaityaPurnima which attracts people from different parts of the district as well as outside.

BaseikelaGada- Baseikela Gada is situated in Bheden Block (on Bheden- Barpali Road). Bheden Jamindar Raja Manohar Singh, the close associate of Veer Surendra Sai had made fortification at this place. Situating on the bank of river Jeera it attracts thousands of people every year. The natural beauty of this place mesmerises the visitors. The remnants of the fort remind the past glory and struggle of the Jamindars and make this place more significant. This place is famous for its Ghitghiti Pathar which was producing sound when British soldiers were approaching towards the native fighters.



Chandi Devi of Chandipali-Chandipali belongs to the Ambabhona region of the district. Chandi Devi is the ruling deity of the region. Since Goddess Chandi has been worshipped here since ancient days, the village is named after her as Chandipali. Sambalpur King Baliyar Singh had enshrined the Goddess Chandi at Chandipali as he was ordained to do so.

The construction of the temple bears no sign of either cement or lime to have been used at all. It is believed that pieces of stones cut out at a spot named Banijharia in the Barapahar Mountain were brought here for the construction of the temple.

The spot is crowded on the occasion of festivals that fall at different times throughout the year. But Nabaratra observed on the occasion of Durgapuja is the speciality of the spot. This is also a nice picnic spot.

Boudh Bihar of Ganiapali- The historically famous village Ganiapali belongs to the block Gaisilat of the district which is 75 kms away from the DHQ. Historians opine that it was a Buddhist spot in the past. A rare Budha statue sitting in Lotus Posture with a snake on his head with its hood expanded used to attract tourist. But this rare monument was stolen from the spot in 2007 and it is yet to be traced.



Goddess Patharasini of Arjunda- Arjunda is a village situated on the bank of river Mahanadi and at the northern end of the Barapahar forest range. It belongs to the block Ambabhona of the district. Surrounded by dense forest, it exists in between the Bandijharia fountain and the Kedarnath fountain. Goddess Patharasini is worshipped here in a temple. The Chandrasini of Chandrapur, Padmasini of Padampur and Patharasini of Arjunda are sisters according to a legend. It is a famous visiting spot. Boating facility is an added attraction to it.



Goddess Patharasani of Arjunda

Debdarha and Dhableswar Baba- The temple of Dhableswar exists on the bank of river Surangi near the town of Padampur. Lord Shiba is worshipped here as Dhableswar. It is rich in natural surroundings. It attracts tourists as well as local people as a beautiful picnic spot. The place is overcrowded especially in winter season. It is marked by the confluence of natural beauty and spiritual bliss.

Six of the Astasambhus- Out of the Astasambhus (8 incarnations of Lord Shiva) in the undivided Sambalpur district, 6 belongs to the district of Bargarh. They are as follows:



Baradabalunkeswara of Gaisima -

The Baradabalunkeswara temple is situated in Gaisima village which is 13 kms away from the DHQ. It is supposed to have been built in between 1766 to 1778 by Abhaya Singh the King of Sambalpur.

Swapneswar of Sorna -

Sorna is a village in the block of Attabira. It is 30 kms far from the DHQ. There are 2 routes to go to the village. One is through Rengali Camp and the other is through Remunda. It was built during the Kingship of Ajit Singh in Sambalpur under the supervision of DewanDakshinray. There is a big pond in front of the temple covering an area of 6 acres. The temple itself spreads over 4 acres of land. The place bears immense religious significance in the district.

Baidyanath of Deogaon-

Deogaon is a village just 7 kms far from the DHQ. It is situated on the western side of the DHQ and beside the road that leads to Bhatli.



As per the version of Historian Shiba Prasad Dash, this temple of Lord Baidyanath was also built by King Ajit Singh of Sambalpur under the supervision of his Dewan Dakshinray.

Mahakaleswar of Nilji-

The village Nilji is situated on the South of the DHQ and comes under Bhatli Police station. According to a popular legend, Lord Shiba incarnated here as Mahakaleswar during the reign of Chouhan King Balaram Dev. Subsequently, the temple was built to worship him.

Bisweswar of Saranda-

Belonging to the block Attabira, the village Saranda is situated beside the NH joining Bargarh and Sambalpur. The temple of Lord Bisweswar exists here. This temple too was built under the supervision of DewanDakshinray of Sambalpur. The spot glorifies the charisma of Lord Shiba.

Kedarnath of Ambabhona-

Ambabhona is situated at the foot of Barapahar Mountain. It is on the northern side of and 35 kms far from the DHQ. The temple of Lord Kedarnath exists here inside a beautiful pond. Though popular belief accords the credit of building of the temple to Sambalpur King Baliyarsingh, History accords it to DewanDakshinray.



Chikhili –

It is situated at 50 Kms distance of Bargarh under Bhatli Tahasil and Ambabhana Block. It is a scenic spot of confluence on the river Mahandi and other two rivers.

Barpali-

It is at a distance of 19 Kmssouth of the district headquarters. It is famous as Textile village. Various Tie and dye Sambalpuri handloom clothes are made here.It is also famous for Terracotta work. This town has a large number of temples. Oldest among them are the temple of Samaleswari built by Bikram Singh and the temple of Jagannath built by HrudayaSai.The temple of Samaleswari with its beautiful tapering tower displays the style of Chauhan architecture,while the Jagannath temple is built in Orissan style.

Debrigarh Sanctuary-

It is situated at a distance of about 50kms away from the district headquarters. It is a part of Barapahar.Barabakhara is situated in between the dense forest. The natural beauty of this sanctuary attracts the tourists throughout the year.

Many wild animals like elephants, deer, wild hogs, kutura, sambars, tigers, bisons etc. are seen here. Jhampi and Asurgarh waterfalls are flowing through the Barapahar jungle. There is a well-furnished guest house for the tourists. Hirakud Reservoir is a major attraction from the roof of the guest house. It was a fort for Veer Surendra Sai.

Bhatli-

It is situated 19 Kms north of Bargarh on the Bargarh- Ambabhona road. It is also famous as the Sreek shetra of Western Odisha. A beautiful temple dedicated to lord Dadhi bamana and another modern temple of Shyam Bihari attract a lot of people to this place. These two temples give a different identity and glorify this small town.



(Dadhibamana Mandir, Bhatli)



(Shyam Bihari Mandir, Bhatli)

Grindola-

It is a scenic place on the bank of river Jeera. It is present on Bargarh- Bheden road, around 15Kms away from the district headquarters. There is a temple of Baba Siddheswar. Many people go to this place for picnic and their pastime.

Simulikhola-

It is located at 2kms north-west away from the block headquarters of Jharbandh. It is a place of caves and hills. Kaladangar, Lamendangar, Pilatidangar and Paridangar like hillocks are present here to multiply the beauty of Simulikhola. It is believed that Buddhist monks were residing here. It was also a safe place for the kings and zamindars at their crisis from the Kalachuries. Later, this place became one of the major strongholds of Veer Surendra Sai. Now also *Sadhu/ Sanyasi* drop here and enhance the spirituality of this place. Every year on *Magha Chaturdarsi* a grand fair is organized here.

Travel Information

Bargarh is the headquarters of the district by the same name in the western part of Odisha on the National Highway No 6.

How to reach

By Road- Bargarh is on the NH 6, (59 km from Sambalpur, 220 km from Raipur, 360kms from Bhubaneswar)

By Rail- Bargarh is on the trunk line between Kolkata and Chennai via Jharsuguda and Sambalpur with direct or convenient connection to major cities of India.

By Air- Nearest and convenient airport is at Raipur (220 Km) and Bhubaneswar (360km).

Where to stay

There are a few reasonably good hotels to offer hospitality to the visitors.

Bargarh: (STD Code 06646)

Hotel Vinayak -

Hospital road, Ph.06646 230111

Mob: 82800072222, Email hotelvinayak.bgh@gmail.com

Total No of Room- 28 AC Room- 14 Non AC Room- 14

Checkout time 24 hours Conference hall size 40X 40 ft

Hotel Swastik –

Near Gurudwara Chowk, Ph.06646 234053/54

Mob: 9437686333, Email- hotelswastik1@rediffmail.com

Total No of Room - 37, VIP Suit- 3, AC Room- 22, Non AC Room- 15

Checkout time 24 hours, Conference hall size 2000 sqft.

Hotel Sawadia Palace-

Canal Avenue, Ph.06646 231699 / 231799

Mob: 9777050639, Total No of Room- 14, VIP Suit- 2, AC Room- 14

Checkout time 24 hours, Conference hall size 1200 sqft

Hotel Oriental –

Canal Avenue, Ph.06646 230436 / 231087 / 9937034173

Mob: 9937034173, Email- hotel.oriental@yahoo.com

Total No of Room- 35, VIP Suit- 1, AC Room- 4, and Non AC Room- 30

Checkout time 24 hours, Conference hall- 2 (45X 60 ft and 30 X20 ft).

Hotel the Residency-

In front of Pvt Bus Stand, Ph.06646 234887

Mob: 7381013187, Email- hoteltheresidency@gmail.com

Total No of Room- 17, VIP Suit- 0, AC Room- 13, and Non AC Room- 4

Checkout time 24 hours.

Hotel Maharaja-

Near Govt. Bus Stand, Phone- 230074.

Hotel Meera-

Near Kalimandir Chowk, Ph. 230081

Hotel Ganapati-

Near Level Crossing, Ph.231401

Other hotels like -

Hotel Maharaja (Ph.230074), Hotel Meera (Ph.230081), Hotel Maa Sarala (Ph.231157), Hotel Abhinandan (Ph.232868), Lucky Lodge etc. also give warm welcome to the callers.

Padampur- Hotel Manorama.

Paikmal-

Pantha Nivas (Govt of Odisha, Department of Tourism and Culture) and Atithi Bhawan of Nrusinghanath Temple management.

CHAPTER-XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

SOCIAL SECURITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The prime objective of a democratic set-up is absolute focus on the welfare of its citizens. The mandate of the welfare is envisaged in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our constitution. With this objective, the state government has set up Women and Child Development Department. The motto of the department is to safeguard the interest of women, children and the differently abled. Recently, another department named *Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities* has been created to focus especially on persons with disabilities and matters relating to senior citizens, trans-genders and other social welfare schemes. This office started functioning from 1.07.2015 in the SIDR Building, Capital Hospital, Unit-6, Bhubaneswar.

Thirteen ICDS projects are currently in operation in the district covering twelve blocks, one municipality and three NACs. As per 2011 census, Bargarh district has a population of fifteen Lakhs. The targeted group of ICDS Project covers approximately 2/3 of total population.

The flagship programmes introduced by central and state governments are being implemented through this department successfully. Till now, 106 group B, 26 Group C and 4 Group D employees along with a gazetted officer, have been deployed in the district for the successful operation of the scheme

National Social assistance Programme-

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which has remained effective from 15th August, 1995 represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles envisaged in Article 41 of the Constitution. At present, NSAP comprises Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS). The details of these schemes are follows.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension-

This is a Govt. of India funded Scheme where the beneficiaries receive a pension @ Rs. 300/- per month under the Scheme, Persons above 80 years of age will receive Rs.500/-PM Target Group:- People in the BPL category within the age group of 60 years and above Coverage of beneficiaries: 100%

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension-

A centrally sponsored scheme implemented in the State which allow the beneficiaries receive pension @ Rs. 300/- per month under the Scheme Target Group: Widows within the age of 40 years and above in the BPL category with 100% coverage.

Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension

This is a Govt. of India funded Scheme where the target group receives pension @ Rs. 300/- per month Target Group: People living below poverty line within the age group of 18-79 years with disabilities of 40% and above having disability certificates issued by the Medical Board of the district .

National Family Benefit Scheme

National Family Benefit scheme that is a component of National Social Assistance Programme , a major financial assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is provided to a BPL family on the death of the primary bread earner within the age group of 18-59 years. Such assistance is paid, after local enquiry, to a surviving member of the deceased who is to be the head of the household.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)-

Merging two old schemes, namely, Revised Old Age Pension Rules, 1989 Et and Disability Pension Rules, 1985, the State Government introduced the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana Rules in January 2008.

Eligibility: A person will be eligible for pension if he /she is-

- Of 60 years of age and above or
- A widow (irrespective of age) (WP) or
- A leprosy patient with visible signs of deformity (irrespective of age).
- A person of 5 years of age or, above and unable to do normal work due to his/her deformity or disability (blind or orthopedically handicapped or mentally retarded or with cerebral palsy).
- A widow of an AIDS patient (irrespective of age and income criteria mentioned under Rule 6(b)).
- An AIDS patient identified by the State / District AIDS Control Society (irrespective of income as under Rule 6 (b)).
- An unmarried woman above the age of 30 years belonging to a BPL family or has individual income from all sources not exceeding RS. 24,000/- (Rupees twenty four thousand) only per annum irrespective of the family income criteria mentioned under rule 6”(B) “
- A person whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs.24,000/- per annum (to be certified by Tahasildar concerned).
- A permanent resident / domicile of Odisha.
- Not in receipt of any other pension from the union government or the state government or any organization aided by either government.

Disability Welfare

Indira Awas Yojana for Person with Disabilities

The State Government has launched IAY guidelines from 2008-09 which are as follows: Preference will be given to the following categories of beneficiaries

poor women in distress , physically challenged (Over 40%),mentally challenged ,victims of domestic violence ,destitute widows, Women head household ,Adult orphans of Govt., registered institution ,victims of leprosy and HIV AIDS will be eligible to get an Indira Awas House. For the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 all BDOs have been entrusted with the target of IAY up to 2015-16 total 166 no. of persons with disabilities have been rehabilitated in 12 blocks.

Chief Minister Relief Fund for Persons with Disabilities

Poor but deserving people with disability and unable to earn, are given assistance out of CMRF for their relief and rehabilitation. Up to 2015-16, total 199 persons with disabilities of thsi district have been provided CMRF funds of Rs.33, 65,000 in 12 blocks.

Banishree Scheme

A scheme of Scholarship for students with special needs.

Objective of the Scheme

To assist and encourage students with special needs to study and acquire technical /professional /vocational training so as to enable them to earn a living and to become useful members of society.

Applicability

The scheme shall apply to students,

- Pursuing primary education (Std. I to V)
- Reading in middle and high schools (Std. VI to X),
 - (Not covered by Govt. of India scholarship).
- Reading in colleges /university.
 - (Not covered by Govt. of India Scholarships.)
- Reading in special schools registered under PWD Act 1995,
 - (But not receiving Grant-in-aid from State/Central Govt.)
- Pursuing distance education through recognized university/ government institute.
- Pursuing technical /vocational /professional education in any of the recognized institutes.

Eligibility-

- The applicant must be bona fide resident of Odisha.
- The applicant should be a regular student of an educational institution.
- The family income of the applicant is not more than RS. 60,000/- per annum.
- The applicant is not receiving any financial assistance /stipend /scholarship from state govt. / central govt. under any other scheme.

- The student will continue getting the scholarship if he enrolls and attends regular classes in any recognized institution irrespective of whether he has passed or not, in a particular year.

The rate chart under Banishree Scheme is as follows;

Slab	Rate	Scholarship For 10 th month
Primary (Standard I to V)	RS. 200	Rs.2000.00
Standard Vi to XI	Rs.250	Rs.2500.00
College +2 and +3	Rs.300	Rs.3000.00
College P.G	Rs.350	Rs.3500.00
Technical and Vocational	RS.350	RS.3500.00

A total of 1185 no. of students with disabilities have received Banishree Scholarship to the tune of Rs. 26, 13,500/- during the year 2014-15.

Differential Rate of Interest Loan- (DRI loan)

Eligibility Criteria

- Family income of the borrower from all sources does not exceed Rs. 18000/- in rural area and Rs.24000/- in urban and semi urban area per annum.
- Land holding not to exceed 1 acre of irrigated land or 2.5 acres of non-irrigated land.
- SC/ST borrowers are eligible for finance irrespective of their land holding.
- The applicant should not be assisted under any of the subsidy linked schemes of central /state government and state-owned corporation.
- Physically handicapped persons pursuing income generating occupation.
- Indigent students of merit going in for higher education who do not get any scholarship /maintenance grant from government..

Quantum of Loan

- For house loan purpose Rs.20000/-
- For other purpose Rs.15000/- .

The BDOs and Executive Officers (Eos) approve of DRI loan forms and send them to the respective banks of their areas

Pre- Matric and Post- Matric Scholarship

Government has launched pre-matric and post-matric scholarship for students with disability .The annual income of the applicant should not be above Rs 2 Lakhs for pre matric scholarship and should not be above 2.50 lakhs /annum for post- matric scholarship .

The details of guidelines and eligibility criteria are available in the website of www.scholaeships.gov.in portal. The PWDs students should apply online. A total of 30 nos of applications have been received out of which 7 nos. are sanctioned.

Scholarship for the Children of Persons with Disabilities Pursuing Higher Education

The persons with disabilities from lower income group are facing difficulties in their livelihood and are not able to educate their children properly. The govt. after careful consideration decided that children of PWDs with annual family income below fifty thousand pursuing higher education after class 10th standard shall be assisted with education scholarships.

Scholarships

1. The students desirous to avail the scholarship shall submit applications in prescribed format to the DSWO/ADSWO with certification /recommendation by head of the educational institutions.
2. Under this scheme, students so eligible will get scholarship @ Rs.350/ per month for a maximum period of 10 months in an academic year.

The students availing scholarships from either the central or state govt. under any other scheme shall not be considered.

Eligibility

For the purpose of award of scholarship under the scheme, the student should fulfill the following conditions.

1. The applicant must be bona fide resident of Odisha.
2. The applicant should be a regular student of any recognized educational institution.
3. The applicant shall have family income of not more than Rs. 50,000/- per annum.
4. The applicant is not receiving any financial assistance from state Government/central Govt. under any other scheme.

A total of 26 applications are received and out of them 19 are sanctioned and funds of Rs. 66,500/- have been disbursed to the students.

Award of incentives to persons marrying persons with disabilities

The guidelines for the purpose mentioned above have already come into effect from 1st October, 2013. The state government after careful consideration has been pleased to award incentives for the marriage between person with disabilities and other persons, irrespective of category of the disability so as to bring the persons with disabilities to the mainstream of life and enable them to lead a normal and dignified life. The scheme also aims at encouraging other persons to marry persons with disabilities. With the intention of providing timely incentives to genuine persons, avoiding misuse of such incentives and streamlining sanction as well as drawing and disbursing of incentives, the government hereby prescribes special guidelines for award of marriage incentive for marriage between PWDs and other persons.

Eligibility

- A. Cash incentive award can be given to either of the spouse if one of them is a person with disabilities.
- B. The bridegroom and the bride must have completed 21 years and 18 years of age respectively at the time of the marriage.
- C. Either of spouses should not have availed the incentive award under this scheme earlier.
- D. The said marriage should be dowry free.
- E. The beneficiary should be a resident of Odisha .
- F. The couple may apply to the Collector and District Magistrate along with all required documents for marriage incentive within one year of marriage, in the prescribed form.

Amount of Incentive.

The amount of incentive is fixed at Rs. 50,000/-(Rupees fifty thousand only). under Marriage incentive scheme a total of 11 no.of applications are received and a total of 6 no. of applications have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 60,000/- have been paid to the couples.

Bhima Bhoi Samarthya Abhijan Camp: (BBSA CAMP)

Samarthya Sibir will be held in each block twice every year, in two phases. In the first camp identification will be made and certificates will be issued. In the second camp the assistive devices will be provided as per the assessment made for each beneficiary in the 1st camp.

Rice to Disabled Person (RDP Rice).

The scheme emphasizes distribution of rice at Rs. 1/- per Kg to persons with disabilities. Beneficiaries should have at least 75% disability. Each beneficiary shall receive 10 Kgs of rice irrespective of any category (APL/BPL) with effect from 19/12/2011. Allocation, lifting and issue of rice to beneficiaries will also be made by the FS and CW department. All beneficiaries must be provided with Bar Coded Ration Cards. All BDOs and EOs of Bargarh district providing 6667 beneficiaries.

Free Laptop to the Blind Students

Visually Impaired students pursuing higher education including technical/ Professional courses find it hard to continue such courses without special aids like computers with compatible software. Access to laptops will not only enable such students to meet their learning requirements but also prepare them to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing society.

In order to fulfill the mandate under Section-27(f) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the state government has provided laptops to the visually impaired students for pursuing under graduate and post graduate courses as special appliances in the existing scheme.

The new provision of providing laptops to the visually impaired students forms part of the existing scheme "Special Appliances".

Till 2015-16, a total of 6 no. of applications have been recommended to govt. for issue of free laptops out of which 3 no. students have been provided laptops.

Special School for Persons with Disabilities in Bargarh District

One physically handicapped school has been functioning in this district since 1.07.1991. Three nos. of schools that are functioning in the same institution are school for the blind, school for the mentally retarded and school for the deaf. A total of 179 no. of students are presently studying in these schools.

Physically Handicapped School Bargarh is receiving grant-in-aid from the Department of Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Odisha, Bhubaneswar @750 per month per inmate.

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

Introduction

The Women and Child Development Department was created as a separate department during 1994-95. Since inception, It has been working for the overall development of children and women through a host a specially designed schemes and programmes. The year witnessed the launching of some new schemes like MAMATA and systemic changes like strengthening of the decentralized feeding programme of ICDS and formulation of Odisha State Women's policy. The focus of activities is on the empowerment and entitlements of children.

Integrated Child Development Services (I.C.D.S.)

The flagship programme of the department is the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme through which a package of six services are provided to children up to 6 years of age and pregnant women as well as nursing mothers.

Special focus is given to children and women with reference to their nutritional needs through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Objectives of the ICDS Scheme

- i. To improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years and also of pregnant and lactating mothers.
- ii. To lay the foundation of the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- iii. To reduce the incident of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out rate.
- iv. To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- v. To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

Services of ICDS

The ICDS programme aims at providing the following six packages of services to the children between 0 to 6 years of age, to pregnant women and lactating mothers-

(i) supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school Education (iii) Health Checkup (iv) Referral Services (v) Immunization and (vi) Nutrition and Health Education.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children within the age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant Women and lactating Mothers, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been included as one of the most important components of the ICDS Programme. All the pregnant women, lactating mothers and children from 6 months to 6 years are covered under the scheme.

As per norms of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), morning snacks are being provided in all 13 ICDS Projects of the district.

Pre-School Education

Pre-school Education is a crucial component of the package of services envisaged under the ICDS Scheme. It aims at universalize and qualitative improvement of primary education, by providing the child with the necessary preparation for primary school, especially in remote and socio-economically backward areas. It brings young children together at the Anganwadi Centre, where different activities relating to physical, cognitive, social, emotional, creative development of children are facilitated by the Anganwadi Workers. All children aged 3-6 years come under the ambit of pre-school education.

Pre-school Education Programme with the aim of complete development of a child, includes, activities and learning experience for the same. The basic objectives are to develop the following;

- Develop good physique, co-ordinate muscles and motor skills of the child. Develop healthy habits and skills for personal adjustment, such as toilet training, dressing, eating, hand washing and cleaning in children.
- Develop social attitude, groups manners, and sharing of things with others, to live and play with others and control natural aggressive behavior.
- Develop personality of the child through rich learning experience.
- Develop ability of the child expressed through and feeling in fluent and correct speech.
- Develop a child's self-confidence and inner discipline.
- Develop emotional maturity by guiding the child to express, understand, accept. and control feelings and emotions.
- Develop aesthetic appreciation of self, other things and environment of the child.
- Stimulate intellectual curiosity to enable the child to understand her/his environment by exploring, investigating, experimenting and learning.

- Inculcate moral and cultural values in the child so as to be honest, obedient, truthful and respectful to elders. The attendance of pre-school children is recorded at 97.53%.

Health Check-Up

It includes (i) ante-natal care of expectant mothers (ii) post-natal care of lactating mothers and care of the new-born and (iii) Care of children less than six years of age. Various health services provided to children by the AWWs and AWWs and PHC staff includes regular health check-ups, recording of weight, immunization, management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhea, deforming and distribution of medicines.

Regular health check-up is being done through a joint venture of ICDS and medical personnel.

Referral Service

To effectively combat the problems of malnutrition and reduce malnutrition prevalence rate in Odisha and towards realizing NRHM Goal of bringing the rate from 44% to 35% by 2012, *Pustikar Dibas* has been conceptualized. This activity is one of the strategic interventions by the joint efforts of Health and Family Welfare department as well as Women and Child Development department.

At the Block, PHC/CHC, medical officers are required to undertake detailed examination, possible investigation, diagnosis and treatment of referred children, as per the treatment protocol. AWW and ICDS supervisor shall perform their roles as per these operational guidelines and also educate the community on the objectives of *Pustikar Divas*.

Immunization Programmes

Immunization of pregnant women against tetanus and immunization of infants against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles which are major causes of child mortality, disability, morbidity and related malnutrition are being undertaken. Immunization of pregnant women against tetanus to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality is also under progress.

Infant Mortality Rate (I.M.R.) - The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 31.26.

Maternal Mortality Rate (M.M.R.) - The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is 1985.11.

Nutrition and Health Education

Nutrition and health education (NHED) is a key element of ICDS. All women within the age groups of 15-45 years are covered by this component so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as those of their children and families. N.H.E.D comprises information and practices on basic health, nutrition, childcare and development, infant feeding practice, utilization of health services, family planning and environmental sanitation. This is imparted through counseling session during home visits and on fixed immunization days (FIDs) and on the occasions when there is gathering of women in mothers' meetings in the area.

In the villages, Health and Nutrition Day is organized in all the AWC on Tuesday and Friday.

Growth Monitoring and Promotion

Children below the age of 3 years are weighed once a month and children from 3-6 years are weighed quarterly. Fixed immunization Day (FID) session or days when mothers come to take home rations for younger children (below two years of age) are used as an opportunity for growth monitoring and promotion of younger children. Weight-for age, growth cards are maintained for all children below six years. Their growth is charted to detect growth faltering, stagnation and also to assess their Nutritional Status (NS).

WOMEN WELFARE AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

It has been widely accepted that the goals of human development are closely intertwined with development and empowerment of women, who constitute about 49.5 percent of the total population of Odisha. Women are a valuable human resource and their socio-economic development is imperative for sustainable growth of the economy. Our laws, development policies, plans and programmes are aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. The principles of gender equality are enshrined in the Indian constitution- in its Preamble, Fundamental rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles.

Drawing strength from the constitutional provisions, the Government of Odisha has been continuously striving towards all-round well being, development and empowerment of women. The planning process has also evolved over the years from purely "Welfare Oriented Approach" to the 'Empowerment Approach' recognizing women's centrality in the development process.

MAMATA / IGMSY

Goals and Objectives

Goals

1. Contribute as a factor in reducing maternal and infant mortality.
2. Improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants.

Objectives

1. To provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery.
2. To increased utilization of maternal and child health services, especially ante-natal care, post-natal care and immunization.
3. To improve mother and child care practices, especially exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants.

Target Beneficiaries and Coverage

This scheme is operational in all the 318 rural projects of the state. Pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age and above for the first two live births will be covered.

All government/public sector undertakings, both central and state employees and their wives will not come under the scheme.

Age, number of live births and employment status would be reported by the beneficiary in the format prescribed. In case of wrongful claim by the beneficiary, the amount paid to her would be recovered as per law. A signed undertaking to this effect will be necessarily taken from the beneficiary at the time of registration under MAMATA.

Achievement

The achievement of IGMSY/MAMATA Scheme of the district is 94.68 %.

Amount disbursed

An amount of Rs.29, 42, 04,500.00 has been disbursed under IGMSY scheme in the district.

SABLA

Objective

1. Enable the adolescent girls for self-development and empowerment;
2. Improve their nutrition and health status;
3. Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition and adolescence reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) along with family and child care;
4. Upgrade their home-based skills, life skills and tie up with National Skill Development Programmes (NSDP) for vocational skills;
5. Facilitating the dropout adolescent girls into formal/non formal education;
6. Provide information/guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, and Police Station etc.

Target Group

In order to give age appropriate attention for certain components of Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) and life skill education, the target group is divided into two categories, viz. 11-14 years and 15-18 years.

Services under the scheme

There are two major components under the Scheme - Nutrition Component and Non Nutrition Component:

Nutrition Component Take Home Ration for 11-14 years: Out of school girls

14 -18 years: both out of school and school- going girls covered in the scheme:

Non- Nutrition Component

For Out of school Adolescent Girls: (2 - 3 times a week)

11-18 years

- IFA supplementation,
Health check-up and Referral services,
Nutrition and Health Education (NHEd),
- Counseling / Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices –
Life Skill Education and accessing public services.

\

16-18 Years-

- Vocational training under National Skill Development Programmes for school-going adolescent girls: (twice a month - average)

11-18 years-

- Nutrition and Health Education (NHED), Counseling / Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices Life Skill Education and accessing public services
- Under Adolescent Anemia Control Programme, a total number of 87092 girls under 10-19 years have been enrolled. Out of them, 26260 are school-going and 105040 Iron and Folic Acid tablets have been distributed among them.
- Three NGOs are involved in SABLA scheme and have made agreement to provide vocational training to the Adolescence Girls (for girls Aged 16 yrs above) in Stitching / Embroidary/ Tailoring/Bamboo Craft/ Terracotta trades. These NGOs are 1) West Utkal Agricultural Centre, Diptipur, 2) Debudatta Club, Grindolmal Talpali , 3) Vanadurga Khadi and village Industries , Padampur .

Life Skill Education

Adolescent Girls need to acquire knowledge and develop attitudes and skills which will support them and promote among them the adoption of healthy and positive behavior to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. In Bargarh district three NGOs have made agreement to provide this training to the adolescent girls.

Mission Shakti

Empowerment of women is one of the key development initiatives identified by the government of Odisha. It is well-known that economic empowerment of women significantly contributes to their social empowerment. As such, helping women to achieve economic independence by enabling them to have independent employment and income has been accorded the highest priority. It has also been recognized that women will be better-placed to overcome the negative social pressures and gender biases operating against them and to unshackle themselves through group identity and activities. Promotion of Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) has therefore been adopted as a key strategy for achieving women's empowerment. A mission approach has been adopted for this purpose through launching of 'Mission Shakti' which aims at promoting Women's Self-Help Groups.

Objectives

- Facilitate creation of conducive environment through self-help activities.
- Expand the self-help movement in Odisha.
- Develop quality of SHGs in the state.
- Strengthen the quality of the existing SHGs in Odisha.
- Build federations at block level, federations at the district level.

- Provide institutional capacity building support to strengthen the SHG movement in the state.
- Capacity building at every level.
- Develop a built-in monitoring system right from the base
- Identify agencies in each area such as nodal agency, to make them responsible for overall SHG strengthening process and also to make them accountable for the desirable results towards the self-help mission.

Drudgery Reduction

Govt. has decided to launch a new scheme to assist the WSHGs and to build their capacity for reduction of drudgery so that their full potential could be utilised in a productive manner. Govt. have sanctioned Rs. 44541559/- for Drudgery Reduction Scheme. All the amount have been spent @ 10,000 /- per group .The Women SHGs are to procure implements which can reduce their drudgery and full potential could be utilized in a productive manner . The Women SHGs are involved in income-generating activities i.e., cultivation, vegetable ,vending ,rice processing, weaving, bamboo work, diary, poultry, terracotta, brick making ,tailoring ,mashroom, , sweets/mixture making sauce making. leaf and paper cup plate , Pisciculture, phenyl making, leather work herbal product ,incense sticks ,broom stick making, tent house etc.

Short Stay Home in Bargarh District

Swadhar Shelter Home

Objectives

1. To provide immediate shelter, food, clothing and care to women in crisis.
2. To arrange specific clinical, legal support in coordination with local/ state administration
3. To coordinate rehabilitation of women in crisis.

Target Group

1. Widows deserted by their families and relatives
2. Women prisoners not accepted by the families
3. Women survivors of natural calamity.
4. Trafficked women/girls rescued from brothels.
5. Women victims of terrorist violence.
6. Mentally challenged women
7. Women with HIV/AIDS and deserted by their family.
8. Any other category of women who are in distress. Facilities provided in the Swadhar Shelter Homes are as follows:-
 - Provision for food, shelter and clothing for the women and their children below the age of 18 years, free of cost.
 - Counseling of women in difficult circumstances.
 - Clinical, legal and other support for women in difficult circumstances.
 - Training for the economic empowerment and rehabilitation of such women.

- Helpline facilities.

Mahila and Shishu Desk

The Mahila and Shishu desks provide round-the-clock service to women and children in distress by establishing helpdesks in all the police stations of Odisha to promote a multi-dimensional approach for prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of the victims. Five hundred thirty seven such helpdesks have already been established in Odisha.

The Help Desks act as a place of respite for the survivors of violence, providing them with the facilities of drinking water, toilet, medical, legal, and psycho-social support and to ensure privacy. The Help Desk must ensure the following issues.

- i. Follow the guidelines prescribed relating to arrest and treatment of woman while at police station to ensure privacy.
- ii. Desk officers are to be conversant with the laws in force and judicial pronouncement and guidelines of courts relating to women and children and are to ensure that they are implemented in letter and spirit.
- iii. Traumatized women and juvenile accused of any offence shall be examined and interrogated in a separate room at the police station to ensure privacy.
- iv. Maintain a list of family centres, short-stay homes, swadhar homes for women and child and the telephone number of the functionaries to contact them at the time of need.
- v. Traumatized women victims and children may require medical attention for their medico-legal examination and treatment. The desk is to maintain a list of lady doctors available in the police station within jurisdiction, in the sub-divisions and district headquarters for reforming women and victims.

Mahila and Shishu Desk are functioning in all the police stations in Bargarh district

Anti-Trafficking

The problem of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportion in recent years. Commercial exploitation of women and children takes place in various forms including brothel-based / home based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and pornography in print and electronic media. In some cases victims are taken to other states on various pretexts like making domestic help, arranging marriages of poor girls by providing lump-sum money to the family head, fake marriages, developing love affair with assurance of marriage, providing work in commercial / industrial units in group etc. In some other cases, trafficking takes place within the State. The government policy on trafficking covers various aspects such as prevention of trafficking, intelligence sharing, rescue, rehabilitation, economic empowerment, health care, education, housing, legal reforms and creation of corpus fund for addressing the problem of trafficking.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is widely prevalent, but has remained largely invisible due to social forbearance. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force on October 26, 2006. PWDVA seeks to protect women from all forms of domestic violence and check harassment and exploitation by family members or relative. Domestic Violence refers to any act, omission or conduct which causes harm or injury or has the potential of harming or injuring the health, safety or well-being of women or any child in a domestic relationship (arising out of living together with or without marriage). Following are the stakeholders under the Act.

- Protection Officer
- Service Provider
- Police
- Legal Service Authority

In every district, the Programme Officers of (ICDS) Schemes are declared as Protection Officers. Name of the service provider is the NGO *Ekalabya Bhatoli*. A family counseling center is functioning within the premises of superintendent of police's office, Bargarh.

Prohibition of Child Marriage

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 is an act to provide for the prohibition of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. A Child means a person, if male, who has not completed twenty-one years of age and if female, has not completed eighteen years of age.

District Collector is the Nodal Officer at the district level for the purpose of implementation of the Act. He/ she shall periodically review the implementation of the Act within the respective district and take all necessary measures for the proper and effective implementation of the Act.

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressed) Act 2013

This is an Act to provide protection against harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereof.

Sexual harassment results in violation of the fundamental rights of a woman to equality under articles 14 and 15 of the constitution of India. Her right to life and to live with dignity and right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business which includes a right to a safe environment free from sexual harassment comes under the safeguard of article 21 of the constitution. One Local Complaints Committee is constituted and 24 Internal Complaints Committees are constituted under this act in Bargarh district.

NGOs Involved in Child and Women Welfare Programmes

Ekalabya, Bhatli

Activities: Family counseling centre, Women help line, organic kitchen garden ,SHG leaders' Training, campaign, Skill Development, Awareness Generation, Rural Mart and MGNREGA Camps are doing SABLA vocational Training .

Geographical Area of Operation

At present the organization is working in the district of Bargarh in Odisha. Even though activities of the organization is spread across the whole district, it has identified 04 blocks, viz. BHATLI, AMABABHONA, JHARBANDH and PAIKMAL as the more preferred blocks. The NGO is active in 20 GPs covering more than 100 villages and involving more than 25,000 people directly or indirectly.

Kasturba Gandhi Matru Niketan, Paikmal

This organization was founded by Parbati Giri, popularly known as Mother Teresa of Western Odisha. It is present at the foot hills of Gandha mardhan .

Activities: Rehabilitation of women in distress, Maintenance of Children in need of care and Protection

Banadurga, Padampur

Activities: SABLA vocational training for the 2013-14

West Utkal Agricultural Centre, Diptipur

Activities: SABLA life Skill Training for the year 2013-14

Sanjukta Yuba Sangthan, Bargarh

Matruchhaya (Swadhar Shelter Home) Is one of the Project implemented by Sanjukta Yuba Sangathan (SYS) in the district of Bargarh .It is a wing of Shanti Tapoban Ashran managed by SYS .The stunning atmosphere of Shanti Tapoban Ashram draws its attention to the people from many dimensions. In the campus besides Matruchhaya, there are other two wings, named Banaprasta (Old Age Home) and Mahila Talim Pathasala. These two divisions are run alongside Matruchhaya.The depressed individuals who are deserted from their so - called civilized offspring are looked after with proper care, love and belongingness in the Banaprastha. Mahila Talim Pathshala is a platform where vocational training is given .SYS seeks support from the private donors to run the Banaprastha (Old Age Home) and Mahila Talim Pathshala.

Matruchhaya since its inception has placed itself as a worthy foundation for women's empowerment in the district. As the name reflects, it has proved to be a stage where the women from difficult circumstances are provided with shelter and rehabilitated successfully. Matruchhaya has drawn its attention to its beautiful environment where the women are engaged with different kinds of developmental activities. Here women are not only provided with shelter and proper care but also they are given different types of vocational training like broom making, candle making, and tailoring. They are also taught yoga and pranayama to empower then with moral and spiritual values. The necessity of family life which is the bond of love and affection is also taught to the inmates.

The inmates also grow vegetables and become self-sufficient. Many programmes are held in the natural atmosphere of Shanti Tapoban Ashram with gathering of the people from different sects. Last but not the least, Matruchhaya requires optimum support from the civilized society for its better functioning and also because that it could provide shelter to more and more women in difficult circumstances.



Community Toilet for Slum dwellers at Bisi Pada in ward No. 07, Bargarh Municipality, under IHSDP infrastructure component.



Construction of CC road with Drain & Garbage Bin at Ambapali Slum, ward No. 17.



CC road & Drain at Bisi Pada Slum of Ward No. 07



Capacity Building Training for PRI members on IHSDP scheme.



Owner of IHSDP house of Sri Markanda Mallik, Ward No.-16, Bargarh Municipality Area, Gandhi Nagar Slum, BPL No. 543



Municipality Building, Bargarh



IHSDP of Bargarh Municipality, Odisha under guidance & supervision of State Administration.



Owner of IHSDP house of Sri Jailal Meher, Ward No.-14, Bargarh Municipality Area, Gandhi Nagar Slum, BPL No. 540



Gandhi Park, Bargarh



Production well with piped water supply to slum to Dwelling house in Ward No. 7 & 8 (Nuapada Slum & Harijan Pada Slum) of Bargarh Municipality.



EST & P TRAINING PROGRAMME OF NULM 2014-15 OF BARGARH MUNICIPALITY



SEP-I OF NULM 2014-15 OF BARGARH MUNICIPALITY



Celebration of National Consumer Day Jamurda



PatraPali, Near Padampur



KhuntaPali.



V.S.S. High School, Bardaol



Talsirigida High School



Sayan



Haldipali

LOK ADALAT



1st National LokAdalat on Dt.24/11/2013 Case disposed 02.
2nd National LokAdalat on Dt.06/12/2014 Case disposed 02.



ବରଗଡ଼ ଧନୁଯାତ୍ରାର ପ୍ରଥମ କୃଷ ଓ ବଲରାମ



A view of Ranga Sabha of Bargarh Dhanuyatra



A View of Social Pension and Security Schemes awareness Camp at Bargarh

Some Photograph of Sambalpuri Exclusive Design Sarees.



4414-46 Tie & Dye Saree



7444-645 Alaka Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Suruchi Tie & Dye



7444 Sobha Tie & Dye



7444-709 Tie & Dye



7444 Sakuntala Tie & Dye



7444 Sakta Sebatī Tie & Dye



7444 Rudrakanti Tie & Dye



7444 Padma Mayuri Tie & Dye



7444 Harinamala Tie & Dye



7444 Chakri Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Gitika Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Hasri Kunja Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Alaka Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Payal Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Ratna Gandha Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Kalpataru Tie & Dye Saree



7444 Now Saktaper Tie & Dye Saree

Other places of Tourist interest in Bargarh District



(Shyam Bihari Mandir, Bhatli)



(Dadhibamana Mandir, Bhatli)



(Rani Chuan, Ambhabona)



(Padampur Palace- A view)



(Old Temple ruins of Borasambar)



Maheswari Temple,
Kuruan, Block- Bargarh



Sidheswar Temple
Cement Nagar, Bargarh



(Eco Tourist Spot- Pathersini, Block- Ambabhona)

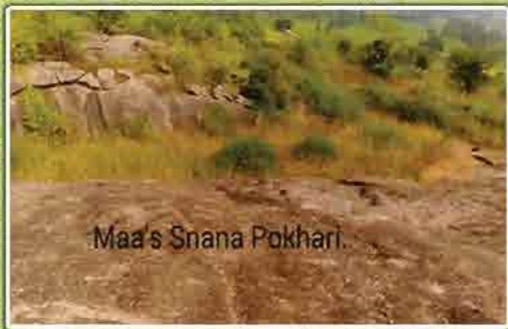


(Barabakhara water fall, Block- Bhatli)





A view of Bindhyabasini Temple



Maa's Snana Pokhari.

Maa,s Snana Pokhari at Bindhyabasini



A View of Sri Krishna at Girigobardhan, Dekulba



A student receiving prize from Collector & District Election Officer, Bargarh during Celebration of National Voters' Day on 25.01.2015 in Bargarh District



Additional District Magistrate, Bargarh inaugurating the Rally on the theme "Run for Democracy" during National Voters' Day, 2015

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