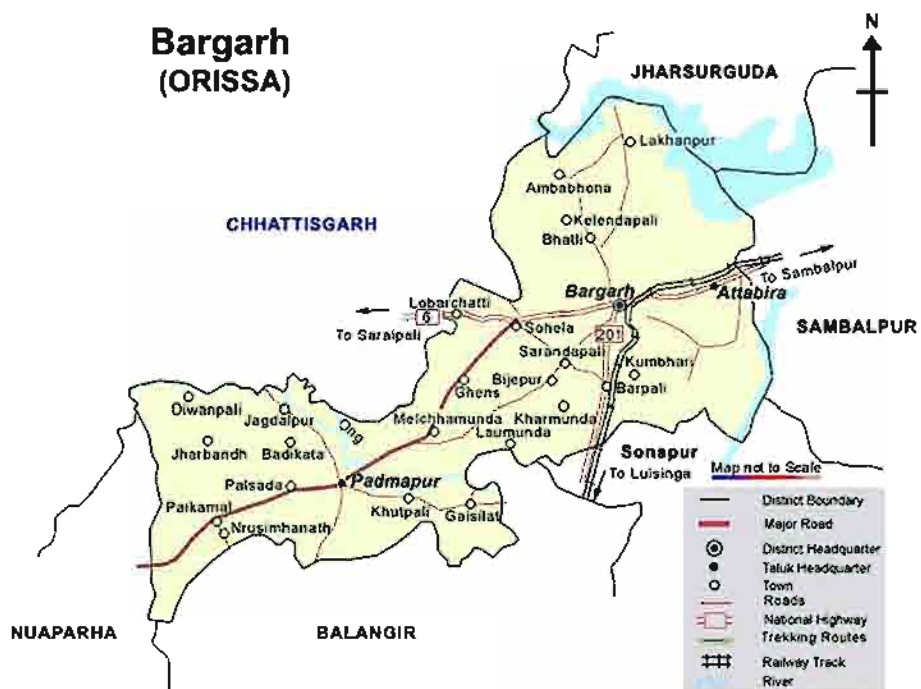


DISTRICT GAZETTEER BARGARH



PREFACE

Bargarh, previously a Sub-Division of undivided Sambalpur District was conferred the status of a district on 1st April 1993 to usher in better and faster service delivery, to bridge the gap between the Government and the governed and to ensure governance at the doorstep.

The district owes its name to “**Vagharkotta**” as revealed by the Rastrakuta inscription of 12th Century AD. This province acquired its present name “**Bargarh**” during the reign of Balaram Dev, the King of Chauhan dynasty of Sambalpur.

Historically, this district has contributed its mite in India’s freedom struggle. Ghesa Zamindar Madho Singh, his four sons Hatt Singh, Kunjel Singh, Bairi Singh, Airi Singh and his son-in-law Narayana Singh have become legends of the district due to their extraordinary valour shown during the first war of independence. Similarly, village **Panimora** has received a special recognition in the history of freedom struggle due to the participation of 42 young men in the Satyagraha Movement of Gandhiji out of which 32 persons were incarcerated by the Britishers. An enthusiastic young girl Parbati Giri of village Samaleipadar showed her bravery in the freedom struggle, who in the post-independence time is credited with the opening of “**Kasturba Gandhi Matruniketan**”, the first ever orphanage of the district at Paikmal. Further, Debrigarh, a peak in the Barapahad hills of Ambabhona block, was used as a rebel stronghold by Lakhanpur Jamindar Balabhadra Deo and the noted freedom fighter Veer Surendra Sai stands as a mute spectator to the first revolt against the British in this area.

In the post-independence period, Bargarh became the laboratory for different experimentations under the Cooperative Movement in Odisha. The co-operative farming in Remunda Village of Bheden Block, the establishment of the Co-operative Sugar Mill, Co-operative Spinning Mill, Sambalpuri Handloom Co-operative Society and Sambalpur District Central Co-operative Bank are some of the precious achievements of that era.

In the field of agriculture, the district has earned the sobriquet “**The Rice Bowl of Odisha**” for its record paddy production and contribution of one-fourth of paddy requirement of the state at present. Moreover, this district has a very favourable climate for cultivation of pulses, vegetables, cotton, groundnuts, sugarcane, maize and a great many cash crops enabling farmers to earn their livelihood and strengthening sustainable development.

Due to a well-organized network of roads and railways and its connectivity with major cities like, Raipur, Kolkata and Mumbai, this district has attracted the business communities like, Gujraties, Marwaris and Punjabis to settle here making Bargarh the business hub of western Odisha.

“**Sambalpuri Saree**” crafted by the weavers of the district and produced by Sambalpuri Handloom has become an established brand-name over the years, getting uncontested national and international recognition due to its unique quality, texture,

colour and design. Padmashree Kutartha Acharya, a committed son of the soil was the pioneer in this field who organized weavers of western Odisha under “Sambalpuri Bastralaya” – the world famous Primary Handloom Co-operative Society for production of exclusive Sambalpuri **Tie and Dye** fabric.

A great literary colossus of the district is Swabhabkavi **Gangadhar Meher**, whose immortal verses are widely read and appreciated by millions even today. His literary genius in his works like **Tapaswini**, **Rasa- Ratnakara**, **Pranaya Ballari** and **Kichaka Badha** has stood against test of time. Gems of Sambalpuri literature of the district like Late Khageswar Seth, Late Hemachandra Acharya, Haldhar Nag etc. have contributed tremendously to the growth of Koshali/Sambalpuri language as a whole.

With its unparalleled thematic richness, stage craft and use of colloquial language, Koshali/Sambalpuri drama in the district has scaled new heights in recent years. Specifically, themes like migration, displacement, urbanization and globalization are given prominent utterance in modern Koshali/Sambalpuri plays. Apart from this, the artists of this district play a very significant role in enriching Sambalpuri folk dance and folk music.

As history bears witness, the renowned Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited Gandhamardan hills, during his tour to Dakhin Koshal. He has spoken of the flowering Buddhist University of **PARIMALAGIRI** (po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li) established here. This is the Abode of Lord Nrusinghnath, where Lord Vishnu is worshipped in the form of “**Marjara Keshari**”. This place is regarded as the omega pilgrimage specifically by the Hindus of this region as well as Chhattisgarh State.

Debrigarh Range, which is transformed into a beautiful wildlife sanctuary housing Leopards, Sloth Bears, Gaur (Indian Bison), Chousingha (Four-horned Antelope), Peafowls and many other wild animals, has promoted eco-tourism in the district.

The cultural identity of the district is inextricably linked with the famous “**Dhanu Yatra**”, eleven-day long festival of Bargarh generally celebrated every year in the months of December and January. This festival has drawn national and international attention and has become synonymous with the name of the district. This festival is considered as the largest open-air theatre, with the whole town virtually turning into a stage. **Baisakha Mela**, otherwise known as **Narsingh Chaturdashi Mela** is another important *Mela* of the district which is celebrated at **Nrusinghanath Temple** in the month of *Baisakha* (April-May) on the occasion of *Nrusingha Janma* (Birth). Besides, the *Car Festival* of *Bhatli*, *Mahashivaratri* of *Kedarnath*, *Shitalshasthi* of *Barpali*, *Bali Yatra* of *Khuntppali*, *Maa Shyamakali Puja* at *Bargarh* and *Jugar Jatra* at *Kuchipali* are the important festivals observed in the district bearing unique cultural significance.

This district is known for its communal harmony. On 15th August, 1947 the flag-hoisting done by Mayuddin Ahmed, the then Muslim leader is an eloquent testimony. The peaceful co-existence of people belonging to different castes, creed and religions is a distinct feature of the district.

JugarJatra festival of Kuchipali village, where both Hindus and Muslims celebrate together with full religious fervor and enthusiasm is another classic example of inter-communal peace, amity and harmony long prevalent in the district.

Another special feature of the district is its harmonious blending of traditional and modern lifestyles which is conspicuous in both rural and urban areas.

This is the first ever attempt made towards the compilation of a Gazetteer of Bargarh, with a view to creating a specific and authentic profile of the district and keeping in mind its need and importance for future reference.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr.Taradatt, I.A.S., Director General of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration, Bhubaneswar for his valued guidance and inspiration for the compilation of the District Gazetteer. We extend our heartfelt thanks to the academicians, retired professors, intelligentsia, localites, all government officers, the authorities of East Coast Railways, BSNL, AIR and Doordarshan, who have shared their relevant information to enrich the Gazetteer in its contents and outreach.

Anjan Kumar Manik, I.A.S
Collector and District Magistrate,
Bargarh

CONTENTS

Chapter-I

Page- 1 to 24

GENERAL

- A Brief Historical, Political, Social, Cultural, and Geo-physical Introduction of the District.
- Origin and Evolution of the name of the District and Significance thereof.
- Location of the District and its adjacent District and neighbouring Border state, Longitude and Latitude.
- Geographical Area of the District and a Brief outline of the Administrative Set up.
- Natural division of the State, and Land formation.
- Description of the hill system, River system, in and rivulets, springs, waterfall lakes and tanks, aquatic life, sanctuaries.
- Geological formation, mines, minerals and Rocks.
- Flora and Fauna
- Climatic condition and weather.

Chapter-II

HISTORY

Page- 25-51

- Pre-History, Proto-History and early Historical perspective of the District
- District under various dynasties, Maratha, Mughals, and other foreign rulers.
- British Rule in the District.
- Uprising and freedom movement in the District.
- Archaeological description of the District.

Chapter-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Page- 52-74

- Size and Growth Rate of population, Birth and Death Rates.
- Rural- Urban population distribution.
- Age, Sex, Occupational composition.
- Literacy and work participation rates.
- Castes and Tribes.
- Inter caste relations.
- Religion and religious beliefs.
- Manners, Customs and Traditions.
- Burial systems and Funeral Rites.
- Home, community and social lives.
- Fairs and Festivals and Ceremonial Practices.
- Migration, Displacement and Rehabilitation.
- Urbanization and Emerging Issues.

Chapter-IV**AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION****Page-75-113**

- Physiographic and Agro climatic conditions.
- Natures and Types of Soil fertility
- Land utilization pattern in the District
- Irrigation - major, medium, minor irrigation projects, Traditional modes of irrigation.
- Soil erosion and soil conservation.
- Crops grown in the District and other Agricultural Produce
- Cropping pattern and crop rotation
- Use of Agricultural implements, Manures, and Fertiliser, Agriculture Technology and Productivity
- Crop Diseases, Control Mechanism and Crop Protection.
- Krishi vikash Kendra, Soil Testing and State Farms
- Agricultural credits, marketing, processing and storage and state support
- Animal Husbandry, Animal Diseases.
- Veterinary Health Facilities
- Fisheries and Growth.
- Forestry, Importance, Managements, Rights and Concessions.
- Natural Calamities, Disaster Management, Climate Change an impact on Agriculture.

Chapter-V**INDUSTRIES****Page-114-152**

- History and evolution of Industries in the District.
- Power production and sources, Hydro, Thermal.
- Mines and minerals, Extraction of Minerals, Mineral Processing, Mineral based and other industries in the District.
- Cottage, small and Medium Industries, MSMEs.
- Handicrafts- Brass, Bell Metal, pottery, stone carving, Gold Smithy, Bamboo and Cane works Basketry, Iron works, silk weaving, filigree, Ornamental fabric, Toy making, and carpentry.
- Ancestral Industrial activities and Industrial Art.
- Labour laws and Relations, Protection of labour, Trade Unionism and Labour Welfare.
- Development of IT Sector and Industrialisation.
- Industrialisation, Displacement, and Rehabilitation
- Hotel and Hospitality Industry in the District.

Chapter-VI**BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE****Page-153-168**

- Evolution of Banking, Trade and Commerce in the District.
- Nationalize banks, their operations and present positions
- Private Banks in the District.
- Co operative credit and cooperative banks
- Self helps groups and Microfinance.

- Life General and crop insurance.
- PMJDY in the District.
- Trading System, Centres of trade and Business, Regulated markets, co operative marketing
- Whole sale and retail trade

Chapter-VII TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION Page-169-186

- Evolution of transport and communication system in the District
- Old time Trade Routes in the District
- Road Transport- National and state High ways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Revenue Roads, Grampanchyat and Village roads, and Forests Roads.
- Vehicle and Conveyance.
- Public Transport,
- Railways, Water Ways, and Ferry System, Airstrips, and Aerodrome
- Postal Services
- Telephone and Cell Phone Services and Doordarsan.

Chapter-VIII ECONOMIC TRENDS Page-187-195

- District Domestic Product- Its Composition and Trends
- General level of Prices
- Wage Payment System and Wage Rate for different Categories of workers
- Minimum Wage System.
- Standards of living.
- Employment and Unemployment situation in the District, Employment potential.

Chapter-IX GENERAL AND Page- 196-216
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

- District Administration : General Overview
- Sub-Divisional Level Administration
- Other District Offices
- Background of Revenue Administration System
- Land Revenue System-Past and present.
- Land Tenure system and Tenancy Rights.
- Survey and Settlement.
- Land Reform position in the District.
- Sources of Revenue of the District.

Chapter-X**LAW AND ORDER, JUSTICE****Page-217-237**

- Incidence of Crime in the District
- Organizational set up of Police Administration
- Railway Police, Fire services
- Jail and Jail Administration, Prisoner's Welfare.
- Judicial System : Criminal Court
- Civil court, Bar associations, Juvenile Delinquency
- Consumer Protection
- Vigilance Administration
- Cyber Crime and Mechanism to Counter them.

Chapter-XI**LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT****Page-238-263**

- Evolution of local self Government at the District Level.
- Zillaparisad and its Operations.
- Panchyat Samities and Gram panchyats.
- Palli Savas and their Modus Operandi.
- Election to Local Bodies.
- Dispute Settlement at the local level through Elected Bodies
- Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, NACs
- Town planning and Development.

Chapter-XII**EDUCATION AND CULTURE****Page-264-314**

- Historical Background of Education in the District.
- Introduction and Growth of Western Education.
- Education of SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and Women.
- Gender and Inter-caste difference in Education and measures to address them
- Trend in Growth of General and Technical Educational Institution including Engineering and Medical Colleges.
- University Education
- Oriental Schools system
- Literary and Cultural Societies.
- Literary periodical and magazines.
- Eminent poets and writers of the District

CHAPTER - I

GENERAL

A BRIEF HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND GEO-PHYSICAL INTRODUCTION OF BARGARH DISTRICT

The district of Bargarh was created on 1st April 1993 by dividing the erstwhile Sambalpur district into four districts viz. Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Bargarh. Geography of a region shapes the history of the people living therein. The geographic position of South Koshal therefore naturally impacted upon the life of the people of the region from time to time. The present district of Bargarh was carved out of the ancient South Koshal region. The history of the present district of Bargarh formed a part of the history of erstwhile Sambalpur region with changing administrative boundaries under different historical and administrative contexts. The present identity of Bargarh district is constructed in terms of its historical geography, architectural remains, pre-historic finds, historical data found in sites, primary data analysis, available records etc. relating to the present boundaries of the districts.

The Geographical position of the district with its natural rivers and mountains plays a significant role in shaping the history, culture and religion of the people living in this region since the pre-historic period. Till the invasion of Samudragupta in the 4th Century A.D. this region was exclusively inhabited by indigenous hilly tribes. They were independent in their life-style and would not surrender to any intrusion in their way of life. Asoka, the Mauryan king who invaded Kalinga in the 3rd Century B.C. therefore chose to stay away from direct military engagement and instead preferred to give a warning to these people and named them as Attavika or forest people.

The region of South Koshal was close to central India geographically. The invasion of South Koshal from Magadha opened a new line of communication connecting northern and southern India. It was along this route that the process of Aryanisation entered the main land of Odisha. The original inhabitants of this region who were primarily tribals, began to accept the process of Aryanisation in phases. It was through a long process of affinity between the Aryans/Brahmins with the tribals that resulted in the assimilation of tribal faith with Brahminism. The impact of this assimilation was manifested in the field of religion, art, architecture, sculpture, language and culture not only in this region but also in different parts of Odisha in subsequent stages.

The geographical location of this district served as a link of communication between Cuttack and Nagpur. It was because of the strategic position of the district that the Marathas and the British were attracted to this region and to establish their sway over it.

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE NAME OF THE DISTRICT AND SIGNIFICANCE THEREOF

Bargarh District was the heartland of ancient South Koshal. It became a kingdom for the first time under the Chauhan since 16th CA.D.

In 1320 A.D. Ramai Dev founded the Chouhan dynasty in Patna. Balaram Dev belonged to this dynasty. His elder brother Narasingha Dev was the independent King of Patna. Balaram Dev was both stronger and popular. He got the Huma province as a share from his elder brother. Huma state was believed to be rich in gold and diamond along with other natural resources. The river Chitrotpala (now Mahanadi) flowed through one end of the Huma Kingdom which was a part of the then Koshal that included Dandakaranya. The then Koshal was surrounded by the rivers Mahanadi, Ong and Surangi on all the four sides. It would be more pertinent to view the Huma province as the Bargarh region than to call it directly Huma or Sambalpur Kingdom.

Prahallad Dubey in his book 'Jayachandrika' mentions that as the two brothers Narasingha Dev (elder) and Balaram Dev (younger) were not in good terms with each other, their mother gave Balaram Dev the Huma province which was a part of Patna Kingdom, as a share in order to prevent further tussle between the two. With the settlement, she made the two brothers swear not to quarrel anymore. The mother declared that whoever of the two failed to honour the settlement would be declared to have committed the sin of outraging her modesty. The Huma province was on the northern side of the river 'Onga'. (2)

The mother's order made Balaram the ruler of the Huma Kingdom that existed on the northern side of the river 'Ong'. But historian Shiba Prasad Dash records other reasons of the division of the Patna Kingdom as found in the manuscript of Sri Satyabadi Mishra. In his manuscript, Satyabadi Mishra contends that Balaram Dev got the kingdom "Kangaon Barapali" as a reward from his elder brother Narasingha Dev. But to spread his empire, the mighty and courageous Balaram Dev started conquering regions outside his Kingdom which irritated the elder brother Narasingha Dev. Narasingha Dev ordered Balaram Dev to leave the conquered regions and to go back to his original kingdom. However, the latter paid no attention to the order at all. So Narasingha Dev sent troops to drive away his younger brother forcibly from the conquered regions, but the soldiers were defeated. Finally, he came himself with his soldiers to fight with his younger brother. He camped at Salebhata which is situated on the southern side of the river 'Ong'. Balaram Dev prepared his troops for the fight at Cherupali that existed on the northern side of the said river. Their mother knew it and interfered for a settlement. She divided the Patna Kingdom into two on the basis of the river. The 'Ong' river which originates in Khadial merges in Mahanadi in the Sonapur kingdom served the purpose of boundary line between the kingdom of Patna and that of Sambalpur. At that time, the Huma province existed on the northern side of the river and Bargarh comprised the central region.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BARGARH

Balaram Dev founded his capital on the bank of the perennial river 'Jira'. Prior to it, two brothers named Barna and Ujar belonging to the Sahara tribe had built a fort on the bank of the river and ruled this region. Balaram Dev drove them out of power and settled here after rebuilding the fort. He named it Bara (greatest) garh (fort). At first, it was known as the Huma kingdom. Bargarh was actually set up as the first capital by Balaram Dev, the first independent king of the Sambalpur Kingdom. He settled here after he came from Patna. He gifted some villages like Ambapali, Dumberpali, Brahmachari etc. to the Brahmins. These villages are situated on the bank of Jira. Criminals administered with death penalty were executed at Shuliapada near Bargarh.

Balaram Dev came here and rebuilt the fort and established himself as the ruler. He most probably named the region Bargarh as a monument of his royal achievement. In course of time, he changed his capital to Nuangarh village surrounded by the Barapahar forest range which at present comes under Bhatli Police Station. As he moved out of his old capital Bargarh to settle in the newly built fort (Nuangarh), people obviously called it Nuangarh (newly built fort). Later, he saw Goddess Samaleswari in his dream during his halt at night on a hunting trip to the Chaunrpur forest range situated on the bank of the river Mahanadi. He was ordained by the Goddess to set up his capital at Sambalpur. He built her temple there and enshrined her taking from Gumdarha. After him the others who succeeded him were Hrudaya Narayan Dev, Balabhadra Dev, Madhukar Dev, Baliar Singh Dev, Ratna Singh Dev, Chhatra Singh Dev and Ajit Singh Dev. From 1778 A.D. to 1781 A.D. Abhaya Singh Dev (a minor named Balabhadra Sai belonging to the Chandrapur Zamindar family) was made the King although one Akbar Ray became de facto ruler. The minor king was succeeded by Jayant Singh Dev who ruled Sambalpur from 1781 A.D. to 1800 A.D.

In 1800 A.D. the Marathas conquered the Sambalpur Kingdom and ruled it upto 1817 A.D. Bhupa Singh, the representative of the Bhonsla ruled it from 1800 A.D. to 1802 A.D. After him, the Bhonsla appointed Tantia Gadnabish as the ruler of Sambalpur who reigned from 1802 A.D. to 1803 A.D. The second Maratha war was between the Bhonsla and the British which started in the month of September in 1803 A.D.

On 2nd January, 1804 A.D., the British General Lieutenant Browton conquered Sambalpur and dislodged Tantia Gadnabish from power. The Britishers were unwilling to allow the Marathas to rule the kingdom after they captured it. However, Keshab Govinda, the Subedar of Ratnapur at that time refused to leave his region and continued to rule by keeping his troops at Sonapur. The Bhonsla from Nagpur in the meantime complained to the then Governor Lord Wellesley in vain regarding British intrusion into regions outside Cuttack. The Britishers had reasons for not heeding to the complaint of the Bhonsla of Nagpur and dishonouring the Treaty of Deogaon.

Commercial goods could be easily transported to Cuttack by Mahanadi waterways through Boudh and Sonepur regions and it was easy for them to travel through waterways. Browton wrote a letter to Harcourt on 24th March, 1804 not to return the Sambalpur kingdom again to the Bhonsla. On 26th March, in reply to a query whether they wished to continue under the Bhonsla or not, Ratna Kumari, the queen of Sambalpur, and the Samanta kings such as Queen Laxmipriya of Sonepur, Raigarh King Jujhur Singh, Sarangarh king Bishwanath Ray, Rairakhol King Bira Budha Jena, Gangpur King Indra Dev, Bamanda King Sachidanand Tribhuban Dev, Bargarh King Thakur Ranjit Singh at all refused to oblige the autocracy of the Bhonsla.

After the Britishers conquered the Sambalpur Kingdom, they ruled the Gadjat kingdoms through political agents. The kings and zamindars of the eighteen gadjats remained so only in name. But when Veer Surendra Sai belonging to the Chauhan zamindar family of Khinda rebelled against the Britishers, he received overwhelming support from the Bargarh region. Paharsrigida zamindar Janardan Singh, Bheden zamindar Manohar Singh, Ghess zamindar Madho Singh and his family, Lakhanpur Zamindar Balabhadra Singh Dao etc. extended immense help to him in this rebellion. However, Bargarh continued to be under British Rule till India achieved Independence in 1947. The present territory of Bargarh district was under direct British rule. No Princely State was there within this territory. So the merger of Princely State did not take place in this district.

When Gandhiji launched Non-Cooperation Movement against the Britishers after his return from South Africa, this region extended support and Pandit Ghanashyam Panigrahi, Fakira Behera, Madhaba Sathua, Rama Chandra Puri, Bhagirathi Pattnaik led the movement in this region. They too groomed thirty two freedom fighters of Panimora for the famous 1942 Quit-India Movement. The movement of 1942 also contributed to the emergence of the women leaders of the region such as Parbati Giri, and Prabhabati Devi.

Hence, Bargarh, founded by the Chauhan King Balaram Dev in the first half of the 16th century as a capital on the bank of the river Jira, is now a culturally and commercially rich town as well as one of the most important districts of Odisha.

1. Dash, Shiba Prasad. Sambalpur Itihasa, 1st Edition, p.15.
2. Dubey, Prahallad. Jayachandrika

“Mata Sahita aaphi raja pahunchabat ko aaye
Nadi Brahmani se nrupamata putrahi satya karaye,
Nadi Naki jo seema chapale suno putra Tum Dui
Mero haran dosh so paiheibane togniye joi,
Bhrata Mata dou ko Bande dale deba Balarama
Jaistha bhrata lai pahun te tuni pura patna dhama.

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT AND ITS ADJACENT DISTRICTS, NEIGHBOURING BORDER STATES; LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE

BARGARH (ODISHA)



Bargarh is one of the 30 districts in Odisha and it is situated in the western part of Odisha. The district lies between latitude $20^{\circ} 43'$ and $21^{\circ} 41'$ North and between longitude $82^{\circ} 39'$ and $83^{\circ} 58'$ East. The District covers an area of 5837 square kilometers. It is bounded on the north by the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh, on the east by Sambalpur district, on the south Bolangir and Subarnapur districts and on the west by Nuapada district of Odisha.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF PRESENT BARGARH DISTRICT AND A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

Bargarh district covers an area of 5837 Sq. Kms and consists of two Sub-divisions namely Bargarh and Padampur, one Municipality (Bargarh), three NACs (Padampur, Barpali and Attabira) and twelve Blocks and Tahasils both being coterminous with each other ([1] Ambabhona, [2] Attabira, [3] Bargarh ,[4]Barpali,[5] Bhatli,[6] Bheden, [7] Bijepur, [8] Gaisilet, [9] Jharbandh,[10]Padampur, [11] Paikmal and [12] Sohela).

NATURAL DIVISIONS AND LAND FORMATION

Geographically the district of Bargarh can be divided into three natural divisions viz. (i) The plain of Bargarh (ii) Raj Borasambar and (iii) The Barapahar range and Ambabhona-Lakhanpur.

(i) The plain of Bargarh

It is formed by the rivers Jira, Danta and Jhaun- the three tributaries of Mahanadi. The plain spreads from Godbhaga in the east to Sohela in the west and Bhatli in the north to Bheden-Turum in the south. It is an expanse of undulating land slopping down from the Barapahar range in the north to the Mahanadi valley in the south having a soil suitable for rice production. The soil is a mixture of clay, sand and gravel.

(ii) Raj Borasambar

It lies to the south-west of Bargarh plain and is the second largest sub-division of the district. It is sub-divided into two sub-ranges viz., Gandhamardana mountain-forest range and Ong River valley.

a) **Gandhamardana mountain and forest range-** It is formed by three sub-ranges. The first sub-range being the Gandhamardana mountain itself separates Bargarh from Bolangir district. It is 2000 to 3000 feet high. Nrusinghanath is the highest peak of this area with a height of 3234 feet i.e. 985.72 metres. The mountain contains many natural streams and waterfalls like Kapildhar, Chaldhar and Bhimdhar. It is a treasure-house of many kinds of medicinal plants of which some are very rare in the world. The people of the region are attached religiously to these streams. People of Chhatisgarh rever these streams as holy as the river *Ganga*. The second sub-range situated to the west of Nrusinghanath runs first north-south and then north-east at Jagdalpur where the river Ong breaks it. The third sub-range runs eastward to village *Tal* and then runs the north-east separating the district of Bargarh from Chhatisgarh region. It joins the western end of Barapahar range and is linked to the tail of the Vindhya mountain range of central India.

b) **Ong River Valley-** The Ong river valley is situated in between the hill ranges lying to the north and south of Raj Borasambar division. The whole valley, particularly the eastern portion is best suited to agriculture due to river silt and hill drainage.

The river has its origin in the Nuapara district and enters Raj Borasambar at its extreme south-west corner. It flows in a wide semi circular way from west to east. It leaves Bargarh district a few miles east of Gaisilet to enter Subarnapur where it joins the Mahanadi.

(iii) The Barapahar range and Ambabhona

Lakhanpur- Barapahar is a cluster of small hills situated to the North-east of the district. It is called Barapahar because according to the tradition of the region, it is supposed to consist of twelve hills. It has an area of 776 Sq. Km. and its highest peak Debrigarh is 2267 ft. in height. It provides an all-weather stream near the summit in the name of Barabakhara where a flanked stone roof is present. It is believed that it has a capacity of giving shelter to 500 persons at a time. It was an important place of shelter for the revolutionaries during the Ulgulan of Surendra Sai.

The Ambabhona-Lakhanpur plain is cut off from the Bargarh plain by a long spur of the Barapahar hill running south west nearly 48 Kms. The region is dominated by the Mali caste people who called Mango and mangroves as 'Ama' and 'Bhona' respectively for which the place was called "Ambabhona".

The area slopes down from the Barapahar to the River Mahanadi on the north-east. The Lakhanpur tract suitable for good cultivation is surrounded by forest-clad hills.

The whole Barapahar range is divided into the following reserve forest areas viz- (1) Sareidamu-Budharaja (7683.040 Hectare), (2) Dechuan-Lakhanpur (6997.000 hectare), (3) Phulsuri-Dungri Reserve Forest to the side of Mahanadi (880.964 hectare), (4) Lohra reserve forest near Kamgaon (346.091 hectare) and (5) Debrigarh Reserve forest (2409 hectare).

DESCRIPTION OF THE HILL SYSTEM, RIVER SYSTEM, RIVULETS, SPRINGS, WATER FALLS, LAKES AND TANKS, AQUATIC LIFE, SANCTUARIES

Topography: The main topographic features of Bargarh District are -

Bargarh Plain- It is an open plain which is drained by three small rivers, Danta, Ong and Jira. To the north of this plain runs the Barapahar range of hills and to the south-west lies the valley of river Ong. The Mahanandi Valley is in the east. It is a very fertile zone of greenery due to cultivation throughout the year in its major parts.

Borasambar Plain- It lies to the south-west of Bargarh plain and is surrounded by high hills on north and south. This valley is drained by river Ong. It is also a green zone with rich soil especially on the eastern side which is best suited to agriculture. Its soil is enriched by the river-silt drained from the hill-top.

Ambabhona-Lakhanpur Plain- This area is separated from rest of the Bargarh plain by the long spur of Barapahar hills running south-west for a distance of nearly 48 km. and is extended upto the river Mahanandi. Ambabhona is a fairly level tract sloping down from the hills to the river Mahanadi and is under close cultivation. Lakhanpur Valley is completely surrounded by forest-clad hills. The area is under extensive cultivation.

Hills and Plateaus- Being a part of the central plateau of the country, the district has a number of undulating hills with hillocks and small hill ranges. The main hill ranges and hills are the Gandhamardan hill ranges, the Barapahar hill ranges and the Jhanjhad. Besides these, a few other hilly and non-hilly forest areas are also found here. The high physiographic areas are the main hill ranges in the district.

The Barapahad hill ranges covering an area of over 777 sq km is situated on the south-west of the district.

It attains a height of 2,267 feet (691.1m) at the peak of Debrigarh. Debrigarh is one of the few hills of the range offering level ground and good water supply near the summit. It is one of the best hill sites in the district suitable for health resort. The Gandhamardan hill a range covering an area of 300 sq km is situated towards the North West of the district and extended upto Bargarh and Bolangir districts. The hill range rises to a height of 2,000-3000 feet (629.6m- 914.4m) and reaches its highest point (3,234 feet or 985.72m) at the peak of Nrusinghnath, one of the very important sacred places in the district. Another range branches off to the west of Nrusinghnath running first north-south and then north-east near Jagdalpur, where it is broken by the Ong river. The Jhanjpahad hill range is another high physiographic area of the district, covering an area of 1.90 sq km and it runs eastward to Tal of Padampur sub-division and then to the north-east forming the boundary between Bargarh district and Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. Besides this a few more such hilly areas are also situated in different localities in the district.

River system

The rivers of this district are primarily peninsular rivers and most of them have originated from the plateau of Chhattisgarh and Eastern Ghats Mountain range of Odisha. River Mahanadi, (Total length of 852.8 km) is the main river, which has its source in the Amarkantak plateau of Madhya Pradesh. It enters Odisha near Chikhili village of this district. On this river Hirakud Dam, the longest dam of the country has been built and an artificial lake has been created which stretches upstream for about 52.8 km from Hirakud town. Its net irrigable area is 35,486 hectares and ultimate installed capacity is 4, 75,000 KW of hydel power. The downstream of River Mahanadi upto Sonapur is almost north south and in this section a number of tributaries meet Mahanadi on its right bank. The most important rivers are river Jira and Jhaun, which drain the Bargarh plains. The Jira has its main tributary, the Danta which joins it a few kilometers north of its confluence with the Mahanadi near the village Gandturm in Bheden block. Another river that flows through the district is the Ong that originates in Nuapada district and enters Borasambar (Padampur) at its extreme south-west corner. It flows in a wide-semi-circle from west to east and leaves the district a few miles to the east of Gaisilet eventually joining the Mahanadi in Subarnapur district.

Spring, Waterfall and Water reservoir

Presently there are 7 natural and perennial springs found in the Gandhamardan hills. The waterfalls are called Gupat Mahadev (rising from Gupta Ganga), Kapildhar, Akali, Bhojpurgarh, Gupteswar, Khandijharan and Manbhang, which are considered to be very sacred and are perennial. In the Barapahar hills there are several springs, notably, Gangei-nala, Kanhei-nala, Kusmada-nala, Sukha-nala Badmal-nala and Ghugar.

There are many water reservoirs in the district, some of them serving the purpose of irrigation. They are Manbhang dam project at Manbhang, Salepali dam reservoir at Salepali, Sarkarikata at Paikmal, Bhoisagar near Rasmunda and Malda village, Victoria Sagar near Ghess, Sarkarikata at Buromuda (Gaisilet), Yogimunda in Barpali, Ranisagar in Bijepur and Kumo Dam project at Kumo in Ambabhona block.

Soil Profile

The main soil groups found in the district are red, red and black, red and yellow and alluvial and sandy type.

Red and black type of soil is found in the blocks of Bargarh, Barpali, Bheden, Attabira, Bhatli, Bijepur, Gaisilet and Paikmal. The soil in Ambabhona block is red and yellow, alluvial type. In Sohela and Jharbandh block the soil is of lateritic type.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION, MINES, MINERALS AND ROCKS

The Geology of this district is constituted by the Central India Craton (CIC) and the Eastern Ghat Mobile Belt (EGMB) belonging to the Archean to Proterozoic age. The younger intrusive alkaline rocks are found at the conjunction of the above two. The Chhattisgarh Group of rocks belongs to the Vindhya which lies over the CIC basement.

The Padampur Civil Sub-division exposes different lithostratigraphic units having varied lithoassemblages. The Iron Ore Group consists of relics of cherty quartzite, metavolcanics in an envelope of granite gneisses and migmatites.

The granitic country is dominated by massive; medium grained granite of plutonic dimension (Sambalpur Granite) and is presently dated at 2600BC. The intrusives of different compositions intrude into iron ore Group of rocks. The intrusives are identified as pyroxenites, granophyres, syenite, dolerite and quartzvein. Three different phases of intrusive have intruded at different periods of time presumably in middle to upper Proterozoic. The Eastern Ghat Super Group comprises rock types of granulite facies, viz: quartz-feldspar-garnet-sillimanite graphite schist/ gneiss, garnetiferous quartzite, calcgranulites (Khondalite group), Charnockite, leptynite, garnetiferous granite gneiss and migmatites (Granitoids).

The anorthosite body possibly an apophysis of Bolangir anorthosite is marked as an intrusive into Eastern Ghat Super Group of rock. The Eastern Ghat Super Group of rocks is juxtaposed against the Iron Ore Group craton along a tectonic lineament marked as T-T in plate- I.

The chronostratigraphic relationships of Eastern Ghat Super Group of rocks vis-a-vis those of Iron Ore Group are highly conjectural. On a broader perspective, although both have late Archean ancestry, the EGMB (Eastern Ghat Mobile Belt) has yielded an overwhelmingly large impact on early to middle Proterozoic dates.

The Chhattisgarh Super Group of rocks are represented by conglomerate, grit, arkose, sandstone, shale of Chandrapur group overlain by fine grained siltstone, shale, calcareous clay and limestone of Raipur Group.

Gondwana Super Group of sediments occurs in a narrow basin along the Eastern Ghat Mobile Belt and Iron Ore Group border. These sediments are represented by pebbly sandstone, siltstone and needle clay. Fossil imprints of *Glossopteris* are reported from these rocks.

Quaternary formations are represented by transported laterite, sandy clay and medium to fine sand.

The Eastern Ghat Super Group of rocks show a history of intricate folding. Metamorphism had progressed up to granulite facies. Local partial melting and antefix is frequently observed.

SI No	Name of the Agency	Name of the Minerals	Forest area involved (In hect.)	Non-forest land involved (In hect.)	Total area of the Project (In hect.)	Remarks
1	Dungri Lime Stone Quarry by M/s. ACC Ltd. Bargarh Cement Works, Bardol.	Lime Stone	73.323	428.892	502.215	Out of total forest area 19.5 applied for 2nd RML

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora is the plant life occurring in a particular region or time, generally the naturally occurred or indigenous. Plants are grouped into different types of florabased on region, period, specific environment, or climate. Regions may have geographically distinct habitats like mountain or flatland. Flora can mean plant life of a historic era as in fossil flora. Lastly, flora may be subdivided by specific environments.

General Characteristics of Vegetation

The topography of the forest is markedly hilly to moderately hilly and plain areas. The major forest types included in this Working Circle are 5B/CI Dry Sal Forest represented by the sub-type 5B/C1c dry peninsular Sal Forest, 5B/C2 Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests and 5/E9 Bamboo Brakes.

The Reserved Forest blocks Sareidamak-Budharaja, Papanga, Jhanjpahar, Borasambar, Adwal, and Gandhamardhan are allotted to this Working Circle. Salia Bamboo is present in number of blocks allotted to this Working Circle.

The vegetation consists of mainly Sal and associated species like Piasal, Asan, Dhaura, Kurum, Kasi etc.

Bamboo is present in varying densities and is found along with other tree species. Regeneration of Sal, other principal and secondary species is adequate. Climbers like *Atundi* (*Combretum decandrum*) and weeds like *Eupatorium* and *Lantana* at places are creating problems by suppressing the regeneration of principal species. The forests allotted to this Working Circle are subjected to various biotic pressures like grazing, fire and illicit felling. Steps need to be taken during the implementation of this Plan to ensure that these pressures are minimized in these blocks. In general, the problem of fire especially during the NTFP collection season is prevalent in the entire area, resulting in changes in soil composition and crop condition.

Major portion of this district is an open plain of great natural fertility drained by the rivers Danta and Jira. Paddy is cultivated on the low lands whereas pulses, sesamum, coarse rice and cotton are cultivated on uplands. Besides, several types of vegetables are grown in different parts of the district. The district almost entirely depends on agriculture, with a considerable amount of the land mass brought under cultivation, which is increasing with the reclamation of the forest land. The distribution of land used in different sectors of the district is shown below:

Statistics of land cover areas of the District Bargarh (Area in sq.km.)

Type of land use	Total area covered
Agriculture	4543.850
Deciduous Forest	566.725
Scrub/Degraded Forest	256.725
Land with /without scrub	289.415
Mining area	0.625
Settlements	6.960
River/Reservoir	178.350
Total	5837.6500

The forest area of the district covers 1216.13 sq km approximately occupying 20.83 per cent of the total geographical area of the state. The vegetation in the district ranges from tropical semi-evergreen to dry-deciduous and grasslands with varying species of diverse compositions.

However the vegetation of the region in general falls under the category of the tropical dry deciduous forests (Champion and Seth, 1968) but in particular it is intermediary between dry deciduous and moist peninsular type (Mishra, 1994). Depending on the local micro-climate plant diversity, species composition and effect of biotic and edaphic factors, the vegetation of the region can be divided into six distinct types (1 to 6) and four other types (7 to 10) mentioned below-

1. Tropical Semi-evergreen forests

The semi-evergreen forests are predominant along the stream courses, moist valleys, gorges and waterfalls. A number of such places in the different forest localities are recorded, among which Bhim-madua, Kapildhar, Guptajhar, Mahadevjharan, Panchupandab ghat are some of the water falls found in the Gandhamardan hill range. Chitakhhol, Chikhli, Kuthi-khol, Bunjhi-pathar, Lamb-gauda, bana-gauda, Bija-khuliha, Bilsikhol, Putuna-khol in Jhanjpahad range and Gangeinala, Kanhei-nala, Danti-nala, Kusmada-nala, Banjipali-nala and Badmal-nala in Barapahad range. Chaurasimal, Chikhili, Patharseni, Ramkhol, Kumbh are forests located on the bank of the Hirakud Dam reservoir on the river Mahanandi present the physiognomy of this type of forest, characterized by tall evergreen canopy, heavy lianas covering the tree having buttressed trunk, dense epiphytes and matted herbaceous undergrowth. The semi-evergreen forest is the climatic climax of the hill complex and is found in undisturbed state. Four distinct storeys are recognised. The main tree components are Artocarpus lakoocha, Careya arborea, Bridelia tomentosa, Dillenia pentagyna, Diospyros malabarica, Ficus benjamina, Mangifera indica, Millettia pinnata, Mitragyna parviflora, Protium serratum, Syzygium cumini,

Terminalia Arjuna form the top canopy. Small sized trees and large shrubs like *Alstonia scholaris*, *Actinodaphne angustifolia*, *Ardisia solanacea*, *Ficus cunia*, *Flemingia stricta*, *Ixora arborea*, *Macaranga peltata*, *Litsea monopetala*, *Mesua nagassarium*, *Murraya paniculata*, *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*, *Ochna obtusata*, *Mallotus philippensis* and a few others form the second storey. The thick growth of climbers and lianas forming the dense netted mass among the trees and shrubs constitute the third storey of which *Butea superba*, *Combretum ruxburghii*, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Dioscorea glabra*, *Dioscorea puber*, *Millettia extensa*, *Pueraria tuberosa* and *Wattakaka volubilis* occur in profusion. The fringes of the swift mountain streams are inhabited by trees like *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Diospyros malabarica*, *Millettia pinnata*, *Oroxylon indicum* and *Syzygium cumini*. Along the margins of the water streams the species like *Melastoma malabathricum*, *Reinwardtia trigyna* with several ferns enhance the beauty of the surroundings. *Blechnum orientale* appears in the stream bed. At few places near the foothills, the tree trunks are covered with dense netted growth of *Entada rheedii*, *Butea superba*, and *Pothos scandens*. The fourth storey is the ground flora rich in herbaceous species all through the year. Of these *Arisaema tortuosum*, *Costus speciosus*, *Centella asiatica*, *Curcuma reclinata*, *Curcuma aromatica*, *Elephantopus scaber*, *Globba orixensis*, *Hedychium coronarium*, *Lepidagathis incurva*, *Microstegium ciliatum*, *Ponium brevifolium*, *Typhonium trilobatum*, *Zingiber casumnarneed* special mention. The damp surface of the rocks in shady localities provides ideal niches for a large number of pseophytes like *Begonia picta*, *Didymocarpus pygmaea*, *Hemionitis orifolia*, *Hydrolea zeylanica*, *Impatiens kleinii*, *Lobelia alsinoides*, several ferns and grasses. The swampy habitat of herbaceous plant community with moss covered forest floor forms a very beautiful mesh.

Some of the terrestrial ground orchids like *Eulophia herbacea*, *Hebneria plantaginea*, *Peristylus goodyeroides*, *Geodorum densiflorum*, *Dendrobium herbaceum* and *Nervilia plicata* are found in moist and damp places under the shade of trees. At the source point of the springs on damp wet surfaces under the shade of large trees, plants like *Calamus guruba*, *Curcuma zedoaria*, *Floscopa scandens*, *Globba orixensis*, *Phrynium placentarium* and many others create a sound humid habit and congenial niche for growth of various plants.

2. Tropical Dry-deciduous forest

The hill slopes, foothill and greater part of the region are covered with dry deciduous type of vegetation. The lower elevation is mainly covered with *Shorea robusta*. But it does not occur in pure formation. It occurs in association with other plant species such as *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Bowsellia serrata*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Gardenia latifolia*, *Haldinia cordifolia*, *Kydia calycina*, *Lanea coromandelica*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia alata*, *Trema orientalis* and *Xylia xylocarpa* constituting the top storey. The small trees and shrubs like *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Cassia fistula*,

Cleistanthus collinus, Cordial macleodii, Desmodium heterocarpon, Grewia hirsuta, Helicteres isora. Holarrhena pubescens, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Phyllanthus emblica, Pterocarpus xylocarpa, Semecarpus anacardiumconstitutethe intermediate storey. Mesua ferrea, a rare medicinally important tree, occurs along the stream in wild state, the shrinkage of its population is due to the overexploitation by the local inhabitants. Asparagus racemosus, Bauhinia vahlii, Butea superba, Celastrus paniculata, Cissus repens, Cryptolepis buchananii, Dioscorea bulbifera, Dioscorea wallichii, Mimosa rubicaulis, Mucuna pruriens, Passiflora foetida, Smilax zeylanica, Ventilago madraspatana, are some of the notable lianas/climbers/ twinnners frequently met with such localities. The ground cover constitutes the under shrubs or herbs of which Acanthospermum hispidum, Ageratum conyzoides, Andrographis paniculata, Cassia tora. Desmodium pulchella, Helicteres isora, Justicia adhatoda, Mimosa pudica, Sida cordata, Symphorema polyandrum, Urena lobata and also many types of grass occur profusely.

The epiphytes like Vanda tessellata and Vanda testacea and parasite like Viscumarticulatum, Viscum monoicum are also abundant in these forests.

3. Scrub-woodland

The foot hills, steep slopes and other exposed dry areas are under this type of vegetation. This forest type is deprived due to over-exploitation of deciduous forests. Due to severe destruction factors such as cutting and looping, the tree cover has been reduced much and become less dense. The tree species found here are Cassia fistula, Diospyros melanoxylon, Phyllanthus emblica, Semecarpus anacardium, Shorea robusta, and Terminalia alata.

The undergrowth contains shrubby, spiny of unpalatable species such as Cippadesa baccifera, Flacourtia indica, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Indigofera cassioides, Lantana camara, Mimosa rubicaulis, Woodfordia fruticosa, and Ziziphus oenoplia. On the steep rock slopes plants like Acacia catechu, Bowsellia serrata, Cochlospermum religiosum, Gardenia latifolia, Soyamida febrifuga and Sterculia urens are commonly encountered. Cuscuta reflexa, a stem parasite forms a tangled mass among the shrubs at a few places.

4. Bamboo forest

In many valleys and on hill slopes two bamboo species Dendrocalamus strictus and comprising Bombusa arundinacea are found almost in pure form. Few tree species like Anogeissus latifolia, Chloroxylon swietenia, Diospyros melanoxylon, and Lagerstroemia parviflora are sometimes the common associates of bamboo. Shrubs like Holarrhena pubescens, Helicteres isora and herbs like Asparagus recemosus, Curculigo orchioides. Costus speciosus, Urginea indica are the major component of ground flora.

5. Scrub forest

Scrub forest is generally found at the lower elevations especially on pediments and plains adjoining the hill range. This type of vegetation has originated due to human intervention such as forest-fire, practice of shifting cultivation, over-grazing by domesticated animals and over exploitation of wild plants. In this forest type, the tree species either have disappeared from the scrub woodland of reduced or shrubby stature. Only a few stunted trees such as *Azadirachta indica*, *Alangium salvifolium*, *Cassia fistula*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Shorea robusta*, *Strychnos potatorum* and shrubs like *Capparis brevispine*, *Casearia elliptica*, *Carissa spinarum*, *Clerodendrum viscosum*, *Flacourtia indica*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Indigofera cassioides*, *Lantana camara*, *Martynus emarginatus* and *Vitex negundo* are notable in respect of their abundance. *Combretum roxburghii*, *Dioscorea wallichii*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Mimosa rubicaulis*, *Tragia involucrata* and *Ziziphus oenoplia* are remarkable species among the climbers and stragglers. At a few places, the herbaceous cover is completely removed from the surface due to overgrazing and forest-fire.

6. Grassland

Several areas in the hill range are covered with grass and also interspersed with several stunted trees and shrubs. The dominant plant species in these grasslands are *Cymbopogon flexuosus*, *Cymbopogon martini*, which occur in association with other grasses like *Aristida adscensionis*, *Anthraxon lanifolius*, *Cymbopogon lancearius*, *Eragrostis ciliaris*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Microstegium ciliatum* and few others. Few stunted *Watakaka volubilis* trees and shrubs like *Acacia catechu*, *Albizia odoratissima*, *Erythrina suberosa*, *Erythrina variegata*, *Lanea coromandelica*, *Lagerstroemia purviflora*, *phyllanthus emblica* and *Woodfordia fruticosa* are found sporadically in this grassland. Among stunted trees and shrubs *Buchanania lanzan*, *Madhuca longifolia*, *Shorea robusta*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Phyllanthus emblica* are found in this grassland. The rock surface on plateau with thin soil cover is inhabited by *Cyanotis fasciculata*, *Phoenix acaulis*, *Pogostemon quadrifolius*, *Polycarpea aurea* and *Sleria tessellata*.

Besides this main vegetation, the district has other vegetations like hydrophytic, riverine, pteridophytic and gymnospermic vegetation.

7. Hydrophytic vegetation

It is very difficult to draw a line between the hydrophytic and terrestrial plant communities because aquatic habitat cannot be sharply distinguished from the terrestrial ones. In most of the climate, there is a seasonal variation and fluctuation of water table. However, many plants are found in different types of aquatic habitat like wetland, marshes, mudflats, rivers and the irrigation canals. The different types of hydrophytic plants found in the districts are:

Aeschynomene sp., *Aponogeton natans*, *Azolla* sp., *Bacopa monnieri*, *Ceratophyllum* sp., *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Hydrilla* sp., *Hygrophila* sp., *Ipomoea*

carnea, Lemna sp., Limnophila sp., Ludwigia adscendens, Myriophyllum sp., Nelumbo nucifera, N. indicum, Nymphaea alba, N. nouchali and Nymphoides cristatum, Ottelia alismoides, Phyla nodiflora, Pistia sp., Sagittaria sp., Monochoria sp. and Caldesia sp., Vallisneria spiralis, Wolffia sp.

Generally Lemna, Azolla, Eichhornia and Pistia form the mat cover on the surface of more or less all the stagnant water bodies. In the village pond of the district Trapa bispinosa and Nelumbo nucifera are cultivated. Nelumbo and Nymphaea are also not very uncommon in the villages. Hygrophila and Alternanthera are commonly found in the marshy places. The species like Vallisneria, Najas, Ottelia and Potamogeton are found to grow profusely in the tanks and rivers in the district (river Jira, Hirakud dam reservoir near Ramkhol village forest).

In monsoon when the paddy fields are full of rain water, they support the growth of species like-Utricularia sp., Eriocaulon sp., Eclipta sp., Spilanthes sp., Monochoria vaginalis and Centella asiatica. In the forests and in open marshy and swampy waste places, a rich carpet-vegetation consisting of Phyla nodiflora, Polygonum plebeium, Veronica anagallis-aquatica, Mollugo pentaphylla, Eclipta prostrata, Hydrolea zeylanica, Ammania spp., Drosera burmannii Limnophila sp., Hedyotis diffusa and many species of sedges occur in many places in the District.

8. Riverine vegetation

The vegetation along the course of rivers, rivulets streams and in the sandy river beds and banks are quite characteristic and the flora available consists of the following-

Tamarix ericoides, Terminalia arjuna, Bombax cieba, Aegle marmelos, Dalbergia sissoo, Ficus hispida, F. racemosa, Sapindus emarginatus, Strychnos potatorum are some of the common trees. The shrubby vegetation is represented by Adhatoda zeylanica, Calotropis gigantea, Exacum bicolor, Vitex negundo, Lantana camara, Tragia involucrata, Jatropha gossypifolia, and Cassia alata. Besides, the herbaceous flora is represented by the Alternanther sessilis, Indigofera tinctoria, Alysicarpus vaginalis, Phyla nodiflora, Rumex dentatus, Haliotropium indicum, H. strigosum, Boerhavia diffusa, Sphaeranthus indica, Imperata cylindrica, Cyperus iria, C. niveus, C. rotundus, and Fimbristylis complanata. The weeds of exotic origin like Argemone mexicana, A. ochroleuca, Ageratum conyzoides and Polygonum barbatum are found in streams with sluggish water.

Several cultivated species belonging to the family Brassicaceae, Malvaceae and Cucurbitaceae find their way in these river beds as renegade.

9. Pteridophytic vegetation

The various Pteridophytic plants found in the District are-

Adiantum incisum Forsk, Adiantum philippense Linn, Azolla imbricata (Roxb. ex Griffith) Nakii, Blechnum orientale L, Cheilanthes anceps Blanf, Cheilanthes grisea (Blanf.) Blanf, Christeliadentata (Forsk.) Brownsey and Jermy, Christelia parasitica (L.) Lev., Christelia subpubescens (Bl.) Hoitt, Cyclosorus goggilobes (schkubr) Link, Drynaria quarcifolia (Linn.) J. Smith, Dryopteis cochleata (D. Don) C.

Chr., *Hemionitis arifolia* (Burm.) Moore, *Lygodium flexuosum* (Linn.) Swartz., *Marsilea minuta* Linn, *Marsilea quadrifida* Linn., *Microcorium membranaceum* (D.Don) Ching, *Ophioglossum reticulatum* L., *Paraleptochilus decurrens* (Bl.) Copel., *Polypodium membranaceum* D.Don, *Pronephrium nudatum* (Roxb. Ex Griff.) Holtt, *Pteris biaurita* Linn, *Selaginella repanda* (Desv. and Poir.) Spring, *Tectaria cicutaria* (L.) Copel. And *Woodwardia unigemmata* (Makino) Nakai.

10. Gymnospermic vegetation

The Gymnosperms found in the District are very less in number and are confined to Gandhamardan hill ranges. The plants are *Cycas circinalis* L. and *Gnetum ula* Brong.

Medicinal plants

It is noteworthy to state that this district is extremely lucky to have Barapahad, Gandhamardan and Jhanjpahad hill ranges. These hills are the store-house of medicinal plants and can be exploited for the benefit of human and animal life.

Forest flora of Gandhamardan hill ranges of Bargarh district has uniqueness in comparison to other forest localities of the district. It is not only a store- house of medicinal plants but also a sacred place for the pilgrims, the hill is rich in herbal wealth also.

Amongst the three important hill ranges most of the scientific works have been done on the vegetation of Gandhamardan. A very little study has been made on Barapahad and Jhanj pahada.

Gandhamardan hill range is floristically important and is known as 'Ayurvedic paradise and treasure house of potential medicinal plant species. It is also a national botanical heritage. Due to its diversified climatic condition, the hill range has thousands of species of flora including medicinal plants, and thus always attracts scientists from all over India for research work on the subject. Some research works have been undertaken by scientists on the vegetation of Bargarh district including Gandhamardan hill ranges (Haines, 1921-25; Mooney, 1950; Raju, 1960; Mishra, 1994; Saxena and Brahmam, 1994-96, 1995; Mishra and Behera, 1998; Reddy and Pattanaik, 2009, Sahu, 2010, Bhadra et al., 2014). Major work has been undertaken by Saxena and Brahmam (1995) to enumerate 712 vascular floras of Gandhamardan hill ranges.

Mishra (2004) who has been awarded Ph. D. degree for his work on the vegetation of Nrusinghnath-Harishankar complex and he has recorded 920 vascular plants in his work. Reddy and Pattnaik (2009) have assessed and analysed on 912 plant species in their research work. In 2010 Sahu and others have studied on arboreal taxa diversity of tropical forest of Gandhamardan hill ranges.

Status of Medicinal Plants

Gandhamardan hill range that extends upto 1800 sq. k.m. was full of dense forest and was full of herbs and medicinal plants, but out of them several species have become rare. These include Barun, Bidang, Kochila, Manjistha Panki, Paldhua, Maida, Sunamukhi, Tamul, Bhumi Kusmanda etc. Major medicinal plant species,

such as *Asparagus racemosus* Willd., *Celastrus paniculata* Willd., *Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker, *Costus speciosus* (Koenig) Sm., *Curculigo orchioides* Gaertn., *Curcuma angustifolia* Roxb., *Gloriosa superba* L., *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult, *Plumbago zeylanica* L., *Rubia cordifolia* L. and *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Hook.f. and Thoms were harvested in bulk for preparation of medicines by the local people. Profuse collection of above medicinal plants has placed them in threatened and vulnerable categories in Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) of Orissa.

Conservation measures

List of plant species under threat: Panki-*Cordia macleodii* (Griff.) Hook.f. and Thoms, Maida-*Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) Robins., Bija- *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb., Amra- *Schrebera swietenoides* Roxb., Bidang- *Embelia ribes*, Kochila- *Strychnos nux-vomica*, Mangistha- *Rubia cordifolia*, Paldhua-*Erythrina variegata*, Maida, Sunamukhi- *Cassia angustifolia*, Tamul-Ehetia *levis*, Nageswar-*Mesua ferrea*, Patalgorud- Besides, Bhoj patra- *Betula* sp. Bana-ada- *Zingiber purpureum*, Somalata- *Sarcostemma accidum*, Teliakanda - *Remusatia vivipara*, Amda-*Spondias pinnata*, Bad bhulen –*Heterostemma tanjorensis*, Salap- *Caryota urens*, Banshi Gopal- *Peucedanum nagapurense*, Plants of Asthabarga in the Gandhamardan hill ranges Jeevak- *Malaxis acuminata*, Rusvak- *Malaxis musifera*, Riddhi- *Hebenaria intermedia*, Vrddhi- *Habenaria edgeworthii*.

At this juncture, protection and conservation of plant resources is of prime importance. Therefore, sustainable utilization of medicinal plants is an urgent need of the hour. Sustainable wild collection with fair trade would help to conserve the natural resources of the district. Farmers should be made aware and encouraged for cultivation of some selected number of threatened and indigenous medicinal plant species on the edges of forests and in home gardens. The state Forest Department should initiate in situ as well as ex situ conservation practices by promoting nurseries, home garden and plantation. The Village Management Committee (VMC) and Conservation Area Management Committee (CAMC) should be motivated by the state government to protect the forests from denudation. The local non-government organisations (NGOs) should promote participatory research in breeding and participatory knowledge management involving scientists, government officials and tribal families. The Forest and Environment Department should establish linkages with markets, so that the cultivation of medicinal plants becomes market-driven, with assured income security for tribals.

It is necessary to improve the socio-economic conditions of people living around the hills to minimize the anthropogenic activities in order to prevent depletion of natural resources of this sacred hill range. Proper identification, selection of plant species on priority basis and documentation of traditional knowledge of ethnomedicinal value must be retained by the tribal and other rural communities for the future researchers.

Present Status of Wildlife (Fauna)

The most common wild animals found are Elephant, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Jungle Cat, Hyena, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Porcupine, Fox,

Jackal, Mongoose etc. The common birds found are Peafowl, Jungle fowl, Green Pigeon, Grey Partridge, Golden Oriole etc.

List of Fauna

MAMMALS				
Sl. No.	Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
1	Baduri	Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus giganteus</i>	
2		Indian Fulvous Bat	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti leschenaulti</i>	Pteropodidae
3	Chemani	Shortnosed Fruit Bat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	
4		Black- bearded sheath-tailed Bat, or Black bearded Tomb Bat	<i>Taphozous melanopogon melanopogon</i>	Emballonuridae
5	Chuchundra	House shrew	<i>Suncus murinus murinus</i>	Soricidae
6	Pati	Rhesus macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta mulatta</i>	Cercopithecidae
7	Hanuman	Hanuman langur	<i>Presbytis entellus entellus</i>	
8	Bajrakapta	Indian pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Manidae
9	Hetabagha, Nekeda bagha	Indian wolf	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	Canidae
10	Siala	Asiatic Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	
11	Kokisiali	Bengal Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	
12	Bhalu, bhalluka	Sloth bear	<i>Melursus ursinus ursinus</i>	Ursidae
13	Gada bhalu	Honey badger, Ratel	<i>Mellivora capensis indica</i>	Mustelidae
14	Odha	Smooth coated Indian otter	<i>Lutra perspicillata perspicillata</i>	
15	Saliapatiri, Saria patiri, musa bilei	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica indica</i>	Viverridae
16	Katasha, odha	Common palm civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	
17	Hatia neula	Indian Grey mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi nyula</i>	
18	Gadhia, Hundala, Hetabagha	Striped Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena hyaena</i>	Hyaenidae
19	Bana bilei	Jungle cat	<i>Felis chous kutas</i>	Felidae
20	Baghata	Leopard cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	

Sl.No.	Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Family Name
21	Kendua, Pendra	Leopard, Panther	<i>Panthera pardus fusca</i>	
22	Mahabala Bagha	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	
23	Hati	Indian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus indicus</i>	Elephantidae
24	Barha	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa cristatus</i>	Suidae
25	Gurandi	Mouse Dear	<i>Tragulus meminna</i>	Tragulidae
26	Kutra, Kutura	Barking dear	<i>Muntiacus muntjak malabaricus</i>	Cervidae
27	Chital, Singala	Spotted Dear	<i>Axis axis axis</i>	

28	Sambar	Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor niger</i>	
29	Goyala	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus gaurus</i>	
30	Bana mahisi	Indian Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	
31	Sasa, Thekua	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus</i>	Leporidae
32	Uranta Gunduachi musa, Urki musa	Common Giant flying squirrel	<i>Petaurista philipinensis petaurista</i>	Sciuridae
33	Patta musa	Indian squirrel palm	<i>Funambulus palmarum palmarum</i>	
34	Gunduchi musa	Northern squirrel palm	<i>Funambulus Pennanti</i>	
35	Belara musa Nepali musa, Belari musa	Indian Giant squirrel	<i>Ratuta indica centralis</i>	
36	Jhinka	Indian crested porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica indica</i>	Hystriidae
37	Dalua musa	Indian long-tailed Tree mouse	<i>Vandeleuria oleracea dumeticola</i>	Muridae
38	Musa	Rufus House rat	<i>Rattus rattus rufescens</i>	
39	Musa	Common white bellied House Rat	<i>Rattus rattus arboreus</i>	
40	Musa	Little Indian field mouse	<i>Mus booduga booduga</i>	
41	Musa	Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golunda ellioti ellioti</i>	
42	Gatua, Musa	Lesser Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota bengalensis bengalensis</i>	

BIRD CENSUS OF BARGARH FOREST DIVISION

Census Year	Name of the Range	Name of the Wetland / Wated Body	Name of the Birds	No.of Birds sighted
2005	Nil			
2006	Nil			
2007	Nil			
2008	Nil			

Census Year	Name of the Range	Name of the Wetland / Wated Body	Name of the Birds	No.of Birds sighted
2009	Bargarh/Padampur and Nrusinghanth	Bargarh Main Canal,	Common Crane	15
		Makennala MIP and	Saras Crane	10
		Khandijharan Dam	Comb duck(Nukta)	20
			Cotton Teal	20
			Whistling Teal	15
			White-Winged Wood Duck	10
			Brahaminy Duck	10
			Red-Crested Pochard	15
			Little Cormorant	50
			Little Grebe	30
			Spoon Bill	200
			Indian pond Heron	100
			Cattle Egered	50
			Little Egret	100
Black Ibis	20			
	Mallad A-Platy Rhynchus	15		
2010	Nil			
2011	Bargarh, Padampur and Nrusinghanth	Bargarh Main Canal, Makennala MIP and Khandijharan Dam	Little Cormorant <i>P. niger</i>	108
			Indian Pond Heron <i>Ardeola Grayil</i>	98
			Asian Openbill <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	36
			Unidentified Ducks	150 to 200
			King Fisher	10
			Water Hen	3
2012	Nil			
2013	Bargarh, Padampur and Nrusinghanth	Bargarh Main Canal,	Little Cormorant <i>P. niger</i>	108
		Makennala MIP and		
		Khandijharan Dam	Indian Pond Heron <i>Ardeola grayil</i>	72
			Asian Openbill <i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	30
			Unidentified Ducks	100 to 200
			King Fisher	13

2014	Padampur, Paikmal and Nrusinghanath	Malkennala MIP, Sargul Dam and Manbhanga Dam	Little Cormorant (<i>P. niger</i>)	1228 nos.
			Indian Pond Heron (<i>Ardeola grayil</i>)	53 nos.
			Asian Openbill (<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>)	242 nos.
			Little grebe (<i>Tachybaptua ruficollis</i>)	258 nos.
			Intermediate egret (<i>E. intermedia</i>)	3450 Nos.
			Unidentified Ducks	100 to 200 nos.

CENSUS REPORT OF BARGARH FOREST DIVISION OTHER THAN BIRDS

Tiger Census

Census Year	Name of the Range	Name of the Section	Name of the Beat	Name of the Forest	No.of Wild Animal sighted	
2004(Tiger and Leopard)	Bhatli Range	Dechuan	Khaliadhipa	Dechuan RF	leopard = 1	
2006(Tiger and Leopard)	Bhatli Range	Dechuan	Khaliadhipa	Dechuan RF	leopard = 1	
	Padampur	Jagdapur	Futuka	Jhanjipahad	Tiger = 1	
2009	-	-	-	-	-	
2010 (Tiger Census)	Nrusingha Nath	NrusinghaNath	Nrusingha Nath	Gandhamardan PRF	Bear = 4	
			Mithapali	Mithapali PRF	Jackle = 2	
			Majhipali	Majhipali PRF	Leopard = 3	
			Marjadapali	Bhoibahal RF	Hyena = 1	
				Kudherphasa PRF		
	Paikmal	Jharbandh	Bhainsadera	Nityanandapur PRF	Bear = 2	
				Laudidhara, Dava,	Rabanguda PRF	Jackle = 5
				Jharbandh	Rajendrapur PRF	Hyena = 2
				Paikmal	Gandapali, BBSR Pur	
					Temri	
	Bhatli	Dechuan	Dechuan,Junani,	Dehuan RF	Bear =8	
				Khaliadhipa.	Sareidamak	Jackle = 7
				Pandritarei, Kumbho,	Budharaja RF	leopard = 3
Jampali, Dwari.				Hursulidunguri RF	Hyena = 6	

Census Year	Name of the Range	Name of the Section	Name of the Beat	Name of the Forest	No.of Wild Animal sighted
2010 (Tiger Census)	Padampur	Padampur	Tentelkhunti, Jaypur,	GandhamardanPRF,	Bear = 6
			Dahita,Mundomahul	Brahmani RF,	Jackle = 3
		Gaisilet	Kulliary,Chhindrapali	Budhadanger PRF,	leopard = 4
				Mahadasni PRF	Hyena = 3
					Wolf = 1

CENSUS REPORT OF BARGARH FOREST DIVISION OTHER THAN BIRDS

Census Year	Name of the Range	Name of the Section	Name of the Beat	Name of the Forest	No. of Wild Animal sighted	
2014		Ambabhana	Ambabhana,Bugbugi	Dehuan RF,	Bear = 2	
All India Tiger Estimation	Bhatli	Samardhara	Badapali,Samardhara,Gangei	Sareidamak-	Jackle = 2	
		Dechuan	Dechuan, Junani	Budharaja RF,	leopard = 2	
			Khaliadhpa	Hursulidunguri RF	Hyena = 2	
		Dungri	Badmal,Dungri		Wolf = 2	
		Bhatli	jadamunda,Jeypore			
			Jhrmunda,Sardhapali			
		Dwari	Kumbho, Dwari			
	Nrusingha Nath	NrusinghaNath	NrusinghaNath		GandhamardanPRF,	Bear = 1
			Mithapali		Mithapali PRF,	Jackle = 2
		Borasambar	Majhipali		Majhipali PRF,	leopard = 2
		Jamseth	Marjadapali		Bhoibahal RF,	
					Kudherphasa PRF	
	Padampur	Padampur	Tentelkhunti,Ledrapali,		Mataria RF,Chandipali PRF,	Bear = 1
			Dahita,Mundomahul		Mahadasini PRF,Bhatlingma PRF,	Jackle = 2
		Gaisilet	Kullinary		Budhadanger PRF,Alkhal PRF,	leopard = 2
		Jagdapur	Jagdapur, Luhurakot		Palasani RF,Brahmani PRF,	Wolf = 1
			Putka		GandhamardanPRF,	
	Paikmal	Jharbandh	Bhainsadera		Adhual PRF,Nitwaddapur PRF,	Bear = 1
			Laudidhara,Dava,		Rabanguda PRF,	Jackle = 1
			Jharbandh		Rajendrapur PRF	
Paikmal		Gandapali, BBSR Pur				
		Temri,Saransil				
Ghess	Diptipur	Jamkher, Ramiadega		Maleikhaman RF,	Bear = 2	
	Sohela	Kermeli		Jhanjpahar PRF	Jackle = 1	
					Wolf = 1	
Bargarh	Barpali	Talgaon		Tulandi RF		
	Sohela	Kermeli			Jackle = 2	
ABSTARACT					Leoprd = 8	
					Bear = 73	
					Jackle = 60	
					Wolf = 5	
					Hyena = 8	

ELEPHANT CENSUS					
2012					
(Elephant Census)	Padampur	Gaisilet	Kullinary	Budhadanger PRF	Elephant = 3
	Nrusingha	Jamseth	Jamseth	Gandhamardan	Elephant = 12
2015			N I L		
(Elephant					

CLIMATIC CONDITION AND WEATHER

Four seasons distinctly seen in this division, viz:

1. Hot and dry summer,
 2. Hot and humid wet season,
 3. Post monsoon season, and
 4. Winter season.
1. **Hot and Dry Summer** It extends from early February to middle or end of June. The temperature shoots up to 46° C in May. The humidity is very low in April and May. On an average, rainfall received in March and April is less than 50 mm.
 2. **Hot and Humid Wet Season** Monsoon breaks in the first fortnight of June and lasts upto September. Maximum rainfall is received in July and August. On an average 300-400 mm rainfall is received in these months. The relative humidity is also high in this season, and the sky is heavily clouded. The average maximum temperature in July is about 34° C and in August is 33° C.
 3. **Post Monsoon season** In this season there are occasional showers. The humidity is high. There is moderately thin cloud in this season and the temperature starts falling down.
 4. **Winter season** This extends from December to last part of January or first fortnight of February. The humidity also decreases in December and January. There is almost no rainfall in December, January and February.

Climate

This district enjoys the monsoon of tropical type, characterized by mild winter and hot summer. The climate is moderate and slightly humid that is generally pleasant.

The climate can be divided into four main seasons; the summer season from March to June, rainy season from June to September, autumn from October to November and winter from December to February.

Rainfall

This district falls under tropical monsoon climate. Here the weather is commonly warm and receives rainfall mostly from southwest monsoon and rarely from northeast retreating monsoons. The rainy season starts from first part of the second week of June and continues till September. The average annual rainfall in this district is about 1500mm. The daily rainfall data received from the 12 rain recording stations situated in each Block Head quarters have been compiled and recorded. The daily reports on rainfall are sent to proper quarters regularly. The recorded rainfall is compared with the record maintained in the Office of the Special Relief Commissioner's office, Bhubaneswar every year as per the programme given

by the S.R.C, Odisha. The rainfall figures of the district for the last three years are given below. (Fig. in mm)

Month	2013		2014		2015	
	Rain fall in mm	Normal in mm	Rain fall in mm	Normal in mm	Rain fall in mm	Normal in mm
January	5.5	12.5	0	12.5	0.42	12.5
February	17.08	19.1	30.75	19.1	5.08	19.1
March	0	22.0	23.75	22.0	6.88	22.0
April	29.37	20.0	1.42	20.0	74.42	20.0
May	10.5	25.6	98.17	25.6	6.75	25.6
June	198.17	205.6	93.75	205.6	255.67	205.6
July	396.33	397.2	670.67	397.2	259.58	397.2
August	221.58	374.4	462.25	374.4	274.42	374.4
September	177.75	222.6	291.58	222.6	119.46	222.6
October	186.17	52.8	33.4	52.8		
November	0	10.4	0.00	10.4		
December	0	5.1	0.08	5.1		

- Hours rain fall in mm at 0830 hrs 1st.
- Rain amount in mm. Description.
- Mm. no rain.
- 0 to 2.4 mm. very light rain.
- 2.5 to 7.5 mm. light rain.
- 7.6 to 34.4 mm. moderate rain.
- 34.5 to 64.4 mm rather heavy rain.
- 64.5 to 124.4 mm heavy rain.
- 124.5 mm and above very heavy rain.

Temperature

The district is characterized by an extreme climate with very hot dry summer and considerably cold winter. The cold season lasts from November upto February. Generally temperature rises steadily from early March till the end of May and continues till June. The average temperature is as high as 47° – 48° C during peak summer and falls to 10° – 12° C in winter. Mean daily temperature in summer is 35° C.

Humidity

It is generally medium to high in this Division. Maximum humidity is seen in the month of August and minimum in April and May. It reaches 80 % in July, August and September. The average humidity in this district varies from 40% in May to 95% in August.

Wind

Wind is usually gentle and moderate in this district. But sometimes strong wind blows during summer and rainy season. In the month of May and during rainy season the wind blows from south-west to north-east. During the rest of the year wind blows from the north-eastern corner in the morning and from the corner of north-west and north in the afternoon.

CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

PRE -HISTORY, PROTO- HISTORY AND EARLY HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF BARGARH DISTRICT

The District of Bargarh is rich in archaeological splendour and contains a number of archaeological sites ranging from Pre-historic to the Early Historic period. The rivers like Jeera, Dantaand Ong etc. pave the way for flourishing the cultural traits in the region. The archaeological survey conducted by the scholars resulted in the discovery of Mesolithic, Early Historic and Early Medieval sites with considerable habitation deposit.

The upland is filled with alluvial sediments and here we mostly witness the Holocene deposit. Because of this, it is possible to locate Mesolithic and Late Mesolithic site in this study region. Regarding pre-historic culture, the area lacks in the formation of Quartzite and other hard stone which were exploited by the Paleolithic people. Siliceous rocks like chart, chalcedony, agate etc. are abundantly available in this area. Due to their easy availability and fine grain quality they were used for manufacturing microlithic tools.¹

The Acheulean Site of Barpadar

An extensive Acheulean factory site at Barpadar is located on the left bank of the river Jeera. A sizeable collection of artifacts of beautiful hand axes and cleavers manufactured in advanced Acheulean technique, along with flake tools, untouched flakes, debit age and raw materials in the form of massive flakes are found which indicate that it was a manufacturing-cum-habitation site.²

The Mesolithic sites yielded tool assemblages comprising blade and burin industry as also several varieties of flake tools. Besides, heavy duty tools implements like chopper and chopping tools were also found in association with the microlithic assemblages. The region is also quite rich in the deposit of siliceous rocklike chart, chalcedony, jasper, agate etc which are formed on intrusive veins. These siliceous materials were primarily used for manufacturing microlithic tools. The Mesolithic sites of the district are-

Baramkela (long-83⁰40' lat-21⁰11'),
Jhamitikra (long-83⁰40' lat-21⁰16'),
Rohinia (long-83⁰38' lat-21⁰19'),
Khuntpali (long-83⁰37' lat-21⁰16'),
Daogaon (long-83⁰35' lat-21⁰22'),
Barpadar (long-83⁰27' lat-21⁰22'),
Rasali (long-83⁰27' lat-21⁰22'),
Beherapali (long-83⁰26' lat-21⁰22'),
Kharmunda (long-83⁰26' lat-21⁰22'),
Jamjhapar (long-83⁰26' lat-21⁰22'),
Pardhiapali (long-83⁰25' lat-21⁰22'),
Jhal (long-83⁰21' lat-21⁰22'),
Jirapali (long-83⁰20' lat-21⁰2')

Launasara (long-83⁰40' lat-21⁰11'),
Sarsara (long-83⁰36' lat-21⁰18'),
Dhanger (long-83⁰37' lat-21⁰18'),
Dang (long-83⁰45' lat-21⁰22'),
Nuapali (long-83⁰45' lat-21⁰22'),
Tarakana (long-83⁰27' lat-21⁰22'),
Urdunaa (long-83⁰27' lat-21⁰22'),
Duanpali (long-83⁰26' lat-21⁰22'),
Ailapali (long-83⁰27' lat-21⁰22'),
Pipalkhuta (long-83⁰25' lat-21⁰22'),
Birnipali (long-83⁰25' lat-21⁰22'),
Rangadiha (long-83⁰25' lat-21⁰22')

The region also produced rock art in the form of paintings and engravings that are found in the Barapahar range. The study region yielded several ring stones of various shapes and sizes. To draw a parallel and meaning to the objects, an ethnographic study was carried out which revealed interesting aspects pertaining to their use. Several archaeologists have opined that ring stones were used as weights in digging sticks (H.D.Sankhalia). But another functional aspect of this object is that these ring stones are tied up around the necks of calves, sheep and goats to cure them from epilepsy³.

The western part of Bargarh - Padampur region is also rich in different antiquities. Weapons and using materials of New Stones age have been discovered from Deuli, Nagelmal, Shuka, Dangaghat, Darbekela, Patika, Jagdalpur of Ong river valley and Tentelkhunt, Kadlijharan, Kharamal of Gandhamardan region⁴. Among them ring stone, ring, chisel, potteries of red and black earth are included. Moreover, a number of microliths have been discovered by Dr. N.K.Sahu in the Ong valley and are preserved in the Sambalpur University museum⁵. At Simuli Khol in Jharbandh we find natural rock caves.

The Mesolithic culture of the region is immediately succeeded by the early historic period. There is a complete absence of copper in the area and hence the chalcolithic population most probably was not adapted to the hilly and upland area. Besides, there is also a scanty scope of agricultural activities in the area which discouraged the chalcolithic population to settle down. Moreover this area was not supportive for the sustenance strategies.

The early historic period is marked with the black and red ware, black slipped ware, red slipped ware, dull red ware etc. which clearly signifies that the part of hinterland Odisha also comes into the firmament of urbanization, although as a resource-bearing zone.⁶

DISTRICT UNDER VARIOUS DYNASTIES, MARATHAS AND OTHER FOREIGN RULERS

Bargarh under different rules

There was no kingdom or capital after the name Bargarh till the foundation of a short-lived Bargarh kingdom by Chauhan king Balaram Dev in 1570 A.D. In its long history, Bargarh remained as a part of the south Koshal kingdom under different dynasties followed by the Chauhan and British rule. Ofcourse the Rastrakuta inscription reveals the political importance of Bargarh in 12th century A.D. when it was called Vagharkotta.¹

Historical Antiquities

The development of civilization in the district is evident from the discovery of some stone tools by K.C. Tripathy in 1967 at Bargarh, Rohinia, Sarsara, Padampur, etc. The age of the district is also known from the landgrants issued in which places like Loisara² Kommashir (Kainsir), Satalama, Turum, Tulenda (Tulandi), Vatapallika (Barpali)³ are found. Moreover, we get references of Nrusinghanath from the si-yu-ki of Hiuen Tsang.

Bargarh upto Second Century A.D.

In ancient times, Bargarh district was a part of south Koshala kingdom that comprised mainly the present districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Bastar and Mahasamund of Chattishgarh and Sambalpur, Bargarh, Bolangir, Sonepur, Nuapara, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Daogarh of Odisha. As stated in the Padmapurana, Laba and Kusa divided the Koshala kingdom after Rama. Kusa got the southern part of Koshala where the modern district of Bargarh was included. In 4th century B.C. south Koshala was occupied by Nanda king of Magadha Mahapadma Nanda⁴. The references made by Panini to Sambalpur and the finds of pre-Mauryan time punchmarked coins suggest this possibility. However, during the Maurya rule, it was not under Magadha. Rather it was called Atavika Rajya. The war history and defeated kingdoms mentioned in the Hatigumpha inscription include south Koshala in Kharavela's empire where Bargarh was a part. In 1st CAD, Ptolemy in his *Geography* has mentioned about Sambalaka in the territory of Mandalai identified with Sambalpur⁵. It indicates the territory of Bargarh during this time was very likely in existence. In 2nd CAD Bargarh was ruled by the Satavahanas. The Satavahana king Gautami putra Satakarni had built a Buddhist Vihar for philosopher Nagarjuna at polo-mo-lo-ki-li otherwise called Gandhamardana at Nrusinghanath which is known to us from the account of Hiuen Tsang⁶.

Megha Rule

The Satavahanas were followed by the Meghas. The puranas speak of nine Megha kings⁷ ruled over Koshala during the pre-Gupta period.

A king of this dynasty Mahendra Megha was defeated by Samudra Gupta in 4th CAD as revealed by line 19 of Allahbad pillar inscription.

Sura rule

After the Meghas, the Nalas ruled over south Koshala but Bargarh-Sambalpur region was not included in their territory as revealed from their inscriptions. According to Dr. N.K. Sahu, in 4th-5th CAD the traditional kingdom of south Koshala was divided into a number of petty independent states.⁸ During this time, this region was probably ruled by the Suras. A copper plate⁹ grant of king Bhimsen of this dynasty has been discovered at Arang dated G.E. 282 i.e. 602 A.D. which mentions that he donated the village Vatapallika identified with modern Barpali which was issued from Suvarna Nadi. Six rulers of this dynasty like Maharaja Sura Dayita I, Bhibisana, Bhimasen I, Dayita Verman II, Bhimasen I etc. ruled over it. Bhimasen II issued silver coin bearing peacock device. The actual name of this dynasty was Rajasritulya Kula.

The Sarabhapuriyas

In the last part of 5th CAD the Sarabhapuriyas began their rule in south Koshala. King Sarabha was its founder who is identified with Sarabha raja mentioned in the Eran pillar inscription in the G.E. 191 i.e. 510-11 A.D. The other rulers of the dynasty were Maharaja Narendra, Mahendraditya, Prasannamatra, Jayaraja, Mahadurgaraja, Pravara raja, Vyaghra raja, Sudeva raja, Prava raja II etc.

King Prasanna matra of this dynasty issued gold coins and founded a new town called Prasannapura. He was the 1st independent ruler of the dynasty and the previous rulers may probably be the vassals of the Vakataks.

Jamlagarh near Nuapara was its capital and later another capital at Sripur near Raipur was founded. Bargarh district as a part of Koshala under the Saravapuriyas remained till the last part of 7th CAD.

Somavamsis

The Panduvamsis who are also called Somavamsis succeeded the Sarabhapuriyas. Tivaradeva was the 1st ruler who ruled over Koshala from 695 A.D. to 725 A.D. as known to us from his Adhavartta copper plate¹⁰. Infact, Tivar was the 4th ruler of this dynasty, which was started by Udayana- a petty chief in central India. Tivara with his son Nannaraja occupied all kingdoms upto Utkala and called himself *Sakala Koshaladhipati*. The other rulers were Chandragupta, Harsagupta, and Balarjuna etc. Harsagupta married Vasata, the daughter of King SuryaVarman of Magadha. This Vasata had built the original temple of Nrusinghanath at Gandhamardhan hill.

Mahabhavagupta Janmajaya-I was another great ruler of this dynasty, who consolidated the eastern part of south Koshala comprising Bolangir, Sonapur, Bargarh and Sambalpur. From his time the Panduvamsis are popularly called Somavamsis.

Janmajaya-I intervened in the succession conflict of the Bhauma Kara dynasty championing the cause of Prithvimahadevi and became successful paving the way for the occupation of Odisha by the Somavamsis. Some other important rulers of the dynasty were Yayati-I, Bhimaratha, Nahusa, Indraratha, Yayati-II, Udyotakesari etc. It was during Indraratha in the 1st quarter of 11th CAD that the famous Chola king Rajendra Chola had invaded south Koshala and defeated him". After Yayati-II the rivalry between Somavamsis and Kalachuris was intensified. So to save the kingdom, Soma king Udyota Keshari constituted the Bamanda Mandala where the districts of Bargarh Sambalpur were included. It is known to us from his Kudopali grant¹² discovered in 1895 at Kudopali near Bheden-Bargarh where the village Loisara identified with a village of same name near Kudopali, was donated by Ranaka Sripunja in Sidanda Mandala identified with modern Chichinda. Thus, upto the 1st quarter of 11th A.D. Bargarh was ruled by the Somavamsis. Soma rule is also substantiated by the mentioning of villages like Satalama, Tulandi, Kainshir, Turum in the Somavamsis' records.

Rastrakuta Rule in Bargarh

After the Somavamsis and before the Rastrakutas Sonapur- Bargarh- Sambalpur region was probably ruled by the Telugu Chodas because, they have described themselves as Sakala Koshaladhiswara. Three inscriptions of this dynasty have been discovered of which the Mahada Copper plate issued in 1090 C.A.D. describes king Somesvara-II as Pachima Lankadhipati.¹³

In the 1st half of 12th CAD Bargarh was ruled by the Rastrakutas. It is known to us from the Bargarh inscription of Rastrakuta Parachakrasalya.

The inscription is dated in regional year 56¹⁴ which according to Dr. J.K.Sahu was 20th Nov. 1130 A.D.¹⁴ (Other view 1131 A.D.). The village donated was Saleda Grama. The inscription has mentioned about three rulers of which the issuer was the last one. He was the son of Dhamsaka and grandson of Kumar Vighraha who was Ranaka means feudatory chief. Kumar Vighraha was proud of his white umbrella and yellow chowrie. He was known as Mahamandaleswar and the Lord of Eighteen Gondramas (?) His son Dhamsaka as mentioned without any royal title was supposed to have died earlier than his father. So the next ruler was his grandson Parachakrasalya. They claimed to have hailed from an areacalled Latalora, the traditional home land of the Rastrakutas of South.

Two other inscriptions of this dynasty- one at Daogaon (Tarabha) in Bolangir and the other on the bank of the river Tel at Terasingha in Kalahandi have been discovered.¹⁵ Thus, it is clear that Rastrakuta King Govinda III had occupied Koshala but did not dethrone the ruling dynasty. Under these circumstances, probably some Rastrakuta warriors and generals stayed here and ruled under powerful kings, because while the Ranaka of Daogaon plate was a sub-ordinate of the Somavamsis, the Ranaka of Bargarh plate was a feudatory of the Kalachuris.

It needs to be mentioned that, for the safety of the kingdom during this time powerful kings were creating new mandalas as for example Bamandamandala by Udyotakesari and another mandala was created by Karnadera where Dhama, Ulunda and Birmaharajpur were included. Moreover, by 1114 A.D, Kalachuri king Jajalla Dev occupied Sonepur Koshala which gave birth to Ganga-Kalachuri rivalry for which a new mandala was created in Bargarh region as per need because the previous Bamanda mandala was lost with the Kalachuri occupation of the region. According to S.P.Dash, Sambalpur Koshala was under the Ratanpur kingdom from 1110 A.D. to 1228 A.D.¹⁶ Thus, though the name of the mandala is not written as Bargarh in 1130 A.D. and before, it was ruled by the Rastrakuta Mandalika under the Kalachuris.

Ganga Rule

It is known from the Chateswar temple inscription that, as a part of Ganga-Kalachuri rivalry, South Koshala was occupied by Anangabhim Dev III in 1220. The fact that the Ganga Governor was stationed at Sonepur has been revealed from the Khambeswari Temple inscription during the rule of Banudev-I (1264-1278), the grandson of Anangabhima-III.¹⁷ However, the Gangas neglected South Koshala to give check to the Islamic danger from the North and the South. It provided opportunities to the regional dynasty to raise head in Bargarh Koshala under the Chauhans of Patna.

Political Development in Rajborasambar (Padampur)

“Borasambar region of Bragarh district rose to prominence in the early centuries of the Christian era under the Bariha dynasty of Binjhal tribe. Lal Rajendra Singh Bariha, ex-zamindar of Borasambar under British protectorate prepared the genealogy of his family utilizing the family traditions handed down for generations in his book “Nrusimha Mahatmya”, published in 1908.

The progenitors of the Binjhal tribe are believed to have been twelve archer-brothers (Bara Bhai Bentakara) who hailed from their original abode in the Vindhya mountain, migrated to Chhattisgarh and then to Borasambar in the Gandhagiri (Gandhamardan) of South Kosala. It was here under the leadership of the eldest Bentakara Surya Bariha, they could carve out a principality in circa 2nd century A.D., the period of Satavahana hegemony over South Kosala(1).

According to the genealogy of the Barihas, prior to Rajendra Singh Bariha 31 rulers are stated to have ruled successively over Borasambar for a total period of 1723 years.

Borasambar in South Kosala tract maintained its political existence as a feudatory kingdom acknowledging the suzerainty of royal dynasties like Chedis, Guptas, Sarabhapuriyas, Pandu-Somavamsa, Kalachuri, Gangas and Chauhans in various stages of history. In the first half of 14th century A.D. the Chauhan prince Ramai Dev being helped by the Bariha ruler of Borasambar, occupied the throne of neighbouring Patna Kingdom which was under the rule of an oligarchy called Astamallikas. Ramai Dev, the founder of Chauhan rule in Patna out of gratitude gave to the Bariha ruler of Borasambar the sole right of anointing the Chauhan king of Patna at the time of coronation and accepted him as his chief vassal.

Borasambar kingdom which included in the Sambalpur Atharagarh came under the Marahatta occupation in the mid 18th century. The British after defeating the Marahatta power decisively in 1817 got Sambalpur, Patna and their attached Garhjat kingdoms including Borasambar in 1818. (2) Military operations were conducted against the Zamindar of Borasambar by Ramgarh Battalion under the command of Major Edward Roughsedge from November 1818 to March 1820 to suppress the rebellion of Zamindar Nichal Singh Bariha and finally brought him under British subjugation. (3) In 1863, the British administration declared Borasambar along with Chandrapur, Phuljhar, Bindra Nuagarh and Khariar as Zamindaris of Sambalpur district. (4) Under British rule, of the 16 Zamindaris of Sambalpur district, Borasambar was the largest one extending over an area of 841 Sq. miles with 476 villages.(5)

Bargarh under the Chauhans

Bargarh region was under the direct rule of the Chauhans. So the two subdivisions of present Bargarh, were ruled differently- one by the Binjhals and the other by the Chauhans since the end of Ganga rule. The Chauhan rule in Patna was founded by Ramai Dev in 1355 A.D. Ten Chauhan kings ruled over the Patna Kingdom. King Baijal Dev built the present temple of Nrusinghanath in 1430 A.D. The Kondh of Borasambar rebelled against Bhojraj Dev and in order to suppress this rebellion he built the Bhojapurgarh at 30kms distant from Padampur.



HIRAKHAND EMPIRE

Bargarh – Sambalpur Kingdom

The Bargarh–Sambalpur Hirakhand Kingdom was founded by Balaram Dev in 1570A.D. by getting his share either out of brotherly love or conflict from Narasingha Dev, the 10th king of Patna. River Ong was the border line. Though there is a lovely story behind the formation of the kingdom, the then political situation indicates that to protect the Bargarh–Sambalpur region from the greedy eyes of the Kalachuri King Kalyan Sahai, Narasingha Dev permitted Balaram Dev to establish a new kingdom.

Accordingly, Balaram Dev constructed a fort on the bank of the river Jeera at Bargarh and founded the Bargarh Kingdom. It is said that the place was called “Badgaon”²⁰ and a fort was there under two brothers Varna and Ujara of Sahanra Caste. They were perfect in archery and had earned huge wealth by working hard. They had excavated a big pond called Varna kanta, now called as Khajurkanta located near Khajurtikra in front of George High School. Balaram Dev defeated and hanged them at Shuliapadar to the east of Bargarh with the help of influential Gauntias, Birtias, Bhitrias and Khamaris. To suppress the possible public opposition, he appeased the Brahmins by donating the villages Ambapali, Dumerpali, Brahmachari, Sauntpur etc. Balaram Dev renamed the village as ‘Badagada’ (Big Fort), now called Bargarh.²¹

Later on, Balaram Dev transferred the capital to Nuagarh near Bhatli and finally to Sambalpur. Till the end of Chauhan rule it remained as the capital of Bargarh-Sambalpur kingdom. In 1575 AD, after the death of Narasingha Dev and his son Hammira Dev who ruled for only 3 years, Patna kingdom was made a vassal state under the Sambalpur Chauhans. Balaram Dev’s original kingdom extended from Mahanadi in the north to river Ong in the south and river Surangi in Phuljhar in the west to Huma on Mahanadi in the east.²³ At Sambalpur he built the temple of Goddess “Samalei”- the deity of the aborigines of the locality. The other rulers of the dynasty were Hruday Narayan Dev, Balbhadra Sai, Madhukar Sai, Baliar Singh, Ratan Singh, Chhatra Sai, Ajit Singh, Balabhadra Sai, Abhaya Singh, Jayanta Singh, Maharaja sai, Rani Mohankumari and Narayan Singh.

The Koshalananda Kavya describes King Baliar Singh as “the Lord of whole Koshala”. He created the Zamindaries of Barpali, Saria and Kharsal. Barpali was given to the son Vikram Singh, Saria to Fate Singh and Kharsal to Gond leader Uddham Singh.

It is noted that the Marathas invaded Sambalpur thrice during the reign of the Chauhans –first time during Chhatra Sai, second time during Abhaya Singh and third time during Jayanta Singh. In the third invasion, they were successful. During this time the English also got right over Bargarh-Sambalpur from the Bhonsle Marathas but did not bring the same under direct rule. In 1849 when Narayan Singh died issueless Sambalpur-Bargarh lapsed to the British under the Doctrine of Lapse. King Narayan Singh during his reign in 1843 had donated the Bargarh Khamar to Narayan Dash and Krishna Dash sons of Balki Dash who was killed by the Gandmarus at Tora.

Maratha Occupation and Rule in Bargarh

The Marathas invaded Bargarh-Sambalpur thrice but were successful in 1800 AD. However in 1793, Raja Jayanta Singh in order to make peace agreed to pay 32,000 Sambalpuri cutcha coins annually as tribute.

But due to the alleged disrespect to Vinkoji Bhonsle, brother of Raghuji-II, while passing through Sambalpur to Puri, they attacked Bargarh-Sambalpur in the end of 1799. Bargarh-Sambalpur king lodged a strong resistance, but finally, finding out the weak point of the fort the Marathas became successful in occupying the region in April 1800 A.D.²⁴ Raja Jayanta Singh and his son Maharaja Sai were captured and sent to Chanda as political prisoners. On the way the Marathas, at Kalapani village near the bank of river Danta, took away Balki Dash to Chanda and made him the herd boy of 1200 buffalos. Bhup Singh was made its Governor. But soon he behaved like an independent king. So the Raja of Nagpur sent army against him. Bhup Singh finally joined British against the Marathas.

Tantia Pharnavis became the new Maratha Governor. On 2nd January 1804 British General Maj Broughton occupied Sambalpur Kingdom, but as per the Daogaon treaty of 1803, the territories of Sambalpur (Bargarh) and Patna were restored to Raghuji II in 1806.²⁵ Bargarh and Sambalpur regions remained under the Maratha till 1817. In the third Anglo-Maratha war, the English in 1817 defeated them and occupied all the territories lying to the north of Narmada including Bargarh-Sambalpur. The Maratha rule was tyrannical. They were collecting heavy taxes and exploiting the people. A group of Marathas called Bargis were looting the people, burning their houses, killing them, creating utter indiscipline and chaos in the region. People tried to hide themselves from the Marathas. The Marathas called Bargis were coming in groups who were looting the people's life and properties. However, Maratha rule was short lived and troublesome for which they had no proper system of administration.

BRITISH RULE IN THE DISTRICT

The British though occupied Bargarh- Sambalpur in 1817 did not bring it under their direct rule. They released Maharaja Jayanata Singh and his son Maharaja Sai from Maratha confinement at Chanda and gave the throne to Jayanta Singh. He died in 1818. His son Maharaja Sai became the ruler, but he was recognised in 1820.

During his reign, he was only the figure-head of the Kingdom and the real administration was controlled by the English i.e. by Maj. Roughsedg.

Maharaja Sai died issueless in 1827 and then the question of succession to the throne of Sambalpur arose. Out of the three men claiming for the throne, Surendra Sai's claim was justified. But the English who had already captured the Sambalpur kingdom totally, wanted a puppet on the throne. So, they enthroned Rani Mohankumari. When the people and local chiefs under Surendra Sai opposed to it, they gave the throne to Narayana Singh, a man of Barpali Zamindari in 1833. He died issueless in 1849 and Bargarh-Sambalpur merged with British territories under the Doctrine of Lapse. An uprising against it took place in Bargarh-Sambalpur under Surendra Sai. At the 1st stage English were neither judicious nor conciliatory. Their purpose was the collection of revenue. Accordingly, they hiked the revenue by $\frac{1}{4}$ indiscriminately. The practice of free land grants, religious lands, etc. resumed. Entirely rent-free land was assessed at half rate.

The revenue collected before 1849 was Rs. 8800, but they hiked it to Rs 74000. For this reason people in large number became street beggars.

UPRISINGS AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN BARGARH DISTRICT

It was during the rule of Mohankumari who succeeded Maharaja Sai in 1827; tribal uprising began in the district as a result of her misrule. Her administration was noted for favouritism, caprice and oppression. She took away the rights of the Brahmins along with those of Gonds and Binjhals- the most powerful tribes of the region. Their lands were encroached upon, their traditions were interfered with and their appeal for return of their estate was turned down by the British. Deep-seated discontentment took the shape of the prolonged warfare although nationalism was not the motivating force. Freedom from foreign rule and hatred towards them became evident in course of their struggle for their rights. The organised attempt headed by the tribal chiefs of this region sent a strong message to other parts of Odisha against British Rule.

In 1827 when Maharaja Sai died having no issue, the British could not accept Surendra Sai's legitimate claimant on the throne. Under him, the tribal zamindars particularly who thought their privileges would be threatened, started rebellion against royal power. In this movement of Surendra Sai, the men who first joined their hands with him were from the district of Bargarh. They were Basekela (Bheden) zamindar Avdut Singh and Lakhanpur zamindar Balabhadra Singh Dao. Avdut Singh was the first man opposing queen Mohankumari whom he met in a battle near Papanga hill on 16th of December 1830.¹ However; he was defeated and fled to Debrigarh. Papanga hill was released from the hands of the rebels and the zamindari of Avdut Singh was taken away. Before returning to Bheden, Avdut Singh along with Balabhadra participated in a battle against the Ramgarh battalion on 22nd December 1830. Jamadar Gangadhar Mishra of the battalion advised him not to go against the Rani, but he attacked her on 27th Dec. 1830 in which three sepoy were injured.² However, as a part of the attempt made by Captain Wilkinson to restore peace in Sambalpur; Avdut Singh got back his zamindari on 5th March 1831.

In the meantime, in 1833, the English sent the queen to Cuttack with pension and gave the throne to indolent Narayan Singh, for which the rebellion of Surendra Sai intensified. Debrigarh in Barapahar under Lakhanpur zamindari became the centre of the rebels. Lakhanpur being surrounded by Barapahar range had the impregnable peak Debrigarh with a height of 2267feet and a flanked stone roof cave called Barabakhra with an ever-flowing stream. It had the capacity to provide shelter to 500 people for which it was the place of shelter not only for the rebels but also for the rulers of Sambalpur in times of danger. Balabhadra Singh Dao was the zamindar of such a strategic place. Militarily, he had a strong archery troop perfect in Guerrilla warfare. He was a staunch follower of Surendra Sai and a bone of contention for the English and king Narayan Singh. They wanted to suppress him at any cost but when failed, they took to treachery through Pahadu Ganda a follower of Surendra Sai. On 12th November 1837, in the moonlit night of Rasapurnima while Surendra, Balabhadra, Balaram and others were planning for the future; being informed by Pahadu, the combined forces of the English, Narayan Singh and zamindars of Rampur and Barpali attacked them suddenly.

Surendra Sai and others were able to escape but fighting heroically *Balabhadra Singh Dao* was killed. *He was the first martyr of the district of Bargarh.*³It annoyed Surendra Sai and he attacked Rampur. There he killed the father and son of zamindar Durjaya Singh. But on the way of returning he faced the English in a battle at Deheripali and was finally sent to Hazaribag jail.

In 1857 the first war of independence in India began. In Bihar the revolution was very formidable under two leaders, Kanwar Singh of Jagdishpur and Raja Arjun Singh of Porahat. At Hazaribag also rebellion broke out. The mutinous Sepoys under Jamadar Madhab Singh broke open the district jail and the agency jail of Hazaribag and set the prisoners free from both the jails. It was on 30th July 1857 Surendra Sai and Udanta Saicame out from the agency jail where they were imprisoned for life since 1840, but his uncle Balaram died in the jail (Dr N.K. Sahu dates it as 31st July 1857).

Surendra Sai and his brother returned to Sambalpur and united the supporters. It was a time in Sambalpur kingdom with growing discontent among the people, zamindars and Gauntias. The rule of Narayan Singh could not guarantee peace and good governance. The people from all corners of the district suffered considerably. Meanwhile in 1849 when Doctrine of Lapse was implemented on it, the Zamindars and Gauntias opposed unitedly. When they realised that the British would not restore the native ruler they became angry. In such a situation, while their dream leader returned, they now came forward to consolidate their stand and motivated the people at the base level to support their cause against the British. The movement they started was unique in its nature. Because in all other kingdoms of India, where the kings were deprived of their thrones and fought alone with their own army or with the help of mutinied sepoy, in case of Sambalpur all the federal heads i.e. confederated states and zamindars united and fought for the restoration of their ruler.

In this new movement of Surendra Sai, the district of Bargarh was the nucleic centre of the movement. The Zamindars and Gauntias who participated from the district of Bargarh were the three worthy sons of Balabhadra Singh Dao-Khageswar, Nilambar and Kamal, Ghess Zamindar Madho Singh and his four valorous sons- Hatte Singh, Kunjel Singh, Airi Singh and Bairi Singh.⁴ Mundomahul Zamindar Ananta Singh, Paharsrigida Zamindar Janardan Singh, Kharsal Zamindar Dial Sardar, Kharmunda Zamindar Markanda Bariha, Bheden Zamindar Manohar Singh Padhan, Bonda Zamindar Khageswar Singh Dao, Patkulunda Zamindar Pitambar Singh. Many other Gauntias and common people of this region also joined this movement.

In the meantime Surendra Sai appealed the Commissioner of Chhotnagpur through the Assistant Commissioner of Sambalpur Capt. Leigh to pardon him and to return the throne of Sambalpur. But, army was deployed to capture him. It compelled the rebels to fight against the British. They decided to seal Sambalpur. It was the most important element of their war strategy. The communication between Sambalpur-Ranchi, Sambalpur-Cuttack and Sambalpur-Nagpur was cut off.

The Nagpur- Sambalpur via Bargarh communication was blocked by Ghess Zamindar Madho Singh and his sons at Singhoda Ghatti- the frontier line of the district of Bargarh. However, the fort of Debrigarh in the Barapahar range was the most prominent place. The three sons of Lakhanpur zamindar were in charge of it.

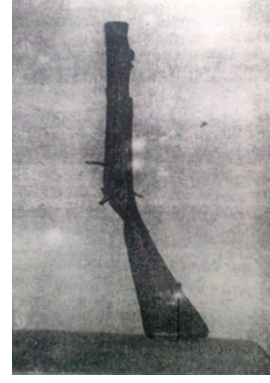
The zamindar family of Ghess and Lakhanpur contributed immensely to the first war of independence. Neither of them was less to each other in their valour, sacrifice, commitment and selflessness. Ghess zamindar Madho Singh and his four sons Hatte Singh, Kunjel Singh, Bairi Singh and Airi Singh along with his son-in-law Narayan Singh and his son Govinda Singh- zamindar of Sonakhan (Raipur) had participated in the movement.

The sacrifice of Narayan Singh was a heart-touching event. As he had marital alliance with Ghess, he was supposed to be anti-English. Due to the conspiracy by the zamindar of Daori he was arrested and shot dead in the town of Raipur, on 29th December 1857. His son Govinda Singh who had married Purnima, daughter of Kunjel Singh and grand- daughter of Madho Singh, had joined the movement and was finally arrested and hanged in the town of Raipur. The place at present is called "Jayastambha Chowk".⁵ His wife Purnima committed suicide by jumping into the well. His mother Tulsi also participated in it. The sacrifice made by this family is ever memorable. They had every opportunity to lead a life of luxury. Moreover, they had no political relation with the kingdom of Bargarh-Sambalpur. However, sacrificing their luxurious life, they joined the movement to honour the relation of blood with Ghess zamindari of Bargarh.



[Both are preserved in Sambalpur University Museum]

Sword of Kunjel Singh



Gun of Madho Singh

The sons of Madho Singh had provided ample help to Surendra Sai by blocking the Singhoda Ghatti. It had become the death knell for the English captains and made the English revengeful. In late 1858 they attacked and burnt down Ghess. Madho Singh was arrested while proceeding to the village Matiabhata. Later, on 31st December 1858 he was hanged at the jail chowk of Sambalpur⁶. This day is at present observed as “Veerata Divas” in Odisha. His fourth son Airi Singh died before this incident. Singhoda Ghatti then was controlled by his other three sons Hatte, Kunjel and Bairi Singh. Hatte Singh was known for his valour.

But he had lost his hearing after he was injured by a piece of stone in the battle with Captain Shakespeare in 1858. Gradually he became weak. Udanta Sai advised him to surrender. He did so and got back his zamindari⁷. But after the surrender of Surendra Sai, as is believed, he had secret relation with his second brother Hatte Singh who did not surrender and was arrested on 20th Jan. 1865. After fake trial he was sentenced for life imprisonment and deported to Cellular Jail at Kalapani i.e. Andaman Nicobar. He was the 1st and the only Odia deported to Kalapani during the 1st war of independence⁸.

Kunjel Singh did not surrender till the end. Finally he was arrested and hanged in Sambalpur jail. The third son Bairi Singh was also hanged without any trial. However, the death of fourth son Airi Singh was an episode of limitless cruelty. He was victimised to the treachery played by Srimad Chaukidar, Shanu Bhat, and Phagni Bhaten. The cruelty they inflicted on Airi Singh with a hope to get zamindari from the English is very rare in history⁹. Airi Singh was assigned with the task to collect food materials and supply the same to the rebels in the Singhoda ghatti. Moreover, he was the medium of communication between Surendra Sai and Madho Singh. The above traitors informed about them to the English staying at Saheba Dera. A few English soldiers who came with them did not find Airi Singh. At that moment the faithful dog of Airi was coming out of a hole. The traitors were certain that Airi Singh was hidden there; they put dry wood, leaves and branches into it. Placing a big stone at the mouth, they set fire to it.

Airi Singh died inside the hole out of suffocation. With his death, half of the war of independence by Ghess zamindar came to an end. The news was given to Kunjel Singh at Debrigarh by "Pithkabri". Kunjel Singh returned to Ghess by that night and became more desperate listening to everything about Airi Singh who succumbed to death due to suffocation. He attacked the Bhat couple, killed Phagni but Shanu Bhat escaped injured. The place is at present called *Bhaten Dunguri* and the hole as "*Sai Duel*". The killing of Phagni Bhat was the only woman murdered insofar as the 1st war of independence is concerned.

In the 1st war of independence the contributions and sacrifices made by Lakhanpur zamindari was no less important. The main centre of Ulgulan Debrigarh was situated in this zamindari. After the death of Balbhadra Singh Dao, it was under the control of his three valorous sons Khageswar, Nilambar and Kamal. It was a fort, the strategic position of which always made the defeat of the enemy certain. As it was impregnable and far from easily accessible communication, it was a safe refuge for the rebels. As it was a strategic place for them, they had rendered the otherwise normal and peaceful nights of the English sleepless. Of the three brothers, Khageswar and Nilambar were imprisoned in 1864 and sent to Raipur jail. But Kamal Singh did not surrender. He was the last flame in the Ulgulan of Surendra Sai and the 1st war of independence in Bargarh and India as well. He continued the war even after the surrender of Surendra Sai.

He had declared that he would take rest only after the occupation of Sambalpur throne by Surendra. Carrying a sharp sword in hand, he was moving in the Barapahar range to bring freedom to the motherland. He was just like a nail in the throat of the English.

It is known to us from the letter of Major Impey that the English lacked armed forces to capture Kamal Singh by running behind him.¹⁰ The secretary of Chief Commissioner in his letter no. 1273 dated 8.5.1860¹¹ to the Foreign Secretary of India had confessed that Kamal Singh was the source of the rebellion continuing years together in the region. To capture him the Govt. had announced a cash prize of Rs. 2000/-. Two different views are there about his sad demise. One says that once he was wandering at Sarangarh in disguise of a Faqir. The king of Sarangarh who was a loyal of the English identified and captured him. He handed over him to the English!¹² He spent his last life in the jail of Asurgarh. The Chief Commissioner rewarded the king with Rs. 2000/- and a certificate of appreciation. The other view says, tired due to hunger for the last three days while he was sleeping under a *peepal* tree at Sambardarha, a traitor from the village Bardol cut down his head and gave it to the English for which he was rewarded with the villages Bardol and Tarakana as Maufi Brutti!¹³ The English hanged the headless body in the branch of a *peepal* tree at the entrance of the village Lakhanpur. Even today the place where he was beheaded is called "*Mundakati*". It reveals the glorious role played by Kamal Singh in the 1st war of independence.

The family left Lakhanpur with the abolition of zamindari. Narayan Singh made it his khas village and turned it into a khamar. Kalyan Singh, the son of Kamal Singh stayed at Kushmuda,

son of Khageswar Singh at Antaradi and Nilambar's son at Dwari village of Ambabhona. Dalganjana Singh the son of Kalyan Singh was the last flame of the line of Kamal Singh. The evidence of their staying at Kushmuda is available even today. A field there is called "*Daugharar Tikira*". *Dau* is the title used by this family. Their revered Goddess Panrrapat and Pundapat are still worshipped as village deity of Kushmuda. A stone worshipped by the villagers in the south of the village is called "*Dau Davata*" or Kamal Singh Dao. Facts and figures are not available so far as the descendants of Nilambar Singh living at Dwari are concerned. However, the family line of Khageswar Singh living at Antaradi still continues. Divya Singh Dao, a flame of this line passed away few years ago. He was living in utter poverty. The then Collector of Bargarh Surendra Nath Padhee got information about him and visited him. Such was the pathetic story of a dedicated family who were not given due place in history.

The role and sacrifice made by Kharsal zamindar Dial Sardar in the first War of Independence has made the history of Bargarh glorious. He was the zamindar of Kharsal zamindari having an area of 28 sq.miles¹⁵ that included villages like Jharigada, Kusuma, Kusanpuri, Badmal, Koishir etc. The zamindari was created during the reign of Baliar Singh. Uddham Singh hailing from Gond Mandal i.e. Gondwana region was working in the army of Sambalpur Chauhans.¹⁶ Because of his remarkable contribution in fighting for the Chauhans, he was rewarded with the Zamindari of Kharsal. Diyal Sardar was the son of Sobha Singh¹⁷ of the line of Uddham Singh.

Diyalsardar took part in the rebellion led by Surendra Sai and had blocked the Delhi-Allahabad-Bilaspur-Saria-Bhukta Ambabhona route near Dwari ghatti. He was a wrestler and was perfect in guerrilla warfare. His secret place of shelter was situated at Bhaludunguri near Kharsal-Badipali villages. It is called "*Diyal Kho*" and has the capacity to accommodate hundred people in an area of about 50 sq.ft. Since he was one of the important Sardars (Strong fighting leader) of the Ulgulan, instead of Diyal Singh, he became famous as Diyal sardar. He was captured and hanged on 3rd March 1858 by the order of G.F. Cockburn, the commissioner of Cuttack. His two sons Gardan and Mardan were also hanged. The place between Sukuda and Kesheipali where their bodies were hanged in a *Pipal* tree became famous as *Phasidiaa maal* or *phasimal*. His zamindari was abolished. However, as a part of the Liberal policy of Maj. Impey in 1862; Maha Singh Sardar, another son of Diyal Singh was reinstated to the zamindari of Kharsal against a deposit of Rs.300/- Later on, Maha Singh gave Kharsal to Hiradhar Nem Singh and he stayed at Kusanpuri.

Paharsrigida zamindar Janardhan Singh and his two brothers Khageswar Singh alias Nunha Dewan and Fate Singh were another dedicated family of Bargarh district in the first war of Independence. Paharsrigida is situated in the eastern part of Barapahar range. It had some strategic places like Patnigarh, Morchabandha, Rajabasa, Duan Dera, Ranigumpha³² etc. Morchabandha was situated in a dense forest between two hills. At the front, it was covered with a wall of 30 feet in length and 7 feet in height. It was like an entrance to the real place of shelter, Patnigarh. It was also fortified by a stone wall.

To have a vigilant watch over the English soldiers the front jungle was cleared by them. At Rajabasa Surendra and others were assembled for future plan and prospects. Ranigumpha had the capacity to give shelter to thousand people. Paharsrigidawas such a strategic place.

On 12th February 1858, Capt. Woodbridge and Capt. Wood attacked Paharsrigida ghatti but were defeated. Ramgarh battalion was completely destroyed. Janardhan Singh killed Capt. Woodbridge and Capt. Wood escaped. After two days, the headless body of Capt. Woodbridge was recovered by Eisine Warlow.¹⁸ Janardhan Singh died some time in between January 17th and 16th May, 1862. His two brothers surrendered to the English in May, 1862.

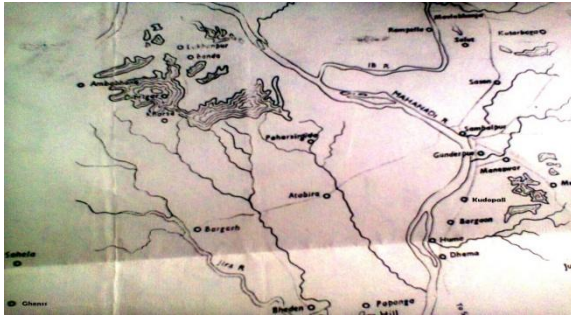
Baseikela-Bheden is situated to the south-east corner of Bargarh. The Zamindar of this place was Abdut Singh. When Surendra Sai started his Ulgulan in 1827, he was the first man in Bargarh-Sambalpur region to support Surendra Sai and fought against the queen Mohankumari. He was the son of Sirdar Singh Rai and grandson of Loha Singh Rai. His son Manohar Singh Padhan played a significant role in the second phase of the Ulgulan. He had appointed drummers and instructed them to beat their drums in different ways to caution him against the movement of enemies in his zamindari. It is known to us from the "*Ghutna Pathar*"- legend of the area. To capture him the English collected information on him through Babu Khansama of Rusuda. However, Manohar came to know it. But, once when Khansama was proceeding to Bargarh, he was killed in a place between Nuapali and Kharsipali.

For this reason, the place is called *Khansama Tikra*. Manohar was attacked suddenly in late 1858 by Col. Foster and was killed.

Jamindar of Sohela Mohan Singh had a prominent role in the movement. Mohan Singh had to surrender in May, 1862 when he was guaranteed to get back his zamindary. But Maj. Impey did not do it for which Mohan Singh withdrew his surrender and joined Kamal Singh.

Khageswar Singh Dao, the Gauntia of village Bonda with his two brothers Muraliminaketao Dao and Mohan Singh Dao exhibited exemplary heroism in the Ulgulan. Khageswar was perfect in traditional warfare. He was using a special disc made of iron. He was always saying "*esan marbah Bujuri manla*" which meant that he would kill the English by that disc in the way small trees are cut standing at a distance of 15'-20'. He constructed a stone wall of around 100sq.feet surrounding his house. However, he was arrested in the night of 23rd Jan 1864 suddenly by Capt. Stebard, Lieutenant Rightout, Lieutenant Boi and Mr. Backer, as per the information given by Dayanidhi Meher. He was sentenced for life imprisonment. His zamindari was not reinstated to his family.

Apart from Salikram Bariha of Ghes, Zamindars of Kharmunda, Patkulunda, etc played important role in the uprising of 1875. During the Ulgulan, besides Purnima and Tulasi of Ghes, Sariti Jhara, a lady of jhara caste of Barapahar region played a very important role in the movement. However, nothing more is known about her. But it is sure that, Surendra Sai's Ulgulan was impossible without the support and participation of masses like Sariti Jhara.



Strategical sites and battle fields of Surendra Sai in the district of Bargarh
(Map not to Scale)

Bargis and Gandamarus

Bargis and Gondamarus were two groups of anti-socials who had brought panic in Bargarh region before 1857 Ulgulan of Surendra Sai. A political havoc was created while the Marathas ruled over Bargarh- Sambalpur region. The Maratha men and anti-socials looted the life and properties of the people. They kidnapped people, children and beautiful women and girls.²¹ They were called Bargis because they were coming in one "Barga" or group to loot the people. They were also called Pindaries²². The people's life came to a stand-still because of them.

Similarly, during Raja Narayan Singh another such disturbance was created by the 'Gondmarus'. Since, among those plunderers majority were from Gond communities it is named so²³. Many say, it was instigated by Surendra Sai but during this time from 1840-1857, he was in the jail of Hazaribag. So it was the work of anti-socials. Royal weakness triggered it and the royal officials in many cases secretly joined with them.

Like the Bargis the Gondmarus looted the people, killed them, destroyed and burnt down their houses, etc. The most notorious act of the Gondmarus was the murder of Balki Dash, the Gauntia of Katapali (Bargarh) at Tora in 1843 for his heroic work to suppress the Gondmarus by constructing the "Gondamardana Bhadi" at Katapali²⁴. He was killed by Mahapatra Roy and Bandya Roy. The last one was the then zamindar of Lakhanpur and grandfather of Khageswar Singh Dao²⁵. For this sacrifice of Balki Dash, Raja Narayan Singh donated Bargarh to the sons of Balki Dash, Narayan Dash and Krushna Dash on 28th Nov. 1843, Tuesday (Vikram samvat 1901, Margashira saptami 3rd day of the week)²⁶. It is written in the copper plate grant as *Rakata Patta* or *Mundakata Patta*. The Gondmarus also killed Bamadev Padhee, father of Ex Tahasildar of Bargarh Satyabadi Padhee²⁷.

Freedom Movement in Bargarh

With the foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885, freedom movement in India began, that closed on 15th Aug. 1947 with the independence of India. The whole period from 1885-1905 is divided into three phases viz. - 1885-1905, 1905-1920 and 1920-1947. In the 1st two phases the participation of Bargarh district was not encouraging. During this time movement in the district was represented in the form of language agitation. However, they participated very actively in the freedom movement under Gandhiji since 1920.

Language Agitation

With the inclusion of Bargarh-Sambalpur in the Madhya Pradesh division, the problem on language started. The officials appointed here were from Hindi belt. They faced problems in Odia belt and demanded before their higher authority to use Hindi. The news was reported by Chandra Sekhar Behera working in the Nagpur Secretariat to Dharanidhar Mishra of Sambalpur and Satyabadi Padhee, the ex-Deputy Magistrate of Bargarh. Two Memorandums were sent, one from Sambalpur and the other from Bargarh People² to reconsider the demand of Odia people. But it was not heard and the Govt. from 15th Jan. 1895 implemented Hindi in place of Odia as official language³. From 1st Jan 1896, it was also implemented in both Dewani and Nizamat Adalat⁴. Against it, agitation in different forum started. "Sambalpur Hitaisini" from Bamanda published news on its negative impact on people. Gangadhar Meher of Barpali published two writings, "Bharati Rodana" and "Utkala Bharatinka Nibedana" in "Sambalpur Hitaisini" that encouraged the people. Both the poems of Gangadhar Meher were also published in "Utkal Dipika" and "Sambada Vahika". The implementation of Hindi was also protested by the ruler of Padampur zamindari. Satyabadi Padhi from Bargarh extended help in every activity to Dharanidhar Mishra in organizing a meeting at Sambalpur on 13/06/1885 and to adopt a resolution against Hindi.

In 1897, the then Tahasildar of Bargarh Sher Mohammad Khan in alliance with Tahasildar of Sambalpur directed the lawyers and officers to use Urdu in office work.⁵

In 1901 Andrew Freser became the Chief Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh. In 1878, as a young ICS Officer he began his career as the SDO of Bargarh.⁶ He had closeness with Odia language and its people. Moreover, in 1901, the census charge was given to a young Odia Baikuntha Pujari. His father Dashrathi Pujari had worked as the assistant of Freser and was in his good book for his honesty. Freser submitted a report favouring Odia for which Lord Curzon decided in favour of Odia Language.

In 1901 leading people like Madan Mohan Mishra and Braja Mohan Pattanaik submitted an analytical memorandum to the Chief Commissioner Andrew Freser. They questioned as to why Odia, the mother-tongue was abolished in the comparatively larger Bargarh-Sambalpur division while Telugu for Sironcha Tahasil in MP was retained. As the people did not send their wards to Hindi-medium schools, 82 primary schools had been closed.⁷

When Freser came to know it; he made an enquiry of it. He restarted 50 Odia schools. In Sept. 1901, when the All India Education Conference was held at Shimla, he talked to Curzon to have a personal investigation into Sambalpur language agitation. Curzon came to Sambalpur for it on dt26.11.1901. People welcomed him and put forth their demand. He submitted his report on dt15.10.1901 favouring Odia in Sambalpur- Bargarh and its inclusion in Odisha division.⁸ The Govt. accepted it and implemented Odia in Bargarh-Sambalpur from 1st Jan 1903 and informed it through the main signatory Madan Mohan Mishra⁹. Moreover,

in 1905 during the partition of Bengal, because of the recommendations of Freser and linguistic unity of Risely circular on 16th Oct. 1905, he merged the Bargarh-Sambalpur area with Odisha division. It was the first step towards the unification of Odia speaking tractsthat existed in different divisions.

The real movement for the freedom of the country began in Odisha only after 1920. Before it, Odisha had no importance in the political map of India as it was a divided land. Its western part was in Madhya Pradesh and southern part was in Madras. Besides, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore were included in Bengal province. These provinces were trying to abolish Odia language and culture– so the people remained busy in language agitation instead of participating in thefreedom movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement in Bargarh

Freedom Movement in Bargarh began in 1921 under the banner of Sambalpur. Three leaders of Sambalpur, namely Dharanidhar Mishra, Chandra Sekhar Behera and Dashrathi Mishra had participated in the Nagpur session of the Congress in 1920. As per the decision taken there, the Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee and Sambalpur District Congress Committee came into being in 1921 paving the way for the first freedom movement in the region.

Under Gandhiji, three important movements took place. The first one was the non-cooperation movement of 1920. The non-cooperation proposal was presented and passed in the Nagpur session of the Congress in December, 1920. It had two phases of programme of actions.

First was the withdrawal of support from Govt. in different activities and second was the constructive work. The district of Bargarh played a prominent role in this movement. Chandra Sekhar Behera was district president then. On 2nd January, 1921 the students of Zilla School held a meeting to boycott school from 3rd January 1921 onwards. The leading students were Bhabanishankar Mishra, Nrusingha Guru, Jagannath Mishra, Kruthartha Acharya, Abdul Mazid and others. A National School was established at Freser Club and Nilakantha Dash became its principal.

The movement spread like wild fire to different parts like Bargarh, Attabira, Bheden, Padampur, and Borasambarwhere students boycotted the schools. Fakira Behera was the sole leader in Bargarh. He was arrested for burning foreign clothes in the front of *Thana* (Police Station) and imprisoned at Hazaribagh. Ghanashyam Panigrahi of Manpur resigned from Govt. job.

Gopabandhu Choudhury resigned from the post of Deputy Magistrate of Bargarh though he did not belong to Bargarh. Nityananda Padhee of Padampur reading in Class XI at George High School, Bargarh dropped his schooling. Many great leaders like Gouranga Meher, Hazaru Patel, Nityananda Padhee, Uddhaba Charan Sahu and Banshidhar Sahu came out in the Borasambar-Padampur region. However, the “Bigul” was blown by Gouranga Meher in the village of Bheunria.¹⁰ In fact, Gouranga and his friend Hazaru and Banshidhar putting an end to school education became ‘Four anna’ primary members of the Congress.

Gouranga Meher was given the charge to teach spinning and weaving at the National School, Sambalpur. The other leaders were Chaturbhuj Sharma, Daptari Nayak etc. Tilak Swaraj Fund was another feature of this time. During this period, 5434 persons became the members of the Congress and Rs 2878 was collected for this fund¹¹ in the district of Sambalpur.

Bhagirathi Pattanaik of Barpali joined the freedom movement in 1922. Due to his poor financial condition he walked all his way and joined the Kakinada session of Congress in 1923. In 1925, Ghanashyam Panigrahi organised a Harijan assembly at Ambapali¹². Gandhiji visited Sambalpur in 1928 and leaders of Bargarh worked for the success of his visit.

In 1930 began the salt Satyagraha. A Satyagraha committee was structured under the chairmanship of Sri Ghanashyam Panigrahi. Four batches of Satyagrahis under the banner of Sambalpur Bahini had been to Inchudi to violate the salt laws which included many volunteers from the district of Bargarh. Bhagirathi Pattanaik of Bargarh was in the 2nd team and Ghanashyam Panigrahi, Laxmana Giri, Gouranga Meher etc were in the 4th group.

Bargarh became the hot bed of Satyagraha in 1932 for which the British resorted to lathi-charge. National movement took a vigorous form at Barpali, Remunda, Panimora, Samaleipadar, Bhenuria etc in Bargarh. Jambovati Devi, wife of Bhagirathi Pattanaik, burnt some bundles of foreign clothes in the Barpali Bazar for which she was sent to jail for six months. To observe the 3rd Independence Day as decided by the Lahore Session of Congress in 1929, the Satyagrahis of Bargarh occupied the SDO court and held the SDO captive on 26th Jan, 1932. The police freed the SDO and sent the Satyagrahis to jail.

In the Borasambar region Gouranga Meher was included in the fourth batch to violate salt-laws. Jayakrushna Sahu of Satidhipa joined Soro at Balasore¹³. Also Uddhava Ch. Sahu of Gastidihni and Nityananda Padhee of Kulanti joined the movement.

On 1st April 1937 "Hartal Day" was observed in Bargarh, Barpali, Padampur, Bheuria, and Fatamuda etc.¹⁴ A meeting was held by Fakira Behera on the Jira river bed. Bhagirathi Pattanaik championed the move in Barpali. All shops were closed in those areas.

On 7th Jan. 1940 a grand meeting was held at Remunda under the patronage of Mangalu Padhan. Around 8000 people from Bargarh, Attabira, Bhatli, Ruchida, and Barpali attended it. Bodhram Dube was the centre of attraction.

Sradhakar Supakar hoisted the national flag and the national song was recited by Bhargavi Devi and Gandharvi Devi. During the individual Satyagraha, Fakira Behera, Mangalu Padhan, Ghanashyam Panigrahi, Upendra Panigrahi, Baikuntha Natha Padhi, Binayaka Padhi, Padmalochan Behera, Prabhavati Devi, Gangadhar Sarap, Bhagirathi Pattanaik, Mahesh Chandra Sahu, Dasarathi Mohapatra and many others were sent to jail.

Quit India Movement had a tremendous impact in the district of Bargarh. Many leaders like Ghanashyam Panigrahi, Rajendra Panda, Tirthbasi Purohit, Mangalu Padhan, Laxman Jayaswal, Bali Sahu, Parbati Giri, Ramachandra Puri,

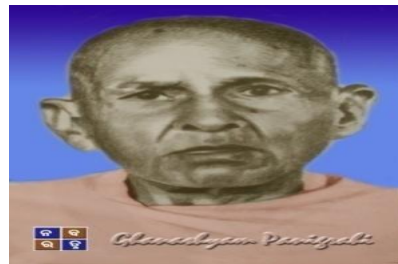
Fakira Behera and many others were arrested for having joined the movement of 1942. An attempt was made to burn down the Bijepur Police Station. Widespread unrest was there in Barpali, Remunda, Bargarh, Panimora, Borasambar, Padampur, Bhatli, Ruchida, Temri etc¹⁵. The most important attraction was the joining of 42 persons from a remote village of Panimora out of them 32 was imprisoned. A 16 year old girl of Samaleipadar, Parbati Giri had occupied the chair of SDO Bargarh. Later on, she was arrested. Bhagirathi Pattanik was instrumental in spreading the August Revolution in Bargarh, Manpur, Remunda, Balitikra, Tukurla, Samaleipadar, Padampur, Bheunria, Satidhipa etc.¹⁶. It also spread to Deuli, Kansingha, Kulanti, Temri, Palsada, Jharbandh, Shakti, Kotna, Amthi, Paikmal, Jamla etc. of Borasambar. Among the leaders from Borasambar were Mayadhar Purohit, Ugrasen Banchhor, Bairagi Rana Chandra Singh, Bharat Singh, Gautam Sahu, Purna Ch. Sahu, Sartuka Dash, and Sachidananda Padhee.

In all the three movements and individual Satyagraha 105 people from Bargarh district actively participated. Three towns Bargarh, Padampur and Barpali and twenty four villages of the district participated in the movement. Among them the highest no. of people participated was from Panimora followed by Bargarh and Remunda.

Freedom Fighters of Bargarh District



(Bhagirathi Pattanaik, Barpali)



(Ghanashyam Panigrahi, Manpur, Bheden)



(Mangalu Pradhan, Remunda, Dayanidhi Nayak, Panimora, Jitendriya Padhan, Panimora, Biranchi Pradhan, Kamgaon)

Women Participation

However, the role played by women in the district was tremendous. Krishna Devi a Punjabi lady with Mahatma Gandhi came to Sambalpur and stayed at Bargarh for many days. Fakira Behera at this time donated his Bargarh Talipada house for Congress Office.



Parbati Giri

It was inaugurated by Krishna Devi and people called it "Krishna Bhawan". *Jambobati Devi joined the Movement in 1931. She was the first woman fighter of the District.* She was arrested in 1932 and 1933 and was imprisoned at Sambalpur and Bhagalpur Jail. Because of Krishna Devi's influence Gandharvi Devi, daughter-in-law of Fakira Behera, Ila Meher, wife of Kunja Bihari Meher of Tukurla, Sriyavati Devi, wife of Ghanashyam Panigrahi participated in the movement. In 1937, when Malati Devi had been to Bargarh, the daughter of Dhanpati Dash, Pravabati had joined the movement at Samleipadar, another 12 year old girl Parbati Giri joined the movement. Dwitita Giri, Mangala Giri and Tulasi Giri were from her family. Besides, Tulasi, Purnima and Sariti Jhara contributed their own might to the freedom movement. Parbati Giri actively participated in the organisational work of Congress and joined "Quit India Movement" and she was imprisoned for two years. She was in the forefront of the freedom movement and she was a great follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

List of Freedom Fighters of Bargarh District

Bargarh Police Station

Fakir Behera	Gangadhar Saraf	Narendra Saraf
Upendra Saraf	Basudev Saraf	Prabha bati Devi (W)
Seba Surujal	Amiya Bhusan Biswal	Gopal Ganda
Yudhisthir Kathar	Rameswar Gardia	Nitya nanda Mohapatra
Laxmi Narayan Agrawal	Makhunu Sahu	Laxman Mahapatra
Jogendra Pradhan	Chaturbhuja Dudharsa	Dinabandhu Panda
Pandit Ghanashyam Panigrahi		Mangalu Pradhan
Babaji Meher	Laxman Jayaswal	Hanu Pradhan
Baleswar Sahu	Maheswar Naik	Ramcharita Barma
Jogendra Dora	Bibhishan Meher	Dwarikanath Mahapatra
Ram Chandra Nanda	Bhimsen Sahu	Madhaba Sathua

Sohela Police Station

Yoshobanta Bhoi	Shyam Sundar Sahu	Rusi Saraf
Dhananjaya Pradhan	Chaitnya Saraf	Raghava Charan Pradhan
Dambarudhar Dewan	Chamaru Pardia	Dibyasundar Sahu
Phulshar Pradhan	Shankar Pradhan	Fakir Behera
Dhansingh Pradhan	Prabhakar Pradhan	Prabhakar Sahu
Purna Chandra Pradhan	Sribatsa Naik	Dhanu Sahu
Gokul Chandra Naik	Madan Mohan Pradhan	Kanheilal Sahu
Harihar Bhoi	Dasharath Naik	Kayera Sahu
Sunadhar Sahu	Chandrabhanu Pardia	Dayanidhi Naik
Jitendra Pradhan	Minaketan Saraf	Chaitanya Sahu
Madan Bhoi		

Bijepur Police Station

Ramchandra Puri	Parbati Giri (W)	Dwadasi Rana
Mangal Giri	Udaya Giri	Dwitiya Giri
Santosh Swain	Kuber Giri	Tulasiram Giri

Attabira Police Station

Tirthabasi Purohit	Hrusikesh Naik	Pabitra Dash
--------------------	----------------	--------------

Barpali Police Station

Bhagrathi Pattnaik	Smt. Jambobati Pattnaik (W)	
Prafulla Kumar Pattnaik	Shyam Sundar Meher	

Bhatli Police Station

Biranchi Pradhan	Kunjabihari Dash	
------------------	------------------	--

Padampur Police Station

Nityananda Padhi	Narsingh Purohit	Anadi Sahu
Sachinanda Padhi	Sundar Mani Patael	Manbodh Harijan
Ramnath Behera	Kapila Biswal	Muralidhar Sahu
Laxman Biswal	Gouranga Meher	Pareswar Sahu
Bansidhar Sahu	Dhananjaya Mishra	Jaykrishna Sahu
Uddhaba Sahu	Daitari Mishra	

Paikmal Police Station

Alekh Patra	Mayadhara Purohit	Bairagi Rana
Ugrasen Banchhor	Purusottam Sahu	

Bheden Police Station

Manohar Singh	Abadhut Singh	
---------------	---------------	--

Melchhamunda Police Station

Rajendra Panda

Freedom Fighters of Nineteen Century

Madho Singh (Ghess)	Hate Singh (Ghess)
Kunjal Singh (Ghess)	Bairi Singh (Ghess)
Janardhan Singh (Paharsrigida)	Manohar Singh (Bheden)
Abadhut Singh (Bheden)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DISTRICT**Inscription**

We get a number of inscriptions in the form of Copper Plate grants from different finding spots of the district. Besides, inscription found outside the geographical zone of present Bargarh district too refer to different places of the district, signifying their relative importance.

The earliest available one is the Kudopali grant discovered from the place of same name near Bheden. It was discovered in 1895 and secured by Mr. RAB Chapman, ICS the then officiating Commissioner of Sambalpur. It was edited by Dr. Kielhorn in EI, IV, and Pp.254-59 ff¹. It was issued by Ranaka Sripunja belonging to Mathara family who had probably migrated from Kalinga² and ruled under the Somavamsis. The donated village Loisara may be identified with the village Larasara near the excavated spot and the district Sidanda Mandala with Chichinda near it. It was donated to Bhattaputra Sri Narayana, son of Janardana of Kaundiya gotra and Mitravaruna Pravara³.

Somavamsi king Mahabhavagupta's Ruchida Copper plate grant is a remarkable one. It was discovered from the village Ruchida in Bargarh district. The front side of the copper plate possesses a prayer to Lord Purusottama which is very rare. It signifies the popularity of Jagannath cult in the region.

Satalama, a village near Barpali was donated by king Janmejaya in his Nagpur Museum plate⁴ to Santhakara of Guatama gotra. The spot where it was found is not known but has been sent to Nagpur Museum. Kasarda Visaya mentioned in it the village Kusurda⁵ near Panimora, not far from Barpali.

Janamejaya issued the Arkigrama Grant. The seal of the grant bears the Gajalaxmi and the name Sri Mahabhavagupta. Arkigrama and Tulumaba of the inscriptions are identified with Turuma and Arigaon situated on either side of the Jeera in Bargarh district⁶.

A copper plate of Mahamandalika Parachakrashalya has been found at a place called Bonda near Bargarh. It was edited by D.C. Circar in E.I., XXX, pp. 135-140. The village Shelda was donated in local year 56 which is identified by Dr. J.K. Sahu as 1130 A.D. The name Bagharkotta mentioned in it is identified with modern Bargarh. It indicates the Rastrakuta rule in the region.

The Chauhans issued at least one hundred fifty maufi grants during their period⁷. The earliest one is the Nrusinghanath Temple inscriptions of Raja VaijalDev-I. The date of the inscription is 17th March 1413 A.D. It records the donation of village Loisingha and one hundred cows to the temple.

Raja Baliar Singh granted 21 grants of which one was given to Jambeswar Mahadev in Kalapani and second to Burharaja De at Papanga. Both these places are in Bargarh district⁸. Raja Abhaya Singh granted 13 grants of which Bateswar Mahadev in Chakli and Balunkeswar Mahadev and Jagannathji in Talsrigida were in Bargarh district⁹. Raja Jayanta Singh granted 36 grants. His grants to Burharaja Mahadev in Barapahar, Kedarnath and Jagannathji at Ambabhona are also in this district¹⁰.

The Bargarh copper plate of Narayana Singh was issued in 1843. It records the donation of Bargarh in favour of two sons of Balki Dash, viz. Narayana Dash and Krishna Dash¹¹.

Temples of Bargarh

It is very surprising that, being the heart of ancient south Koshala, Bargarh region is bereft of Somavansi temples for which Somavansis were famous. Of course, the excavation held at Nrusinghanath in 1982, where the idol of Vishnu, Dancing girl and the four stone pillars were found, indicates that the original temple was built by queen "Vasata", the mother of Soma king Balarjuna. Except this, nowhere in the district we find temples before the Chauhans. The Chauhans contributed a lot and their temples were influenced by both Kalinga and Central India styles. Their Shakti temples were influenced by Khajuraho style while Vishnu temples were of Kalingan style and Shiva temples were a synthesis of both.

Among the temples of Bargarh, the temple of Nrusinghanath is the oldest one. The present temple was built by Chauhan king of Patna Baijal Dev. According to the inscription in the temple, its construction started on 17th march 1413, Friday, Hasta Nakshtra, Chaitra Purnima of Vikari Sambasra. However, S.P. Dash has fixed the year to 1478¹. About the finding of the idol, legend says that Yamuna Kandhuni while digging "Kandamula" had found the icon of Lord Nrusingha. But another legend says about Lord Vishnu and Mushika Demon story. God waited for the demon in the form of Marjara Keshari to kill him as he entered the mountain hole as a rat. It is said that, the idol of Jata Nrusingha was the original icon of the temple.

The temple is 40' or 12.20 metre in height and consists of the main sanctum sanctorum and the Jagamohana. The Jagamohana is supported by four stone pillars having three doors from three sides. Such types of stones are rare in this region because they dazzle when rubbed. The parsva devatas are Baraha, Nrusingha, Trivikrama, etc.

Sadasambhus (Astashambhus)

The Astasambhu temples dedicated to Lord Shiva were built during the Chauhans. Of these, two are found in the present Sambalpur district (Huma and Maneswar) and the rest six are in the district of Bargarh which we describe as the Sadasambhus of Bargarh district. The temple of Huma was built by King Baliar Singh to which he had donated seven villages. The temple is famous for its leaning structure. The rest of the temples were built by Dewan Dakshin Rai during the reign of King Ajit Singh. Since the Dewan was killed on 17th June 1763, all the temples were built before this time. Of course, it is said that some temples were completed during king Abhaya Singh's reign. All these temples are consisted of the main sanctum and the Jagamohana. They have exhibited the regional style of architecture of this region. The temples are Baba Balunkeswar temple at Gaisama, Swapneswar at Sorna, Baidyanath at Deogaon, Nilakantheswar at Nilji, Bishweswar at Saranda and Kedarnath at Ambabhona. The last one was built at the frontier of the Chauhan kingdom for which a fort was also built there by King Baliar Singh² prior to it. Raja Jayanta Singh also donated land to the temple. It is built over pista in a pond and is smaller in comparison to others. The eight handed Goddess found outside is called "Kala Bhairabi". It is really a rare idol. It is garlanded with human skulls. Standing on a human skull, it has brought the tongue out like Goddess Kali. There is a snake on the head and the sacred thread used is also a snake. However, the face is not looking 'Ugra' like Kali but peaceful. Kundalas are found in the ears. The left hands are occupied with snake, Dambaru, Akshaya Patra and bow, while in right side two hands are lost and only one hand is found intact and one broken. Raja Baliar Singh donated land to Jambheswar Mahadev at Kalapani and Budharaja Dev in Papanga which indicates the existence of Shiva temple at those places during the reign of Chauhans³.



Rare Kala Bhairabi idol at
Kedarnath, (Ambabhona)

Among the Jagannath temples of the district, those of Barpali, Ambabhona and Bhatli are important. Barpali temple was built by Zamindar Hrudaya Singh, son of Bikram Singh and founder of Barpali Zamindari. Ambabhona Jagannath temple came into being either during the reign of raja Jayanta Singh or prior to it because raja Jayanta Singh donated a village to Jagannathji at Ambabhona⁴.

The temple of Bhatli was primarily the work of Paramananda Sahu. At the first stage, it was built with perishable material. It was burnt down in 17thC.A.D. for which he built the second temple. The present temple is the third one built in 1911 by Shyamsundar Mishra of Tarakana⁵. Jagannath is worshipped in the form of Dadhibamana in the temple. The temple is 75feet in height. The Nrusingha temple at Bargarh was built by Gauntia Narayana Dash⁶.

At Barpali, we find Eight Shiva temples of which the Kapileswar Shiva temple is a special one. It was built in 1877 because from this year Zamindar Nruparaj Singh started the festivals of Shitala Sasthi. According to local beliefs, the temple was built by Kapila Panda. Nilakantheswar Shiva temple is the earliest temple of the Eight Shiva temples at Barpali. The original temple was built by King Baliar Singh and the present temple was built by Brajabasi Panda of Barguda. The other Shiva temples are Yogeswar Shiva temple, Rameswar temple, Somnath temple, Paschima Somanath temple, Gadadhar temple and Siddheswar temple. Yogeswar temple was built by Nrupraj Singh in 1912.

The Samlei temple in the town of Barpali is a fine example of Chauhan style of circumbulation round the sanctum and a pillared hall in the front constituting the porch. It is built in the Khajuraho style i.e. decorated with miniature temples from top to bottom and is slender in shape. The image is very unique and indicates its primitive nature and was probably worshipped by the local people. The temple was built by Raja Bikram Singh in 1690. The temple is built of granite stone, where lime and gum have been used. The temple facing towards the north possesses many walls like pillars to give support to the Shikhara.

The Samaleswari temple at Talipara (Bargarh) was built by Narayan Dash. Now a new grand temple is being constructed over it. The Shyam Bihari temple at Bhatli is another attraction in the district of Bargarh because it is only second to Khatu Temple in Rajasthan. In the whole country it is the second such temple where basically, the Marwari Community offer their worship.

The village Borasambar is famous for an old temple in the name of Pataneswar.

It was probably the temple constructed at the time of the creation of Zamindari. The Raneshwar Ramachandi temple at Kamgaon is another place of Shakti worship in the district. It is the tutelary Goddess of "Kulita" people of the region.

A century old Chandi temple is found at a place near Lakhanpur. The temple structure and other sculpture available here indicate that it was constructed during the time of Maratha invasion to this region. Probably it was a place where they were keeping their arms and ammunitions. To frighten the locals, they had begun the worship of the Goddess. Pujaripali situated at present in the border of Bargarh district is rich in temples. Now one Shiva temple, one broken Vishnu temple and idols of destroyed Shakti temple along with stone inscriptions are available there. The Vishnu and Shiva temples were made of bricks and belonged to the Somavamshi time as it resembles the Sirpur temple. The Anantasayee Vishnu with Laxmi and Saraswati at the feet indicates the antiquity of the temple. Moreover, it is a place where we find the wonderful synthesis of Vaishnavism, Saivism and Shaktism.

The idol of Goddess Kali having headgears like Gada, skull, skull-garland and Akshaya Patra was worshipped by the Jagadalla Kondh originally and now by the Baigas. It also reveals the synthesis of tribal cultures. The inscription available is of abstract nature and not yet deciphered.



Abstract inscription found at Chandi Temple, Chandipali



Chandi Temple

Besides, a number of temples like Ramji temple at Bargarh, Shiva temple at Debdarha and Lehenipadar, Maheswari temple at Kuruan, Jagannath temple at Kapashira, Bindhyabashini Temple at Sankirda, etc. exist in different ancient villages. Some Shaktipithas like Panrrapat at Barahgoda and Kushmuda were established during the last part of the Chauhan rule. Moreover, Budharaja Dev at Papanga hill and Barapahar, Shiva temple at Chakli have been referred in the Chauhan land records which indicate the existence of old temples there.

Buddhism

Since Bargarh is a region dominated by the tribals like Kondh, Gond, Binjhal etc. at the primary level, stone blocks under trees, or wooden pillars like Khambeswari were worshipped.

In the early Christian Era this region was bathed with Buddhism as revealed to us by the account of Hiuen Tsang and the Buddhism remains at Ganiapali. Hiuen Tsang in his account has mentioned that in the 2nd Century A.D. the Satavahana King built a Buddhist monastery at Nrusinghanath (Po-lo-mo-lo-ki-li – Parimalagiri) for the famous Buddhist Philosopher Nagarjuna. Even today many stone sculptures available at Nrusinghanath appear to be Buddhist Sculpture.

Ganiapali is a rare place of Buddhism. It is said that the original structure is under the earth and over it the present structure has been constructed. An excavation in the place can reveal the truth. Two Buddhist idols were worshipped here as Siddhartha Muni and Naga Muni. The first one is the idol of Lord Buddha in “Dharmachakra Pravartan” posture which is rare in Odisha. But “Naga Muni” is very very rare. It is the idol of “Muchalinda Buddha” who is described as a benevolent serpent king in Buddhist literature. The idol is seated on the circular body of a cobra with its hood expanded over the head of the Buddha. Unfortunately, both the rare sculptures have been stolen by the anti-socials in 2007 and they have not been recovered yet. This belonged to the Gupta Age. However with the patronage of Brahminism during the Guptas like other parts of India this region has also witnessed the rise of Brahminism.

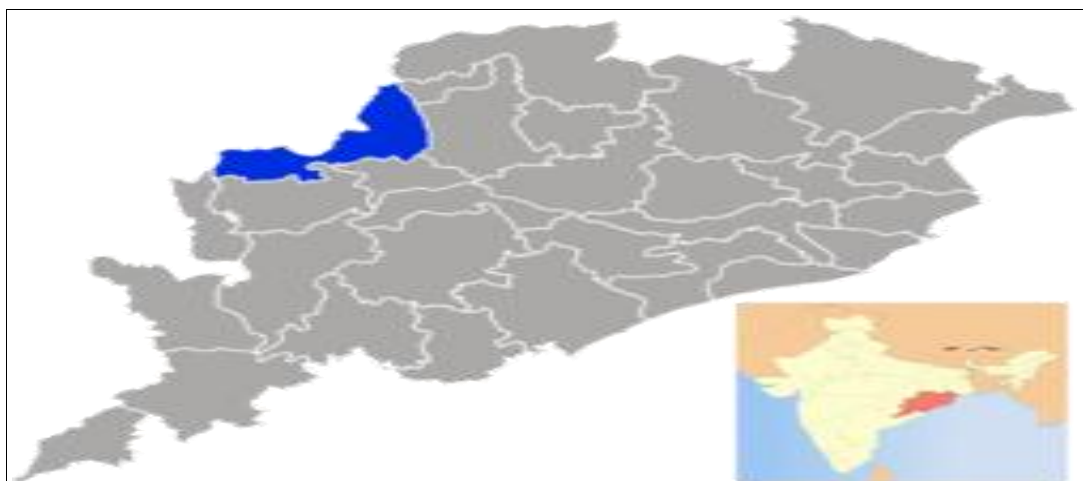
Mahima Cult


Mahima Cult preached by Mahima Gosain is very popular in Bargarh, particularly in the north of the district, in Barapahar range – Ambabhona and Lakhanpur. An attractive temple is found at Chicholi-Bhukta Mahimashram near Prakashpur. It was built by Sana Krupasindhu Baba, one of the 64 Siddhas of the cult. As per the saying of the babas of the ashrams, this gaddi is only second to Joranda, the original Pitha. It has number of branches in the district like Banjibahali, Alekhpur, Chakarkend, etc.

CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Bargarh District



Location- In Odisha, India	
Coordinates:	21.333°N 83.616°E
Country	 India
State	Odisha
Headquarters	Bargarh
Government	
Collector	Anjan Kumar Manik, IAS (27 Jan 2014 - present)
MP BGH	Dr. Prabhas Singh
MLA BGH	Debesh Acharya
Area	
Total	5,837 km ² (2,254 sq mi)
Population (2011)	
Total	14,81,55
Rank	13 in Odisha
Density	2 54/km ² (660/sq mi)
Languages	
Official	Odia, Hindi, English
Time zone	IST (UTC+5:30)
PIN	768 028

Telephone Code	6646,6682,6683, 6684,6685
Vehicle Registration	OD-17
Sex Ratio	977♂/♀
Literacy	74.62%
Lok Sabha Constituency	01(Bargarh)
Vidhan Sabha Constituency	05
Climate	Aw (Köppen)
Precipitation	1,527 millimetres (60.1 in)
Avg. winter temperature	10 °C (50 °F)
Website	www.bargarh.nic.in

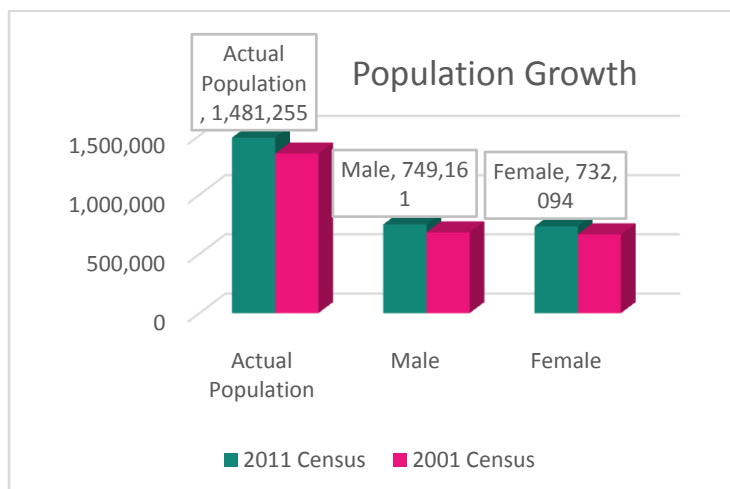
Demographics

Total Population	14,81,255
Population Density	254/sqkms
Population Growth Rate (2001-2011)	10.02%.
Sex Ratio	977females for every 1000 males,
Literacy Rate	74.62%.

SIZE AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Bargarh District Population 2011

In 2011, Bargarh had a population of 14, 81,255 of which males and females were **7, 49,161** and **7, 32,094** respectively. In **2001** census total population was **1,346,336** of which **681, 500** were males and **664,836** were females.



Bargarh District Population Growth Rate

There was a growth of 10.02 percent in the population of Bargarh as per 2011 census. There is an increase of 9.93% male and 10.12 female in its population as compared to that in 2001 census.

Bargarh District Density 2011

The data released by census India 2011 shows that density of population is 254 people per sq. km. whereas the density of state is 270 people per sq. km. The district administers 5,837 square kilometres of area.

RURAL- URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Bargarh District Urban Population 2011

The total population of Bargarh as per 2011 census was 14, 81,255. Out of which 10.13 percent live in urban area that is 1, 50,110 where males are 76,558 and females are 73,552.

Bargarh District Rural Population 2011

As per 2011 census, 89.87 % of population live in rural areas that is 13, 31,145 where males and females are 6, 72,603 and 6, 58,542 respectively. The sex ratio of rural area is 979 females per 1000 males.

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	89.87%	11.15%
Total Population	13,31,145	1,50,110
Male Population	6,72,603	76,558
Female Population	6,58,542	73,552
Sex Ratio	979	961
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	959	927
Child Population (0-6)	1,46,333	15,537
Male Child(0-6)	74,709	8,062
Female Child(0-6)	71,624	7,475
Child Percentage (0-6)	10.99%	10.35%
Male Child Percentage	11.11%	10.53%
Female Child Percentage	10.88%	10.16%
Literates	8,79,695	1,14,361
Male Literates	5,00,749	62,346
Female Literates	3,78,946	52,015
Average Literacy rate	74.25%	84.98%
Male Literacy rate	83.75%	91.02%
Female Literacy rate	64.57%	78.72%

AGE, SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION

Bargarh Sex Ratio in 2011

With regard to Sex Ratio in Bargarh, the number of females stood at 977 per 1000 males. The sex ratio of the state is 979 as per the reports of Census Directorate 2011.

Bargarh Child Population 2011

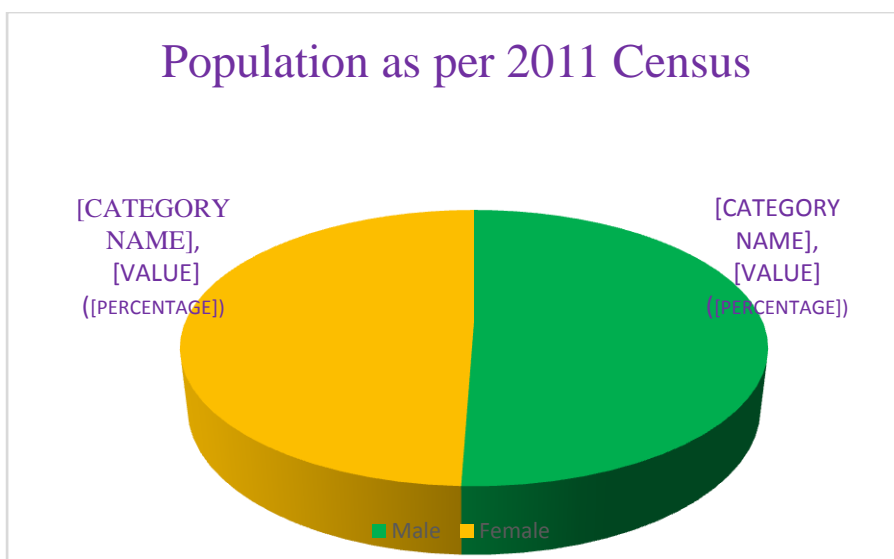
There were a total of **1, 56,185** children between the ages of 0-6 in 2011 Census out of which males and females were **80,246** and **75,939** respectively where as in 2001 census total children was **1, 74,490**.

Child Sex Ratio as per census **2011** was **946** compared to **957** of census **2001**.

In **2011**, Children under 0-6 formed **10.56** percent compared to **12.96** percent of **2001**. There was a net change of -2.4 percent in comparison to the previous census of India.

Description	2011 Census	2001 Census
Actual Population	14,81,255	13,46,336
Male	7,49,161	6,81,500
Female	7,32,094	6,64,836
Population Growth	10.02%	11.53%
Area Sq. Km	5,837	5,837
Density/Km	254	231
Proportion to Odsha Population	3.53%	3.66%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	977	976
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	946	957
Average Literacy rate	74.62	63.99
Male Literacy rate	83.68	77.41
Female Literacy rate	65.38	50.26
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	1,62,922	1,74,490
Male Population (0-6 Age)	83,263	89,156
Female Population (0-6 Age)	79,655	85,334
Literates	9,83,783	7,49,820
Male Literates	5,57,217	4,58,534
Female Literates	4,26,566	2,91,286
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	11.00%	12.96%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	11.11%	13.08%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.88%	12.84%

Population as per 2011 Census



LITERACY AND WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

Bargarh Literacy Rate 2011

Average literacy rate of Bargarh as per 2011 census is 74.62. Gender-wise, male and female literacy was 83.68 and 65.38 respectively.

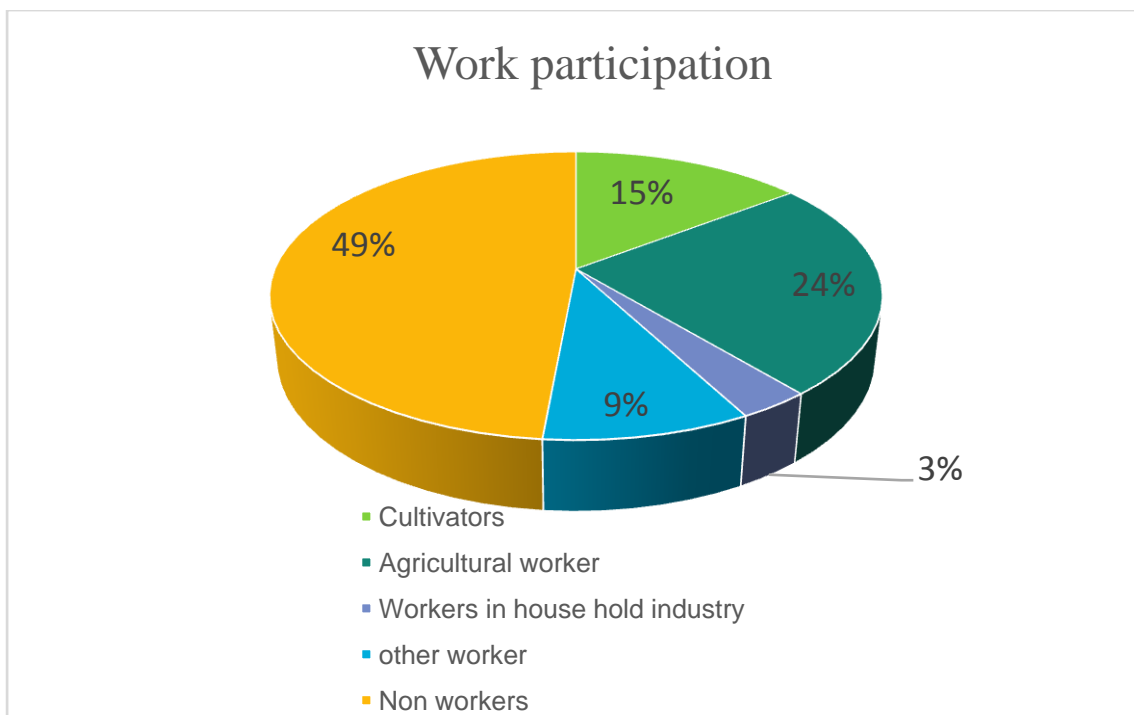
Work participation gender wise

Total population of the district as per 2011 Population Census is 14,81,255 (M 7,49,161 and F 7,32,094). Out of which number of Main and Marginal workers are 7,62,092 (Male 4,73,305, Female 2,88,787) and Non-workers 7,19,163 (Male 2,75,856 and Female 4,43,307). Out of Main and Marginal workers there are 2,16,413 Cultivators, 3,60,650 Agricultural Labourers, 48,145 Household industry workers and 1,36,884 other workers. The detail is as per table below-

Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Bargarh District, 2011

Person Male/ Female	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of workers							
			Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Person	1481255	762092	173496	22.77 %	152438	20.00%	34886	4.58 %	401272	52.65%
Male	749161	473305	153167	32.36 %	103347	21.84%	23513	4.97 %	193278	40.84%
Female	732094	288787	20329	7.04 %	49091	17.00%	11373	3.94 %	207994	72.02%

(* Main + Marginal WORKER = CULTIVATORS+ Agricultural Labourers+ HH industry workers + Other Workers)



Language

The main language spoken by the people of Bargarh district is denominated as “Sambalpuri” or “Koshali”. It has been orally transmitted from one generation to the next and in course of this process, various modifications in phonetics, grammar and vocabulary have taken place. Basically, the speech of the urban people is highly affected by the presence of a large number of non- Odia traders in this area. As the education is pertained in Odia , English and Hindi, the spoken language Sambalpuri / Koshali is bitterly affected Hindi and English come in the common talk very spontaneously. The T.V channels are also no less responsible for this intermingling of languages. As a large number of people work in other states, their spoken language is also influenced by the language of their place.

There is a little variation in spoken language according to the castes. For instance people of Brahmin, Agaria, Bhulia and Kuli castes say Sambalpuri / Koshali in different ways. Similarly, there is also variation according to area. Sambalpuri/ Koshali language of Bargarh area is different from that of Bhukta and Jharbandh areas.

CASTES AND TRIBES

There are many castes and tribes residing in this district. A glimpse thereof is presented below -

1. **Agaria-** As per traditional history, it is known that Agarias are the descendants of Bidura from the epic the “Mahabharata Mahapurana. Agarias are a class of industrious cultivators, who migrated from Agra to Patna State and further settled in the Sambalpur Kingdom (Gangpur, Surguja, Bamanda, Sambalpur) during the period of Madhukar Sai. Now Agarias are popular for cultivation.

In Bargarh District, most of the Agarias reside in Ambabhona Block and the border areas of Chhatishgarh State. A village named Laida under the district of Jharsuguda is regarded as the place of early settlement of Agarias.

2. **Bhandari-** Bhandari means the barber caste in all the districts of Odisha including Bargarh. The main occupation of this caste is shaving. They serve the people of higher castes. The Bhandaris do not render service to the outcastes unless the same is re-admitted to the caste. At present many of this community serve the people by setting up salons in the urban areas. Most of them have also given up their traditional occupation and are engaged in Govt. or Private Jobs.
3. **Bhulia-** The Bhulias are the people of an important caste who weave fine cotton cloth with colourful borders. In fourteenth century, the Bhulia community came to Patna State during the Kingship of Chouhan Ruler Ramai Dev. They have the distinction as designers and are very artistic with specialisation in "Bandhakala" (Dyeing Technique).

Five Bhulia Brothers known as 'Panch Bhaiya' first came to this district and settled in Barpali. Now these people reside in most of the areas of the district. The community is very well-to-do, highly educated and identified with 80 clans.

4. **Binjhal-** Binjhals are a primitive race. Their traditions associate them with the Vindhya Mountain. Their previous establishment was in the area of Ratnapur situated in Chhatishgarh State. From that place the Binjhals moved eastward in the direction of Borasambar Zamindari.

Binjhals call themselves the son of Goddess Vindhya Vasini and they belong to Scheduled Tribe category. Most of the Binjhals are cultivators. Some of them work as village priests. The more advanced of the Tribes claim themselves as the descendants of Rajputs.

5. **Brahmin-** Brahmins may be considered as an advanced community of the district by virtue of their social standing and education. Most of them are engaged in government and private jobs. They are divided into 3 classes such as Utkali (Odia), Aranyak (Jhadua) and Raghunathia (Bhimgiria). The surnames of Utkalis are Mishra, Acharya, Rath, Tripathy, Sarangi, Dash, Mahapatra, Pati, Pani, Guru, Nanda etc. Similarly the Aranyakas bear the surnames Panda, Behera, Padhi, Majhi, Panigrahi, Pujari, Supakar, Nayak etc. The Raghunathi as bear the surnames like Susari, Natha, Dhara, Kar etc. However, the surnames are illustrative and not exhaustive. Although matrimonial alliances did not take place among these categories in the past, the scenario is changing recently. One of the most important rituals of the Brahmins is the Sacred Thread Ceremony.
6. **Chamar-** The people of the Chamar caste live in the district particularly in Remunda, Kadobahal, Gamharipali, Loharachatti, Chichinda, Bheden etc. The clans of Chamar caste are Routia, Mirig (Bada), Mirig (Sana), Ajar, Andil and Suna.

They never seek the help of Brahmins in their social and religious functions. Instead, they use their own caste men belonging to 'Suna Gotra' as their priests in every function. Chamars deal with the skin of animals for making chappals, sandals etc.

7. **Dhoba-** The origin of the Dhoba caste which originally belongs to Odisha is traced back to Nitei Dhobani of Kaunri Patana. Nitei Dhobani excelled in tantra. Dhobas are a scheduled caste. Their traditional occupation is washing clothes. They reside in most of the villages of the district. They are divided into two sections 'Dasgharia' and 'Kodiegharia'.
8. **Dumala/Dumal-** The Dumalas are popularly known for agriculture. Originally they lived in Boudh State. In this district, people of Dumala Caste live in different villages bearing 60 titles. Mahakur is the head priest of Goddess Maheswari.
9. **Ganda-** The Gandas came to western part of Odisha from middle of India. They worked as watchmen of the border areas of the state of Gond Kings. The word *Ganda* is derived from the word *Gond*. Even today Gandas perform their duties as village watchmen. Further, they work as professional pipers and drum beaters and engage themselves in marriage ceremonies. Economically, they are backward. Now- a-days, they also weave coarse clothes to supplement their income. They are divided in four groups such as Odia, Laria, Khandhria and Kaberia.
10. **Gaur-** Gaurs are known as Gahiras, Rawats, Yadavs and Bagartis in different parts of India. Cattle-rearing is their main occupation but they take to agriculture too. According to their custom, a Gaur is called Nariha who supplies drinking water and assists officials during their visits to villages on different occasions. Gaurs perform the duties of milk- man and water-bearers. They have a good social position in the society in the district. Gaurs are divided into several sub-groups like Magadha, Nanda, Jharia, Solakhandia etc. At present Magadhas live mostly in the urban areas in the district and deal with milk products.
11. **Ghasi/Ghasia-** People of Ghasi caste live both in rural and urban areas in the district. They take to sweeping. Most of them are sweepers. They are divided into 120 totems called 'Chhakore Ganga'. Some of their totems are Ganda, Khapardhua, Sendheria, Bhramarjal, Sandha, Hati, Dungri, Panchbiha, Nayak, Bag etc. Again, Ghasis are sub-divided into four groups such as Liti, Marpati, Nagbainsi and Jagat. Like Gandas and Chamars they also engage their own caste men as priests in their religious and social functions.
12. **Gond/Gand/Gando-** Gonds originally belong to the former Gandawana land situated in Madhya Bharat (Madhya Pradesh). At present large numbers of Gonds live in different districts of Odisha. It is an influential community. During the 13th and 14th Centuries Gonds were established as rulers of various parts of Madhya Pradesh.

The present district of Bargarh was under their control at that time as a large number of Zamindars of Sambalpur were under the control of Gond Zamindars. Now-a-days, some of this community call themselves the successors of Raj Gonds of Garhmandal states.

13. **Guria-** The caste Guria is derived from the word Gur which means unrefined sugar. People of this caste prepare sweets for sale in towns and villages. In the district of Bargarh, many of the Gurias have received higher education and have engaged themselves in government and private Jobs.
14. **Kandh/Kondh-** Kandhs came to Odisha from middle part of India called Madhya Bharat. The word Kandh is derived from the Telgu word Konda. The Kandhs are divided into 3 groups such as Dangaria Kandh, Kotia Kandh and Desia Kandh. In this district, most of the Kandhs belong to the Desia category. Most of them depend on agriculture.
15. **Kansari-** The main occupation of this caste is making utensils using bell metal and brass metal. The origin of this caste is traced back to different places of Odisha such as Kantilo, Bhubana of Dhenkanal, Jajpur etc. At present, they live in different villages of the district such as Katapali, Barpali, Bijepur etc.
16. **Keuta -** Keuta is a caste whose traditional occupation is fishing. The people of this caste also live in different villages of the district.
17. **Kuli -** Originally, the Kulis were Forest-dwellers. They engaged themselves for preparing of wicks (Balita) of cotton to light the traditional lamps (deepa). According to historical evidence, Kuli people came to Sambalpur Kingdom between 1540 and 1556 during the reign of Balaram Dev. Formerly they were residing in the Chhotnagpur plateau. The task of weaving low cost clothes was given to the Kulis by the king Balaram Dev which continues to be their main occupation even today. To encourage them, the king gave them the title Meher. Kulis have 20 totems such as Bagha, Naga, Bachhul, Neul etc. Goddess Karamsani is the Community Deity of the Kuli people. They also worship Goddess Samalei and Kalasi.
18. **Kulta-** The Kultas are known as Kulitas or Koltas meaning chief cultivating caste in this district. They are really the backbone of agriculture in the state. They produce paddy and different kinds of vegetables. Kultas live in different parts of Odisha. They are known as Chasa in coastal area and as Kulita or Kulta in western part of Odisha. They are an ancient race. They bear 119 different surnames and are spread over many places of the district.
19. **Mali-** The Malis are cultivating caste people. They are divided into two categories- Phul Mali and Kuisiria Mali. They bear the surnames of Patel, Thakur, Naik, Rout etc. They mostly reside in Bhukta, Remta, Deogaon, Bhadigaon, Mahada and Ambabhona of this district. Malis also live in Sambalpur and Jharsuguda districts.
20. **Mirdha-** The Mirdhas are a small Dravidian tribe who are known as Koda in the districts of Bargarh, Sambalpur and Bolangir of Odisha.

They have their own language but they speak Odia too. Gurubari Mirdha, the famous Dalkhai dancer who was awarded by the then Prime Minister Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, belonged to this caste.

21. **Teli-** Oil extraction is the traditional occupation of Telis. But due to varieties of oil mills at present, their traditional occupation has been adversely affected.
22. **Thanapati-** Thanapatis are also called “Mandir Malis” and they are known as the priests of Lord Shiva. They reside in many villages of the district such as Gaisima, Saranda, Sorna, Deogaon etc.
23. **Vaishnava-** Vaishnavas are also known as Goseins or Bairagies. They bear the surname Das or Dash. They perform the sacred Thread Ceremony and in most villages they are the priests of Jagannath temples. As they give *Karnamantra*, non-brahmins revere them as Guru. Renowned artists Durlava Das, Rasika Das, Damodar Das, Kalachand Das, Parbati Das, Chinamali Das, etc. belong to this caste.

List of Scheduled Tribes of Bargarh District (ST)

Sl. No.	Name of the ST	Sl. No.	Name of the ST
1	Binjhal	7	Kulis(Kuli)
2	Bhil	8	Kolha
3	Gond/Gondo	9	Loharas(Lohara)
4	Kandha/Khond	10	Mirdhas(Mirdha)/Kuda
5	Kharia	11	Munda
6	Kanda Dora	12	Saora/Savar/Sowra/Sahara

List of Scheduled Castes of Bargarh District (SC)

Sl. No.	Name of the ST	Sl. No.	Name of the ST
1	Chamar/Mochi/Satnami	7	Laban
2	Dewar/ Kewnt/ Girgiria/ Kaibarta /Tiar	8	Mangan
3	Dhoba	9	Panika
4	Ganda	10	Siyal
5	Ghasi/Ghasia	11	Turi
6	Ghogia	12	Pap

INTER-CASTE RELATION

Due to rapid growth of urbanisation as well as industrialisation, the social structure of Hindus is gradually losing its uniqueness. But in the social structure of castes and tribes, two distinct features come into picture. In the Hindu social structure, there are many castes that interact among themselves.

There also exists inter-relationship among the tribes. The interaction is quite important from the religious and the economic point of view.

Although people of different castes and tribes live in the district having different tenets of culture and tradition, they still live in harmony. However, marital relationship is usually established in intra-caste sphere.

Among the tribes like Binjhal, Gonds, Kulis, Saharas marriage enhances position and status in society. Marriage is regulated by clan exogamy.

Violation of the principle of exogamy is regarded as a social offence. Now-a-days child marriage is not found in any caste. Besides the regular forms of marriage, other forms of tribal marriage like elopement, widow re-marriage are common. But marriage of widows is not allowed in the Brahmin and other castes. The Binjhals and Kulis allow the widows and divorced wives to marry again.

Tribal women play an important role in the fiscal management of their families. However, their position is not equal to that of their husbands. Their liberties are limited as per their social customs and traditions.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

People of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity and Sikhism live in the district. But the majority belong to Hinduism. In this district the people of Hindu religion believe in Panchadeva Upasana. They offer their prayers to Lord Ganesh, Shiba, Goddess Durga, Bishnu and Sun God. Kumbhipatia, who are Mahima Panthi offer their prayer to Nirakar (Alekh).

People of the district irrespective of castes and tribes observe the festival of Lord Jagannath, Lord Ganesh, Lord Krishna, Lord Rama, Goddess Durga and Goddess Mahalaxmi throughout the year. Apart from these festivals of Hindus, the tribal people of the district offer their puja to their tribal God and Goddess such as Kandhas to Dharanipenu, Berapenu, Gonds to Bada Deo, Binjhals to Bindhyabasini, Kulis to Karamsani, Dulha, Rana, Sahara to Samalei, Mirdha to Budha Debta and Kolhas to Bongas. There are also various Christian missions such as Catholic and Baptist missions operating in the district. Mosques and Gurudwaras are also present to perform rituals of their respective community.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Manners and customs of different castes and tribes vary according to religious beliefs. Brahmins are the leading community so far the social customs and traditions are concerned. They offer their prayers to Lord Jagannath and other deities for the betterment of mankind. Brahmins inhabit a major part of both rural and urban areas as their service is required as priests on different social and religious occasions.

Kultas generally employ Brahmins for their religious ceremony and regard Vaishnavas and Bairagis as their Gurus.

The Gondas worship all Hindu Gods and Goddesses. But they give importance to Goddess Mahalaxmi, the Goddess of wealth. The Pantheon of Gond tribe includes Hindu Gods and other animals.

Saharas also worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses along with Bhima. They have Vaishnava or Bairagi Gurus like the Kulitas. The Binjhals worship Hindu deities along with their traditional weapons such as swords, spears, and arrows. The Kulis also worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses along with their tribal deities.

BURIAL SYSTEMS AND FUNERAL RITES

Burial systems of different castes and tribes vary as some cremate the dead bodies and others bury them. Customs to observe the ceremony also differ considerably. Brahmins, Kulta and Teli generally follow the practice of cremation but some caste such as Gonda buries the dead bodies. Gonds follow both the practices.

Some people like Kumpati as put dead-body in two big *handies*, add salt in it and bury it. The rites and rituals spread over 12 days in some caste whereas these are observed for only eleven days or less in some other castes.

HOME, COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL LIFE

Bargarh district is an economically developed district. So most of the houses of the district in urban areas are constructed in concrete but in rural areas people have wattle walls and thatched roofs of paddy straw.

Furniture in an ordinary house consists of a cot for each member of the family and some wooden seats. Every house has a few string beds, plastic and wooden chairs etc. Average people wear Dhotis, inner garments along with pants and shirts. Women wear dresses like Panjabi Chudidar, sarees and lingerie. Frocks are used by small girls. Women generally wear ornaments made of gold and silver.

The traditional ornaments like Kataria, Bandaria, Gunchi, Tad, Bahasuta, Khagla have now fallen out of favour. The tribal women wear Mali and Bala.

Community Life

Most of the community life in the district centres on religious and cultural practices. Festivals like Nuakhai and Puspuni create the opportunity of feeling the community life sincerely. Folk dances like Dalkhai, Karma, Humobouli and Danda unite people of different castes and tribes in an intimate bond.

Social Life

Now-a-days the joint family system is gradually disintegrating. Modern economic pursuits separate the members of a joint family from one another. However, the Mitakshyara School of Joint family system is still prevalent among the Hindus.

FAIRS, FESTIVALS and CEREMONIAL PRACTICES

The district is widely known for DhanuYatra (The Greatest Open Theatre in the World). The message of DhanuYatra is the victory of "Good" over "Evil". It is an enactment of the Krishna–Kansa episode as found in mythology with Krishna representing virtue and Kansa vice. The enactment spreads over 11 days.

Among the other important festivals of the district Nuakhai, Gundikhai, Rathayatra, Shibaratri, Seethal Sasthi, Puspuni etc. deserve special attention.

Nuakhai- This is a community festival in which people from all walks of life irrespective of their caste, sex and creed participate. It is observed in the month of “*Bhadra*” [corresponding to months of August-September]. It is to commemorate the offering of grains yielded from the first harvest to the Community Deity which is then taken by the family members.

Gunikhai: Mango Plantation of different varieties in large scales are usually taken up in the district for which the first lot of production is offered to the Deity with gaiety and fervour and new mango of the season is consumed thereafter.

Puspuni: It is observed on *Pausa Purnima* which is more in the nature of a mass celebration observed as a mark of enjoyment after harvesting of the crops.

Rathayatra: The Car Festival of Lord Balabhadra, Goddess Subhadra and Lord Jagannath is celebrated with great splendour marking the journey of the deities from their original abode to the Gundicha temple i.e. the birth place of the deities where they stay for ten days and return to the temple which is celebrated as Bahuda Yatra.

Shibaratri- The Festival is observed in the month of February as birth of Lord Shiba who is the God of destruction and believed to confer mokhya from the “*Tritapa*” [i.e. three miseries of life, *Adhyatmika*, *Adhibhautika* and *Adhidaivika*].

Seetal Sasthi- This is a celebration of celestial marriage of Lord Shiba and Goddess Parvati observed with great fervour in the district as is observed throughout the State.

In the district of Bargarh fairs and festival are celebrated throughout the year with festivity such as Rathayatra, particularly in Bhatliand Kathdera, Durga Puja in Attabira, Sohela, Bargarh and Padampur, Kalipuja or JugarYatra at Kuchipali, Boil Yatra at Remunda, Ramleela at Bheden, Dhanuyatra at Bargarh Town, SeetalSasthi at Barpali, KalasiYatra at Kalangadera, Baliyatra at Khuntpali and Dangarla, Gobardhanpuja at Dekulba and Nalichuan and Dangaryatra at Sankrida. People of the District enjoy a lot by participating in the ceremonies.

People belonging to different castes such as Brahmin, Thanapati, Kulita, Gaur, Agaria, Kuli, Gond etc. inhabit the district. However, their social life is marked by a profound sense of harmony especially on the occasion of festivals viz. Nuakhai and Puspuni. In spite of differences that exist in their beliefs, food habits, and matters of interest, all the castes interact with each other benefitting themselves mutually.

The district abounds in literary and cultural activities. Book Fairs in the district headquarters and in some of its blocks are organised annually with unfailing regularity. Enactment of plays, poetry recitation, discussions, release of books, etc. are regularly held at different times on behalf of clubs and institutions throughout the district.

The citizens of the District exhibit sharp political awareness. Participation in active politics and in the political process is definitely praiseworthy as far as the District is concerned. The district has been producing competent political leaders both old and young.

The achievement of the District, comparatively a new one in the different fields of life is no doubt commendable. It has the scope even for more accomplishments.

Nrusinghanatha Mela

Nrusinghanath temple of Bargarh is situated at the foot hills of Gandhamardhan Hill. It is situated at a distance of 110 Kms from District Hqrs. Bargarh and 32 Kms from Sub- Divisional Hqrs. Padampur. The temple was founded in 14th Century A.D. Lord Nrusinghanath; the Vishnu incarnate is worshiped here in form of MarjaraKeshari (having Cat-like head and Lion-like body) waiting to kill Mushika Daitya (mouse demon) who is said to have hidden in the tunnel. This mythological story is referred in the book 'Nrusingha Charita'. The story symbolizes the grounding of demonic evil power which dared not to come out further as Lord Nrusinghanath has been guarding it since then. The temple of Lord Nrusinghanath is only 45 ft. high. It is divided into two parts; the first being the seat of the Lord and the other Jagamohan.

There are statues of Nava- grahas (Nine Planets of Astrology) and incarnate forms of Vishnu viz. Bamana, Baraha and Nrusimha around temple premises. Lord Ganesh is depicted here as ashtabhuja or eight-handed Ganesh.

There are statues and sculptures relating to different episodes of Ramayana and Mahabharata on the hillocks surrounding the temple. During the annual festival of **BaisakhaMela**, a large number of devotees gather in Nrusinghanath to celebrate birth day of Lord Nrusinghanath on Nrusingha Chaturdashi.

Boel Jatra of Remunda

Boel Jatra (Sacrifice Festival) takes place in different places of Western Odisha. Boel is a Koshli / Sambalpuri word meaning sacrifice (Bali) in Odia. Remunda is a well – known village in the district of Bargarh that comes under Bheden police station. In this festival, the spirit of Goddess Samaleswari descends on the Barua (human performer) who is worshipped by a huge number of devotees. The festival falls on the fullmoon night of Dashahara (October) . It is observed in many other places of the district such as Kumelsingha, Salana, Sindurbahal, Bheden, Lahanda, Silet, Tope etc. However, Remunda is the centre of attraction in the district as far as the festival is concerned.

The incarnation of Goddess Samleswari took place in Remunda in 1840 as per the version of Sri Shiba Prasad Satpathy, an aged man of the village (Paschima Odishara Loka Devi). There ran a stream of blood in the field of the then Gauntia Shiba Bhoi as the plough of a farmer cultivating it suddenly collided with a piece of stone. The farmer was taken aback while he found the water in the field turning red. After some times, there was a flow of milk there. Looking in to this incredible development the farmer found a piece of stone and kept it on the boundary of the field. He thought the piece of stone useless.

That night, Goddess Samaleswari informed the Gountia (Village head man and the owner of the land) regarding her incarnation in a dream. Next morning the Gountia took the piece of stone from his land after taking bath and started worshipping her setting up a shrine in a house of thatched roof. Later a big temple was built there that still exists. There is the practice of goat sacrifice here to appease the Goddess. The festival is observed for two days every year here i.e., on the last day of Ashwin / Dasahara (October) and the first day of Kartik (November).

People associate Bhima Devi, another Goddess of the village in this Boel Jatra. A Person of the Bhoi Family moves to the temple of the Goddess at 11 pm on the fullmoon night of Dasahara (October) with a Metal Container filled with water from the house of the Gountia. The movement is accompanied by Dulduli Baja (a kind of Folk –Music) .there is hibiscus flower on the top of the container. The flower dances all by itself while the Bharni par (another kind of folk –music) is played. Then the human performer of the sprit (Barua), the Jhankar (Priest), the Gouda (Water-Bearer) and the Behera are invited. The two Goddesses enter in the form of spirit into two different villagers who tour throughout the village.

They listen to people and bless them. Next day in the afternoon the chacheri game (a kind of sport associated with the Goddess) takes place. This is also the time of the animal sacrifice. In a single strike the head of the goat is chopped off. The devotees around help the spirits drink the fresh blood of the sacrificed goat. Hundreds of goats are sacrificed to appease the Goddesses.

The scene of animal sacrifice in Remunda is as much a matter of religious devotion as terror. People resort to such things on the basis of deep religious faith. It may be called blind belief or superstition but BoelJatra is a specialty of the district.

RathaJatra of Bhatli

Lord Jagannath is the pride and the ruling deity of Odisha. He is worshipped in Sri KshetraPuri. People belonging to the vaishnava cult have set up Jagannath temple in many other Places of Odisha. Bhatli Is known as the Srikshetra of Western Odisha Lord Jagannath is worshipped here as Dadhibamana. The Rathajatra (Tentatively car-Festival) of Bhatli is very famous.

Bhatli is now accorded the status of a Tahasil. It is learned from Sadabarat Pothie (Palm leaf record) that a devotee named Paramananda set up the idol of Lord Jagannath in respect to the tradition of worship by his forefathers and to enable devotees to worship Lord Jagannath. He set up it in his own house made of clay.

Baliyar Singh ruled Sambalpur from 1617 to 1657. Paramananda belongs to this period of Odisha History. He used to be associated with public welfare programmes like entertaining sadhus (spiritual leaders) ,Charity, excavating ponds and plantation of mango trees etc. His daughter – in – law Kamala attended to the rites and rituals of Lord Jagannath.

Pandit Niranjan Dash has explained the meanings of ‘Sadabarat ’ in his critical work Sadabarat Boli ‘ Sadabarat’ Means three things such as 1) to feed guests till you are able to do so 2) One who is a wanderer 3) One who is always associated with religious works. All the three meanings applied to the life of Paramananda and his daughter – In – law.

It was Kamala's last wish to attain salvation by worshipping Lord Jagannath. With a view to fulfilling her wish, Lord Jagannath made something incredible happen. All of a sudden, the temple housing the idol of Lord Jagannath caught fire in the month of Baisakha (April-May). Kamala heard somebody crying to rescue him in the air. As she was whole heartedly devoted to the lord, she jumped into the blazing fire and lifted his idol in her two hands. But she could not save either the lord or herself; she got burnt along with the lord in the fire. There was no trace of the lord or Kamala when the fire was extinguished. But the lord that night told Paramananda who was extremely sad that Kamala was absorbed in him. He would incarnate in the chakra Puskarini (pond) and be worshipped as 'Dadhibamana'. The place would be known as Chakra Tirtha (Pilgrimage). Bhatli would be the Srikhetra of Dadhibamana. Kamala would be worshipped as 'Satihari' in the southern side of his jewelled throne. There would be no provision of rice offering there in Bhatli.

Lord Dadhibamana incarnated in a piece of stone in the Sahada bathing ghat. Gadadhar Sahu the then Gountia of Bhatli laid the foundation stone of the present temple, but the financial aid for the 74 feet temple came from a devotee named Shyam Sundar Mishra belonging to the village Tarakana. Bhatli's Rath Jatra is special because even today there is neither the provision of rice offering nor Nabakalebara (the custom of preparing new idols).

Thousands of devotees enjoy the festival every year here. Another village 'Kathdera' of Attbira Block is also famous for this festival.

Bali Jatra of Khuntpali

Khuntpali is on the bank of Jirariver. It is only 3 kms. far from Sarsara which is a village beside the road that leads to Barpali from the District Headquarters.

A sand shrine of Lord Shiva is set up on the bank of the river to observe Balijatra (tentatively sand fair). The fair takes place on the last five days (Panchaka) of Kartika (November).

Legend says that Sridhar Mohapatra of Gaisima, the first priest of Baba Barada Balunkeswar used to worship Lord Shiva offering bhoga (food offered to God) other than rice. He offered rice only on Mondays to the lord. He had to beg rice for the purpose from nearby villages. Once upon a time on the way returning home after collecting banana, guava and rice from the Gountia (village headman) of Khuntpali, he was irresistibly hungry on the bank of Jira. Confounded, he prayed to God. Responding to his appeal Lord Shiva came himself and asked him to offer whatever he had begged to him by setting up a sand shrine there on the bank. Sridhar did so and ate the Prasad (food becomes Prasad after it is offered to God). The labourers working in the field of the Gountia nearby misunderstood him. They reported that Sridhar was a fraud who ate all the food without offering it to God. The Gountia of Khuntpali became very angry hearing this. He wanted Sridhar to teach a lesson. He decided to contact the Gountia of Gaisima to remove Sridhar from the job of the priest and to ostracize him. Lord Shiva knew this and to save his devotee from the possible humiliation informed everything to the Gountia of Khuntpali in dream. He too told him to apologize before Sridhar.

Hearing the oracle, the Gountia got up from his bed. He realized his mistake and went to meet Sridhar carrying flowers, Bel leaves offering and clothes in the morning. He apologized before Sridhar as directed. Sridhar was taken aback. However he consoled the Gountia when he learned the truth and offered the items brought by the Gountia to Lord Shiva after lighting the holy fire (Dipa). When the Gountia prostrated before the God, the bell of the temple rang itself indicating that lord shiva was appeased. Right from that day the Bali jatra has been organized on the bank of the Jira river in the month of Kartika (Nov). The sand Shrine is setup exactly where it was done by Sridhar Mohaptra. The bank of the river becomes overcrowded during the festival as thousands of people from the nearby villages take part in it. It is believed that Baba Barada Balunkeswar of Gaisima resides here in the sand shrine these five days leaving his temple. As per custom, Lord shiva is taken in a procession by people blowing conches and playing symbols to the sand shrine. Devotees get their wishes fulfilled by seeing Lord Shiva during the Balijatra. The same festival takes place in another village of the district named Dangarla but it is somewhat less popular than that of Khuntpali.

Kalasi Jatra of Kalangadera

Although Kalasi Festival is observed on the tenth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Kartika (November) in Tampersara, Patrapali, Bugbuga, Nunia Jampali, Batterma and Diksira in the district of Bargarh, that of Kalangadera deserves special mention as it is observed with more fervour and austerity.

Kalangadera is situated 40kms away from the district headquarters on the way to Laumunda. It is peopled mostly by the 'Kuli tribe'. The festival is observed by this tribe.

Kalasi Devi (The Goddess Kalasi) hails from the Kailash Mountain. She is an incarnation of Goddess who is invoked in the form of a clay pot filled full with water (kalasa) by the Dehuri (priest). She is taken in a procession to the temple of Lord Shiva to invite him.

The festival continues for three days every year from the Kartika Suklapakshya Dasmi (10th day of the bright fortnight of November). The festival has been observed since last 200 years in Kalangadera At present, the spirit of Lord Hanuman, Shiba and Goddess Maheswari is believed to enter the body of the villagers such as Krushna Chandra Meher, Lohita Meher, Sushanta Meher etc. The villagers in whom the spirit manifest themselves march to Bhaba Nai (dream – river) sitting in a rope swing fitted with nail. Hundreds of devotees waiting for the blessing of the Goddess lie there prostrating. The Goddess pays due heed to their appeals. She blesses them. While bathing in the dream – river, she brings out mango bud, mango (even if it is not the season of mango) and sweet, etc. from water and gives those away to the devotees.

Open theatre groups are invited to enact plays for the entertainment of people during the three days. Thousands of spectators enjoy the programmes braving the chill of winter. The Kalasi Festival is a unique fair of the Kuli tribe.

Ramlila of Bheden

The village Bheden exists 27 kms away in the south from the district headquarters. It is also a block. The village exists in between the Danta and the Jira river. Some people believe that the ancient name of it was 'Buden' (tentatively a sunk land) since it was submerged in the flood water of the river 'Danta'. Others believe it to be a variation of 'bad man', a name given by the Britishers. In the history of Odia Drama, we find the mention of lila plays (drama narratives dealing with the life cycle of mythological characters). In the ancient times, lila plays like Srikrushna lila, Prahllad Natak, Harabati Haran, Subhadra Haran, Ram lila etc. hugely delighted audience. Although 'Ramlila' is enacted in many other villages of the district such as Katapali, Sarsara, etc that of Bheden is more famous. Enactment in Ramlila starts with the birth of Lord Ram and comes to a close with the killing of Ravan. The enactment takes place on two different stages simultaneously. Enactment on one stage relates, to the activities of Lord Ram while that on the other focuses on the activities of Ravan. Ramlila of Bheden is an attractive event like the Dhanujatra of Bargarh. It helps the spread of religious and cultural consciousness among people.

JugarJatra of Kuchipali

Kuchipali is a village situated beside the road leading to Padmapur from Bargarh. It is 45kms away from the district headquarters. The village is famous for the Jugar Festival.

Jugar Festival has been observed here since 1985. It is observed every year on the final day of the dark fortnight in the month of Kartika (November). Goddess Kali is worshipped on the occasion.

The name of the festival indicates that jugar (Mixture of puffed rice and molasses shaped like a circular column with wide base and comparatively narrow top) plays the all important role in it.

In the festival, puffed rice is prepared from 21 tambu (Metal pot measurement of paddy) of paddy produced by a farmer. The puffed rice is mixed with fresh molasses to prepare a jugar of six to eight feet. Such a practice aims at preventing animal sacrifice in the shrine of the deity. The first jugar was donated by Sribatsa Sa in 1985. Even today the first jugar comes from his family. The jugar offered by SubashSa and Umakanta Sa, the sons of Sribasta Sa remains the centre of attraction at present although many other jugars are offered to the deity.

The jugars are taken in a procession in which the jugar from the family of SribastaSa leads at the front. The devotees decorate the jugars with flowers, tulsi leaves, dahana and colour paper.

The festival spreads the message of universal brotherhood. There is no room for any parochial consideration in it. People unite on this occasion irrespective of their caste, colour and religion.

In the district of Bargarh fairs and festivals are celebrated throughout the year with festivity such as Rathayatra, particularly in Bhatli and Kathdera, Durga Puja in Attabira, Sohela, Bargarh and Padampur, Kalipuja or JugarYatra at Kuchipali, Boil Yatra at Remunda, Ramleela at Bheden, Dhanuyatra at Bargarh Town, Seetal Sasthi at Barpali, KalasiYatra at Kalangadera,

Baliyatra at Khuntpali and Dangarla, Gobardhanpuja at Dekulba and Nalichuan and Dangaryatra at Sankrida. People of the district enjoy a lot by participating in the ceremonies.

People belonging to different castes such as Brahmin, Thanapati, Kulita, Gaur, Agaria, Kuli, Gond etc. inhabit the district. However, their social life is marked by a profound sense of harmony especially on the occasion of festivals viz. Nuakhai and Puspuni. In spite of differences that exist in their beliefs, food habits, and matters of interest, all the castes interact with each other benefitting themselves mutually.

The District abounds in literary and cultural activities. Book Fairs in the District headquarters and in some of its blocks are organised annually with unflinching regularity. Enactment of plays, poetry recitation, discussions, release of books, etc. are regularly held at different times on behalf of clubs and institutions throughout the district.

The citizens of the district exhibit sharp political awareness. Participation in active politics and in the political process is definitely praiseworthy as far as the district is concerned. The district has been producing competent political leaders both old and young.

The achievement of the district, comparatively a new one in the different fields of life is no doubt commendable. It has the scope even for more accomplishments.

Dangar Yatra of Sankrida

Sankrida is in Bheden Block. Goddess Bindhyabasini is the most worshipped deity of this locality. The deity is enshrined on the hillock nearby.

Every year Dangar Yatra is organized from the tenth day of bright fortnight (*Dashami*) to the full moon day (*Purnima*). On the first day of the festival Chhatar Snana (Sacred Bath) is performed in the afternoon. For three days rituals are performed in Sankrida and on the fourth day (*Trayodashi*) the chhatar is taken to the nearby village Banipali. It is a secret ritual.

At night the chhatar is worshipped and the deity goes to Khadia Gouda's house. Then on the next day the puja is opened to all. At night the chhatar returns to Sankrida. After a descent of the Purohit family finishes the puja, other rituals go on at Behera Gountia's house. Later the deity goes to Jhankar's house. Water is brought from the Gouda family of Jharapali for the sacred bath of the deity. Then the chhatar is taken to the hillock in a grand procession. In the afternoon the holy place of the deity is washed with Gangajal (holy water of Ganga) and the puja proceeds with *Chandipatha* and *Shantihoma*. Then the sacrifice of the *Gamhabuka* is performed for the wellbeing of the village.

In this yatra the goddess does not come to the body of the *Barua*. At night the chhatar comes to the Jhankar's house and there the rituals are performed and it is brought to the Gopinath Temple for public adulation. Finally, the chhatar returns to its own place, the Jhankar's house and the Behera's house. Legend says that two persons of Behera family of Sankrida vilage had gone for pilgrimage.

They had taken an aide (Bharua) from Banipali. After a night's stay on the bank of the river Ganga they were getting ready for their ensuing journey but felt that the weight (Bhara) was heavier than the usual and miraculously there they found a stone. Thinking the stone useless they threw it into the river water, but after sometime again they felt the heavy weight. This happened repeatedly. So they decided to bring the stone to their village. At night in dream goddess Bindhyabasini proclaimed her presence in the stone. She also showed her interest to come to their village. Thus, the stone was brought and a shrine was built on the hillock. Accordingly the name of the hillock is Bindhyabasini Dangar (small hill) and the DangarYatra is very famous in this area.

Maheswari Yatra of Kuruan

Goddess Maheswari is mostly worshiped among the Dumals. The population of Dumals is quite remarkable in the district. It is also revealed that the temple of Goddess Maheswari is present wherever the people of this caste reside. Kuruan is 14 KM away from Bargarh. It is famous for the beautiful Uma Maheswari Temple on the bank of river Danta. On the month of Aswina the traditional rituals of *Solapuja* is performed but the festivals (Puja) on Dola Purnima (*Phagun Puni*) and Chhaitra Purnima (*Chait Puni*) are very famous. On both the occasions the goddess comes out of her shrine on the *bimana* and blesses the people at their door steps. The goddess comes into the body of the *Barua*.

Banabihar Yatra of Papanga's Budharaja

The main festival of Budharaja is the Banabihar Yatra of Chaitra purnima (Chait Puni). On this occasion God Bhudharaja and Goddess Kshetrapal are worshipped as Siva and Parvati and their celestial marriage is celebrated on the Papangahill. Unlike Sital Shashthi, God Budharaja does not go on a bridal procession to the shrine of Goddess Khetrapal at Rusuda, but maintaining the custom Goddess herself comes to the God's shrine at Papanga in procession. In the temple God Budharaja in the representation of a Linga is positioned in new clothes.

The ritual is known as Lingabharan. it is a secret ritual. The priest decorates the *chhatarbadi* of his house after this ritual. Debatbaranis performed on Ekadasi (11th day of Bright fortnight) and from the next day the god in the chhatar is taken to the nearby village and receives the rituals from the devotees. After that god returns to Papanga hill temple. Here the celestial marriage is organized and with the Ganthilijoda (knot) the celestial couple goes to the summit for Banabihar (stroll around the hill). At this time rituals are performed sequentially at different points like *Ghatitalian*, *Nishadghati*, *Bagdeheren*, *Baghmuhuti*, *Ushakothi*, *Baghduel*, *Panikund* etc. After the rituals performed at the summit the celestial couple returns and gets parted from each other at Padhanpali village. Finally, both the god and goddess retain their shrine at Papanga and Rusuda respectively.

MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION

It is observed that the economic condition of the most of the working class people are measurable and at the same time they are also illiterate and trust easily to the contractor to the contractors/agents. For this reason the contractor/agents avail the opportunity in migration them from their native place to another state in order to engage them in brick making and other construction job. They are absolutely ignorant about facilities and compliance of other legal formalities before and after migration. As a result the contractors exploits them keeping tightly in their clutch.

In the past the District Labour Machinery have released and repatriated the migrant workers from the state of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka according to the instruction of the Labour Directorate and District Administration.

Bonded Labourers

Bonded Labour System, one of the vestiges of feudalism, is still in practice in this country even after seven decades of Independence. The pockets with concentration of population belonging to the STs and SCs have been prone to the system which is based on the exploitation of the downtrodden. This system originated from the uneven social structure characterised by feudal and semi-feudal conditions. Bonded Labour constitutes the weakest section of the rural poor.

Bargarh district is not free from the evil system and the system is found in the blocks of the drought prone Padampur Sub-Division where inter- state migration of labour is found during the agricultural lean season. However, the District Administration is keen to arrest the conditions through a plethora of measures as detailed below.

Economic and Social Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labourers.

With a view to rehabilitate the freed Bonded Labourers of the district rescued from other states, their status relating to social category was enquired. Rehabilitation proposals have been submitted to Government of Odisha in respect of 311 bonded labourers of which 66 labourers have been paid Rs 4.40 lakh out of Government release and 122 labourers have been paid rehabilitation assistance of Rs 24.40 lakh out of funds available under Misc TT account of DRDA. The position of release of funds is as detailed below.

Block	Male	Female	Total	No provided with Rehabilit	cases pending for	Amount released in lakh	No covered under RH	No issued with Job-	No covered with	No having	Ceiling surplus
Barpali	1	1	2	2	0	.0.40	0	2	0	0	0
Bijepur	25	19	44	44	0	8.80	1	7	0	10	4
Gaisilat	14	7	21	21	0	4.20	2	4	0	5	0
Jharbandh	10	11	21	21	0	4.20	5	5	0	5	0
Padampur	45	52	97	4	93	0.80	3	10	2	6	0
Paikmal	66	60	126	96	30	10.40	2	5	2	40	1
Total	161	150	311	188	123	28.80	13	33	4	66	5

Payment of rehabilitation assistance is pending in respect of the following released bonded labourers.

Sl No	Block	No of freed bonded labourers pending for rehabilitation
1	Padampur	93
2	Paikmal	30

Submission of claim proposals

The claim proposal of the freed bonded labourers as detailed below could not be submitted to Government for want of their individual release certificate/report and their category status.

Concerned releasing authority has been requested to issue individual release certificates in their favour so that claim proposal can be submitted with the state government for release of rehabilitation assistance. Details are as follows-

Block	Male	Female	Total	Remarks
Barpali	2	2	4	Group certificate issued to 53 bonded labourers. Individual certificates available for 14 bonded labourers and concerned BDOs have been instructed to intimate their caste status and scheme for rehabilitation.
Gaisilat	0	1	1	
Padampur	17	19	36	
Paikmal	16	10	26	
Total	35	32	67	

Survey on Bonded Labourer.

As laid down in the Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act, 1976, survey of bonded labourer is conducted once in three years to identify existence of bonded labourers in the district. Necessary proposals have been submitted to the Government for release of funds to conduct bonded labourer survey.

Dovetailing of different Social Security programmes for social and economic betterment of freed bonded labourers.

All the Block development Officers and Tahsildars of the district have been requested to cover the families of freed Bonded Labourers including their kith and kin and dependant old parents under social security schemes and various anti-poverty programmes. It has been decided to maintain a data-base of the freed bonded labourers of the district along with the benefits provided to them under various programmes of government.

Mobilisation of Adequate Institutional Credit Facilities to Freed Bonded Labourers

It is important to provide adequate credit to the members of the family of freed bonded labourers to prevent them to further relapse to the condition of bonded labour.

All the BDOs of the district have been directed to cover eligible members of the family of bonded labourers under the OLM. Moreover, the committee may persuade the Rural Banks,

Nationalised Bank and Co-operative Banks working in rural areas to take effective steps for channelizing adequate funds to the freed bonded labourers.

URBANISATION AND EMERGING ISSUES

Urbanization in India accelerated after independence due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. India today witnesses very rapid urbanisation. It is expected to rise to 40.76% by 2030. The statistics given below indicate the percentage of urban population of our country.

Year	Percentage of Urban population of	
	the Country	Bargarh District
1951	11.4	
2001	28.53	7.7
2011	30	10.1

Rapid rise in urban population is creating many problems like expansion of slum areas, traffic congestion, pollution, garbage accumulation, environment degradation, crime etc.

In Bargarh district there are four urban local bodies out of which Bargarh is a Municipality and Padampur, Barpali and Attabira are N.A.Cs. (Notified Area Council). Modern facilities in the urban areas like transport and communication, roads, railway connectivity along with medical and higher education facilities, enrolment of children in English-medium Schools are the major causes of urbanisation. Exodus of rural labour to urban area in search of employment and increase in the number of slums is the new emerging trends in urbanisation. In Bargarh municipality, 31054 slum dwellers live in 82 slums which are connected with narrow roads.

Multi-storeyed buildings are a new trend in urban areas especially in Bargarh due to space crunch and security reasons.

CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND AGROCLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The three important rivers flowing through the district of Bargarh are Jeera, Ong and Danta. They form the sub-catchments of Mahanadi catchment. The upper stream of Mahanadi reservoir lies adjacent to Ambabhona and Attabira blocks whereas river Mahanadi flows just adjacent to Bheden block.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterized by a very hot and dry summer with erratic distribution of rain from the south-west monsoon. The winter season commences from November and lasts till the end of February. The summer follows thereafter and continues till the second week of June. The monsoon season normally extends from mid-June to the end of September.

The month- wise normal rainfall during 2012-13 is furnished below-
(Fig. in MM)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Normal	14.3	22.4	16.4	17.6	30.9	218.7	469.6	430.9	224.3	61.6	14.7	3.6	1527.0
2012-13	12.5	19.1	22.0	20.0	25.6	205.6	397.2	374.4	222.6	52.8	10.4	5.1	1367.3

The Bargarh district is coming under west Central Table Land Agro Climatic Zone. This ACZ consist of four Agro Ecological Situation (AES) with different Soil type.

Blocks Covered Under Different Agro Ecological Situations

ACZ	AES	Blocks Covered	Soil Type
West Central Table Land	Plain Land Irrigated	1) Barpali 2) Bargarh 3) Attabira 4) Bheden 5) Southern Bhatli 6) Eastern Bijepur	Laterite and Lateritic
	PlainLand Rainfed	1) Western Ambabhana 2) Northern Bhatli	Red

ACZ	AES	Blocks Covered	Soil Type
West Central Table Land	Undulating Plain Drought Prone	1) North Eastern Jharbandh 2) North Western Paikmal 3) South-Western Gaisilet 4) North-Western Bijepur	
	Undulating Submountainous Tract Rainfed.	1) Southern Jharbandh 2) Eastern Ambabhona 3) Northern Gaisilet 4) Northern Padampur 5) Southern Paikmal 6) Western Sohela	Mixed Red and Yellow

NATURE AND TYPES OF SOIL AND SOIL FERTILITY

The climate, vegetation, other biotic factors and parent rock types have considerably influenced the genesis of soils and consequently great variation has been observed in the type of soils in different parts of the district.

Red and yellow soils are commonly found in the North-western Barapahar forest of the district. Similarly red and yellow soils in association of black soils are observed in Paikmal, Jharbandh, Padampur and Gaisilet blocks in Ong valley. In the North Western Ambabhona plain and south Bargarh plain laterite soils occur extensively.

Based on the soil test, soils of Bargarh district have been found to be mostly acidic. The nutrient index indicates that the soils of the district mostly have medium nutrient status as regards the organic carbon and phosphorous whereas rich in potassium.

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN THE DISTRICT

Of the total geographical area of the district, 3, 48,747 hectare is cultivated area constituting 59.79% of the geographical area. The forest shares about 14% of the geographical area. The detailed land utilization pattern of the district has been presented in the following table.

Land Utilisation Pattern of Bargarh District

Sl. No.	Block	Geographical areas	Forest area	Misc. Tree & Groves	Pasture & grazing	Cultivable waste	Land in Non-Agril.	Baren Uncultivable	Other	Cultivated area
1	Bargarh	38,778	339	192	570	536	4,805	583	110	31,643
2	Barpali	27,955	370	260	402	124	1,675	836	434	23,854
3	Bheden	35,990	1,508	60	1,500	384	1,342	1,018	28	30,150
4	Bhatli	44,570	3,584	443	1,181	724	4,232	7,607	769	26,030
5	Attabira	39,439	4,598	598	1,713	745	1,675	834	500	28,776
6	Ambabhona	57,644	31,695	598	618	325	1,265	600	170	22,373
7	Padampur	48,052	2,614	167	2,862	3,126	2,326	1,465	1,513	33,979
8	Paikmal	56,734	8,005	254	4,517	1,490	345	3,106	1,120	37,897
9	Jharbandh	40,676	5,411	32	2,355	2,950	2,705	461	1,192	25,570
10	Sohela	51,562	10,470	112	208	1,763	855	780	9	37,365

11	Bijepur	34,130	990	133	986	562	1,827	1,244	988	27,400
12	Gaisilet	35,260	2,353	1,708	2,726	2,150	659	1,781	173	23,710
13	Municipality & NAC & wild Sanctuary	72,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		5,83,200	71,937	4,557	19,638	14,879	23,711	20,315	7,006	3,48,747

This district is mainly an agrarian district with its cultivable area comprising above 60% of the total geographical area. Forest extends over an area of about 71, 937 ha accounting for above 14% of the geographical area of the district.

IRRIGATION- MAJOR, MEDIUM, MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECT, TRADITIONAL MODES OF IRRIGATION

Hirakud is a major irrigation project. The four blocks of the district namely Attabira, Bheden, Barpali and Bargarh receive irrigation to a large extent from Bargarh Canal. Besides, a small part of Bijepur block and Bhatli block also receive irrigation from Hirakud dam project. Moreover there are three medium irrigation projects viz- Jharbandh and Dumerbahal in Bargarh district and Saipala in Nuapada district which provide irrigation to some areas in Paikmal and Jharbandh blocks. Moreover, most of the blocks of the district also receive irrigation in varying extent from minor irrigation like lift, tanks and wells etc. As a whole, an area of **1, 53,920ha** which constitute **44%** of the cultivated area receive irrigation in Kharif and **1, 01,947ha** constituting **29%** of the cultivated area gets irrigation in the Rabi season.

sl no	Irrigated Area	Kharif in Ha	Rabi in ha
1	Major Irrigated	84,058	68,570
2	Medium	6,646	1,900
3	Minor	21,100	865
4	LIP (Govt.)	10,779	10,230
5	LIP (Pvt.)	15,892	13,234
6	Other sources	15,445	7,148
	Total	1,53,920	1,01,947

SOIL EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

The soil moisture regime is dry and temperature regime is hypothermic. The predominant soil type is coarse loamy. Only the black soils have fine loamy texture which is highly erosion-prone. The overall water storage capacity of the soil is below 200mm per metre of soil depth. The organic matter content is very poor and the physical condition of soil is bad with a hard crust and massive structure because of eroded top soil.

Land degradation is widespread both horizontally and vertically because of deforestation, shifting cultivation, exploitation of resources, mismanagement and abuse of land resources, gully cutting, bank cutting, sand casting, mining quarries, arbitrary ditches and trenches by 'gem' explorers in the district.

The cultivated upland which constitutes more than 50% of the net sown area is without any mechanism against soil erosion and almost bare of plants and trees. Almost 65% of the area is having moderate to severe erosion and productivity is

already down-graded. As per satellite imagery and survey report, the district has only 0.44% of the surface area under water bodies. The forest area, as per forest survey is only 23.5% of the total geographical area and that to 50% is open forest having less than 40% crown density.

Drought is a recurring phenomenon in the district because of erratic rainfall. Departure from normal rainfall with a deficiency of more than 25% caused the present drought condition. The agricultural drought occurs when soil moisture and rainfall are inadequate during the growing season to support healthy crop growth to maturity and cause crop stress. The average rainfall of the district is 1317.2mm and the irrigation provision hardly does take care of the water requirement in critical time.

Watershed Development Projects

Objectives

The objectives of Watershed Development Projects are -

- To develop wastelands/degraded lands, drought-prone and desert areas on watershed basis keeping in view the capability of land, site-conditions and local needs.
- To promote the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas.
- To mitigate the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population for their overall improvement.
- To restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover.
- To encourage village community for-
- Sustained community action for the operation and maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed.
- Simple, easy and affordable technological solutions and institutional arrangements that make use of, and build upon, local technical knowledge and available materials.
- Employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the village.

Guideline and Principles

- Watershed development projects are based on the following principles:
 - Equity and Gender Sensitivity
 - Decentralization, Delegation and Professionalism
 - Facilitating Agencies with Social mobilisation
 - Centrality of Community Participation
 - Capacity Building and Technology Inputs
 - Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
 - Organizational Restructuring

Approaches

The new approach to watershed development provides a paradigm shift in the traditional approach. It envisages a bottom-up approach whereby the users' group themselves decide their work programme.

- Development of clusters of micro watersheds in a holistic manner rather than piecemeal treatment in sporadic patches.
- Decentralization of decision-making process by involving local Panchayatiraj institutions, NGOs, government departments and watershed community at the grassroots level. The people are given actual decision-making power in terms of project implementation and fund disbursement.
- A three-tier approach for hilly/forest regions, intermediate tier or slopes and lastly, plains and flat areas.
- The scheme promotes locally available low-cost technology.

The scheme also aims at creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

The Office of the Project Director Watersheds, Bargarh was created in the year 2005 – 2006. The office is responsible for implementation and management of soil conservation and watershed development programme in the district.

In this district total 637 Watersheds have been identified by ORSAC. Under the District Watershed Development Mission, Bargarh there are total 357 Watershed programmes in 10 blocks meant for implementing and mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population for their overall improvement in the watershed areas,. Out of the 357 projects total 84 projects have been taken up under DPAP, 41 under HARIYALI, 40 under WORLP, 23 under IWDP, 24 under NWDPRA, 1 is under NABARD. Programme has already been implemented in 10 blocks except Attabira and Bheden Block. Attabira and Bheden Blocks have been identified as irrigated areas which have not been meeting the criteria to introduce any watershed activities. At present 144 projects under IWMP have already been implemented in 10 blocks out of which 12 are in this district.

CROPS GROWN IN THE DISTRICT AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCES

Paddy, Maize, Kulthi, Arhar, Mung, Biri, Groundnut and Cotton crops are the potential crops in the district.

Paddy

Traditional varieties

Dubraj, Jhilli, Sapuri, Sursoful, Harisankar, Salekanthi, Rajkarni, Jubaful, Kalasu, Rajkarni,

High yielding varieties

The most the farmers prefer to grow MTU-7029, MTU-1001, MTU-1010. Other high yielding varieties generally grown in the district are Lalat, Puja, Surendra, Pratskya, RGL-2332, Tapaswinin, Sonam, Satabdi, Jogesh, Ranidhan, Sahabhazi, Swarna Sub-1 etc.

Hybrid varieties

Rajalaxmi, Ajaya, Anx-6444, JKRH-401, Aria-Dhani

Mung**Local varieties**

Kaduamung, Jhainmung, Kharselmung, Chaetumung

HY varieties

PDM-54, PDM-11, K-851, PusaBaisakhi, Kamadeb, PDM-139, SML-668

Biri**HY variety**

Sarala, T-9, PU-30, PU-31,

Arhar

ICPL-87, Jagruti, Laxmi, UPAS-120, Asha

Groundnut

AK-12-24, Smruti, TAG-24, GG-2, TG-3, ICGS-91124, TG-51

Sugarcane

CO-7805, CO-87044, Nayana, Nilamadhab, Sabita, CO-87A-298

Marketing of Agriculture Produce

Systematic marketing of paddy is done in different market yards by RMC and PACs. This year cotton was procured by Cotton Corporation India through RMC, Padampur. Marketing for other Agriculture produces like Pulse, Oil seed, vegetable are not up to standard in the district. One Sugar factories are there for procurement of sugarcane from the farmers. There are more than hundred rice mills and one Sugar factory in this district.

Cropping Pattern and Crop Rotation

Cropping Pattern adopted in the district is as follows

Rice – Mustard – Rice

Rice – Ground nut

Rice – vegetable

Rice – Rice

Rice – vegetable-vegetable

Rice – Potato – Sesamum

Rice – Groundnut – Green gram

The following intercropping is also followed in the district.

Arhar + Groundnut (2:6)

Arhar + Rice (2:5)

Arhar + Green gram (2:3)

Groundnut + Green gram (6:2)

Rice + Field Pea (Paira)

USE OF AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS, MANURES, FERTILIZERS, AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTIVITY

(a) Implement

Sl.No.	Components	Target	Achievement
1	Power Tiller	1,326	850
2	Tractor	270	217
3	Paddy reaper	18	13
4	Special Power Driven Implements	384	530
5	Combine harvester	66	104

(b) Manures and fertilizers

Nutrient	Achievement Kharif-2012	Achievement Kharif-2013	Target Kharif-2014	Achievement Kharif-2014
Nitrogen	18,399	14,573	19,130	15,872
Phosphorus	12,191	6,698	9,719	7,832
Potash	5,630	3,400	5,520	51,02.5
Total	36,220	24,671	34,369	28,806.5
Kg/ha.	103.85	70.74	99.00	82.5

(c) **Agriculture Technology and Productivity-** To boost the paddy production improved technology like Line sowing by using drum seed and Seed drill, Line Transplanting by using transplanter are implemented. SRI method of rice cultivation is getting popularized gradually for increase of productivity. Introduction of new varieties mixed cropping and use of balanced fertilizer in pulse and oil seeds will increase the productivity.

Area production and productivity of different crops during Kharif 2013 & 2014, Programme for Kharif-2015

(Area in Ha.Prodn. in M.T. & Yield in Qtl.)

Sl. No.	Crop	Achievement for			Achievement for			Programme for		
		Kharif-2013			Kharif-2014			Kharif-2015		
		A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
1	HYV. Paddy	1,98,880	7,54,352	38	1,98,956	8,73,417	44	2,00,000	8,90,000	44.50
2	Local Paddy	1,515	2,897	19	1,545	3,399	22	1,500	3,900	26.00
	Total Paddy	2,00,395	2,00,395	7,57,248		2,00,501	8,76,816		2,01,500	8,93,900
3	H.Y.V.Maize	1,490	1,952	13	1,536	6,161	40	2,000	8,600	43.00
4	Local Maize	10	10	10	25	41	16		-	
	Total Maize	1,500	1,500	1,962		1,561	6,201		2,000	8,600
5	Arhar	2,964	3,038	10	2,855	2,912	10	3,100	3,255	10.50
6	Mung	44,068	14,983	3	42,690	9,349	2	44,000	13,200	3.00
7	Biri	13,786	4,756	3	12,558	3,140	3	13,097	4,584	3.50
8	Other pulses	3,374	1,704	5	3,972	1,537	4	3,800	1,900	5.00
	Total Pulses	64,192	64,192	24,481		62,075	16,938		63,997	22,939
9	Groundnut	20,610	25,660	12	19,219	31,807	17	14,000	25,200	18.00
10	Til	2,539	1,066	4	2,150	464	2	1,500	390	2.60
11	Soybean	-	-	-	1,000	300	3	1,000	800	8.00
	Total Oilseeds	23,149	23,149	26,726		22,369	32,572		16,500	26,390
12	Mesta	712	506	7	712	498	7	-	-	
13	Sunhemp	173	112	6	173	111	6	-	-	
14	Cotton	1,681	815	5	5,003	7,505	15	10,000	20,000	20.00
	Total Fibre	2,566	2,566	1,432		5,888	8,114		10,000	20,000
15	Sweet Potato	455	4,957	109	463	5,047	109	500	5,500	110.00
16	Oth. Veg.	50,372	5,57,870	111	49,460	5,53,952	112	48,000	5,52,000	115.00
	Total Vegetables	50,827	50,827	5,62,827		49,923	5,58,999		48,500	5,57,500
17	Chilli	4,101	5,639	14	4,655	28,861	62	4,000	26,000	65.00
18	Ginger	800	7,072	88	759	6,679	88	1,000	9,000	90.00
19	Turmeric	133	282	21	163	350	22	250	550	22.00
	Total condiments	5,034	5,034	12,993		5,577	35,891		5,250	35,550
20	Sugarcane	1,084	86,503	798	1,026	61,560	60	1,000	70,000	70.00
	Grand Total	348747	3,48,747	14,74,173		3,48,920	15,97,090		3,48,747	16,34,879

Area production and productivity of different crops during Rabi 2012-13, 2013-14 and Programme for Rabi-2014-15

Sl. No.	Crop	Achievement Rabi 2012-13			Achievement for Rabi-2013-14			Programme for Rabi-2014-15		
		A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
1	HYV Rice	53,100	2,67,624	50.4	54,243	3,70,263	68.26	54,000	3,68,820	68.30
2	Wheat	715	1072	15	529	742	14.02	250	350	14.00
3	Maize	521	834	16	454	1814	39.95	600	2400	40.00
Total-Cereal		54,336	2,69,530	27.07	55,226	3,72,818	-	54,850	3,71,570	-
4	Gram	313	156	5	395	201	5.1	415	211.65	5.10
5	Mung	9,015	4,507	5	8,752	2,949	3.37	10,880	3,808	3.50
6	Biri	1,598	831	5.2	1,448	530	3.66	500	185	3.70
7	Kulthi	1,350	689	5.1	1,326	448	3.38	1,500	510	3.40
8	Field pea	1,920	1,632	8.5	2,167	1,950	9	2,285	20,56.5	9.00
9	Cowpea	1,223	978	8	1,477	1,241	8.4	2,000	1,680	8.40
10	Other Pulses	2,259	1,130	5	2,812	1,547	5.5	3,000	1,650	5.50
Total Pulses		17,678	9,923		18,377	8,866.61	-	20,580	1,01,01.2	-
11	Groundnut	6,075	10,935	18	5,335	14,074	26.38	6,485	1,71,20.4	26.40
12	Sesamum	1,383	622	4.5	580	153	2.63	700	189	2.70
13	Mustard	4,050	2,025	5	5,868	2,347	4	6,500	2,925	4.50
14	Castor	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Niger	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Sunflower	471	377	8	436	375	8.6	759	652.74	8.60
17	Safflower	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Total Oilseeds		11,979	13,959	8.87	12,219	16,948.43		14,444	20,887.1	
18	Potato	1,488	14,880	100	1,797	1,3546	75.38	1,000	10,500	105.00
19	Sweet Potato	279	558	20	237	498	21	290	609	21.00
20	Onion	2,405	24,050	100	2,692	27,458	102	3,000	30,600	102.00
21	Other Veg.	21,700	2,71,250	125	23,786	3,33,004	140	24,686	3,45,604	140.00
Total Veg.		25,872	3,10,738	120.5	28,512	3,74,505.9	-	28,976	3,87,313	-
22	Chili	2,320	3248	14	2,326	20,934	90	2,400	21,600	90.00
23	Garlic	669	2676	40	779	3,155	40.5	800	3,240	40.50
24	Coriander	1,824	1094	6	2,056	13,364	65	2,100	13,650	65.00
Total Cond.		4,813	7018	40.95	5,161	37,452.95	-	5,300	38,490	-
25	Sugarcane	1,328	-	-	747	7,45,636	258	1,350	87,750	650.00
Grand Total		1,16,006	-	-	1,20,242	1556228	-	1,25,500	9,16,111	-

CROP DISEASES, CONTROL MECHANISM AND CROP PROTECTION-

Major Insect Pest occurring in paddy in the district includes yellow Stem borer, leaf folder, plant hoppers & Gallmidge. Among the important diseases Rice blast, Sheath Blight, Bacterial Leaf Blight are commonly occurring. For surveillance of Pest, e-pest Surveillance programme is in operation both in Kharif & Rabi. Many Krushak Sathi have been engaged for the purpose & one Krushak Sathi has been entrusted with 8 villages. The data are being collected regularly & sent online for the advising of scientists for need based management. As per the requirement pesticides are being supplied to the farmers at 50% subsidy. Moreover Seed Treatment Campaigns are also organised for creating awareness among the farmers for the Seed Treatment. In this Kharif 120 Seed Treatment Campaigns were organised at 10/ Block Through different training programme farmers are being suggested for adopt Integrated Pest Management instead of solely depending on chemical pesticides.

Farmers are accepting Line sowing & line transplanting of paddy for managing Brown plant hopper which is a major pest of rice in this district.

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, SOIL TESTING & STATE FARMS

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

The Planning Commission of India prescribes for establishment of one Krishi Vigyana Kendra for each district. Accordingly, a Krishi Vigyana Kendra, also known as Farm Science Centre, was set up at Gambharipali which started functioning in the year 1992 under the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology as a fully funded project of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

The Farm Science Centre is situated at 20° 21' North Latitude and 80° 55' East Longitude at a distance of 7 kms towards the south from National Highway No. 6 lying between Mumbai and Kolkata.

Out of the 10 agro-climatic zones of the State the district comes under the "west central table land zone". In the zone, there are seven Agro Ecological Situation (AES) out of which five are found in the District. The KVK falls under the AES "plain canal irrigated".

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a centre for transfer of innovative technology in the district. The KVK functions on the principle of collaborative participation of scientists, subject matter experts, extension workers and farmers. At present it is headed by a senior scientist, six scientists, three technical assistants and six supporting staff members.

The KVK exercises PRA survey in the adopted villages and basing on the findings major problems and opportunities in agriculture are traced out as follows-

- Degradation of soil fertility of paddy soils.
- Pest and disease attack in paddy.
- High cost of cultivation of rice.
- Low yield of groundnut during Kharif.
- Low yield of pulses and other oilseeds.
- Low yield of vegetables.
- Unavailability of good quality seeds of vegetables.
- Poor manuring of fruits trees.
- High cost of milk production.
- Poor standard of living of marginal and small farmers.
- Low income of farm women.
- Drudgery of farm women

Keeping these in view, attempts have been taken by the KVK through its mandatory activities to overcome the above-mentioned problems.

- Conduct of "On Farm Testing" for identifying technologies in terms of location specific sustainable land.
- Organise training to update the extension personnel with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.
- Organise short and long-term vocational training courses in agriculture and allied vocations for the farmers and rural youths with emphasis on "learning by doing" for higher production in farms and generating self-employment.
- Organise frontline demonstrations on various crops to generate production data and feedback information.

- Utilising farmland for production of quality seeds and planting material under revolving fund activities.

Technologies Popularised by KVK during Past Years

- Preparation of alley ways in paddy against attack of BPH
- Introduction of newly released rice varieties like Ranidhan, Sahabhagidhan, Pratikhya and CR Borodhan-2.
- Soil test-based fertilizer application in rice.
- Application of Azospirillum and Phosphobactrium in rice.
- Use of Azolla in rice.
- Use of Sesbania (Dhanicha) in rice.
- Groundnut after rice in the tail end areas.
- Toria as a catch crop in between Kharif and summer rice.
- Introduction of Rajmah as a new crop after rice.
- Introduction of backyard poultry Banaraj, Rainbow rooster and Khaki Campbell duckery.
- Popularisation of small farm tools like Conoweeder, Groundnut stripper, Okra plucker, Mahua decorticator, Sugarcane bud chipper etc. among farm women to reduce drudgery.
- Demonstration on home-scale vermin culture/composting.
- Popularisation of mushroom cultivation (paddy straw mushroom and oyster mushroom).
- Spread of seed production techniques of BT-2, BT-10, Utkal Raja tomato.
- Demonstration on shock treatment in kagji lime to induce fruiting by horticulturist.
- Carbide treatment in pineapple.
- Rearing of cross bred white pig.
- Mushrooms spawn production.
- Cultivation of marigold varieties like PusaBasanti, Ceracole etc.
- Fodder (Hybrid Napier) Cultivation for improving milk yield of cows.

Linking Projects with KVK

The **KVK** also worked along with line departments, NGOs etc. for proper implementation of different agricultural projects.

BGREI: “Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India” activities are going on in 12 Blocks in Rabi season. The project was also implemented in 9 blocks of the district during last Kharif season. The activities like deep ploughing, line sowing and transplanting, application of secondary nutrients like Zinc and herbicides was the main feature of this activities.

ATMA: Capacity building programme and Farmer Scientist interaction is also taken up by KVK in collaboration with “Agricultural Technology Management Agency” [ATMA], Bargarh. Five cases of verification trials were conducted during last Rabi as per discussion held during the governing body meeting of ATMA.

NABARD: With the support from “National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development” [NABARD] leading crops like Groundnut, Arhar, Black gram and Green gram in the districts are promoted through participatory approach with NGOs, CIDI, Aahinsa Club and Debadutta Club.

Soil Testing

Soil forms the basic and the most important natural resources for support crop production. Soil health management therefore needs to be brought into sharper focus for sustainability productivity. So to cater the needs of soil test, a soil testing laboratory has started functioning in the district since 2012 with a capacity for the test of 10,000 soil samples per annum. It is receiving soil samples from all over the district for important three major nutrients viz-Nitrogen, Phosphorous & potassium & soil PH. Besides soil test, specific recommendations are being provided for the farmers on nutrient use. Moreover, emphasis is being laid on adoption of integrated nutrient management and maintenance of the soil fertility and productivity.

- Issue of Soil Health Card as a flagship programme is launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.
- In 3 years totally 61,000 Soil samples will be collected for analysis.
- The samples collected will be GPS reading based and one sample will be collected for grid of 2.5 ha. in irrigated area & 10 ha. in non-irrigated area.

State Farms

Govt. Agriculture Farm at Chakuli

Chakuli farm was established during 1956-57 under the establishment of Deputy Director of Agriculture. This farm is located at 35 km away from Sambalpur and 25 km from district headquarters i.e. Bargarh on the way of NH-6 . It is coming under the Western Central Table Land zone & located in the ayacut of Hirakud command area. The Agriculture Farm is coming under extreme climate. In summer season temperature soars up to 46⁰ centigrade, In winter the mercury drops to as low as 10⁰ degree centigrade. The average rainfall on this Agril Farm is 1467 mm with 88 rainy days per annum.

Seed is the basic and crucial input to increase crop yield per unit area. Day by day demand of seed is increasing very rapidly. So in order to meet the demand of quality seed for higher production, productivity & profitability the seed production programme is being taken up in the farms having following objectives.

Objectives

- To undertake the production of foundation & certified seed of paddy & non-paddy crop with the purview of seed act.
- To undertake the seed production programme basing on efficient use of resources like land, labour, water, time, money, and to conserve soil, water, air & biodiversity.

Total Geographical Area: 22.258 (All Figure In Hectors)

- Cultivable area: 18.218.
- Area under roads, buildings, tanks, irrigation channels: 4.040
- Area unfit for cultivation which cannot be brought under cultivation due to rocks, stone bed, hill rock, nallas- 0.064

Classification of land: (figure in hectors)

Type of land	Land as per availability of irrigation				Cultivated area actually irrigated after crop grown			
	Perennial irrigated area	Area irrigated up to December	Non irrigated area	Total	Perennial irrigated area	Area irrigated up to December	Non irrigated area	Total
High land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Medium land	17.738	--	--	17.738	--	--	--	--
Low land	0.480	--	--	0.480	--	--	--	--
Total	18.218	--	--	18.218	--	--	--	--

Govt. Agriculture Farm, at Lachida

Lachida farm was established during 1964-65 under the establishment of Joint Director of Agriculture, (Farm & Seed) office of Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. This farm is located at 25 km away from district headquarters Bargarh. It is coming under the Western Central Table Land zone & located in the ayacut of Hirakud command area.

Farm at a Glance: Name of the Farm: Lachida Farm

Total Geographical Area: 70.41 (all figure in hectors)

- Cultivable area: 65.00
- Area under roads, buildings, tanks, irrigation channels: 2.00
- Area unfit for cultivation which cannot be brought under cultivation due to rocks, stone bed, hill rock, nallas: nil

Classification of land: (figure in hectors)

Land as per availability of irrigation					
Sl No	Type of land	irrigated area	Non irrigated area	Non-cultivated	Total
1	High land	20.00	13.32	5.41	38.73
2	Medium land	9.00	15.36	-	24.36
3	Low land	3.00	4.32	-	7.32
Total		32.00	33.00	5.41	70.41

On-going Schemes

RKVY, NFSM and NMOOP are among the major central sector schemes under operation in this district.

Rastriya Krishi VikashYojana

It is a central sector programme covering the activities like, i) Block / cluster demonstration of improved production technology ii) Asset building activities for farm improvement and iii) Site specific activities for farm renovation. However, currently there are additional aspects in the guidelines which include I) Seed production & distribution ii) Need based Inputs iii) Marketing support & post-harvest management and iv) Ecology specific rice based cropping.

Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) is an important programme under RKVY. It has been in operation in this district since 2011-12 with an objective to bring in quantum rise in rice production through some major interventions like adoption of recommended package of practices, use of quality seeds, line sowing and line transplanting, use of crucial micronutrients such as zinc, soil test based fertilizer application, use of weedicides and need based pesticides. Different types of demonstrations included under BGREI are 1-Direct seeded rice through seed drill / drum seeder 2- Line transplanting (manual/paddy transplanter) 3- Hybrid demonstration 4- Stress tolerant varieties 5- Demonstration of newly released high yielding varieties and 6- SRI. The impact of the programme is quite appreciable since its inception. It has not only boosted the productivity per unit area of land but has also alleviated the pest infestation, especially the plant hoppers because of uniform distribution of plant population and desired spacing between the rows and plants. Farmers have shown their interest in acceptance to adopt line sowing and transplanting to harness the benefit. Besides BGREI, introduction of hybrid maize and mustard has also been taken up as block demonstration under RKVY with remarkable success.

Another important programme going on in this district is the e-Pest Surveillance and Pest Management. The objective is to take up regular surveillance of major pests in the representative villages, collection of surveillance data from field for rendering necessary advice for minimizing the possibility of pest infestation. The programme is being executed through the trained *Krusak Sathi* and is in operation both in Kharif and Rabi. Besides pest surveillance there is a provision for subsidized supply of need based pesticides in case of exigencies.

National Food Security Mission

This scheme is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with 100% central assistance with an objective to enhance production and productivity of pulses in the district. The major components of the programme are cluster demonstration including inter cropping demonstrations, cropping system based demonstrations, distribution of certified seeds, micronutrient, gypsum, bio-fertilizer and supply of need-based pesticides etc. Besides, there is provision of subsidized supply of sprayers, sprinkler sets, pump sets as well as cropping system based trainings.

National Mission on Oil Seeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP)

This is also a central Sector Scheme in operation in this district with the objective to promote production and productivity of oil seeds in this district. Assistance being provided under this scheme includes quality seeds, seed minikits, crop demonstrations, inter cropping demonstrations, Farmer Field School, Farmers training and exposure visit etc.

Seed Treatment Campaign

Quite often the infected seed forms a potential source of plant diseases and drastically reduces the yield. Seed treatment hence plays a very important role in eradication of the seed borne pathogens.

To make the farmers conscious about seed treatment campaigns are being organized for paddy in Kharif and for non- paddy crops like pulses and ground nut in Rabi. During Rabi 2014-15 and Kharif 2015, 60 and 120 campaigns were organized in the district. Awareness has been developed among the farmers towards seed treatment in the recent years.

Other important Achievements

Introduction of Neem- Coated Urea

Under intensive rice cultivation, role of chemical fertilizer is crucial in enhancing productivity of the high yielding varieties. Urea is the major nitrogenous fertilizer used because of its low unit cost, high solubility and non- polarity. However, it is susceptible to various nitrogen loss mechanisms namely ammonia volatilization, leaching and denitrification. In order to reduce the nutrient loss nowadays neem-coated urea is being given greater importance. It releases nitrogen slowly, so that the crop gets the nutrient over a long time and the nitrogen use efficiency is enhanced. For the first time in the state Bargarh has introduced supply of 100% neem - coated seeds in the districts since 2014-15. It adds another advantage of reducing the pest infestation.

Introduction of 100% Mechanized Rice Cultivation

One major problem in rice cultivation is availability of labour and escalating cost of labour. To overcome this problem mechanized rice cultivation offers us a suitable alternative. Demonstration on completely mechanized rice cultivation has been taken up with a remarkable success in 344 ha in Attabira and 200 ha in Bheden & 300 ha in Bargarh block in 2014-15 and 2015-16. . Complete mechanized rice cultivation was also adopted in Govt Agriculture Farm, Chakuli in Kharif 2015. The demonstration revealed that the cost of cultivation per acre of rice is reduced at least by Rs 5000/- in case of completely mechanized rice cultivation as compared to the traditional method of farming. Moreover it addresses the problem arising from acute shortage of the labour. It is cost effective and time saving.

Remarkable Performance in the State and Regional Agriculture Fair

The district of Bargarh has the privilege of getting the first position both in the Regional Agriculture fair held at Sambalpur in November 2014 and also in the State Agriculture fair held at Bhubaneswar in March 2015 bringing pride for this district.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, MARKETING, PROCESSING AND STORAGE AND STATE SUPPORT

Systematic marketing of paddy is done in different market yards by RMCs and PACs. This year cotton was procured by Cotton Corporation India through RMC, Padampur. Marketing for other agricultural produce like Pulses, Oil seeds, vegetables are not up to standard in the district. There are more than hundred rice mills and one sugar factory in the district for procurement of sugarcane from the farmers.

Horticultural Activities

There is vast scope for development of plantation, vegetables crops in the district due to existing land holding pattern as well as potential for the activities.

Bargarh Horticulture department has made a spectacular progress over the last few decades and significant increase in the area and production and productivity of fruit and vegetable crops. Now the extension system in the district is aiming at market oriented extension with low cost technology. Major importance is given to increase in the production and productivity of non-paddy crops like Mango, Vegetables, Oil palm, TC Banana, Mushroom and Mushroom spawn production. IPM and INM are introduced to reduce the disease pest occurrence in the field as well as timely control measures reducing the cost of production.

The Horticulture Department is headed by Asst. Director of Horticulture at Bargarh and Padampur with supporting staff. They are taking care of the entire programme of the district.

A Brief Scenario of Major Horticultural Crops Grown In Bargarh District

Mango - Among the fruit crops, grafted Mango Plantation is being grown over an area of 2412 ha and the production is 9106 mt per year. The soil and climate is very much favourable for the crop. Among varieties preferred by the farmers are Ambrapali, Dushehary, Banganpalai, Langra, Neelum. The department is providing subsidy under NHM Schemes for taking of Mango Plantation @ Rs.12750/- per ha in three instalments in the ratio of 60:20:20 in three years consecutively.

Banana- The farmers mainly prefer the Tissue culture G.9 varieties instead of traditional suckers of local varieties. The Tissue Culture variety bears flowers at a time within 9 months and matures within 10-12 months from the time of plantation which helps the farmers recovering the expenditure at a time. The subsidy is allowed to a farmer for cultivation in a minimum area of 0.2 HA and to maximum of 4.0 HA in a compact patch. The rate of assistance is Rs.40985/- per ha in two instalments i.e. 75:25 ratio i.e. subsidy in planting material and labour cost.

Papaya - The Horticulture Department also emphasizes on production of Hybrid Papaya. Efforts have been made to take up 10 HA of hybrid papaya variety (Red Ledy) in different blocks during the year of 2014-15 and 10 HA in the year 2015-16.

Mushroom - The leading blocks for Mushroom production in this district are Attabira and Bargarh where the district Horticulture Office has provided subsidy for mushroom as well as spawn production. A large number of small farmers are also producing paddy straw mushroom in villages as a cottage industry. The farmers get trained at SBRSETI and Horticulture Department. Nationalized Banks are financing the loan to the beneficiary for their self- sufficiency.

Flowers - Every year Horticulture Department of this district is providing cut flower seedlings of Marigold and Corms of Gladioli, Lilium at subsidized rate to encourage the floriculture of the District.

Integrated Post - Harvest Management - Most of the Horticulture crops are perishable in nature and can damage during storage. To avoid this situation, it needs preservation and effective marketing of the vegetables. District Horticulture Office is programming to establish 2 cold stores in private sectors of 5000 MT capacity of multi cooling chamber system for the preservation of Potato, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Capsicum, Chilli and other vegetables with assistance of subsidy patterns of 50%+20% under Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) with the electric supply subsidy up to six years.

Horticultural Mechanisation- Most of the Horticultural crops is labour - intensive. To reduce the cost of cultivation and to minimize the manpower, farm mechanization is being promoted. It also helps to carry out farm operation to enhance productions. Assistance under power operated machines like Power Tiller, Mini Tractor, and Power Sprayers are provided at subsidized rate of 40%.

National Mission of Oil-Seed and Oil Palm (Nmoop)- Oil palm cultivation has been going on in the district since 2011-12 under RKVY Scheme. The soil and climate is favourable for this crop. Now oil palm plantation is going on in all the blocks of this district. The plantation is carried on by Godrej Agrovet Ltd and the subsidy is provided to the farmers by Horticulture Department Bargarh through online. The total planting area started from 2011-12 to 2015-16 is 1300 ha. The fruits have come out the area planted during 2011-12. Oil palm harvesting has been started and sold to Godrej Agrovet Ltd. The farmers are getting the price as per the approved Government rates.

Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation- Water is under severe stress in Horticulture sector which is crucial to crop production. The conventional method of irrigation leads to wastage of water. The use of modern methodologies like Drip and Sprinkler irrigations are the way to efficient use of surface and ground water resources. The Horticulture Department is introducing the scheme on farm water management under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture which was initiated in Jan, 2006 and later it was changed to NMMI to increase the area under improved method of irrigation for better use of water to provide stimulus to agricultural growth.

Till now the District Horticulture office is providing subsidy of 55% to 65% in non DPAP areas and 75% to 85% in DPAP areas.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, ANIMAL DISEASES

Historical Background

The Animal Husbandry District of Bargarh started functioning from Date 28.8.1968 with District Veterinary Officer, Bargarh as the District Head, covering both Bargarh and Padampur Sub-Division. Consequent upon reorganization of the Veterinary Department, the D.V.O. Office, Bargarh was converted to Sub-Divisional Veterinary Office, Bargarh with creation of a new Sub-Divisional Veterinary Office at Padampur.

The Chief District Veterinary, Bargarh again came in to existence on DT 01.04.1993 after creation of the new District Bargarh.

During 1968 a Bull station was established at Barpali supplying chilled semen to the then artificial insemination centres in and outside the district. The Bull station was closed after adoption of the Frozen Semen technology.

The Integrated Cattle Development Centres along with the fodder farms of the district came under the control of C.D.V.O, Bargarh in the year 2002, which were previously controlled by Cattle Development Officer, Sambalpur. With the use of Artificial Insemination technology since the chilled semen era, the district, specifically 4 blocks of the district that come under Hirakud command area namely Attabira, Bargarh, Barpali and Bheden became highly potential for keeping quality crossbred dairy cows intensively.

People of 5 blocks namely Ambabhona, Bhatli, Gaisilat, Jharbandh and Paikmal covered with hilly and forest areas have shown keen interest in small animal rearing due to the favourable geographical condition. The breed of sheep naturally available in the district is the Bolangir sheep and the breed of goat is Black Bengal goat. As both are recognized breeds, keeping of indigenous sheep and goat is prevalent in the rural areas. But presently, apart from the local population, graded sheep crossed with Madras Red and improved goats crossed with Beetal can be found.

Keeping of backyard poultry by weaker section of the society is prevalent. Along with the Desi chicken Banaraja breed is gaining popularity as backyard poultry in recent years. Also, many commercial Broiler and Layer farms are coming up in the district within last 10-12 years.

Activities of the Animal Resources Development Department

These are the several activities undertaken by Animal Resources Development department Genetic uplift of the Animal Resources for higher productivity, being achieved through artificial insemination in case of cattle and cross breeding with improved bucks and rams in case of sheep and goat.

1. Animal health care through preventive vaccination. This is being achieved by vaccinating cattle/buffalo against deadly and zoonotic diseases like Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease etc. Sheep and goats are being vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease, P.P.R, GoatPox etc. and poultry birds against deadly Ranikhet Disease.
2. Animal health care through treatment of ailing animals.
3. Public health care by controlling spread of the zoonotic diseases like Anthrax, Rabies, Bird flu etc.
4. Employment generation and entrepreneurs development by successful implementation of different state and central govt. schemes.
5. Insurance of animals with subsidized premium to ensure recovery of economic loss of farmers due to death of livestock.
6. Fodder development to reduce feeding cost and economic production.
7. Providing doorstep healthcare facilities by Mobile Veterinary Unit
8. Increase in goat meat production by providing incentives to farmers through NMPS Scheme
9. Creating awareness among farmers by organising trainings and demonstrations at Gram Panchayat level.

The District Office is being headed by C.D.V.O, who is assisted by 2 A.D.V.O.s i.e A.D.V.O. (livestock production) and A.D.V.O (disease control) and one District Training Co-ordinator. Two Sub-Divisional Veterinary Officers head the 2 Sub-Divisional offices; one at Bargarh and other at Padampur. At 12 blocks, 12 Block Veterinary Officers, each assisted by one Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon are posted, 5 Veterinary Asst Surgeons are posted out of 6 second V.D.s and one third V.D. present in the district, who come under the Block Veterinary Officer.

The Livestock Inspectors work at the Livestock Aid Centres at Panchayat level. No of Livestock Aid Centres present in the district is 151. Since 2006, 42 Go Mitras are working in the panchayats, where it is difficult for the Livestock Inspector to provide AI. So, out of total 249 G.P.s in the district, 212 G.P.s are covered with veterinary institutions.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFRASTRUCTURES

- Veterinary Hospital-01
- Veterinary Dispensary-18
- Livestock Aid Centres-151
- Go Mitras-42
- Community Development Centres (BAIF) - 10
- Integrated livestock Development Centres (J.K.TRUST) - 22
- District Diagnostic Laboratory-01(at Bargarh)
- Govt Hatchery- 02(at Bargarh and Kuchipali)
- Govt Fodder Farm-03 (at Ainthapali of Barpaliblock, Haldipali of Sohela block and Mahakhand of Attabira block)

Livestock Population of the District

As per livestock census, 2012 the animal population of the district is

Cattle-3, 33,353	Buffalo-18,441
Sheep-58,634	Goat- 99,506
Pig-3,670	Backyard poultry-3, 58,197

Milk Production Status

Due to artificial insemination since the cold semen era, crossbred cattle mainly crossbred with Jersey and Red Sindhi are highly popular in the district. Out of 1, 29,021 dairy cows present in the district, 80,045 cows are crossbred, constituting about 62% of total female population. Rest 48,976 are indigenous cows.

The average milk production out of this population is about 2, 68,365 litres per day; out of which about 75,000 ltrs of milk is collected through 264 Milk Producers Cooperative Societies under SAMUL scattered throughout the district and about 16,000 ltrs of milk is collected by MILK MOO in the district.

Meat Production Status

Approximately 4, 99,491 kgs of mutton (sheep meat) and chevon (goat meat) is produced in the district yearly which is used for local use.

Poultry Meat Production

Though people of the district were hesitant about poultry meat consumption previously, but, there has been a sharp increase in the consumption of poultry meat and poultry meat products since last 20 or 25 years.

Keeping in view the growing demand, many commercial broiler farms have come up in the district. At present, there are 33 private broiler farms functioning in the district with a capacity of 3, 17,700 broiler birds. COB 400 is the common variety of chick that is being used in these farms.

Apart from this, 3, 58,197 no of poultry are being kept by rural poors in the backyard. In this sector Banaraja bird (rainbow rooster strain) is gaining public interest.

Egg Production Status

At present, egg is regarded as the cheapest source of protein. The no of layer farms existing in the district is 03, whose total strength is 2, 48,000 at present. mostly, bv300 strain of White Leghorn bird is being reared in these farms.

The total egg production from these layer farms and backyard sector is about 74030000 Peryear.

Per Capita Availability Status

The human population of Bargarh district is 14, 79,000 as par 2011 Human Census. The per capita availability of milk, meat and egg in the district is

Milk -181 ml per day

Meat-1.31 kg per year

Egg-50 eggs per year

Ongoing Flagship Programmes

Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU)

Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) in veterinary service delivery system is designed as an alternative model of rural animal health care delivery for a specified area with an earmarked team of veterinary professionals with supporting equipment & drugs. It is envisaged to provide preventive, curative services as well as breeding facilities in the inaccessible areas. There are 12 MVUs running in all the 12 blocks of this district since June - 2014. Each unit is covering the remotest villages of the block, catering the A.H. services 20 days a month. Each unit is comprised of one veterinary doctor, one para-vet and one attendant.

Objectives

- To examine the general health condition and to treat the livestock
- To provide doorstep veterinary service (Breeding, Curative).
- To educate people to adopt appropriate modern technology for improving the productivity.
- To make disease surveillance and monitoring of livestock and poultry diseases.

- To attend outbreaks of livestock diseases particularly Anthrax.
- To create awareness on livestock preventive health care and other department services.

The following are the achievements of Mobile Veterinary Units in the years 2014-15 and 15-16

A.I. done	12
Cases Treated	36413
Castration done	59
F.S. Examined	27
Vaccination done	15850
Awareness Camps conducted	326
Users' Charges Collected	68119

National Mission for Protein Supplement- It is a Special Programme for Goat Development" as a part of National Mission for Protein Supplement under RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana. There are also farmers, who exclusively rear goats, with a flock size of 10 to 50 goats, who rarely adopt modern practices for better production. Since goat rearing is having tremendous impact on livelihood of poor people, it is essential to cover those farmers under National Mission for Protein Supplementation (NMPS)

Objective

- To set up goat units with scientific management for better price realization
- To promote better health care and management practices for higher productivity and higher returns
- To build the capacity of the local community member for undertaking goat production as a profitable enterprise.
- To develop this project area as training, demonstration field with an intention for expansion and replication by involving the people's participation.
- To meet the demand of goat meat by improving the total production

NPCBB (National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding)

In order to intensify the Cattle and Buffalo Development in the State of Orissa having the strategy for building rural economy and to reduce the rising trend of un-employment situation in the State Government of India has launched "National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme" (NPCBB) with 100% grant-in-aid assistance.

To implement the above said project a State Implementing Agency namely "Orissa Livestock Resources Development Society" (OLRDS) has been formed as per the instruction of Govt. of India for smooth and speedy execution of Project work.

Objectives of the Project

- Timely supply of Artificial Insemination inputs to the field Artificial Insemination centres by strengthening Liquid Nitrogen bulk transport and storage and distribution system.

- Conversion of static Artificial Insemination centres to mobile.
- Conversion of non-Artificial Insemination centres to Artificial Insemination centres.
- Training of Artificial Insemination workers, professional & Go-Mitra.
- Strengthening of bull stations.
- Identification of bull mothers in the field by introducing field performance recording system.
- Supply of bulls for natural service in inaccessible areas.

In this scheme 79678 and 18189 Artificial Inseminations have been done in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 and 42793 and 10498 calves have been borne in these years respectively.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Project with 75% Central & 25% State Assistance.

Objectives:

- To control emerging diseases, exotic diseases and existing diseases of the State.
- Training of field veterinarians as well as field Para-veterinarians
- Surveillance and Monitoring of diseases and preparation of disease forecasting models
- Immunisation against economically important diseases
- Strengthening of the disease diagnostic laboratories
- Strengthening of Orissa Biological Products Institute (OBPI)
- Training of field staff
- Mass Awareness campaign
- Collection, compilation and dissemination of animal disease status
- Under this scheme 55378 animals and birds have been treated and 18150 doses of inoculations have been done during 2015-16.

Self Employment Programmes

Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship

In order to increase the productivity of dairy animals, expanding infrastructure for procurement, processing, marketing and quality assurance in milk, Government of Odisha is implementing a dairy scheme named *Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship* from the financial year 2013-14.

Objectives

- To promote setting up modern dairy farms for production of clean milk.
- To up -grade traditional technology to handle milk commercial scale.
- To generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganized dairy sector
- This scheme aims at providing subsidy at the rate of 25% and 33% of the project cost for the general caste and scheduled caste and tribe applicants. An applicant can purchase maximum two or four cows in this scheme.

- Under the scheme 163 beneficiaries have been facilitated in the previous year.

Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

This scheme was started from 01.09.2010 with an outlay of Rs 250/- crore during the 11th Plan.

Objectives –

- Setting up modern dairy farms for production of clean milk.
- Encourage heifer calf rearing for conservation and development of good breeding stock
- Bring structural changes in unorganized sector so that initial processing of milk can be taken up at village level.
- Up gradation of traditional technology to handle milk on commercial scale
- Generate self-employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganized dairy sector.
- This scheme aims at providing subsidy at the rate of Rs 15,000/- and Rs 18,000/- per cow for the general caste and scheduled caste and tribe applicants. An applicant can purchase maximum ten cows in this scheme.

Implementing Agencies

National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) will be the Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme. Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural and urban Banks will implement the scheme. The scheme is open to organized as well as unorganized sector.

National Livestock Mission

The Mission is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholder

Objectives

- Sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry
- Increasing availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand – supply gap
- Accelerating production of quality fodder and fodder seeds through effective seed production
- Capacity building of state functionaries and livestock owners through strengthened extension machinery to provide quality extension service to farmers.
- Promoting skill based training and dissemination of technologies for reducing cost of production, and improving production of livestock sector
- Promoting initiatives for conservation and genetic up-gradation of indigenous breeds of livestock
- Encouraging formation of groups of farmers and cooperatives / producers 'companies of small and marginal farmers / livestock owners.

- Providing infrastructure and linkage for marketing, processing and value addition, as forward linkage for the farmer's enterprises.
- Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance for farmers.
- Under the scheme 2941 large and small animals have been insured. Several trainings have been conducted to aware farmers, other stake holders of Veterinary Department and the Departmental staffs.

Kalyani Under BAIF

The programme first of the kind in the state is to boost milk production. The state government has signed an MoU worth Rs 52.19 crore with the Pune based Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation. In this Kalyani Project at least five lakh youths will be self- employed in 10 years. This Kalyani Project will be implemented in 14 districts.

The organisation will provide technical know- how to farmers to boost milk and in five years' time, establish community development centres to conduct Artificial insemination and will organize several exhibition and demonstrations. In this district it has established ten community development centres and conducted 5514 artificial inseminations.

Cattle Breed Improvement Project through Establishment of Integrated Livestock Development Centres by JK Trust Gram Vikas Yojana

The project aims to provide breeding, feeding and management services at the door steps of the dairy farmers in the project area. These services will be provided through 22 'Integrated Livestock Development (ILD) Centres' in this district. Each of these ILD centres will be operated by a local educated unemployed youth called as 'Gopal' and will cover about 8-10 villages within a radius of 5-8 Kms. In this district JK Trust has established 22 Integrated Livestock Development Centres and conducted 5042 artificial insemination.

Calf Rearing Scheme (CRS) under RKVY

CRS has been functioning under RKVY in our state since 2010-11. In this scheme crossbred female calves born through A.I. in MPCS area are covered where the calves born are assisted with 1360 kgs of calf- feed during the age of 4 months to 28 months (24 months). The farmers have to pay 50% of the cost of the calf- feed.

The calves included in the scheme are also insured and health care services like preventive vaccination and deworming is being done.

The main objective of the scheme is to assist the farmers to make its female calves nourished to get a good cow.

Grass Land Grass Reserve Scheme

Shortage of feed and fodder resources for livestock population in the state is one of the major constraints in livestock production. Sufficient green fodder is essential for production of milk. Green- feed reduces the production cost of milk. The 3 departmental fodder seed farms of the district at Ainthapali, Haldipali, Mahakhand have produced 351000 root slips which have been distributed among farmers.

Physical Financial Achievement under RKVY.

Fodder

Seasonal Perennial -		
Mini-kit Supplied	162	
Root /Slip	5000	
Area Covered in Acr.	40.50	0.50
Farmers Benefited	162	04
Fodder Produced in qtls	3202	239
No. of Training Prog.Organized	04	
No. of farmers benefited	100	

Fodder under RKVY

SeasonalPerennial		
Mini-kit Supplied	162	
Root /Slip	5000	
Aea Covered in Acr	40.50	0.50
Farmers benefited	162	04
Fodder Produced in qtl.	3289	
No. of Lead farmers: -	40 farmers	
No. of Training Prog.	04 Organized	
No. of farmers benefited.	284	

NMPs

It is a Special Programme for Goat Development as a part of National Mission for Protein Supplement under Rashtriya Krishi VikasYojana.

There are also farmers, who exclusively rear goats, with a flock size of 10 to 50 goats, who rarely adopt modern practices for better production. Since goat rearing is having tremendous impact on livelihood of poor people, it is essential to cover those farmers under National Mission for Protein Supplementation (NMPS).

- The objective is to set up goat units with scientific management for better price realization
- To promote better health care and management practices for higher productivity and higher returns
- To build the capacity of the local community member for undertaking goat production as a profitable enterprise
- To develop this project area as training, demonstration field with an intention for expansion and replication by involving the people's participation.
- To meet the demand of goat meat by improving the total production.

Bargarh Chilling Plant under Samaleswari Regional Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd, Sambalpur

- Samaleswari Milk Union is a sister concern of OMFED operating in the district of Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Sonapur and Deogarh.
- Bargarh is an important district in Agriculture as well as Animal Husbandry. Large number of livestock population available in this district and farmers are adopting dairy as their livelihood next to cultivation of paddy.
- Samaleswari Milk Union is established on 1976 and included in Operation Flood-III Programme during 1989. Various development extension activities

are taken up for milk producing farmers for their uplift and take up dairy as source of life.

- Samaleswari Regional Co-Operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd, Sambalpur

Progress Report of Bargarh

Particulars		UNIT
Functional DCS	No.	253
Registered MPCs	No.	175
Members Enrolled	No.	26,880
Pourer Member	No.	11,220
Milk Procurement (LPD)		63,092
Average Cattle Feed Sales (In M.T) Per Month	MT	629.25
Average Mineral Mixture Sale (In M.T) Per Month	MT	9.50
Total Area under Perennial Fodder Cultivation	In Ac. Acre	100.33
No. Of Farmers Adopted Fodder Cultivation	No	1,256
No. Of AI Centre	No	132
Average AI Done Per Month	No	2,680
No. Of Bmcs	No	16
Milk Chilling Capacity	In No. LPD	48,000
No. of MPCs having Building	No	73

FISHERIES & GROWTH

The Department of Fisheries and the Fish Farmers' Development Agency is headed at district level by the District Fisheries Officer. At block level Asst. Fisheries Officers have been posted. All the schemes of Fisheries department are being implemented through the Assistant Fisheries Officers.

Water Resources

Following water resources are available in Bargarh District for taking up Pisciculture.

Sl. No.	Type of water bodies	Number	Area (in ha.)
1	GP tanks	4526	5831.69
2	Private tanks	2716	1158.98
3	Other tanks	92	430.11
4	Reservoirs	6	5769.00
	Total	7340	13189.78

Fish Production

Fish production of this district mainly depends on bandhs and katas of Gram Panchayat, private tanks, rivers and rivulets and to some extent from paddy fields. Fish production of 4 irrigated blocks is satisfactory, but in other 8 un-irrigated blocks, bandhs and katas dry up during summer which creates hindrance for intensive culture and fish production. Nowadays stocking of yearling concept and intensive culture practice has been adopted by quite a good no. of fish farmers and fish production in the seasonal tanks has also been enhanced considerably. Besides this there are 2 major rivers namely, Mahanadi and Jira running across are the district which is also sources of fish production in the district. A part of the Hirakud reservoir

(Sector-10) is coming under Bargarh district which contributes significantly to enhance the fish production of our district. Seasonal and perennial rivulets and paddy fields of irrigated pockets contribute fish production in the district to some extent. During the year 2014-15, 19250 MTs. of fish production was recorded from all the water sources of Bargarh district.

Fish Fauna

Different varieties of fish stocks are available in Inland tanks and rivers like Mahanadi and Jira of this district. Some of the important fish species are as under-

Catla catla (Bhukur), Labeo rohita(Rohi), Labeo calbasu(Kalabaini) Labeo bata(Bata), Labeo fimbriatus, Labeo gonius, Cirrhinus mrigala(Mircali), Cirrhinus reba, Puntius sarana(Serna), Puntius sophore, Puntius ticto(Kutri), Ctenophryngodon idella(Grass Carp), Hypophthalmichthys molitrix(Silver Carp), Cyprinus carpio(Bilati rohi), Clarius batrachus(Magur), Heteropneustes fossilis(Singhi), Wallago attu(Balia), Notopterus notopterus, Notopterus chitala(Chital), Channa gachua(Jia), Channa marulius, Channa punctatus(Khapsi), Channa striatus(Sial), Gudusia chapra(Fufud), Glossogobius giuris(Ghesra), Annabas testudineus(Kau), Mystus aor, Mystus singhala(Tengni), Mystus viatus, Tor mosal(Mahasir), Ompok pabda, Ompok bimaculatus, Mastacembelus armatus, Tilapia mosambica(Telpia), Chela phulo(Jarda) etc.

Few years back indigenous fish species like Mahurel, Kutri, Jarda etc. were plentifully available in paddy fields and rivulets during rainy season. It was a favourite tasty and cheap dish of rural people. This indigenous fish is rich in vitamin, Iron, Calcium and micronutrients and very useful for pregnant and lactating women as well as growing children. But nowadays due to excessive use of pesticides in paddy fields for pest control and scanty rainfall, availability of these indigenous fish species has gone down considerably in paddy fields as well as in small rivulets. It is a great loss for all of us. However nowadays steps are being taken to culture these indigenous fish species.

Fish Breeding Farm / Rearing Farm

In this district one breeding-cum-rearing farm is present which is located at Pipalmunda of Bhatli block – 12 kms away from Bargarh town. It has been operating since 2001-02. Pipalmunda fish seed farm has 13 nursery tanks covering an area of 4 Ac. and one brood stock tank of 1 Ac. The Hatchery complex of the farm consists of one breeding pool of 12' diameter, 5 hatching pools, 1 overhead tank, 2 bore-wells and other accessories required for artificial breeding. As the breeding farm is located at un-irrigated area, water level of the brood stock tank is being maintained by the bore-well water. About 11 qtls. Of brood stock of different species like, Jayanti Rohu, Catla, Mrigal, Carpio and Grass carp is available for breeding in the farm. Annually this farm is producing above 300 lakhs of spawn through artificial breeding. 150 lakhs spawn is being stocked in the nursery tanks of Pipalmunda farm and balance spawn is transported and stocked in the Govt. rearing farms located at Barpali and Padampur. Some private rearing farms are also taking spawn from this farm for

production of fingerlings and yearlings. Pipalmunda fish farm is producing above 45 lakhs fry/fingerling out of the stocked spawn. Fish farmers of Bargarh district and some fish farmers of neighbouring Chhattisgarh state are also taking quality fish fry/fingerling from this farm.

There are 2 rearing farms in Bargarh district, one located at Barpali and another at Padampur. These farms have the capacity to produce 20 lakhs fry each. In this district 4 private hatcheries are also operating and producing of 200 lakhs spawn through artificial breeding. They are rearing these spawn and producing fry/fingerling/yearling for the fish farmers.

As the demand of fish seed of this district is more than the district production, the balance quantity of fish seed is being met by neighbouring Chiplima fish seed hatchery/Binika fish seed hatchery and private traders of this district and West Bengal area.

Introduction of Jayanti Rohu

The traditional Rohu breeder has been replaced from Pipalmunda breeding firm and *Jayanti Rohu* has been introduced for breeding. Since last two years 100% Jayanti Rohu spawn /fry has been produced and distributed to the fish farmers. Encouraging results regarding the growth of this species are being reported. Two traditional Rohu breeders of private farms of this district are also replaced.

Reservoir Culture

After implementation of “State Reservoir Policy” for effective management of reservoirs, fishing right of all reservoirs above 40 ha. (100 Ac.) mean water spread area (MWSA) has been vested with Fisheries and A.R.D. Department to lease out the said water bodies to the Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies registered under Odisha Coop. Act, 1962 or societies registered under Odisha Self Help Coop. Society Act., 2001 (SHG) etc. Under this category, in this district, following 6 reservoirs are present.

Sl. No	Name and location of the reservoir	Mean water spread area (MWSA) in ha	Name of the society	No. of Fishermen in the society.
1	Kularijore, Sulsulia	70	Maa Chandi PFCS	78
2	Victoria Sagar, Kuchipali	47	Jaya Durga PFCS,	55
3	Jharbandh MIP, Jharbandh	250	Chakdarha PFCS	97
4	Padampur nala, Padampur	60	Rajborasambar PFCS	78
5	Kumbho MIP, Kumbho	67	Kumbha PFCS	51
6	Hirakud Reservoir, Sector-X	5255	Tamdei PFCS	755
	TOTAL	5749		1114

Fisheries Co-operative Societies have been formed and registered in these areas under Odisha Co-op. Society Act, 1962 and the reservoirs have been leased out to the PFCS with an aim to enhance fish production of the reservoir by stocking of advanced fingerlings through SC/ST Department/NFDB Assistance. 1114 fishermen are engaged in fishing in these reservoirs and maintaining their livelihood. Fish stocks harvested from the reservoirs are sold inside the district and some quantity of fish harvested from Hirakud Sector-X is exported to neighbouring Chhattisgarh State. Fisher women of Tamdei PFCS are also engaged in fish drying process, earning additional revenue for their family. For effective fishing in Hirakud reservoir members of Tamdei PFCS have also been supplied with Net and Boat under Matsyajibi Unnayana Yojana. All the fishermen of these reservoirs have been booked under Accident Insurance Scheme. Awareness camps / Reservoir training have been organised to educate the members of PFCS for proper implementation of State Reservoir Policy, fingerling culture etc.

Implements

Traditional fishing craft like wooden boat, Wooden Motorised boat are generally used in Hirakud reservoir (Sector-X). Around 450 boats are in operation in this sector. Traditional gears like Nylon Drag net, Stick net, Cast net, Gill net, Hook and line and different varieties of traps are in common use for fishing in Inland tanks and rivers of this district.

For development of Culture and Capture fisheries / Marketing of fish and fisheries products / Development of hatcheries / Promotion of fingerling and yearling culture / Welfare of fishermen population / Insurance / Exposure visit / Mobile advisory service / Capacity building of Fishers, different schemes are being implemented by Fisheries Department for vertical and horizontal expansion of fisheries

Suggestions for Improvement-

1. Establishment of Water and soil testing Laboratory at District and Block level.
2. Establishment of one Modern fish market with ice plant at the district hqs.
3. Expansion of Fish seed Hatcheries at Pipalmunda to produce 80 Lakhs Fry/Fingerling.
4. Establishment of a new Hatchery complex at Barpali Fish seed Farm.
5. Construction of Captive Nursery near all GP katas of 10 Ha. and above.
6. Promulgation of long term lease of GP tanks.
7. Promotion for production of "Jayanti Rohu" seed in all the fish farms.

FORESTRY: IMPORTANCE, MANAGEMENT, RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS

Bargarh Forest Division was created on dt.1.10.2003 after re-organisation of Forest Department by taking portions of erstwhile Sambalpur and Khariar Forest Divisions. The erstwhile Sambalpur Forest Division, for which the outgoing Working Plan was prepared, was re-organised into three Forest Divisions, namely Sambalpur South, Sambalpur North & Bargarh Forest Divisions with effect from 01.10.2003 vide Govt. Resolution No.13228 / F&E Dated 08.08.2003. The previous working plans

were prepared separately for Sambalpur as well as Khariar Divisions under which the Divisions were being managed. The previous working plans were prepared for portions of Bargarh Division taken from erstwhile Sambalpur Division by Sri P.K.Sethi for the period 2007-08 to 2016-17. Similarly, working plan for Khariar Forest Division was prepared by Sri K.C.Dalei for the period 2008-09 to 2017-18. Thus, till now the forests are being managed under two different working plans prepared for their parent divisions. It is for the first time that a unified working plan is being prepared for Bargarh Forest Division which will commence from 2017-18.

Bargarh Forest Division includes three units viz. Rajborasambar, Ambabhona and Lakhanpur. The Division is surrounded by Chhatisgarh State and the District of Jharsuguda on the north, Sambalpur on the east, Bolangir and Sonepur on the south and Nuapada on the west.

The headquarters of the division is located at Bargarh. The division comprises six ranges. They are Bargarh, Bhatli, Ghess, Padampur, Paikmal and Nursingnath.

Status of Biodiversity, Conservation in Forests

The dominant tree species in the Division are *Hemides musindicus*, *Cassia tora*, *Shorea robusta*, *Borreria hispida*, *Borreria stricta*, *Curculigo orchioides*, *Terminalia alata*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Buchanania lanza* and *Diospyros melanoxylon*.

Bargarh Forest Division towards Implementation of annual action plan of State Medicinal plant Board under State Plan Scheme 2012-13, RET (Rare Endangered and Threatened Medicinal Plant) received an amount of Rs 1,00,000/- for raising of RET species. The different species raised were *Samarsingha (Cordia macleodii)*, *Phanaphana (Oroxylum indicum)*, *Pteridia fortita*, *Uraria picta* and *Embilica officinalis*.

Under the VVP (Vanaspathi Van Project) In-situ and Ex-situ Conservation of different species were undertaken in Nrushinnath Range of Bargarh Division, Details of which are given in the table below:

Management

Plantation activities

Working Plan for management of flora and fauna of the Forests is prepared once in ten years on the basis of which protection as well as rejuvenation of the Forests is being taken up.

- Creation of new plantation and maintenance of old plantation taken up under the Management activities as prescribed by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.
- Protection of wild life is being taken up by adopting measures such as Water Harvesting Structures, plantation of the fruit bearing trees so as to provide them with the basic facilities.
- Watchers are engaged to keep close watch on the movement of the wild animals as well as poachers for protection of the wild life.
- Trenches are being excavated for protection of people from apprehended attack if any, by the elephants.
- Creation of Fire Line is made in the forest area to protect forest from fire hazards.

- Masonry boundary pillars are constructed to prevent encroachment into forest areas.
- Catchment Area Treatment Plantations are taken up to prevent soil erosion. This is taken up under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 related to diversion of forest area for non-forest purposes.
- Status of compliance of Forest Right Act (FRA) – TABLE LXII & LXIII

Status of compliance of Forest Right Act (FRA) – TABLE LXII & LXIII

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHT ACT, 2006

TABLE – LXII

Sl. No	Description	Individual	Community
1	Name of the Dist./Sub-Division	BARGARH / PADAMPUR	
2	No. of village in the District	1207	0
2(A)	No. of villages fully covered so far (Total)	1185	0
3	No. of Gram Sabha meeting held	1185	0
4	No. of Gram Sabha meeting held subsequently	789	0
5	No. of FRCs constituted by Gram Sabha	1185	0
6	No. of claims received by FRCs	3512	0
7	No. of claims verified by FRCs & sent to Gram Sabha (out of Col.7)	3512	0
GRAM SABHA LEVEL			
8	No. of claims approved by Gram Sabha & sent to SDLC	2630	0
9	Area involved (in acres) & No. of families Area (in acres)	3689.35	0
10	No. of families	2630	0
11	No. of claims rejected by Gram Sabha	857	0
12	No. of claims remanded to FRCs	25	0
12(A)	No. of Gram Sabha confirming completion of recognition on claims so far (Total)	-	0
SUB-DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE LEVEL			
13	No. of claims approved by SDLC (Sub-Division wise) & sent to DLC	1187	0
14	Area involved (in acres) &.No. of families Area (in acres)	2288.91	0
15	No. of families	1187	0
16	No. of claims rejected by SDLC	1378	0
17	No. of claims remanded to Gram Sabha	65	0
17(A)	No. of Sub-Division confirming completion of Recognition on claims so far (Total)	1187	0

DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE

TABLE – LXIII

Sl. No	Description	Individual	Community
18	No. of claims approved by DLC for title	1099	0
19	Area involved (in acres) & No. of families	2016.24	0
	Area (in acres)		
20	No. of families	1099	0
21	No. of claims rejected by DLC	-	0
22	No. of claims remanded by SDLC	-	0
23	No. of certificate of titles distributed	1099	0
24	Area in acres	2016.24	0
25	No. of certificate of titles distributed to PTG	-	0
26	Area in acres	-	0
27	No. of claims uploaded in Web Site (MOTA)	-	0
<p>N.B.- All Claims Settled In Favour Of Schidule Tribe Break Up :- 1099 Nos Of Claims, Area 2016.24 Ac (Rf -162 Nos, Area -409.37ac & Others - 937 Area-1606.87 Ac)</p>			

Other Rights and Concessions

Constitution of Vana Sanrakhyana Samiti [VSS] under the Joint Forest Management Scheme at the Gram Panchayat level has facilitated to protect the degraded forest by way of afforest ation and protection. The Members of the VSS will get the forest produce and help to enhance local marketing in the nearby areas.

**Statement Showing the Details of Reserved Forests of Bargarh
Forest Division (Working Plan Sambalpur Division)**

Sl. No	Range	Name of The Reserve Forest	No. of Comp.	Area As Per Notification	
				Notification No. & Date	Area In Ha.
1	Bhatli	DECHUAN	3	5036 / 02.12.1878	7088.66
2		SARIEDAMAK-BUDHARAJA	3	5036 / 02.12.1878	7683.40
3		HURSULIDUNGURI	2	1632 / 18.3.1897	940.08
4	Bargarh	BARAHGUDA	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	43.90
5		DEKULBA	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	65.06
6		GRINDOLA	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	147.98
7		KHANDATHA	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	162.57
8		ADGAON	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	205.32
9		PAPANGA	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	359.17
10		TULANDI	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	80.92
11	Ghess	KUDOPALI	1	5306 / 08.07.1916	519.08
12		MALEIKHAMAN	1	917(C / 24.02.1879	2203.23
13		TUNGIBANDHALI 'A'	1	51/86-74241 /18.11.1986	15.04
14		TUNGIBANDHALI 'B'	1	52/86-74308 /19.11.86	12.04
15	Paikmal	BHUBANESWARPUR	1	No.119/82-647858 Dt.06.10.82	279.38
16		CHIKILIPATHAR	1	111/82-66083/R Dt.11.10.82	27.21
17		FREZERPUR	1	SRONO.682/82 Dt. 06.10.82	68.00
18		JOGENDRANATHPUR	1	116/82-66079/11.10.82	21.08
19		SADANANDAPUR	1	50/86 -74245 Dt.18.11.86	230.00
20	Padampur	BRAMHANI	1	123/82-66047 Dt.11/10/82	208.11
21		BADIPATHAR 'A'	1	SRONO.437/79 Dt. 23.03.79	172.72
22		BADIPATHAR 'B'	1	SRONO.790/82 Dt. 05.11.82	39.67
23		BAKLI	1	SRONo.598/82 Dt. 24.08.1982	132.88
24		KABIBARPUR	1	SRO.NO.523/79 Dt. 02.04.79	372.77
25		LUHARPALI	1	124/82-66043-11/10/1982	308.56
26		MAKARIA	1	115/82-66075/R- 11/10/1982	84.78
27		MATARI	1	SRONo. 680/82 Dt. 06.10.1982	61.87
28		PALASANI	1	114/82-69881-03/11/1982	106.19
29	TAHAKA	1	110/82-66071 dt. 11/ 10/ 1982	48.04	
30	Nrusinghnath	BHOIBAHAL	1	108/82-66067 Dt.11.10.82	46.84
					21734.55 0

Sl. No	RANGE	Proposed Reserve Forest	No. Of Comp.	Area As Per Notification	
				Notification No. & Date	AREA IN HA.
1	GHESS	DADAR	1	S.R.O. No. 1081/79 Dt. 24.10.1979	29.30
2		GHESS	1	S.R.O. No. 271/79 Dt. 05.01.1979	1517.18
3		JHANJPAHAD (Part) & Padampur Range	19	S.R.O. No. 469/79 Dt. 29.03.1979	10804.45
4		JHARBODEN	1	S.R.O. No. 222/79 Dt. 13.02.1979	12.30
5		KA	1	F.S. No. - 120/78 - 15547/R Dt. 22.02.1979	4.10
6		KALIDONGAR	1	F.S. No. - 122/78 - 15555 Dt. 22.02.1979	40.97
7		KUSMEL	1	F.S. No. - 78/82 - 37474 Dt. 02.06.1984	18.16
8		LAMEN	1	F.S. No. - 114/78 - 12494/R Dt. 13.02.1979	17.04
9		MOHANPALI	1	F.S. No. - 97/82 - 47250/R Dt. 18.07.1984	106.68
10	NRUSINGHANATH	BORASAMBAR	1	F.S. No. - 249/89 -39351/R Dt. 23.05.1980	405.60
11		DHARAJGARH	1	F.S. No. - 35/82 - 37490/R Dt. 02.06.1984	17.70
12		GANDHAMARDAN (Part) & Padampur Range	31	S.R.O. No. 535/79 Dt. 07.04.1979	12569.00
13		KHANDIJHARAN	1	S.R.O. No. 670/84 Dt. 02.06.1984	100.56
14		KURADHIPHASA	1	F.S. No. - 34/82 - 37486/R Dt. 02.06.1984	49.50
15		MAJHIPALI	1	F.S. No. - 341/78 - 87329/R Dt. 27.12.1978	12.95
16		MALDA	1	F.S. No. - 340/78 - 87347/R Dt. 27.12.1978	22.05
17		MITHAPALI	1	F.S. No. - 32/82 - 37482/R Dt. 02.06.1984	15.60
18		MOTIPALI	1	F.S. No. - 239/78 - 72814/R Dt. 06.11.1978	123.80
19	RASAMUNDA	1	S.R.O. No. 73/79 Dt. 01.01.1979	41.19	
20	PADAMPUR	ARHWAL (Part) & Paikmal Range	18	S.R.O. No. 530/79 Dt. 07.04.1979	6222.26
21		BABEBAHAL	1	F.S. No. - 90/78 - 33844/R Dt. 23.05.1978	23.12
22		BRAMHANMAL(BAMANMAL)	1	F.S. No. - 95/82 - 37478/R Dt. 02.06.1984	65.00
23		BANJAJHOLA	1	F.S. No. - 336/78 - 87351/R Dt. 27.12.1978	54.88
24		BHALUDONGRI	1	S.R.O. No. 696/80 Dt. 06.06.1980	19.40
25		BHANGAMUNDA	1	S.R.O. No. 667/80 Dt. 24.05.1980	42.06
26		BUCHIPATRA	1	S.R.O. No. 578/79 Dt. 19.04.1979	269.92
27		BUDHABUDHI	1	S.R.O. No. 468/79 Dt. 29.03.1979	57.10
28		BUDHADANGAR	14	F.S. No. - 95/79 - 26711 Dt. 02.04.1979	3342.48
29	BUDHAMAL	1	F.S. No. - 348/78 - 87363/R Dt. 27.12.1978	17.70	
30		CHARDAPALI	1	F.S. No. - 28/84 - 50802/R Dt. 30.07.1984	352.64
31		GHADGHADIMAL	1	F.S. No. - 82/78 - 35793/R Dt. 31.05.1978	94.56
32		GUTHURLA	1	S.R.O. No. 665/80 Dt. 24.05.1980	104.16
33		JUBAKHOL	1	S.R.O. No. 690/78 Dt. 31.05.1978	284.15
34		KADLIJHARAN	1	S.R.O. No. 655/80 Dt. 23.05.1980	178.00
35		KAMALPADAR 'A'	1	S.R.O. No. 516/79 Dt. 31.03.1979	56.49
36		KAMALPADAR 'B'	1	S.R.O. No. 294/79 Dt. 03.01.1979	115.80
37		KAMALPADAR 'C'	1	S.R.O. No. 580/79 Dt. 19.04.1979	129.60

38		KANDAGARH	1	S.R.O. No. 312/79 Dt. 20.02.1979	57.91
39		KANTAJUBA (KANTAJUDA)	1	S.R.O. No. 514/79 Dt. 31.03.1979	16.72
40		KANTHESWARPUR	1	F.S. No. - 342/78 - 945/R Dt. 03.01.1979	72.12
41		KARODONGRI	1	S.R.O. No. 666/80 Dt. 24.05.1980	84.00
42		KURMA	1	F.S. No. - 96/82 - 37494/R Dt. 02.06.1984	136.00
43		LUHAKHAN	1	S.R.O. No. 513/79 Dt. 31.03.1979	85.38
44		MAHADASINI	1	S.R.O. No. 7299/79 Dt. 04.01.1979	1072.06
45		MANIPUR	1	S.R.O. No. 766/80 Dt. 23.05.1980	480.00
46		MUNDAPALI	1	F.S. No. - 252/80 - 39355/R Dt. 23.05.1980	106.54
47		PARAMANANDAPUR	1	S.R.O. No. 75/79 Dt. 01.01.1979	9.50
48		PURNANANDAPUR	1	S.R.O. No. 76/79 Dt. 01.01.1979	36.87
49		PUTKA	1	S.R.O. No. 656/80 Dt. 23.05.1980	204.00
50		SAMBALPURI	1	F.S. No. - 93/82 - 47266/R Dt. 18.07.1984	100.00
51		SIMELGUDA(Semelguria)	1	F.S. No. - 89/78 - 32661/R Dt. 16.05.1978	22.88
52		SUKULIPAHAD 'A'	1	S.R.O. No. 972/79 Dt. 28.12.1978	174.01
53		SUKULIPAHAD 'B'	1	F.S. No. - 334/78 - 87359/R Dt. 27.12.1978	33.54
54		TEKA	1	S.R.O. No. 677/84 Dt. 02.06.1984	372.33
55		JAMUTBAHAL **	1	S.R.O. No. 944/84 Dt. 18.07.1984	40.00
56		BAIDUNGURI **	1	S.R.O. No. 325/79 Dt. 20.02.1979	9.52
57	PAIKMAL	ANGULDONGRI	1	S.R.O. No. 174/71 Dt. 10.03.1971	15.17
58		BADIKATA	1	F.S. No. - 94/82 - 47254/R Dt. 18.07.1984	136.00
59		BHUTDONGRI(Bhutadong ar)	1	F.S. No. - 288/79 - 56399/R Dt. 02.08.1979	55.24
60		CHIROLIPATHAR	1	F.S. No. - 238/78 - 72387/R Dt. 03.11.1978	1266.68
61		DEODONGRI	1	S.R.O. No. 652/80 Dt. 23.05.1980	132.00
62		DURLADONGRI	1	F.S. No. - 90/82 - 47258/R Dt. 18.07.1984	75.36
63		GARUDBAHAL *	1	F.S. No. - 09/82 - 47262/R Dt. 24.05.1980,	40.00
64		GOTHAGUDA	1	F.S. No. - 92/79 - 26412/R Dt. 03.03.1979	79.78
65		GOUDMAL	1	F.S. No. - 343/78 - 87676/R Dt. 28.12.1978	57.97
66		JAMPALI	1	F.S. No. - 339/78 - 87343/R Dt. 27.12.1978	5.69
67		JHARMUNDA	1	F.S. No. - 352/78 - 86809/R Dt. 26.12.1978	90.08
68		JHINJIRA	1	S.R.O. No. 174/71 Dt. 10.03.1971	70.76
69		JHITIKIDONGAR	1	S.R.O. No. 1061/79 Dt. 19.10.1979	32.77
70		KANDADONGAR	1	F.S. No. - 92/78 - 32657/R Dt. 16.05.1978	981.76
71		KUKRIPALI	1	F.S. No. - 80/78 - 35818/R Dt. 31.05.1978	29.76
72		LAMIDONGRI	1	F.S. No. - 91/78 - 33165/R Dt. 18.05.1978	899.05
73		LAUDIDHARA	1	F.S. No. - 115/78 - 14921/R Dt. 20.02.1979	98.69
74		MAHARANIMERIPUR	1	F.S. No. - 253/80 - 39245/R Dt. 23.05.1980	237.28
75		NITYANANDAPUR	1	S.R.O. No. 335/79 Dt. 28.12.1978	24.43
76		PIPALPALI *	1	Record not available in this Division. Area	420.00
77		PUNJIDONGAR	1	S.R.O. No. 688/78 Dt. 31.05.1978	27.78
78		PUTKIDONGAR	1	S.R.O. No. 296/79 Dt. 03.01.1979	81.91
79		RABANGUDA	1	S.R.O. No. 687/78 Dt. 31.05.1978	123.68
80		RAJENDRAPUR	1	S.R.O. No. 464/79 Dt. 29.03.1979	28.69
81		SALDIHI	1	F.S. No. - 346/78 - 582/R Dt. 02.01.1979	78.56
82		SALEPALI	1	S.R.O. No. 654/80 Dt. 23.05.1980	40.00
83		SANGULDONGRI *	1	Record not available in this Division. Area	12.48
84		SIDHADONGAR	1	F.S. No. - 228/78 - 74567/R Dt. 13.11.1978	29.74
Total					45622.140

NATURAL CALAMITIES, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

Classification of Natural Calamities

The Natural Calamities are broadly divided into two classes, viz. Major and Minor Natural Calamities. Government in respect of minor Natural Calamities (No relief measures are ordinarily undertaken by Government in respect of minor Natural Calamities) which are of localized nature where the distress or loss is quantitatively less and is not widespread ordinarily undertakes no relief measures.[In case of hailstorm where the damage and loss, though localized is severe, relief for house building (grant) and loss of life is given if the affected areas are on the same scale as applicable to cyclone.]

Types of Natural calamities faced by this district are as follows-
Flood, Drought, Fire Accident, Cyclone & etc.

Flood

The following four stages of action has been taken in the districts susceptible to flood

- a) Pre-flood arrangement
- b) Action during the floods
- c) Post-flood arrangement and Closure of flood relief measures

Pre-flood arrangement

Convening a Meeting of the District Level Committee on Natural Calamities-

- Functioning of the Control Rooms
- Closure of past breaches in river and canal embankments and guarding of weak points.
- Rain-recording and submission of rainfall reports;
- Communication of gauge-readings and preparation of maps and charts;
- Assigning charge of Flood Circles;
- Dissemination of weather reports and flood bulletins issued by the Meteorological Centre and Central Flood Forecasting Division at Bhubaneswar.
- Deployment of boats at strategic points;
- Use of power boats;
- Installation of temporary Police Wireless Stations and temporary telephones in flood-prone areas.
- Arrangements for keeping telephone and telegraph lines in order;
- Storage of food in interior, vulnerable strategic and key areas;
- Arrangements of dry food stuff and other necessaries of life;
- Arrangements for keeping drainage clear;
- Agricultural measures;
- Health measures;

- Veterinary measures;
- Selection of flood shelters;
- Advance arrangements for army assistance;
- Training in flood relief work;
- Organisation of relief parties;
- Other precautionary measures; and
- Review of pre-flood arrangements.

Flood prone Area

Ambabhona & Bheden blocks of this district are flood prone areas. This district had faced flood situation in 2014. In last five years there is rising of water in Hirakud reservoir and in Mahanadi & Jeerarivers due to heavy rain.

During the time of flood, People are evacuated from the flood prone areas and stay in flood shelter camps. People are provided with cooked food and Dry food. The district administration always keeps in a close watch round the clock during the flood time and takes immediate steps for rescue and safety of people and their cattle and other domestic animals.

Drought

Agriculture is the main stay of the rural population. Even in the best of times agriculture does not give full employment in the non-irrigated areas, which constitutes more than four-fifths of the cultivated area of the district. Agricultural income being at a low level, distress becomes rather chronic, in case of even a slight imbalance in rainfall. Most of the paddy growing areas depend upon rainfall. The monsoon commences around the middle of June. For timely agricultural operation, a few showers of pre-monsoon rain is absolutely necessary. Regular rainfall till the middle of October can ensure a good harvest. This district had faced drought situation in the year-2011.

Drought in this district is caused due to failure of rains in season. Want of rain at the proper time not only differs the commencement of agricultural operations but also effects the growth of crop. In either case it is detrimental. The intensity of drought depends upon whether the concerned areas have been visited by droughts successively for a number of years. Hence collection of rainfall statistics is of utmost necessity. It has two aspects, the one preventive and the other remedial.

It gives timely warning of climatic dangers, prevents surprise and provides information for a plan of campaign.

Most parts of Bargarh Sub division are irrigated. Water from Hirakud reservoir through Bargarh canal is supplied to Attabira, Bheden, Bargarh, & Barapli blocks. All blocks of Padampur Sub-division depend upon Monsoon for cultivation. However LI points and Minor irrigations from the Ongriver are working for cultivation out.

Jharbandh, Paikmal, Padampur, Gaisilet Bijepur & Sohela blocks under Padampur Sub division face drought situation due to scanty rainfall. Most parts of Bhatli and Ambabhona blocks under Bargarh Sub-division also face drought situation due to deficit rainfall.

In the year 2011, 975 villages in 09 blocks were affected by drought. An amount of Rs.23, 82, 39,854/- only was paid to the beneficiaries as drought input subsidy.

Financial Assistance also given to the affected people suffering from Fire Accident, Cyclone etc.

Objective of Relief Measures taken

The objective of the relief measures is not only to ensure that no one should die of starvation but also to prevent physical deterioration and destitution of the people and to enable them to resume their ordinary pursuits of life on return of better times and simultaneously to encourage the village community in making concerted and continuous efforts to fight a common misfortune. Boosting of the morale of the public in times of disasters is very necessary,

So the approach to relief in the present context has to be preventive and it should also maintain a common standard of economic health for the people.

CHAPTER-V

INDUSTRIES

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIES IN THE BARGARH DISTRICT

In a move to stabilise the industrial promotion in small scale sector, the Parliament of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Small Scale Industries opened district Industries Centre in 1978 in each district of our country .It is headed by a general manager in association with functional managers and technical personnel to look after industrial promotion and growth in the industrial sector. District Industries Centre is a pattern of governance at the District level which is responsible for the promotion and execution of government policies on small scale industries and other industrial activities. Although this pattern is unique through-out our nation, the District Industries Centre are administered by the state Director of Industries in each State and the functional augmentation of industrial promotion and growth are performed in close co-ordination with some of the apex central institutions like NSIC, DC(SSi), DC(HANDICRAFTS), etc. As a matter of fact, District Industries Centres are the centre to liaison with various types of entrepreneurs, self-employment aspirants, unemployed youths, artisans, traditional work force to facilitate various kinds of benefits. Again, they in liaison with banks, financial institutions, central and state level apex institutions which are empowered to render the said benefits. Apart from the above, some legislations are framed to bring in inter- departmental discipline in the above process of facilitation for industrial promotion and growth of the sector.

The prime and original aim of the legislation is Industrial Development. The Regulation Act, 1951 categorises the industries type, scope, limitation and provision of promotion etc. Numbers of legislation are framed for the growth and promotion of industries in India and in our state to stabilise the performance of this sector and they firmly relate to the working of District Industries Centres.

District Industries Centre

Since the formation of the 30 Nos. of Districts in 1993 in our State Odisha, District Level Offices in each separate District have been functioning either in branch status or full status. District Industries Centre, Bargarh became functional in 2000 after a partition from District Industries Centre, Sambalpur. Bargarh is located in the lead-in stretch of Hirakud command area irrigation project that renders the District as the top class agro production District. It is ultimately a District having high scope for the industrial growth in Rice Milling and allied industries. District Industries Centre, Bargarh has constantly put its attempt to spread the best of the enterprising opportunities. Like the other District Industries Centres of the state, District Industries Centre, Bargarh functions as per the prevailing legislation Acts and Rules enforced by the State and Central Government from time to time.

The major Acts and Rules enforced are –

- Industries Policy Resolution, 2007.
- MSME Development Act, 2009
- Odisha Food Processing Policy.
- National Mission on Food Processing 2012-17.
- MSME Development Act, 2006
- Odisha State Procurement Preference Policy, 2015.

Again it is a fact that the DICs are the centres of implementation of works of Ministry of MSME and Ministry of Handloom, Textile and Handicraft. The Handicraft works are being implemented under the direct supervision of the Director, Handicraft and Cottage Industries. Thus the works of DICs are two-fold viz – (i) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) promotion and (ii) Handicraft and Cottage Industries Promotion.

The structural work has been classified and the brochures are published for the access and advent of the general public.

POWER PRODUCTION AND SOURCES: HYDRO, THERMAL

Electricity is undoubtedly an indispensable ingredient of Modern life. Power generated through various Hydro-electric Projects are being transmitted to the consumers of this District to meet the requirements. The table below highlights the transmission particulars pertaining to the District.

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Sub-station	Type of the Sub-station (33/11 KV or 66/11 KV)	Power Transformer Details (Nos.xMVA)	Total Power Transformation Capacity of the Sub-station (MVA)
1	Barpali	Barpali	33/11 KV S/s	(1x8 + 3x5)MVA	23 MVA
2	Sohela	Sohela	33/11 KV S/s	3x5 MVA	15 MVA
3	Bijepur	Bijepur	33/11 KV S/s	(1x5 + 1x3.15) MVA	8.15 MVA
4	Gaisilat	Gaisilat	33/11 KV S/s	2x3.15 MVA	6.3 MVA
5	Rajborasambar	Melchhamunda	33/11 KV S/s	2x3.15 MVA	6.3 MVA
6		Padampur	33/11 KV S/s	2x5 MVA	10 MVA
7	Paikmal	Paikmal	33/11 KV S/s	(1x3.15 + 1x1.6) MVA	4.75 MVA
8	Jharbandh	Jharbandh	33/11 KV S/s	(1x3.15 + 2x1.6) MVA	6.35 MVA
9	Attabira	Attabira	33/11 KV S/s	2 X 8	16
10	Attabira	Godbhaga	33/11 KV S/s	(1 x3.15+ 1X 5)	8.15
11	Ambabhona	Dunguri	33/11 KV S/s	2 X 1.6	3.2
12	Ambabhona	Bhukta	33/11 KV S/s	(1 x3.15+ 1X 5)	8.15
13	Bhatli	Bhatli	33/11 KV S/s	1 x1.6 + 2 x 5	11.6
14	Bargarh	Pradhanpali	33/11 KV S/s	1x 8 + 2 x5	18
15	Bargarh	Turunga	33/11 KV S/s	1 x 3.15 + 2x 5	13.15
16	Bheden	Bheden	33/11 KV S/s	1 x3.15 +1 x1.6	4.75
17	Bheden	Thuapali	33/11 KV S/s	2x 5	10
18	Bheden	Khuntlipali	33/11 KV S/s	1 x3.15	3.15
19	Bargarh Municipality	Division	33/11 KV S/s	1x8 +1 x7.5	15.5

The requirement of the consumers is higher than the production and supply of electricity. Thus it necessitates the further strengthening and augmentation of the Power supply System to meet the situation. The projects proposed in this regard under DeendayalUpadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana[DDUGJY] have been launched on the 3rd December,2014.Integrated Power Development Schemes [IPDS] are as described below.

New 33/11 KV S/s proposed under DDUGJY, IPDS and ODSSP Schemes			
Sl. No	Name of 33/11 kv S/s	Scheme	Block
1	Kamgaon	DDUGJY	Bargarh
2	Larambha	DDUGJY	Attabira
3	Bandhpali	DDUGJY	Barpali
4	Kermelibahal	DDUGJY	Padampur
5	Govindpali	IPDS	Bargarh Municipality
6	Tangarpali	ODSSP Ph-I	Attabira
7	Khedapali	ODSSP Ph-I	Bargarh
8	Laumunda (Arda)	ODSSP Ph-I	Bijepur
9	Dava	ODSSP Ph-I	Jhahrband
10	Ghenss	ODSSP Ph-I	Sohella
11	Tora	ODSSP Ph-I	Bargarh
12	Kandapala	ODSSP Ph-II	Ambabhona
13	Udeypali	ODSSP Ph-II	Bhatli
14	Dasmal	ODSSP Ph-II	Sohela
15	Gandturum(Mahulpali)	ODSSP Ph-II	Bheden
16	Balitikra	ODSSP Ph-II	Barpali
17	Sarandapali	ODSSP Ph-II	Bijepur
18	Kundakhai	ODSSP Ph-II	Gaisilat
19	Lakhamara	ODSSP Ph-II	Paikamal
20	Ambabhona	ODSSP Ph-III	Ambabhona
21	Charmunda	ODSSP Ph-III	Barapalli
22	Dahita	ODSSP Ph-III	Padmapur
23	Dhatukpali	ODSSP Ph-III	Bheden
24	Dungripali	ODSSP Ph-III	Jharabandha
25	Jhitki	ODSSP Ph-III	Paikmal
26	Mandosil	ODSSP Ph-III	Paikmal
27	Raisobha	ODSSP Ph-III	Bhatli
28	Patrapali	ODSSP Ph-III	Attabira

MINES AND MINERALS, EXTRACTION OF MINERALS, MINERAL PROCESSING, MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES

Mines and Minerals

Bargarh district is full of natural resources. The soil of this region is enriched with exquisite minerals. The Borasamber Region and the Barapahar region are vastly augmented with mineral resources. The Gandha mardan Hill is the treasure of Bauxite and Barapahar Hill is the depot of lime stone. The Lime stone quarry of Dungri regularly supplies limestone to ACC, Bargarh.

The extraction of limestone from Dungri Mines contributes to the establishment and running of ACC Cement, Bargarh providing employment and infrastructure to the area. China clay, Dolomite and Graphite are the other minerals found in the District.

COTTAGE, SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES AND MSMES

The head "INDUSTRY and MINERAL" has been put together taking into account various minor sub-heads comprising various components. At present district Industries Centre, Bargarh headed by one General Manager, is looking into the sub-heads, viz.,

(i) Village Small Enterprise, (ii) Small Scale Industries, (iii) Food Processing Industries under the programme "*Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises*" along with (iv) Handicrafts under the programme Handicraft and Cottage Industries of the Government through the Heads of Department MSME and Handloom, Textile and Handicrafts. It comes under the Director of Industries, Odisha at Cuttack and the Director, Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Odisha at Bhubaneswar.

The District Industries Centre, Bargarh, a District level office functions to facilitate the entrepreneurs interested in promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the District by providing various incentives, loan facilitating training and some redress scope by various redress mechanisms etc., along with subsidy to promoters of Handicraft units. The objective of the work done by the District Industries Centre is to boost the employment and organize investment as well as to promote traditional activities with an up-lift of gross domestic products.

For promotion of MSME and new ideas under MSME, recently Government of Odisha has notified a prize scheme i.e., Odisha Juba Nabapravartana Yojana.

Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) 2014-15

Physical target allotted for the financial year	33 Nos.
Financial target	47.00 lakhs
Applications recommended	112 Nos.
oint verification conducted with Banks for sanction	112 Nos.
No. of proposals sanctioned	47 Nos.
No. of applicants trained under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)	47 Nos.
Margin money involved in sanctioned cases	56.72 lakhs
No. of cases disbursed	40 Nos.
No. of cases where margin money claimed	40 Nos.
Amount of margin money claimed	53.12 lakhs

Promotional Activities Undertaken By DIC During 2014-15

No. of Awareness Campaigns conducted	36 Nos.
No. of persons motivated	2051 Nos.
No. of training programme onducted/monitored	18 Nos.
No. of persons trained	344 Nos.

Achievement under MSME Sector Since Inception

Large Scale Enterprises:-

M/s ACC Ltd., Bargarh Cement Works, Bardol is the only large scale enterprise operating in this district engaged in production of Cement.

The incentive proposals assembled are as follows:-

“VAT” incentive is applicable for the enterprise on its modernization taken up during 2007-08 and recommended for last two years.

Industry and Service

List of Potential and Viable Micro Industries -

1	Engineering Unit
2	Fabrication Unit
3	Ground Nut Decortications Unit
4	Dal Processing and Dal Mill Unit
5	Cotton Ginning Unit
6	Mobile Repairing Unit
7	Computer Hardware, Software Servicing and Assembling Unit.
8	Electrical and Electronic Accessories Repairing Unit.
9	Stabilizer Repairing and Assembling Unit.
10	Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Unit.
11	Transformer Repairing and Assembling Unit.
12	Tomato Catch-up and Puree Manufacturing Unit.
13	Vegetable Preservation Unit.
14	Cattle Feed Manufacturing Unit
15	Fly Ash Bricks Manufacturing Unit.
16	G.I. Tin Box Manufacturing Unit.
17	Steel Furniture Manufacturing Unit.
18	CFL Bulb Assembling Unit.
19	Electronic Chock Repairing and Assembling Unit.
20	Flour and Spices Unit
21	Snacks, Nankeen and Sweets Manufacturing Unit
22	Sambalpuri Lok Vastra/Hosiery Manufacturing Unit.
23	X-Ray and Patho Lab.
24	Internet Café With Xerox Unit.
25	Automobile Repairing Garrage.
26	Hot and Cold Tyre Retreading Unit
27	Ice Slab Plant
28	Automobile Water Servicing Unit
29	Restaurant and Dhaba Unit
30	Tent House With Light and DJ Sound Hiring Unit
31	Kalyan Mandap
32	Stone Crusher
33	Psc Pole and Pre-Cast Cement Products Manufacturing Unit.
34	Modern Saloon
35	Beauty Parlour
36	Paper/Leaf Cup and Plate Manufacturing Unit
37	Pickle Manufacturing Unit.
38	Umbrella Manufacturing Unit.

List of Potential and Viable Small Scale Industries -

1	Rice Mill
2	Rice Bran and Oil Solvent Extraction Plant.
3	Aluminum Based Downstream Industries
4	Plastic Moulded Products Manufacturing Unit
5	Food Processing Unit
6	Cold Storage
7	Ready To Eat Unit.
8	Iron and Steel Downstream Industries.

Different Schemes of MSME department implemented through DIC

1. Role Of District Industries Centre
2. Schemes On Handicraft and Cottage Industries
3. Odisha Food Processing Policy 2013.
4. Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme.

Important Information on

1. Rice Bran Based Solvent Extraction Plant.
2. Manufacturing Of Fly Ash Bricks.

Development through Industry and Industrialisation

Livelihood Earning sectors are classified as below:-

District Industries Centres in MSME Ministry are liable for promotion of non-farm sector activities, except the farm sector.

1. Farm Sector (Farming activities)
 - a. Agriculture/Horticulture/Floriculture related activities.
 - b. Animal Husbandry activities.
 - c. Pisciculture.
 - d. Sericulture.
2. Non-Farm Sector (Industrial and Service related activities)
 - a. Industrial Activities – In such activities raw-material is purchased/procured and after some processing activities a new product and bi-product is formed
E.g., Biscuit Factory, Steel Plant etc.
 - b. Service related Activities – In such activities some sort of service is provided/rendered and a token of fees is taken as service charges,
E.g. -Laundry/Dry Cleaning Centre,
Vehicle Servicing Centre,
I.T. related service/Solution Providers.
Educational/Financial/Training Institutions.
 - c. Industry was earlier classified as -
 - (i) Small Scale Industry
 - (ii) Medium Scale Industry
 - (iii) Large/Mega Industry.

Service rendering related Service and Business Enterprise (SSSB)

This sector of enterprise provides more employment and is more popular in our society. Here more employment can be created in comparatively less fixed investment.

Industries Include Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

To broaden the purview of Industry in 2006 MSMED Act 2006 and MSMED Facilitation Rule 2007 was introduced.

Classification

MSME (Manufacturing Enterprise)

- MICRO Enterprise -Where investment in Plants and Machinery is less than 25 Lacs.
- Small Enterprise -Where investment in Plant and Machinery is more than 25 Lacs and less than 5 Crores.
- Medium Enterprise -Where investment in Plant and Machinery is more than 5 crores and less than 10 crores.

MSME (Service Enterprise)

- MICRO Enterprise – Where equipment cost is less than 5 lac
- Small Enterprise – Where equipment cost is more than 5 lacs and less than 25 lacs.
- Medium Enterprise – Where the cost of equipment is more than 25 lacs and less than 2 crores.

1) **MSME DI-** MSME DI has head office at Cuttack at College Square and Branches at Rourkela and Rayagada. Principal work of MSME DI is as follows:-

- Impart training under MSME.
- Creating awareness under MSME for young entrepreneurs and existing entrepreneurs.
- Providing marketing support.
- Providing fiscal incentives/development of Industrial clusters
- Prepares Project Profiles and Project Reports for entrepreneurs at nominal rate.

2) **SIDBI (Small Industry Development Bank of India)** It finances all SMEs and has head office at Bhubaneswar at Rupali Chowk, and Branch Office at Rourkela. It provides re-finance and provides various fiscal incentives through banks for bankable projects

3) **National Small Industry Corporation (NSIC)**

Its head office is in Cuttack with Branches in (i) Bhubaneswar; (ii) Rourkela and (iii) Bolangir. Main works of NSIC are as follow –

- Creating awareness among existing entrepreneurs.
- Marketing support through consortium firm.
- Raw-material supply at PSU rebate
- Publicity and Exhibition for export and marketing.
- Finance under bank guarantee.

4) **MSME TOOL ROOM-** It is a support technical training institution under Ministry of MSME Department, Government of India. It imparts various trainings.

- 5) **CIPET**- It is a support technical training institution of Government of India under Plastic and Petrochemicals. It is situated in Bhubaneswar. It is also engaged in research.
- 6) **IMMT**- It is a support technical training institution of Government of India under Minerals and Materials. It is situated at Acharya Vihar, Bhubaneswar. It is also engaged in research.

For promotion of MSME (SME Sector) Govt. of Odisha support

Institutions are interlinked for the promotion of MSME simultaneous to DIC as under

- Directorate of Industries, Odisha, Cuttack.
- District Industries Centre at District level.
- Export, Promotion and Marketing, Bhubaneswar.
- I.D.C.O.
- O.S.I.C. Ltd.

Some Prominent and Specific Work Plan At District Industries Centre.

- Ancillary Unit and Large Scale Industry (Mother Plant) :-
- An MSME unit around (within and outside District) a Large Scale (PSU or Private) industry, among whose productions more than 50% products are consumed by the Large Scale industries are called Ancillary unit of the Large Scale Industries i.e., mother plant (the Ancillary unit may be industrial as well as Service unit).
- The Large Plants (mother plants) are those on which Ancillary Units depend for their marketing.
- The mother plants may be PSUs – e.g., (i) Public Sector Units or (ii) Private Sector Units.

Down -Stream Industries- Down-Stream Industries are those who use products/by-products of the Large Scale Industries as their raw material.

Marketing Support to MSME's by Mother Plant

For continuous sustainability of MSME units Large Scale Units (Mother Plants) are supposed to purchase (procure) minimum of 20% from MSME's and their Ancillary unit under purchase policy of Government of India.

The purchases of MCL, a Large Scale Major, a PSU is as follows-

Financial Year	Purchase from SSME (in lacs)	Total purchase	% of purchase.
2012-13	2373	13,500	17.58
2013-14	2254	10,030	22.40
2014-15 (Till Sept. end)	1034	-	22.81 Expected

PLACC/PLAC-

A Committee is formed called Plant Level Co-ordination Committee (PLCC) for Private Mothers Plant and Plant Level Advisory Committee (PLAC),for PSU Mother Plant for monitoring purchases of Large Scale Industries from MSME and Ancillary Industries.

There are various Incentives for promotion of Industries in Odisha under Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) 2007 and Odisha MSME Development Policy 2009 e.g.

- Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) from 10% to 12%
- Interest Subsidy of 5%
- VAT Reimbursement on Raw-material and Finished Products.
- Reimbursement for Technology knows- how.
- Reimbursement for ISO or ISI Certification etc., and Bar Coding.

Food Based Industries get additional incentives under Odisha Food Processing Policy (OFPP) 2013.

HANDICRAFTS- SILK WEAVING AND ORNAMENTAL FABRICS

In accordance with the geographical diversity of this district, there is a rich network of ancestral industrial activities spread throughout the regions. Blending with the local raw materials, creativity of the local crafts- men have given rise to diverse forms of Handicrafts. Along with bread and butter the crafts have given a special identity to the concerned people of the area.

In the mountain range of Gandhamardan and Barapahar, Bamboo plays significant roles in the livelihood of numerous families. The Betras (Bamboo Craft men) prepare Baskets, Fishing cages, Kulas (indigenous fan and filter) etc. out of bamboo. Even the "Kula" a product of Brahmanadihi a village from Padampur Block is deported profusely to Mumbai on the eve of Chat Parab. Household products as well as exquisite decorative items are produced in Antaradi, Kapasira, Bhatli, in Ambabhona Block. Patikar Pali, Kata Pali, Amjharan and Padampur also have a significant name in bamboo craft. The entire village of Risalpadar of Gaisilet Block makes Jute- Rope throughout the year, the entire stock of which is consumed for farming, household and construction purposes.

Jaggery is prescribed by physicians as a hygienic food item, fighting pollutions. This is a handful production of Jaring in Bijepur Block, Talsrigida in Attabira Block, in Jatla Srigida and Sarkanda of Bhatli Block. Utensils and decorative items made of Brass and bell metals are still the only source of livelihood for much family in Bijepur and Katapali of Bargarh Block.

Since long Barangpali a village in Barpali Block has been making stone utensils along with varieties of indigenous grinders. Keeping pace with the present trend today the craftsmen of this village are making idols for worship and also for interior and exterior decorations. Late Mahadev Bhoi a National awardee teacher and artist has left behind a rich tradition of stone carvings, bamboo and wooden craft as well as clay art in his village Kapasira in Ambabhona Block. Since British era till now the epochs of wooden carvings are found on doors, windows and furniture in Padampur Melchhamunda and Lakhanpur. The age-old craft of pottery is on the way of revival on the ground of health and hygiene.

Terracotta a sister craft of clay items is also providing livelihood as well as artistic identity to the people of Kead, Satalma, Tetelpali, Kudherpadar, in Barpali block, Talpadar in Bijepur block and Urduna in Bhatli block.

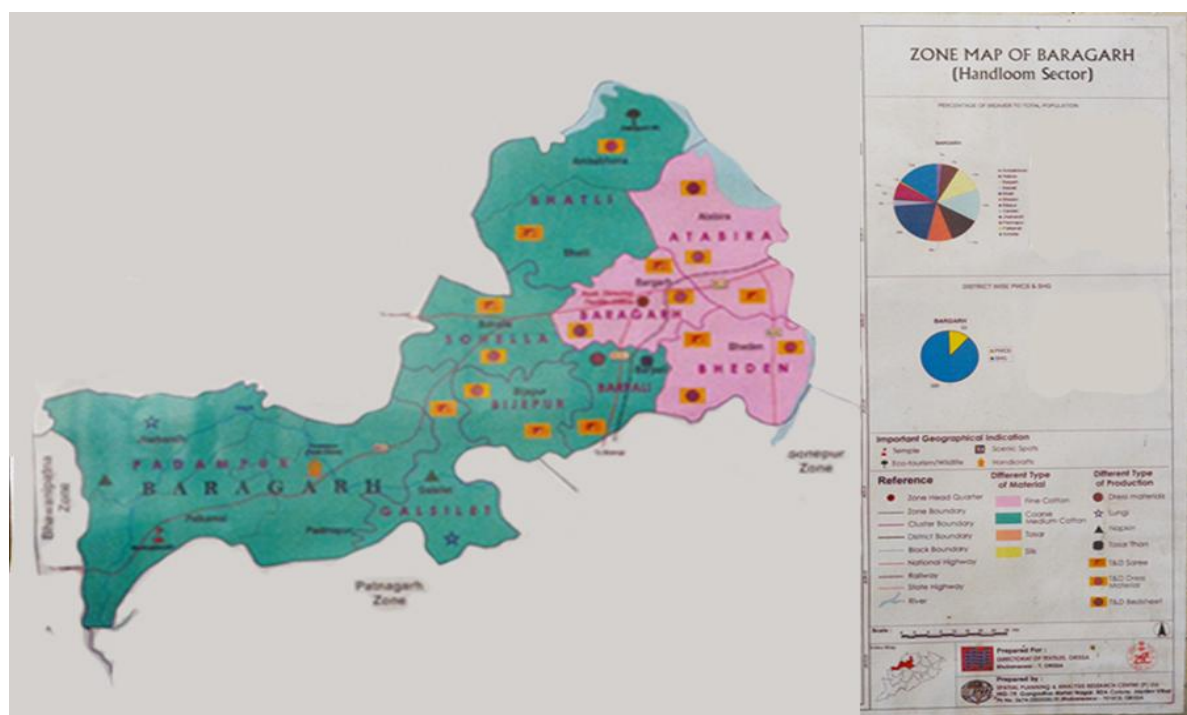
Decorative items and utility products made of clay locally are also getting popularity in the fashion world today.

Creativity multiplies crafts, giving rise to new shapes and trends. Fibre crafts items made out of banana fibre are propagated by the national awardee artist Karna Meher of Barpali. Coping with modern life- style soft toys are used as display items as well as toys for children. Artists from Kadobahal, Bargarh and Barpali make attractive soft toys, bags along with decorative items made of paper pulp. Nleswar of Bargarh Block provides a monstrous amount of Bena Mats, made from the root of Bena Grass to the market as cooling item fighting the heat in summer.

The village of Lastala has its distinction as the land of Gold and silver ornaments as well as traditional sweet and salty food items. Throughout the District, especially in the towns several venders are selling sugarcane juice, very often used as a tonic for jaundice patients. Ancestral blacksmiths are still making agricultural tools made of iron which are used by farmers. Apart from these a number of people are making dry food packets in their domestic arenas.

Industry and Handicraft both are the translations of skilled labour and creative mind set. The speciality of an area is identified by its art and craft. Accordingly in this district, a bulk of artists and professionals are bringing name and fame to their respective areas. On the other hand standing against pollution the handicrafts provide a safe livelihood to numerous people. It is important that handicrafts are prepared by women exclusively. Hence these products and items carry the message of women empowerment simultaneously. In reality the handicrafts speak a lot about the history geography and society of this district as a whole.

Handloom Map of Bargarh District



Historical Evolution of Handloom Weaving

Handloom weaving is the outstanding, wide – spread small Industry, providing employment to largest number of people in the District. The growth of weaving activity in the District is ascribed to the advent of the “Bhulia Meher” community in around 1765 AD from Sonapur. Bhulia Mehers are said to have been original inhabitants of Rajasthan and Delhi from where they moved to Dhamantari and Dhansa villages of Raipur District of Chhattisgarh. Later on, they were brought to Patnagarh of Bolangir District after the first Chauhan King Ramai Deb ascended the throne of Bolangir Patnagarh. It is presumed that the original Bhulia Meher community, after setting down in the region, intermingled with the other castes too and soon the kosta Mehers (who are usually tussar weavers) and Kuli Mehers (who are the least skilled labour class) came into existence. The District predominantly consists of the Bhulia and Kosta Meher and the Ganda weavers. Kosta and Bhulia castes figure around 30% and 50% respectively each, whereas Harijan/Kuli castes account only 20% of the total population of weavers in the District.

SILK WEAVING

Tusser silk weaving was for many years a principal industry of the Sambalpur District of which Bargarh was a part. Dr. Short who visited Sambalpur in 1855 found that tusser silk was manufactured to a great extent, the fabrics being used locally and also exported. Five large villages or towns were occupied in weaving tusser, and in each, at the very lowest computation, 1,000 tans or pieces were produced annually. The culture of the tusser silkworm was carried on in almost every jungle village and at least 7.5million cocoons were produced. Only one-third of the cloth remained in the District the rest being exported to Cuttack and Berhampur , and also to Raipur and Bilaspur; and it is clear that the industry was then in a flourishing condition. Again in 1876 it was reported that Sambalpur(including Bargarh) was more advanced than other Districts of the Central Province (now Madhya Pradesh) both in the quality of the cocoons exported and in the workmanship of the cloth produced by its weavers. The export of manufactured tusser had apparently fallen off, but half of the cocoons produced were sent out to Ganjam, Cuttack, Raipur and Bilaspur.

Since that time the industry declined still further, the local supply of tusser cocoons having decreased in quantity, degenerated in quality, and raised in price. The closer conservation of Government forest, the clearing of village forests which were most convenient to the rearers, unfavorable seasons, and lack of care and capital on the part of the breeders are all said to have contributed to this result. The rearing of tusser worms differs widely. The ordinary silk worm, is a domesticated insect, where as the tusser worm thrives best when in the jungle. Not being able to have access to forests, the rearers are not able to renew their stock of cocoons from wild seed. Consequently, decline sets in. Diseases such as grasserie have become common and the cocoons do not contain as much silk as they did before. Even as long ago as 1892, the rearing of the tusser worm in Government and malguzari forests had practically ceased. It was then reported that the cocoon rearers had migrated to the Feudatory States, where although taxed, they were at least given

strips of forest, and that the weavers drew their supplies of cocoons only from those States and from the Zamindaris. This was exactly the state of affairs which then existed, except that the weavers had to go further afield for their supply, and obtain most of the cocoons from Singhbhum and Baudh State.

The rearing of the tusser worm (locally called Kosa) was carried on by Gandas, chiefly on the Sahaj tree (*Terminalia tomentosa*). Spinning and weaving were a monopoly of the Koshtas, the centers of the industry being Sambalpur, Remunda and Barpali.

The industry was carried on almost entirely with cocoons imported from outside the District. The rearing of tusser cocoons is almost extinct as an industry in this District. The Koshtas were extremely conservative in their methods and the silk industry of the District suffered setbacks owing to the necessity of importing cocoons and the failure of the weavers to adopt more up-to-date methods. At present only 35 no. of looms are working on silk and 28 no. of looms are working on tusser yarn of this District.

Cotton Weaving

The District is famous throughout India and even abroad for handloom fabrics. It is an indigenous industry manned mostly by Kotha and Bhulia weavers. Besides their adroit workmanship, the speciality of their products is reckoned more for the choice of colour and the design. This has earned them world-wide fame. This industry was in a flourishing condition in the past. Some fine exhibits of handloom fabrics at the British Exhibition in Wembley in 1924 and 1925 were much appreciated and orders were obtained through the department of Industries and Labour for a supply of the said type of cloth. The weavers exhibited considerable taste in colour and variety of pattern. Even the finest cloth was woven with a dainty border. The Bhulias had nothing to fear from competition with mill cloth as they made good use of their monopoly of inherited skill. The Gandas who weave a cheaper and coarser cloth went down against the onslaught of the glamour of mill cloth.

With the passage of time Sambalpuri Sarees have got national and international attention due to their texture, colour and design. Even it has been found that women of this District rarely wear mill-made sarees or handloom sarees produced in other parts of the State.

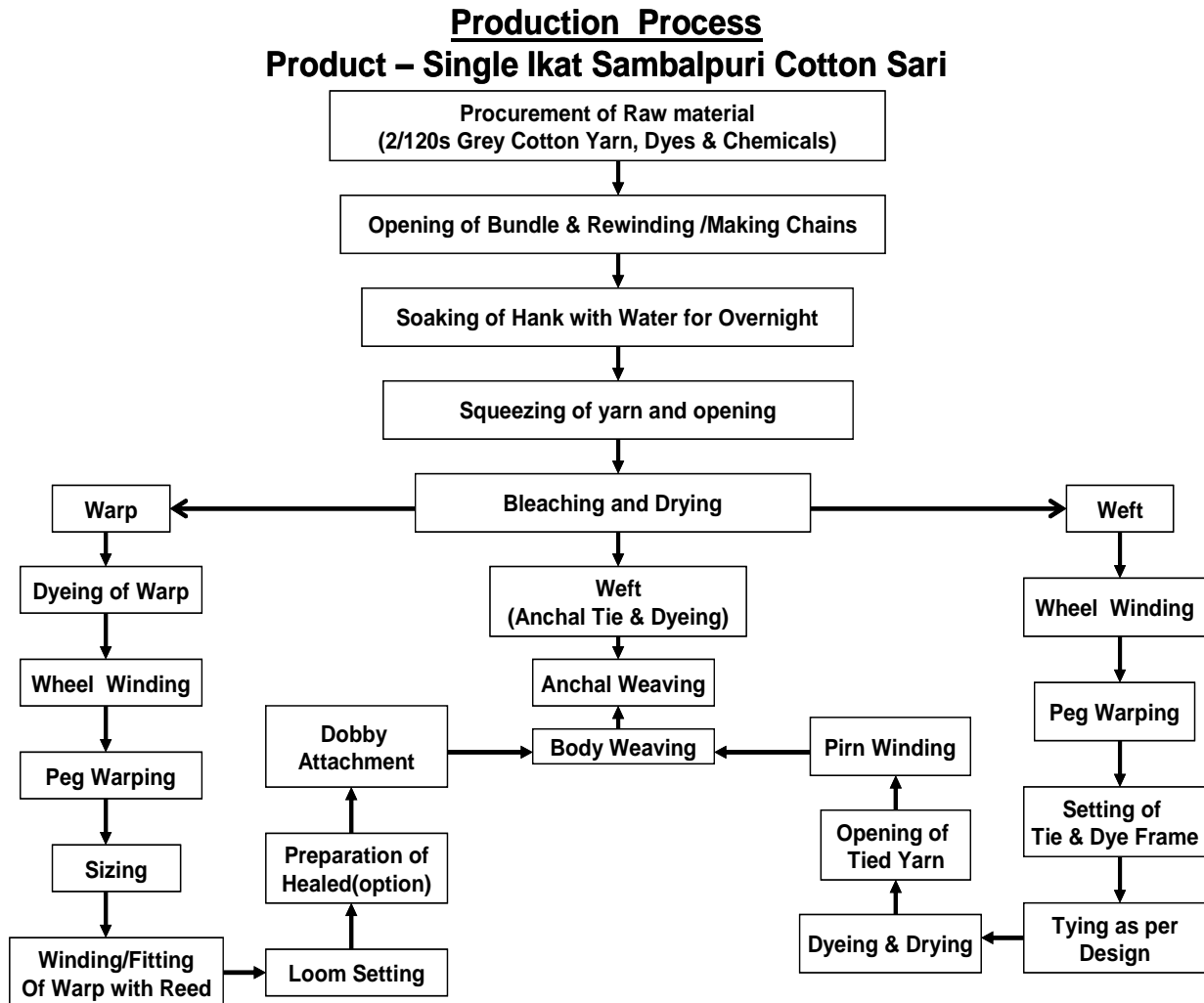
Scarcity of raw materials, want of capital and lack of marketing facilities are the greatest impediments in their progress. They manufacture generally Saree, Dhoti, Gamuchha, Bed-sheets etc. Gradually many co-operative societies are being formed to help the weavers of the District. Technical aid is also being given. During 1966-67 there were 96 weavers co-operative societies in the District consisting of 14,426 members. The total working capital was Rs. 30, 14,000. There were 12,433 looms for weaving cotton fabrics and 1,365 looms for silk weaving in the District out of which 6,447 looms and 180 looms, respectively were working during 1966-67.

Presently about 1200 looms are working on cotton yarn in this District.

Traditional Designs And Production Process

The traditional cloth designs are mainly produced by (1) the Tie and Dye-processes, and (2) extra yarn stitching.

When the tie and dye is done either in warp or weft it is called single ikat and when it is done by both in warp and weft it is called double ikat. The flow charts of single and double ikat are as follows-



Evolution Of Sarees

In order to understand the evolution of Sarees, we have to resort to “Saktapar” Saree of Kardola which was happened to be the oldest pattern saree. The chronology of Saree production goes like this.

Year	
1950-55	Napthal dyes was used
1957 onwards	Double Ikat was introduced
1960 onwards	Vat colours came into being
1960-65	60s, 80s, 100s and 2 ply yarn were used
1970	Mercerised cotton yarn came into existence

Types of Weavers in the District

- Bhulia- Traditional weavers
- Harijan, Kosta, Kuli weavers.

Handloom Industry

Bargarh district is famous for its handloom weaving just like its agriculture. The handloom weavers reside in almost all blocks of the District. But blocks like Barpali, Bargarh, Bijepur, Sohela, Bheden and Attabira are deeply populated with handloom weavers. They are famous in silk, tussur and cotton weaving. The quality and design of the products are gradually improving. The products manufactured have been changed from coarser count cotton to finer count and use of chemical dye stuff in place of natural colours has gathered momentum now.

Number of Looms Bargarh enjoys a pride of place being the highest weaving population with the highest nos. of active looms in the State. Apart from this, weaving activities are in full swing in more than 300 villages covering all the blocks of the District. Simultaneously, there are number of high skilled weavers in the District ..A number of National and State awardees belong to this district. The handloomvillages are Jhiliminda, Singhpali, Lurupali, Barahguda, Baragaon, Katapali, Khuntpali, Gudesira, Barpali, Bandhapali, Bagbadi, Kushunpuri, Jalpali, Bijepur, Pada, M.Sirgida, Bairakhpali, Laumunda, Sarkanda, Jhar, Chichinda, Remunda, Jamdol, Bheden, Khairpali, Jamla, Ruchida, Hatisar, Bhatli- Kushunpuri

As per handloom census 2010, there are 12090 nos. of looms in Bargarh district. The block wise position is as follows-

Sl.No	Name of the Block	No. of Looms
1	Bargarh	997
2	Barpali	2131
3	Attabira	703
4	Bijepur	2873
5	Sohela	2054
6	Padampur	1096
7	Bhatli	823
8	Ambabhona	119
9	Jharbandh	81
10	Paikmal	83
11	Gaisilet	262
12	Bheden	868
	Total	12090

Sambalpuri Bastralaya Handloom Co-Operative Society Ltd, Bargarh

Sambalpuri Bastralaya Handloom Co-operative Society Ltd is registered vide Registration No. 117/SM dt.22.06.1954 under Odisha Cooperative Society ACT and Rule. Padmashree Dr. Krutartha Acharya was the founder and life time President of the society

Sambalpuri Bastralaya is a world famous Primary Handloom Coop. Society for production of exclusive Sambalpuri Tie and Dye fabrics. Later on, following the initiative of Sri Acharya it evolves as the largest handloom cooperative society in the state as well as in the country. The society is having its vast network of production and marketing organization founded by Padmashree Dr. Krutartha Acharya for preservation and propagation of great Odishan Handloom Crafts. The society is having 25 production branches for providing works to the weaver members and 12 sales outlets to market the products of its members throughout the District.

Strengthening Of Co-Operative Structure

In order to sustain the cooperative societies created in the region, the state government provided a lot of support in the form of subsidies, margin money, rebate, market development assistance and technical assistance through its Assistance Director Textiles (ADT) offices and Weaving Supervisors and Textiles Inspectors during 1980-1990. Further to provide marketing support to the increased production through the primary weaver cooperative societies, the Apex Society of the state – “BOYANIKA” came into being during this period. ‘Sambalpuri Bastralaya’ also grew through this heightened support to become one of the largest cooperatives in the country. During this period, these institutions procured about 70- 80% of the total production of the primary societies and were able to provide regular payments leading to sustainable employment for the weaver community.

Functioning of Handloom Society

Sambalpuri Bastralaya Handloom Coop. Societies is the biggest primary Handloom Society having highest number of weavers with highest turnover of 45 Crores in the State. It is the pride of the State in general and Bargarh district in particular. The brand name of Sambalpuri Bastralaya enjoys a great fascination among numerous customers for its exquisite colour combination mingled with beautiful texture and design. It provides employment to a sizeable mass.

Weavers Co-Operative Societies in Bargarh District

Sl. No	Name of the Weaver co-op. Society	Regd. No.	Date	Total members Enrolled	Total Nos of Looms	Annual Capacity of Production (Figure in Lakhs)	Annual Capacity of Sales	Employment
1	S. Bastralaya	117/SM	22.6.54	5628	5445	5030.24	4560.94	13613
2	Attabira	204/SM	13.3.55	137	86	33.604	31.596	215
3	Sarkanda	202/SM	7.3.53	145	145	27.038	26.383	363
4	Laumunda	52/SM	13.12.56	180	93	76.128	74.307	233
5	Maheswari	88/SM	10.2.57	159	100	95.136	86.735	250

6	Dahita	42/SM	19.3.56	295	125	20.986	20.519	313
7	Janata Bastr'ya	13/SM	12.12.57	178	162	191.621	184.55 2	405
8	MAC Barpali	199/SM	24.11.71	140	119	73.455	76.215	298
9	Lurupali	21/JD TEX	28.11.98	108	77	118.154	105.99 3	193
10	Debangan	55/BGH	6.4.84	81	65	49.428	55.336	163
11	Gourgaon	3/SM	27.3.42	121	100	30.014	27.965	250
12	B. Kosta	10/SM	10.7.54	52	52	105.311	105.03 3	130
13	Hirlipalian	69BGH	5.10.200 7	64	20	64.941	63.58	50
14	Soumitri	60/BGH	9.2.1982	56	26	25.748	24.834	65
15	narendra	30JDTEX/B GH	21.3.97	72	60	17.727	16.497	150
16	Gitanjali	63BGH	23.8.87	128	35	36.856	37.441	88
17	Gudesira	32BGHTEX	12.1.81	154	27	51.508	49.247	68
18	Khuntpali	209SM	27.3.55	271	60	3.747	3.664	150
19	Narayani	52BGH	8.6.67	172	150	13.303	13.247	375
20	Balmati	1JDT	1.11.94	198	150	34.736	36.373	375
21	Bijaylaxmi	33BGH	12.8.81	115	100	10.002	9.676	250
22	Sri Maa Anusaya			56	56	54.681	47.103	140
23	Dahita	42SM	19.3.56	295	125	20.986	20.519	313
24	Rajlaxmi	48BGH	7.01.83	367	223	124.898	120.30 6	558
25	Sri Ganesh	9BGHTEX	30.12.94	108	60	58.82	49.185	150
26	Jaring	49BGH/TEX	14.01.83	266	160	13.966	13.527	400
27	Jalpali	24BGH	13.01.81	232	232	114.383	109.41 3	580
28	Jampali	12BGH	13.2.79	164	164	52.349	49.902	410
29	Jaybharati	8BGH	13.10.81	254	80	37.169	36.759	200
30	Birjam	43BGH	1.2.82	141	85	26.029	26.318	213
31	Salepali	15BGH	15.10.80	199	73	9.173	8.046	183
32	Jhar	127SM	20.3.66	74	55	24.629	26.383	138
33	Gopabandhu	37BGH	11.9.81	114	82	19.062	0.095	205

Apart from the weavers' cooperative societies of the District 125 weavers self help groups are actively involved in weaving activities, covering 1320 weavers. The following stake holders are taking active participation in development of Handloom industry

Master weavers, Tie Dye makers, Designers, SHGs

Raw material Banks and Yarn suppliers, Mercerising units

Loom and accessories suppliers, National and state Awardees

They are also working for the socio economic up-lift meant of the weavers.

Technological Up gradation in Pre and Post-Loom Activities

Following technological up-gradation have been made in pre-loom activities like warping, wafting, use of readymade warp etc and post-loom activities like supply of new loom with improved accessories etc have been made through Assistant Director of Textiles Bargarh, by which the productivity as well as earning capacity of the weavers is increased.

Old – Versus -- New

Following changes have been made in pre-loom activities like warping, wefting, use of readymade warp etc.



Primitive Charakha



Modern High Speed Charakha



Old Weft Preparation



Modern Wefting Machine



Old Short Warping System



New Long Warping System

Handloom Production Status

The status of production and sale activities of primary cooperative societies of this district. during the last three years are as follows-

Year	Nos of weavers Coop. Society in the District	Production in lakh Rupees	Sale in Lakh Rupees
2012-13	32	4616.39	4513.59
2013-14	32	5627.83	5321.18
2014-15	33	6645.42	6115.68

Exclusive Products

Bargarh district is fortunate to have illustrious designers who are engaged in the application of rare designs by means of both literature and imagination into reality in their handiwork. To be precise, designers explore mythology, literature, historical back ground and Sanskrit hymns for ideas and finally integrate those into their creation in a splendid manner. Moreover, Sarees are named after female characters from literature, mythology, historical only to attract lady customers (like “Gajagamini”, “Tapaswini”, “Jagyansini” etc.).

Simultaneously, their output embodies messages having socio-environmental and socio-cultural implications which are highly informative, educative and instructive e.g. preservation of forest, matrimonial values and life cycles of human being. “God and Goddess” in dancing postures with their respective hymns are well depicted which is evident in their artistic prowess.

There are weavers who engage themselves in research work with the help of cotton yarn with Tassar and cotton yarn with Khadi as a result of which they earn distinction at National as well as State level. They are quite innovative in their ideas.

Product Particulars

- Double Ikat (Sakta or Passa Palli) Cotton Saris
- Single Ikat Cotton Saris
- Single and Double Ikat Ladies / Gents Dress Material
- Tassar Silk / Bapta (Cotton + Tassar) Saris
- Single and Double Ikat Bed Covers
- Single and Double Ikat Cotton Handkerchiefs, Lungi, Napkin
- Furnishings

Double IKAT Double Bed Sheet

The most notable feature of the handloom expansion in the District is that at Chichinda, there are 200 weavers weaving only double ‘IKAT DOUBLE BED SHEET’ which is conspicuous in the State. Consequently, price range varies from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.15,000/-.

Employment Generation: Handlooms is only second to agriculture in the District as far as generation of employment is concerned. At the same time handloom enjoys twin objective of generation of employment alongwith preservation of traditional heritage and culture. Besides, it raises the per-capita income of weavers of the District much higher than that of the weavers of other Districts. Further, it attracts youngsters to pick up handloom as a means of livelihood.

BALIJURI MARKET

One of the unique features of this district is that handloom market takes place at 'BALIJURI' which is only 12 Kms. away from Bargarh. The whole of handloom activities are sold here to the tune of 1 Crore within a short span of a few hours from dawn. Other required materials like weaving accessories, loom parts, yarn, dyes and chemicals are also marketed in the said weekly haat.

Not to speak of the weaves of the District alone, it rather has a spill over effect on the neighbouring Districts like Sambalpur, Bolangir, Boudh and Subarnapur and States like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. As a result, it is an impetus for the socio-economic growth of the weavers of the District.

Padampur Market

A haat sits on every Saturday morning at Padampur, 80 kms. away from the district headquarters. It has a turnover of around Rs 20-30 lakhs. The weavers of Padampur locality and nearby areas generally sell their products.

Due to this unique facility of such local weekly haat, the weavers of this district are able to get easy and immediate marketing support within their reach. This helps them in continuing their weaving activities regularly.

Govt Institution in Handloom Sector of Bargarh

1. The office of the Asst. Director of Textiles-cum-Asst. Registrar of Cooperative society was established by Govt of Odisha in the year 1962 to look after the handloom activities of the District and to implement different govt. schemes introduced by the Govt. from time to time. The office is manned with technical and administrative staff to guide the primary weavers' cooperative societies and self help groups with various technical and management works.
2. One office of the Joint Director of Textiles has been opened in the District in the year 1991 to supervise and guide the office of the Asst. Director of Textiles of the District. as well as nearby District. of Sundargarh.
3. The Govt of India, New Delhi has also set up one Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) at Bargarh from 2008 to impart 03 years diploma course in Handloom and Textile Technology to create skilled personnel in handloom field. They are engaged in transferring new technology to the weavers through various training.
4. A spinning mill in the name of The Odisha Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited has been established at Tora, near Bargarh at a cost of rupees 88.37 lakhs. It is a co-operative enterprise and has been registered during 1959. There are 327 share-holders, the paid-up share capital being Rs. 33.44 lakhs. The install capacity of the factory is 12,000 spindles. The unit has not gone into production. When completed, it will produce 4,417 kg of yarn per annum. The primary object of this unit is to assure supply of yarn to the handloom weavers co-operative societies. Presently the same unit is under defunct stage.
5. A power loom factory in the name of Ram Nagar Power Loom Co-operative Society Ltd., has been established at Tora in Bargarh subdivision at a cost of Rs. 9.61 lakhs. It is a co-operative enterprise which employs about 94 persons and produces Dhoti, Bed-sheets, napkins and long cloth, etc.

The factory started production from September 1964. Average production per year is 8.50 lakh metres of cloth. Presently the same unit is under defunct stage.

Apart from this one private spinning mill in the name of Sri Krishnsna Fab Spin PVT Ltd, has been set up at Dash Mile Chhowk (Sohela Block) since 2001 to meet the raw material need of the weavers of the District. Presently the capacity of the unit is 7200 Spindle with 250 to 300 bales per month depending on the count of yarn varies from 60's to 80's with twisting facilities. The unit is functioning well.

Apart from the dye house of Sambalpuri Bastralaya HLCS Ltd, 5 nos. of Dyeing Unit and 3 nos. of mercerization plant are also functioning in the District in private sector.

After independence, Co-operative movement was initiated by Govt. of Odisha in different sector including handloom. Accordingly, nos. of Weavers Co-operative Societies were formed with help of staff of Office of the Asst. Director of Textiles, Bargarh to provide all types of input and market support to the members of each P.W.C.S. registered in different handloom concentrated village of the District.

At present, 33 nos. of Primary Co-operative Societies are working in the District.

As per Govt. of India Cluster Development Programme, 8 Mini Handloom cluster and C.H.D.S. programme are being implemented in 9 important handloom concentrated village with financial support of Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha for the development of handloom activities with following individual oriented and infrastructural component.

- Skill Up-gradation
- Exposure visit
- Technological up-gradation
- Design development support
- Market survey and intelligence
- Buyer Seller meets
- Construction of Work shed

The Govt of India and govt. of Odisha has introduced several schemes for the economic development of weavers of the District. They are as follows-

- Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana
- Health Insurance scheme for weavers
- National handloom development Programme
- Promotion of handloom development(POHI) scheme
- Revial reform and restructure Package
- Weavers Credit Card scheme
- Yarn supply scheme
- Supply of Solar lantern scheme
- Concretisation of loom pit
- Work shed cum Housing Scheme

Due to financial support under all these programme, presently one un-skilled weaver is able to earn Rs.3500/- to Rs.6000/- per month whereas skilled weavers are able to earn Rs.7000/- to Rs.12000/- per month.



Eminent Personalities of Bargarh District in the Field of Handloom.-

Padmashree Dr. Krutartha Acharya- Dr. Acharya was born in the village Dapakatikira of P.S. Bheden on 20th March'1900 in a poor family. He became a primary teacher and came to be popularly known as "Krutartha Master". He came to Bargarh in the year 1928 and being inspired by Swadeshi Andolan of Mahatma Gandhi he created a small Khadi institution. On the other hand in

the Khadi institution he came across the SC weavers and gained the knowledge how to prepare khadi yarn from cotton fiber and how to prepare khadi cloth going through sizing process. However, in course of time, he evinced interest on weaving. He studied the art of dyeing from ancient manuscripts; he invented the technique of using fast colours though he was illiterate in it. Afterwards opportunity came for him to meet J. C. Bhattacharya, representative for eastern India of Harbo Company of Germany. Then Sri Acharya took vow to dedicate himself for the socio-economic development of these down trodden weavers community. He started his journey taking his co-workers and established Sambalpuri Bastralaya during the year 1933. During the period of British rule in India, Late Acharya organized the weavers community by moving from village to village restored the handloom weaving trade which was in the state of extinction. He was associated in promoting various Cooperative organizations such as Odisha Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Bargarh Cooperative Sugar Mill etc. He was an active co-operator and freedom fighter. Another important thing is that having no qualification in textiles chemistry he established a well-equipped dye house having boilers, kiers, and hydro extractor. Mostly he used Vat colour in the dye house which has the best fastness in all respect. Due to his sincere and concentrated efforts, the Sambalpuri Bastralaya Handloom Cooperative Society Ltd., Bargarh was created. From the creation of the Cooperative Society till his demise on 7.5.1979 he remained as the President of Sambalpuri Bastralaya. During his tenure as president of the society, for development of handloom tie and dye art in the Western belt, he had taken enough initiative and pain for which he was awarded "Padmashree" by the President of India on 25.05.1965 and Sambalpur University awarded him honorary "Doctorate Degree" on 12.4.1975. During his tenure of office the society was adorned with many laurels for its outstanding performances in handloom sector. Sambalpuri Bastralaya is a world famous Primary Handloom Co-operative Society for production of exclusive Sambalpuri Tie and Dye fabrics. Later on following the initiative of Sri Acharya it evolves as the largest handloom cooperative society in the state as well as in the country. Due to his relentless and arduous efforts tie and dye fabrics which is an indigenous industry is in burgeoning trend since last 5 decades.

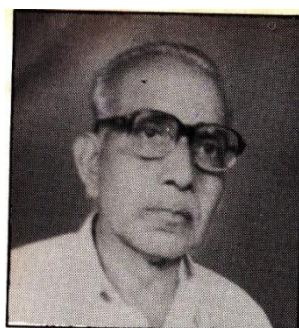
Shilpa Guru Padmashree Late Kunja Bihari Meher



(22-11-1928 – 30-06-2008) S/o Late Brajamohan Meher was born on 22/11/1928 at Budapali in Bijepur Block. Being a drop-out at the age of twelve completing upper primary stage he learnt the customary profession of handloom from his father. He was awarded with various awards like State Award in 1984, National Award by Govt. of India in 1984 and Padmashree Award by Hon'ble President of India 12-04-1998 and prestigious Shilpa Guru Award in the year 2004. He was nominated as member of all India Handloom Board by Govt. of India.



The research of Kunja Bihari Meher on the fields of this weaving technique since 1954 to popularise it and to make it a contemporary achievement with the touch of modernity is another contribution by the great artist. The Sarees like Mandaraphulia(1943), Puspabati (1950) Ratnabati (1951), Gajagamani (1952), Mruganayani (1953) Padmabati, Chamakamalini, Bhanumati, Indumati, Kalingaratna, Minanayani, Padma O Surya, Katikeshari, Snehamayee, Tarangini, Pataliprabha, Kalinga sundari, Puspamanjari, Bharata ratna, Bharatikusuma, Pragatiratna, Panchakanya, Sokuntalam, Kalaratna and wall hanging like Hansa-opadma, the glory of Odisha, Bapuji ki Abadan, Ghandijinka tini manakada, Nabagunjar from Sarala Mahabharat, Dasabatar, Laxmipuja, Russia ra mahapurusa Lenin, Swabhaba Kabi Gangadhar Meher, Statue of Liberty in America, Jyotrimayee, Maa Saraswati are the famous creation of the great artist.



Dr. Keshab Chandra Meher born in 1925, a man of many talents, his contribution to Odia literature and Odia art and crafts is immense. In the past he served competently as Principal of a college and Production Officer (textiles) as well as a research officer (Odisha Handlooms). In the field of weaving he inherited and developed technical expertise. He also gave many innovative ideas on different types of weaving and design based on local culture. He was received

awards and citation from several literary and cultural institutions. He wrote different books related to art, craft and literature. The followings are his important publication in the field of Handloom.

1. Samabaya O Tantubaya (Odia)
2. Paschima Odishara Bayana Kala(Odia)
3. The Odishan Art of Weaving.

Presigious Awards in the Field of Weaving and Awardees of the District:

Sant Kabir Award is conferred by Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector.

Award and Financial Assistance: This award consists of one mounted gold coin, one tamra patra, one shawl and a certificate. In addition to this, Rs.6.00 lakh financial assistance is also given to encourage and create 10 new products of high level of excellence, high aesthetic value and quality in duration of one year in three instalments.

Sant Kabir Awardees of the District

Shree Shashidhar Meher s/o Late Premraj Meher was born on 20th June 1938 in a traditional ikat weaving family of village Khuntpali. Shree Shashidhar Meher contributed a lot during his career at Sambalpuri Bastralaya as designer in the projects like “National Sample Collection” and “Kalinga Bastra” Project. He was conferred the National Award in 2006.



He attended 25th Indo-Thai Entrepreneur’s Summit, Bangkok, Thailand in August 2010. He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2010 for his work “Brikshya Devata Saree”.

Shree Kshetra Mohan Meher s/o late Sartuka Meher was born on 8th June 1947 at Barpali . He was conferred with “Kala Nidhi” in Suraj Kund as a mark of recognition of his excellence in weaving and National Award in the year 2006. He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2010 for his work “Braja Sundari Tassar Saree”.



Shri Murali Meher S/o Late Sri Rajiba Meher was born on 03.02.1956 at Jhiliminda in a Bhulia (Weaver) family. He developed many new designs in tie and dye in order to revive the Sambalpuri Saree. As a result of his encouragement weavers won National Award. He has been practising the craft for 42 years. He received many awards including National Award in 1995. He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2012 for his work “ Kala Putuni Suti Saree”.



Shri Bhikhari Meher S/o Shri Suna Meher was born on 03.01.1957 at Barpali. He received many awards including National Award in 2010.



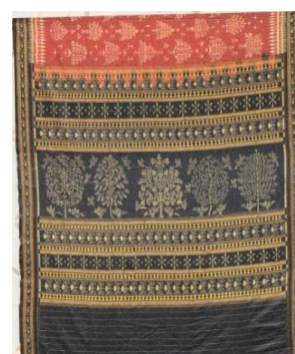
He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2012 for his work “Mangala Stotra (Hanuman Chalisha) Wall Hanging”.



Shri Surendra Meher S/o Late Padma Shree Shilp Guru Kunj Bihari Meher was born on 06/04/1959 at Barpali . He has been awarded with various awards like National Award in 1991, Kalanidhi Award in 1994, State Award in 1987,1988 and 1989, UNESCO Award of Excellence in the year 2006, 2007 and 2012. He worked for simplification of traditional Ikat craft and trained no. of weavers of his locality. He has also published his article in various National / State level newspapers, magazines, and souvenirs etc. He has also published a book titled “Bandha Shilpi Ra Videsa Anubhuti” which describes the technique of Ikat weaving, which is now in the syllabus of Sambalpur University. He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2013 for his work “Bandhodaya Saree”.



Shri Dayalu Meher - S/o Padmashree Shilpaguru Late Kunja Bihari Meher was born on 14.04.1955 at Budapali. Due to his encouragement, no. of weavers got National Awards. He trained no. of weavers in handloom weaving. He has been practising handloom weaving for 45 years. He received many awards including National Award in 1993.He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2014 for his work “Odishi Ikat saree”.



Shri Bhagabana Meher - S/o late Shri Upendra Meher was born on 26.01-1959 at Barpali . Because of his encouragement, some weavers got State and National Awards. He received National Award in 2003. He also received UNESCO craft prize. He received the Sant Kabir Award in the year 2014 for his work “Asta Laxmi and Sri Yantra Wall Hanging”.



National Award

National Award is conferred by Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship, contribution and development of handloom weaving.

Award and financial Assistance: Award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1, 00,000/-, one Tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

LIST OF NATIONAL AWARDEES OF BARGARH DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Awardee	Address	Year of Award received	Product for which award received	Remarks
1.	Babajii Meher	At./Post- Jhiliminda, Via-Attabira, District- Bargarh	1967	-	
2.	Sri Harilal Meher,	At./Post- Jhiliminda, Via-Attabira, District-Bargarh	1988	Tie and Dye Saree	
3	Sri Surendra Meher	At.- Kalabhawan, Post- Barpali, District- Bargarh	1991	KALARATNA Cotton Saree	
4	Sri Harishankar Meher,	At. Post- Chichinda, Via-Bheden, District- Bargarh	1992	Tie and Dye Bed Cover	
5	Sri Rama Meher,	At./Post- Jhiliminda, Via-Attabira, District-Bargarh	1992	Bandhani Tie and dye Saree	
6	Sri Chandramani Meher,	At./Post- Banahar, Via- Attabira, District- Bargarh	1993	Tie and Dye Saree	
7	Sri Dayalu Meher,	At.-Near Cinema Hall Post- Barpali, District- Bargarh	1993	KALASIROMANI Silk Saree	
8	Sri Dayanidhi Meher,	At./ Post- Kadobahal, Via-Larambha District- Bargarh	1994	Tie and Dye Double Ikat Saree (Panchakanya)	Jointly
9	Sri Gajapati Meher,	At./Post- Jhiliminda, Via-Attabira, District-Bargarh	1994		
10	Sri Murali Meher,	At. Bजारंग Colony, Post- Jhiliminda, Via- Remunda District- Bargarh	1995	Kalaputuni Saree, (Tie and Dye)	Jointly
11	Sri Chaitanya Meher,	At. Bजारंग Colony, Post- Jhiliminda, Via- Remunda District- Bargarh	1995		
12	Smt. Swarnalata Meher,	At/ Post- Barpali, District- Bargarh	1999	Tie and Dye Ikat Silk saree (Mahalaxmi)	Jointly
13	Sri Gobinda Meher	At./ Post- Jalpali, District- Bargarh	1999		
14	Sri Rajendra Meher,	At- Lurupali, Post- Lastala, District- Bargarh	2000	Upabana (Tie and Dye Moug lai) Silk saree	Jointly
15	Sri Nepala Meher,	At/ Post- Khuntapali, District- Bargarh	2000		
16	Sri Krushna Ch. Meher,	At./Post- Jhiliminda, Via-Remunda, District- Bargarh	2002	Tie and Dye Double Ikat Rudrani Saree	Jointly
17	Sri Sukadeb Meher,	At./Post- Jhiliminda, Via-Remunda, District- Bargarh	2002		
18	Sri Trilochan Meher,	At- Lurupali, Post- Lastala, District- Bargarh	2002	Vegetable Tie and Dye Silk Saree (Banamahotsaba)	Jointly
19	Sri Thanguru Meher,	At- Bhursipali, Post- Rengali Camp, Via-Attabira, District- Bargarh	2002		

20	Smt. Kalabati Meher,	At/Po- Barpali, Near Chamar Pada District:Bargarh	2002	Kaladeepa Silk Saree	
21	Sri Bhagawan Meher,	At/Po- Barpali, Near Chamar Pada District:Bargarh	2003	Banabihari silk saree	
22	Sri Ratha Meher,	At/post- Tope, Via- Attabira, District- Bargarh	2005	Double Ikat Dasphulia Saree	Jointly
23	Sri Bichitra Meher,	At.Bajarang Colony, , Po- Jhiliminda, Via- Remunda District- Bargarh	2005		
24	Smt. Shantilata Meher,	Bijayini Niwas, Main Road, At/Po- Barpali, District- Bargarh	2006	Mahalaxmi Silk Saree	Jointly
25	Smt. Sulochana Meher,	Shastri Nagar, At/Po- Barpali, District- Bargarh	2006		
26	Sh. Balaram Meher,	Ward no. 6, Near Nabaratra Club At/ PO Barpali, District. Bargarh	2006	Machhakanya Cotton Saree	Jointly
27	Smt. Premashila Meher,	Ward no. 6, Near Nabaratra Club At/ PO Barpali, District. Bargarh	2006		
28	Sh. Sashidhar Meher,	At Shakti Nagar, Ward No.13, Block side of Vikash Residential School, Po - District. Bargarh	2006	Bahana Cotton saree	Jointly
29	Sh. Iswar Meher,	At/PO- Katpali, via Bardol, District. Bargarh	2006		
30	Sh. Khetra Mohan Meher,	Vill/PO- Barpali (Kostapara), Ward NO.8, District. Bargarh	2006	Braja Sundari Saree	
31	Sh. Lalit Meher,	Vill / PO- Barpali, Ward No.6 District. Bargarh	2006	Ganesh Wall Hanging	Jointly
32	Sh. Ghanashyam Meher,	Vill. and PO- Sarsara, District. Bargarh	2006		
33	Sri Tripati Meher,	At/ Po- Jhiliminda, District. Bargarh.	2007	Tantakari Khadi Saree	
34	Shri Saroj Kumar Meher,	At/ Po- Jhiliminda, P.S. Attabira, District. Bargarh.,	2007	Oriya Logono Saree	
35	Sh. Nabakishor Meher	At- Kalasiromani P.O. Barpali, District. Bargarh	2008	Tie and Dye Ikat silk saree (Natural Colour)	Jointly
36	Sh. Devkishor Meher,	At- Kalasiromani P.O. Barpali,	2008		
37	Sh. Sankhamani Meher,	At-Kostapara, Po- Barpali, W.No. 8, District. Bargarh.	2008	Tapaswini Tassar Saree	Jointly
38	Sh. Panchanan Meher,	At-Kostapara, Po- Barpali, W.No. 8, District. Bargarh.	2008		

39	Sh. Bishnu Bhakta Meher,	At. Kodobahal, Via- Larambha, District-Bargarh	2008	Tie and Dye Silk Saree	Jointly
40	Sh. Giri Gobardhan Meher,	At. Kodobahal, Via- Larambha, District-Bargarh	2008		
41	Sh. Hemanta Meher,	At-/Po- Tope, Via- Atabira, District. Bargarh	2008	Tie and Dye Cotton Saree	Jointly
42	Sh. Nepal Meher,	At- Bajrang Colony, Kapabari, Post- Remunda, District. Bargarh	2008		
43	Shri Kunjabihari Meher	At/Po:Katapali, District:Bargarh	2009	Tie and Dye Vegetable Khadi Saree	Jointly
44	Shri Sesadeba Meher,	AtBajrang Colony, Po.Jhilminda, Via:Remunda, District.Bargarh	2009		
45	Shri Ramakrushna Meher,	At:Bajrang Colony, Kapabari, Po:Jhilminda, Via:Remunda, District:Bargarh	2010	Tie and Dye Cotton Saree	Jointly
46	Smt. Padmini Meher,	At/Po:-Tope, Via:- Attabira, District.Bargarh	2010		
47	Shri Bhikari Meher	At/Po:- Barpali, Ward No.4, Po/Ps:Barpali,, District.Bargarh	2010	Tie and Dye Silk Saree	Jointly
48	Shri Tanmaya Nanda Meher,	At/Po: Barpali, District:Bargarh	2010		
49	Sri Dukshishyam Meher	At. Bajarang Colony, Post- Jhilminda, Via- Remunda, District- Bargarh	2011	Chitrapuri Suti saree	Jointly
50	Smt. Sradhhanjali Meher	At./ Po- Bheden, District- Bargarh	2011		
51	Smt. Sukanti Meeher	At./ Po- Barpali District- Bargarh	2011	Vivaha Tie Dye Table cloth	
52	Sri Bhaktaraj Meher	At- Bajarang Colony, Kapabari, Post- Jhilminda, Via- Remunda, District- Bargarh	2012	Tribeni Sudhamayee Bandha Saree	
53	Sri Bidyadhar Meher	At/Po- Khuntapali, District- Bargarh	2012	Odishi Tie and Dye Saree	
54	Sri Goutam Meher	At-Thuapali (Kapabari) Po- Bhoipali, Via- Remunda, District- Bargarh	2012	Puspa Prabha Bandha Saree	
55	Sri Chaturbhuj Meher	At/Po- Jharapali, Thuapali, District- Bargarh	2012	Cotton Khadi Bandha Saree	
56	Smt. Sasmita Meher	At- Law Colege Road, Ward No.1, Po/District- Bargarh	2012	Cotton Bandha saree	
57	Sri Sukru Meher	At/Po- Hatisar, District- Bargarh.	2013	Nagakanya Ikat Saree	
58	Sri Makaradhwaja Meher	Barpali	2014	Goutam Buddha Wall Hanging	

State Award

State Awards are conferred from 2009-10 on highly skilled weavers, tie and dyers and designers in recognition of their outstanding contribution, craftsmanship and development of craft. Craft persons engaged in revival and production of languishing varieties of handloom fabrics shall also be considered for the purpose.

List of State Awardees of Bargarh District

Sl. No.	Name of the State Awardees	Village	Category and year of Award	Product for which award received	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sri Sebaram Meher	Tope	2006-07	Bana Sampada Tie and Dye Saree	
2	Sri Sankhamani Meher	Barpali	2006-07	Tassar Buti Saree	
3	Sri Nilamber Meher	Barpali	2006-07	Rudrani Tassar Jalla Sraee	
4	Smt. Allahdini Meher	Tope	2006-07	Upasana Tie and Dye Saree	
5	Sri Sukanta Meher	At/- Mahalakata, PO-Manapur, District - Bargarh	2009-10	Tie and Dye Chunri	Weaving
6	Prasanta Ku. Meher	At.Post- Bargarh, Dist- Bargarh	2009-10	Banbaibav Bed cover	Designing
7	Sri Bidyadhara Meher	At.Post- Khuntpali, Dist- Bargarh	2010-11	Utkal sari	Design- 1 st
8	Banamali Meher	At.Post- Chichinda, Dist- Bargarh	2010-11	Ganesh Wall Hanging	Design-2 nd jointly
9	Uddhaba Meher	At.Post- Chichinda, Dist- Bargarh	2010-11		
10	Makaradhwaja Meher	At.Post- Barpali Dist- Bargarh	2010-11	Gajagamani tie and dye sari	Tie Dye- 1 st jointly
11	Smt. Sukanti Meher	At.Post- Barpali Dist- Bargarh	2010-11		
12	Smi. Debaki Meher	At/-Kapabari (Jhiliminda), PO-Jhiliminda, District - Bargarh	2010-11	"Ganga Jamuna" tie and Dye Cotton Saree	Tie Dye - 3 rd jointly
13	Smt. Rebati Meher	At. Post-Katapali Dist- Bargarh	/ 2010-11		
14	Sri Jairam Meher	At. Post- Mahalakata Dist- Bargarh	2011-12	Bandha and Bomkeyee Door screen	Designing- 1 st jointly
15	Smt. Ichha Meher	At. Post- Mahalakata Dist- Bargarh	2011-12		
16	Sri Dillip Kumar Meher	At. Post- Tope Dist- Bargarh	2011-12	Rupa Mayuri Tie Dye Cotton Saree	Designing- 2 nd
17	Sri Gopinath Meher	At. Post- Kushanpuri Bhatli, Dist- Bargarh	2011-12	Besa wall Hanging	Designing- 3 rd jointly
18	Sri Dinabandhu Meher	At. Post- Kushanpuri Bhatli, Dist- Bargarh	2011-12		
19	Sri Naresh Ku. Meher	At. Post- Lurupali Bhatli, Dist- Bargarh	2011-12	Adibasi Mahosatv Tie and Dye Cotton Saree	Tie Dye- 1 st
20	Sri Goutam Meher	At/ Po-Jhiliminda District - Bargarh	2011-12	OM Prabha Bandha Saree	Tie Dye- 3 rd

21	Smt. Premasila Meher,	At/-Kapabari (Jhiliminda), PO-Jhiliminda, District - Bargarh	2012-13	Dibyapadma Sakta saree	Weaving-1 st
22	Sri Jamuna Meher,	At/- Mahalakata, PO-Manapur, District – Bargarh	2012-13	Door Screen	Weaving-2 nd
23	Sri Narayan Meher,	At/- Ward No 2, Laumunda PO – Laumunda, District - Bargarh	2012-13	Sakta Moghlak Cotton saree	Designing-1 st
24	Sri Kamalakanta Meher	At/PO – Pada, District- Bargarh	2012-13	Mayurima Cotton Saree	Tie Dye-1 st
25	Smt. Sasmita Meher	At/ PO – Hirlipali, District- Bargarh	2012-13	Panchabesha Odhani	Tie Dye-3 rd
26	Sri Fakira Meher	At/PO- Khuntpali, District- Bargarh	2013-14	Nandanaban Bandha Saree	Weaving-3 rd
27	Sri Pita Meher	At/PO – Barpali District - Bargarh	2013-14	Myrapuchha Wall Hanging	Designing-2 nd
28	Sri Banmali Meher	At/PO – Barpali District - Bargarh	2013-14	Maharasha Wall Hanging	Designing-3 rd
29	Smt. Rukmini Meher,	At/PO – Banhar, District- Bargarh	2013-14	Gajakishori Bandha Saree	Tie Dye-1 st
30	Smt. Santoshini Meher.	At/ PO – Tope, District- Bargarh	2013-14	Debadutta Saree	Tie Dye-3 rd

LABOUR LAWS AND RELATIONS, PROTECTION OF LABOUR, TRADE UNIONISM and LABOUR WELFARE

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Act was enacted in the year 1948 in order to secure the welfare of the workers in a competitive market by providing for minimum rate and Unit of wages in certain employments.

The object of the Act is to prevent exploitation of the workers and for this purpose it aims at fixation and revision of minimum wages which the employer is bound to pay. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has rightly observed in the case of Crown Aluminium Works Vrs. Their workmen that "Any employer who is unable to pay minimum rate of wages has no right to exist". LLJ-1958 (SC).

Further, in a case between People's Union for democratic Rights vrs. Union of India (1992) 2-LLJ-454, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given an epoch making judgment which gives a new dimension to Article 23 of the Constitution of India by holding the word "Force" must be construed to include not only "Forced Labour", i.e. legal or Physical force but also force resulting from economic compulsion which leaves no choice or alternative to a Labour or Service even though remuneration received for it is less than the minimum wages. The Court added that such a person would be entitled to come to the Court for enforcement of his fundamental right under Article 23 by asking the Court for direct payment of minimum wages to him so that the labour service provided by him ceases to be "FORCED LABOUR" and breach of Article of 23 is remedied.

Information on implementation of Provisions of the Act in relation to this district during the period 2014 to 14.8.2015.

No. of Inspection conducted	No. of violations detected	No. violations rectified	No. of Prosecution filed	Draft Prosecution Report submitted
124	124	74	38	12

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 is a blessing for the unorganized labourers working in different construction work under taken by both Public and Private sector including individual employers.

The object of this Act is to regulate the employment and conditions of service of the Building and Other Construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measure and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

According to the provisions of the Act a Welfare Board under the name and style of Odisha Building and Other Construction Welfare Board has been constituted. Welfare funds are operating under the direct supervision of the Board.

The benefits of the construction labour are being met from the cess collected from different construction work.

The Govt. of Odisha passed a Resolution vide No. LL-I (iii)- 25/07 12653 dated 15.12.2008 for collection of Cess @ 1% from the total cost of the construction undertaken by the different establishments. Accordingly the employers/owners of both private and public sector are paying cess to the welfare fund. Financial assistance is being extended to the eligible registered construction labour from such welfare fund.

Building and Other Construction Work as defined under section 2 (1) (d) of the Act are covered “construction, alteration, repairs, maintenance or demolition of or in relation building, streets, roads, railways, tramways, airfields, irrigation, drainage, embankments and navigation works, flood control works (including storm water drainage works) oil and gas installations, electric lines, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph, and overseas communications, dams, canals, reservoirs, water courses, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, pipelines, towers, cooling towers, transmission towers cutting, breaking and crushing of stone, cutting, polishing of slab, wood works including painting and varnishing, sewerage and plumbing work, interior work including carpeting, cutting, glazing and installation of glass and such other work as may be specified on this behalf by the appropriate Government by Notification.

Who is Construction Labour:- means a person who is employed to do any skilled, semiskilled or unskilled, manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or reward in the job connected with any building and other construction work.

- Registration of Building and Other Construction Workers: Every building worker who has completed 18 years of Age but not completed 60 years of Age.

- Every building/construction worker might have worked for not less than 90 days during the preceding 12 months in building and other construction work.
- Provisions for Inter State Migrant Workman: This Act provides for registration of Inter State Migrant Workers who is employed minimum 90 days in the Building or Other construction work of the outside state.
- Registering Officer under the Act. (Sec.12): The District Labour Officer, Assistant Labour Officer, Rural Labour Inspector have been declared as Registering Officer under the Act to register the construction workers as beneficiary.
- Annual Contribution: Every Registered beneficiary is required to make payment of Rs.50/- towards annual contribution.

Various Welfare Scheme for Construction Labour.

Assistance in case of Accident	Permanent total disability	1,50,000
	Loss of one limb/eye	80,000
	Permanent disability without loss of two limbs/eye	40,000
Death Benefits	Normal Death	1,00,000
	Accidental Death	2,00,000
	Assistance for funeral	5,000
Education Assistance for both son and daughter	+2 Class	5,000
	+3 Class and P.G. Studies	7,000
	Diploma/ITI/Poly Technic/Engineering/	10,000
	B.Tech/MCA/MBA/B.Arch/M.Arch/M.Tech/B.Pharma/Hotel Management and Catering Services/Medical	40,000
Marriage Assistance		25,000
Maternity Benefit		8,000
Assistance for purchase of working tools		4000
Assistance for purchase of Safety Equipment (Helmet, Safety Shoe and Gloves)		1,000
Assistance for purchase of Bi-Cycle		4,000
Housing Loan	Under consideration	-
Pensionary benefit	Under consideration	-

- Information in regard to implementation of provisions of the Act in this district.
- Total No. of Registration as beneficiary as on 14.08.2015 – 33198.
- Total No. of Registration of migrant workers as beneficiary under Band OCW (REand CS) Act as on 14.08.2015 – 674
- Total No. of Establishments Registered under Sec.7 :746
- Total Amount of Cess Collected as on 14.7.2015 :Rs.8,56,52,507.00
- Information on extension of various benefits to the eligible construction labour.

Name of the benefit	Total No. of beneficiary involved.	Amount
Educational Assistance	72	2,82,860
Marriage Assistance	14	1,40,000
Maternity Benefit	01	4,000
Working Tools	860	16,31,288

Safety Equipment	748	7,47,993
Bi-Cycle	778	30,17,468
Accidental death	-	-
Normal Death	01	1,00,000
Funeral Expenses	01	5,000

Besides, IEC activities has been undertaken by the District Labour Machinery from time to time to make aware the construction labour to avail the facilities flowing under the Act.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Constitution of India on Child Labour:- Article 24 of the Constitution of India Promulgates that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Article 39 (e) directs that children cannot be abused or forced to work and “to enter avocations unsuited their age or strength. Further clause (f) of the Article 39 provides that Children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation, moral and material abandonment. Article 45 (Prior to 86 Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002) stipulates that the state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act, 1986 gives focus on two activities such as;

- a) Prohibition of Employment of child labour in certain occupation and process and
- b) Regulation of employment of child labour in Non-hazardous establishment.

The main object of the Act is to prohibit the engagement/ employment of children in certain employments and to regulate the condition of work of children other than the prohibited employment.

“Child” means a person who has not completed his 14 years of age and ‘Establishment” means a shop, commercial establishment, workshop, farm, Residential Hotel, Restaurant, eating houses, theatre or other place of public amusement or entertainment.

Section 3 of the Act prohibits employment of children in certain occupations and process set forth in Part A and B.

Section 6 of the Act provides provisions to regulate the conditions of work of children in the establishment in which none of the occupations or processes specified under Section 3.

Hours and Period of Work:-

- Between 7 p.m. to 8 a.m.
- Interval for Rest: One hour
- Spread over: Not more than six hours inclusive of interval and the time spent for waiting.

Not permitted to work:-

- No child shall be permitted or required to work over time.
- No Child shall be permitted or required to in any establishment on any day on which he has already been working in another establishment.

Dispute as to Age:-

In absence of Certificate of Age, the matter relating to age dispute of the concerned child shall be referred by the Inspector to the prescribed Authority. (Sec.10)

Maintenance of Register and Records by the occupier:-

- Name and date of birth of every child, so employed or permitted to work
- Hours and Period of work of any such Child and the interval of Rest to which he/she is entitled.
- Nature of work of any such child.

Display of Notice:-

The Notice shall contain the abstract of Sec.3 pertaining to prohibition of employment of children and the provisions for penalties (Sec.12)

Health and Safety:-

To be notified by the appropriate Govt. in accordance with the guide-lines given in Sec.13 of the Act. (Sec.13)

Penalties:-

Offence	Punishment
For Violation of Section 3	Imprisonment for not less than 3 months which may extended to one year or fine not less than Rs.10,000, which may extend to Rs.20,000/- or both
Repeat of Violation	Imprisonment for a term not less than six months which may extend to two years.
Failure to: - Give Notice under Sec.9, Non-maintenance of Register or non-display of Notice.	Shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both. (Sec.14)

Who Can file Prosecution:-

The Inspector declared under the Act, Police Officer and any Person can file prosecution.

Information on implementation of Provisions of the Act in relation to this during the 2014 up to 14.8.2015.

No. of Inspection conducted	No. of violations detected	No. violations rectified	No. of Prosecution filed	Draft Prosecution Report submitted	Remark
119	119	104	05	05	-

Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

The Act intends to regulate the employment of migrant workers, provide for their conditions of service and for the matters connected therewith.

The Act applies to every establishment in which five or more interstate migrant workmen are employed and to every contractor who employs five or more interstate migrant workmen on any day of the preceding 12 months.

Registration of Certain Establishments:-

All the Principal Employer of establishments employing five or more interstate migrant workmen should get themselves registered and obtain certificate of Registration (sec.4).Employment of interstate migrant workmen without Registration is prohibited (Sec.6)

Licence:-

All the Contractors in an establishment employing 05 or more migrant workmen shall make application to the Licensing Officer to obtain a licence for recruitment of any person in a state for the purpose of his employment in any establishment situated in another state (Sec.8)

Duties and Obligations of Contractor:-

- a) Contractor who recruits workmen at the time of recruitment shall pay displacement allowance equal to 50% of monthly wages payable to him. This is an additional wage and not refundable.
- b) Shall pay journey of not less than fare to each migrant workman and the same is not refundable.
- c) Shall treat the workman as on duty from the time he embarks on journey to place of work and returns finally to his/her native place. Journey period is considered "Duty" period.

Information on implementation of Provisions of the Act in relation to Bargarh District during the 2014 up to 14.8.2015.

No. of Inspection conducted	No. of violations detected	No. violations rectified	No. of Prosecution filed	Draft Prosecution Report submitted	Remark
22	22	09	03	10	-

Trade unionism

The trade union means an organization of workers that is formed with a view to protecting and promoting the interests of the workers. In other words the Trade Union is a voluntary organization of employees/workers designed primarily for the purpose of maintaining and improving working conditions and terms for its members.

Origin and Development of Trade Union movement in India

Evolution and commencement of Trade Unions (1875-1900); The History of Trade Unions in India starts from 1875 when an agitation was started under the leadership of Sorabji and Shaparji in Bombay to draw the attention of Government to the deplorable condition of women and children workers in Indian Industries. As a result of this agitation, Bombay Factory Commission was established in the same year.

In 1890, Bombay Mills Hands Association was established by Mr. N.M. Lakhanda. He organized a meeting of over 10,000 workers in Bombay. As a result of this meeting, several demands of the workers were presented to the employers and accepted by Mill owners. Mr. Lakhanda started a newspaper to educate the workers. This Paper was known as "Dinbandhu"

In 1897, Amalgamated society of Railway Workmen of India was established and registered under the Companies Act. It was first registered Trade Union in the History of India.

Year 1926 is the important landmark in the history of development of trade unions in India. In this year Trade Union Act was passed as Central Law. This Act provided a legal status to the Registered Trade Unions.

Trade Union Movement in Odisha.

For the first time the Trade Union Movement originated in Odisha by the workers working in Rambha Rice Mill (near Rambha Railway station, Ganjam District). All the workers demanded for enhancement in their wage rate under the leadership of Sri Sujan Bhattacharya (a communist leader). Ultimately, a bipartite settlement was signed between the workers and the employers of Rambha Rice Mill on 14.01.1935. The first trade union in Odisha was registered under the name as style of "Rambha Rice Mill Shramik Sangha" under the Trade Union Act,1926 in Madras Presidency in the year 1935.

The primary object of the Trade Union is to protect and promote the interest of its members. This object is divided in to two parts: - Economic object and Non-economic object.

Functions of Trade Union Trade Union has three types of Functions (a) Internal Functions (b) External Functions (c) Political Functions.

- (a) Internal Functions include:- (i) To ensure proper remuneration to the workers (ii) To provide better working conditions to the workers (iii) To Fight for providing participation of the workers in management (iv) To get working hours reduced.
- (b) External Functions function; (i) To ensure Safety and Security of the (ii) To provide financial assistance to the workers in case of accidents, inability, strikes and lock out etc. (iii) To provide financial help and medical facilities to the workers during the period of their illness (iv) To provide the facilities of education, Park and Library etc. for their workers and children.
- (c) Political Function: Under this function the trade union has to (i) develop political awareness among the workers (ii) aware the workers of their duties and responsibilities (iii) To get the bills and Laws passed by the Government for welfare of the workers.

The role of the trade union is comprehensive. Apart from the above functions, it has a vital role in maintenance of industrial relations in Industries. According to the statistical report published by the Labour Directorate, Odisha following Registered Trade Unions are operating in construction field in this district.

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Trade Union	Affiliated to
1	Maa Biraja Nirman Shramik Sangha, At: Jogeswarpur, Near Biraja Talkies, Dist. Jajpur	Not intimated
2	Orissa Nirman Mazdoor Sabha, Unit-2, Bhubaneswar	-do-
3	State Level Nirman Shramik Sangha, Plot No. 487/A, Gadamahavir Road, Bhubaneswar	-do-
4	Odisha Kothabadi O'Anyanya Nirman Mazdoor Sangha, Dattatraya Bhawan, Plot No. D/476, Sector-8, CDA, Cuttack	-do-
5	Odisha Nirman Mazdoor Sabha, Unit-2, Bhubaneswar	HMS and BWI
6	Odisha Krushi Ebam Gramina Mazdoor Sangha, Plot No. D/476, Sector-8, CDA, Cuttack	BMS
7	Construction Mazdoor Sangha, Odisha, Mangalabag, Kathapolasahi, Cuttack	NIL
8	All India Central Council of Trade Unions, (AICCTU), A-13, Nagbhusan Bhawan, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar.	
9	Odisha Nirman Shramik Sangha, 3R-156, Unit-9, Bhubaneswar	AITUC
10	Bargarh District Asangathita Shramik Sangathana, Mangala jhupudi, Word No.11, Bargarh.	NIL
11	Rajborasambar Shramik Sangha, At/P.O.Lakhmara, Bargarh	NIL
12	Western Odisha Construction Labour Union, Kendubhatta, Po: Talpali, Dist. Bargarh	Nil
13	Biswakarma Building Construction and Wood Workers Union, 5RF/1, M.G.Road, Unit-3, Bhubaneswar	INTUC and INBCWWF

DEVELOPMENT OF IT SECTOR AND INDUSTRIALIZATION-

District e-Governance Society

District Information Services Council (DISC) was formed in November, 2006 and renamed as District e-Governance Society (DeGS) with the following objectives.

With a view to constituting the District e-Governance Society (DeGS) to pursue the overall activities and promotion of the Information Technology in the State and to provide for a coordinating agency at the District level, the State Government framed a Society namely, *District E-Governance Society (DeGS)* by renaming the Society i.e. "*District Information Services Council*" registered earlier under the Society Registration Act, 1860

- Promote IT usages and bridge the digital divide between regions, peoples and classes within the District.
- Plan, implement and promote the activities of the State Portal in the District.
- Formulate the District Agenda for e-Governance.
- Promote electronic delivery of citizen's services.
- Facilitate and promote interaction and synergy amongst various stakeholders including line Departments and NGOs in the use of ICT for e-Governance and Good Governance.
- Support preparation and implementation of information management plans by different line Departments and other organizations in the District.

The following G2G and G2C projects are currently operating in the District.

- "**OSWAN**" (Orissa State Wide Area Network) has been implementing with the objective to connect all the IT nodes in the state to District and Block level/Tahasil level. It is implemented for connectivity of two ways in the District. .

1. Vertical Oswan

Providing internet connectivity to the District Head Quarters for support Video Conference at District Head Quarters and internet connectivity to all Block Head Quarters (except Head Quarters Block).

2. Horizontal Oswan

Providing Internet connectivity to District Head Quarters Block Office, District Rural Development Agency, all Tahasils, Medical offices, District Sub-Registrar and Sub Registrar of this District.

- "**CSC**" (Common Service Centre) opened in each Gram Panchayats for reaching the common services like printing, Xerox, internet browsing, etc to the rural citizens of Bargarh and MOU signed with District Administration to facilitate the uploading the citizens applying document for issue of Misc Certificate through e-District application Server.
- "**e-Municipality**" project to computerise the services by ULBs like Welfare schemes management system, property tax, solid waste management, account and audit, trade license and Grievances.

- “e-Registration” project to computerise all Sub-Registrar offices including District Sub -Registrar Office. The Citizens are getting facility to do online registration of their land.
- “e-District “initiative of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity), Govt. Of Odisha and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT), Government of India has been identified as one of the Mission Mode Projects at the State level.

The e-District portal involves integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by District administration through automation of workflow, back end digitization, integration and process redesigning across participating sections/departments for providing services in a most efficient manner to the citizens. The e-District project has been implemented in this district since 25/11/2013 In 12 Tahsils for smooth delivery of online misc. Certificate to the Citizens. 56no. of CSCs are MOU signed with District Administration out of 12 no. of Tahasils for delivery the Misc. Certificate to the Citizens in time. The 83 RI offices under this District are submitting the RI report online with a transparency.

Development of IT sector generated Employment facilities for Rural and Urban youths by setting of Cyber cafe, Jana Seba Kendra, DTP Centres etc.

HOTEL AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN BARGARH

Bargarh district with tourist places like. Gandhamardan hill range, Nrusinghnath Temple, Debrigarh Sanctuary and numerous temples along with festivals like Dhanuyatra, Baisakh Mela attracts a number of tourists throughout the year. Apart from this due to developed medical facility, availability of different goods at reasonable prices and educational infrastructure particularly in Bargarh town, number of people from inside and outside in the state visit this place for personal reasons.

Keeping in view the pleasant accommodation of the visitors, a number of Dharamshalas, Stay homes, Budget Hotels have been flourished over the years in the District; specifically in and around Bargarh , Padampur and Paikmal.

Some of the important dharmashalas, Stay homes budget and executive hotels are:-

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Hotel Ganapati - Bargarh | 13. Hotel Royal Palace- Bargarh |
| 2. Hotel Vinayak Residency-Bargarh | 14. Hotel Swatik-Bargarh |
| 3. Hotel Maharaja-Bargarh | 15. Hotel Sawdia Palace- Bargarh |
| 4. Hotel Oriental- Bargarh | 16. Hotel Maa Sarala- Bargarh |
| 5. Hotel Meera- Bargarh | 17. Tuli Guest House- Bargarh |
| 6. Hotel Raj Palace- Bargarh | 18. Hotel Jagannath Palace-Bargarh. |
| 7. Hotel Atithibihar- Padampur | 19. Manorama Lodge-Padampur |
| 8. Parameswari Lodge-Padampur | 20. Sitaram Lodge- Padampur |
| 9. Dharmashala-Padampur | 21. Duke Lodge- Paikmal |
| 10. Atithi Bhaban-Paikmal | |
| 11. Nrusinghanath Dharmashala- Paikmal | |

From employment generation point of view, the hotels and restaurants of this District give employment to almost 2500 illiterate, under educated and moderately educated youths.

CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

EVOLUTION OF BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE IN BARGARH

Banking, from the date of formation of Bargarh district has played a pivotal role in the field of agriculture, industry, business, commercial, handloom production, management of water resources as well as in the implementation of various developmental schemes launched by Government from time to time. Banking in Bargarh has made exemplary contribution to paddy and other agricultural productions including cash crops i.e. - sugarcane and cotton.

The district has planned Rs. 2217 crores under Annual Credit Plan for 2015-16. At present, 140 Branches of 25 are Banks operating throughout the district. Bargarh district has achieved the rare distinction of achieving 90% in priority sector of total advances in the year 2014-15. Similarly, with 78% of C.D. ratio and 78% in achievement of ACP, Bargarh again occupies No.1 status among all districts of the state. The total outlay under "Priority Sector" for the district for 2015-16 amounts to Rs. 2217 crores.

Name of the Service Area Bank Branches: Block-Wise and GP-Wise (As On 31/03/2015).

As per the decision in the DCC and various BLBC meetings, all the 246 GPs of the district have been allocated to various Bank Branches, for the purpose of financial inclusion and other Government Sponsored Programmes.

Name of the Bank Branches (Block-Wise) (As On 31/03/2015)

Name of the Block	SI No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank	Name of the Block	SI No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank
Ambabhona	1	Ambabhona	SBI	Barpali	1	Bargarh ADB	SBI
	2	Ruchida	SBI		2	Barpali	SBI
	3	Bargarh	PNB		3	Agalpur	SBI
	4	Bhukta	UGB		4	Kumbhari	SBI
	5	Dunguri	UGB		5	Barpali	IOB
	6	Bhukta	SDCCB		6	Barpali	Andhra Bank
					7	Sarandapali	Andhra Bank
					8	Katapali	Andhra Bank
					9	Barpali	Punjab National Bank
					10	Barpali	BOB
					11	Barpali	UGB
					12	Satalma	UGB
					13	Barpali	SDCCB

Name of the Block	Sl No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank	Name of the Block	Sl No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank
Attabira	1	Attabira	SBI	Bhatli	1	Bhatli	UCO Bank
	2	Godbhaga	SBI		2	Kamgaon	Union Bank
	3	Bugbuga	SBI		3	Bargarh	Allahabad Bank
	4	Kadobahal	SBI		4	Bhatli	SBI
	5	Attabira	Andhra Bank		5	Chadhaigaon	Andhra Bank
	6	Attabira	IOB		6	Udaipali	UGB
	7	Attabira	Canara Bank		7	Bhatli	SDCCB
	8	Godbhaga	UCO Bank				
	9	Chakuli	UCO Bank				
	10	Lahanda	UCO Bank				
	11	Bhoipali	IDBI Bank				
	12	Kamgaon	Union Bank				
	13	Kathedera	UGB				
	14	Thuapali	UGB				
	15	Attabira	UGB				
	16	Kadobahal	UGB				
	17	Paharsrigida	UGB				
	18	Larambha	UGB				
	19	Godbhaga	UGB				
	20	Attabira	SDCCB				
	21	Godbhaga	SDCCB				
	22	Janhapada	Axis Bank				

Name of the Block	Sl No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank	Name of the Block	Sl No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank
Bheden	1	Bheden	SBI	Sohela	1	Sohela	SBI
	2	Bargarh ADB	SBI		2	Chhuriapali	Union Bank
	3	Resham	SBI		3	Panimora	Central Bank
	4	Remunda	UCO Bank		4	Sohela	UCO Bank
	5	Bheden	UGB		5	Sohela	UGB
	6	Thuapali	UGB		6	Luhurachati	UGB
	7	Rusuda	UGB		7	Sarkanda	UGB
	8	Kadobahal	UGB		8	Melchhamunda	UGB
	9	Bheden	SDCCB		9	Garvana	Axis Bank
	10				10	Sohela	SDCCB

Name of the Block	SI No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank	Name of the Block	SI No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank
Bijepur	1	Bijepur	SBI	Sohela	1	Sohela	SBI
	2	Sarandapali	Andhra Bank		2	Chhuriapali	Union Bank
	3	Talpadar	Union Bank		3	Panimora	Central Bank
	4	Jaring	UGB		4	Sohela	UCO Bank
	5	Laumunda	UGB		5	Sohela	UGB
	6	Bijepur	SDCCB		6	Luhurachati	UGB
					7	Sarkanda	UGB
					8	Melchhamunda	UGB
					9	Garvana	Axis Bank
					10	Sohela	SDCCB

Name of the Block	SI No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank	Name of the Block	SI No.	Branch Name	Service Area Bank
Bargarh	1	Bargarh	SBI	Jharbandh	1	Amthi	SBI
	2	Bargarh ADB	SBI		2	Jharbandh	UGB
	3	SME, Bargh	SBI		3	Dava	UGB
	4	PBB, Bargh	SBI		4	Jagadapur	UGB
	5	Bargarh Bazar	SBI		5	Jharbandh	SDCCB
	6	Katapali	SBI	Padampur	1	Padampur	SBI
	7	Bargarh	Allahabad Bank		2	Padampur Bazar	SBI
	8	Bargarh	Andhra Bank		3	Lakhmara	SBI
	9	Birmal	Andhra Bank		4	Diptipur	SBI
	10	S.Dumerpali	Andhra Bank		5	Padampur	BOB
	11	Bargarh	BOB		6	Padampur	Indian Bank
	12	Bargarh	Bank Of India		7	Charpali	AXIS Bank
	13	Bargarh	Canara Bank		8	Padampur	UGB
	14	Bargarh	Central Bank		9	Dahita	UGB
	15	Bargarh	IDBI Bank		10	Jamala	UGB
	16	Bargarh	Indian Bank		11	Melchhamunda	UGB
	17	Bargarh	IOB		12	Padampur	SDCCB
	18	Bargarh	OBC	Paikmal	1	SBI	Paikmal
	19	Bargarh	Syndicate Bank		2	SBI	Padampur
	20	Deogaon	Syndicate Bank		3	SBI	Jamseth
	21	Bargarh	UCO Bank		4	SBI	Lakhmara
	22	Chakarkend	UCO Bank		5	UCO Bank	Paikmal
	23	Bargarh	PNB		6	UGB	Paikmal
	24	Bargarh	Union Bank		7	UGB	Mandosil
	25	Gaisima	Union Bank		8	UGB	Palsada
	26	Khaliapali	Union Bank		9	SDCCB	Paikmal

	27	Bargarh	United Bank	GAISILAT	1	SBI	Gaisilat
	28	Bargarh	Vijaya Bank		2	SBI	Talpali
	29	Bargrh	Axis Bank		3	SBI	Firingimal
	30	Bargarh	DCB Bank		4	UGB	Gaisilat
	31	Bargarh	Federal Bank		5	UGB	Kundakhai
	32	Bargarh	ICICI Bank		6	SDCCB	Gaisilat
	33	Bargarh	INDUSIND Bank				
	34	Bargarh	UGB				
	35	Dang	UGB				
	36	Kalapani	UGB				
	37	Bargarh Eve	UGB				
	38	Bargarh	SDCCB				
	39	Sadar	SDCCB				
	40	Mahila Br	SDCCB				
	41	Tora	SDCCB				

NATIONALISED BANKS AND THEIR OPERATIONS

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is involved in many developmental and promotional activities for the inclusive growth of the rural poor in the district. A number of activities currently going on in the district are given below under various heads-

Credit Planning and Monitoring

NABARD prepares potential linked credit plan (PLP) for the district which underscores the urgent need to augment ground level credit flow for capital formation in agriculture and to create more innovative and newer channels for smooth delivery of rural credit. NABARD vigorously follows up with SDCCB and UGB to accelerate the pace of capital formation in agriculture and allied sector. NABARD also coordinates among various line departments for the convergence of the various developmental and Govt. sponsored programmes.

Infrastructure Development through RIDF

Through its 'Rural Infrastructure Development Fund' NABARD provides loans for creation of infrastructure viz. rural roads, rural bridges, minor irrigation, lift irrigation, construction of rural godowns etc. Till date, from Trench I to Trench XX NABARD has sanctioned 5314 projects under various activities of which 128 projects are functional in the district. Out of total project cost of Rs.615.81cr, RIDF loan for Rs.509.13cr was sanctioned of which Rs.411.60cr has been disbursed so far.

Tribal Development through TDF

NABARD supported 'WADI' projects under the aegis of Tribal Development Fund 'TDF' to bring about a sea change in the lives of tribal people in the district. The 'WADI' model of tribal development is holistic in approach addressing production, processing and marketing of the produce and also other livelihood needs.

The component of the of the project are orchard development as the core component, soil and moisture conservation measures, water resources management, sustainable agriculture, community development, micro-enterprise for landless people, processing and marketing etc.

The objective of the fund is to create replicable model of integrated development of tribal families on participatory basis through adoption of sustainable income generating activities based on potential of the area and the tribal needs. This includes building and strengthening tribal institutions which would enable the communities to be partners in policy formulation, programme execution and bring improvement in their social and economic status.

One Wadi project has been sanctioned by NABARD on 13.10.2014 for a period of 7 years having grant component of Rs.252.07 lakh and loan component of Rs.31.20lakh covering five villages and one hamlet in Paikmal block. So far Rs.25.83 lakh has been released as grant assistance to the Ahinsa Club (Principal implementing Agency). The project aims atbenefiting 568tribal families in the area.

As against the target of 100 acres of orchardplantation, 10 goat farms and poultry units have been provided to100 tribal families in the first year of achievement so far.

Watershed Development through WDF

Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and the judicious use of all the resources natural (land, water, plants) and human within a particular watershed. **Budharaja** watershed project on participatory approach is going on by Debductta Club (Principal Implementing Agency) covering five villages viz. **Kendubhata, Grindolmal, Jenkheda, Changaria and Halankanans** in the Gaisilet block. This benefit spreads to 1240 hectares. Out of total grant assistance of **Rs.995.31lakhs** provided by the various departments in a convergence mode, NABARD has sanctioned **Rs.137.78 lakhs** as grant assistance so far.

Farm Sector Intervention

NABARD takes up farm sector for increasing the productivity under its lead crop project through various intervention viz. Systemic Rice Intensification programme (SRI), Seed Village programme, Demonstration programme, soil testing, insurance of farmers, exposure visits of farmers involving KVK and other line departments. Two seed village programme completed recently in Gaisilet and Paikamalblock in respect of arhar dal, ground nut, green gram, black gram and paddy covering 46 villages, 2046 farmers and 2886 ha. NABARD is planning to implement two more seed village programme for the current year.

Non-farm Sector Intervention-

NABARD supports landless rural people, artisans craftsmen etc. Under its non-farm sector intervention through Micro-entrepreneurship Development Programme, rural hata, skill development programme, loan-cum-grant proposal for setting up of small units, exhibitions, melas etc are organized.

Two rural hatas and one paper plate making unit have already been set up by NABARD in the district. NABARD plans to conduct 7 MED Programmes.

NABARD Financial Programme

NABARD supports financial literacy awareness programmes through wall writing. Village, block and district level awareness programmes for bankers, NGOs and beneficiaries are organized and training to CSPs is provided. NABARD identified 96 villages in the first phase and 54 villages in second phase to achieve 100% financial inclusion in these villages.



Self-employment In Bargarh District- under RSETI

The target group for the self-employment training and support programmes of the Rural Self Employment Training is the youth from rural background with minimum education, irrespective of caste, creed, religion and gender. The eligible age for the target group to be admitted to the training is 18-45 years. The candidates should have the ability to read, write in one language. In case of SHG members, illiterate women can also be considered for training.

In Bargarh District RSETI is supported by SBI to train the rural unemployed youth for their self-employment. SBRSETI is imparting training to both BPL and APL youth since 2012-13 in the trade such as Mobile repairing, Mushroom cultivation, Goat farms, Dress designing, rural self-Entrepreneurship (ITC), two wheeler repairing, Beauty parlor management etc. The details are as below-

Bpl Candidates Trained Under Sbrseti, Bargarh since 2012-13 to 2015-16

Sl No.	Year	No of Candidates	No of BPL Candidate	No of APL Candidate
1	2012-13	506	250	256
2	2013-14	556	188	368
3	2014-15	687	239	448
4	2015-16(Till August)	241	149	92
5	TOTAL	1990	826	1164

Out of 1990 candidates, 1336 candidates are settled with self-finance which is the highest in Odisha as reported under the Status Report [FY 2014-15] by Odisha Livelihoods Mission. 129 candidates are also settled with bank finance.

Successful Entrepreneurs of Bargarh District under Sbrseti-

SI No	Name of the Entrepreneur	Trade/Activity	Name of the Block	Name of The GP
1	SantosiniRoul	Beauty Parlor Management	Bargarh	Bargarh
2	Subrat Panda	Multi Phone Serving	Bijepur	Pada
3	JuliMaharana	Dress Designing	Bargarh	Bargarh
4	HariharaSahu	Dairy	Bargarh	Piplipali
5	MadhusudanSahu	Dairy	Bargarh	Piplipali Bargarh
6	KrushnakalaSahu	Mushroom Cultivation	Barpali	Grindola
7	Basudeb Pradhan	Mushroom Cultivation	Barpali	Ainthaplai
8	Chudamani Meher	Poultry	Barpali	Kushanpuri
9	NarsinghSahu	Dear	Bargarh	Barhaguda
10	Basudeb Nag	Dairy	Padampur	Kansar

Beauty Parlour Management, Bargarh



Multiphone Service, Pada, Bijepur



Dress Designing, Bargarh



Dairy Piplipali, Bargarh





Promotion of SHG/JLG/Farmers' Club-

NABARD provides capacity building assistance and financial support to its partners for the promotion and broad basing of microfinance operations. As a part of its efforts to link larger number of SHGs to the banking system, NABARD also focuses on training and sensitization of partner agencies, through various interventions. The National Bank continued to provide 100 percent refinance assistance to banks for financing SHGs. A separate portion of the Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) will be used for supporting capacity building of stakeholders, promotion of SHGs / livelihood groups (JLGs), studies / seminars, publicity/campaign and all activities incidental thereto, with effect from 01 April 2013. Ever since the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme was launched by NABARD, the Self Help Promoting Agencies such as NGOs, Banks(RRBs, DCCBs), Farmers Clubs and Individual Rural Volunteers(IRV) are being extended grant support to organize and nurture SHGs of the poor.

A Scheme for financing JLGs of tenant farmers and oral lessees is evolved for implementation by all the commercial banks including RRBs. The objective of the scheme aims:

- i) To augment flow of credit to tenant farmers (cultivating land either as oral lessees or sharecroppers and small farmers who do not have proper title of their land holding through formation and financing of JLGs)
- ii) To extend collateral free loans to target clients through JLG mechanism.
- iii) To build mutual trust and confidence between banks and tenant farmers.

NABARD supports Farmers' Club, a grass root level informal forum. Such Clubs are organized by rural branches of banks, NGOs and KVKs etc. with support and financial assistance from NABARD for mutual benefit of banks and the farmers.

The objective of the programme is "enhancement of the income of the farmers by increasing the production through credit, technology transfer, awareness and capacity building". The emphasis of the programme is on increasing by adopting appropriate technology, good agricultural practices, proper use of credit and marketing skills.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Life Insurance Corporation of India got nationalized in 1956. Bargarh Branch was established on 18th February, 1981. The objective of opening the Branch was to reach the needy people of the district. Subsequently, another Branch Office was opened in Padampur in 1992. In order to provide better service to the customers, a satellite office was opened at Barpali in 2008.

Area of Operation

Sub Division- Bargarh,

Tahasil- Bargarh, Bhatli, Bheden and Barpali

Block- Bargarh, Bheden, Ambabana, Bhatli, Barpali

Municipality- Bargarh

NAC- Barpali

Total Number of Employees- 56 (Male-53 & Female-3)

Total Number of Development Officers- 14

Total Number of Agents- 446

Employee Salary Savings Scheme-

Operational 212 Govt. and non Govt. Departments

Satellite Office under the Branch-

Barpali Satellite Office, Barpali

Total Policies in force- 124000

Highlights

1. Every year the Bargarh Branch Office provides individual insurance to 15000 people and collecting an annual premium of Rs 20 crores.
2. The branch office receives 1 crore as premium income from the three Development Officers.
3. Two of the agents became the members in Million Dollar Round Table (New Work)
4. During the current year one agent has already become the MDRT and the 1st agent of the Branch out of 6 agents in the Sambalpur Division (comprising of 14 Branches) to get qualified for the Club Galaxy, the most prestigious performance bench mark for an agent.
5. Last year, nine agents could sell more than 100 policies and became the Centurion Agents.

6. Bima Gram- if any revenue village covers 100 policies in a financial year, LIC declares it a Bima Gram and a financial incentive of Rs 25000 is given to the village.
7. The incentives uptoRs 1 Lakh is given on the basis of collection of premium ofRs10 lakhs with 50 policies.
8. Bima School – If the students of a school are covered under insurance and 25 students are registered,Rs 7500 is given as financial incentive to the school. This incentive is available uptoRs35000, if the coverage of students is increased to 100.
9. Golden Jubilee Scholarship- Since the year 2006, LIC has started a Golden Jubilee Fund. Under which besides other social benefits, financial incentive is provided to the meritorious students studying medical , technical and vocational courses by passing the +2 examination with 60% and above marks and whose parents' income is within 1 lakh per annum.
10. LIC is actively participating in all government sponsored programmes.

Products Available-

- Jeevan Akshay (immediate Pension Plan) for age 30 to 85 years.
- Jeevan tarun and New Children Money Back Plan for Child aged 0 to 18 years
- Jeevan Arogya (Health Insurance Plan for self and family members.
- Jeevan Rakshak (low premium low Sum Assured plan for all up to 2 lakhs)
- Jeevan Nidhi(A deferred pension plan, pension payable from age 55 years
- Jeevan Anand (A Whole Life Plan with an assured maturity at desired period)
- Term Insurance (The Plans for purely insurance purpose).
- Endowment Single Premium and Bima Bachat (One time deposit investment and life risk plan)
- New Endowment Plus (ULIP Plan).

Claim portfolio –

Payment of Death Claim (100%), Payment of Maturity Claim (100%) and Payment of Survival Benefit Claim-100%. (As per the figure of 2014-2015)

Customer Portal – LIC encourages the customers to register themselves with it by taking portal passwords.

Premium Point- 24 hours premium collection centres have been opened in Bargarh town at 8 different centres, i.e., 3 centres at Barpali, 1 centre at Bheden, 1 centre at Papanga, 1 centreat Dusmiliand 2 centresat Sohela.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

“PradanMantri Jan-DhanYojana” was announced by Hon. Prime Minister in his Independence Day address on 15th August, 2015. This is a National Mission on Financial inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. The plan envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every house hold. The beneficiaries would have the access to credit, insurance and pension facility. In addition, they would get Repay debit cards having inbuilt accident insurance cover.

The plan also envisages channeling all Government benefits (from Centre/State/Local Body) to the beneficiaries' accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government.



District level launching of “Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana” (PMJDY) was jointly organized by all banks on dt28.08.2015 at Bargarh District Head Quarters under the chairmanship of Dr.Prabhas Singh,Hon’ble. Member of Parliament (M.P), Bargarh in a befitting manner. On the launching date 12,743 new accounts were opened by all bank branches in the district.

TRADING SYSTEM, CENTRES OF TRADE AND BUSINESS, REGULATED MARKETS

Regulated Market Committee

Under the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Orissa Agricultural Produce Markets Act,1956, the Regulated Market Committee, Bargarh was established in 1958 by the State Government vide Notification No. 11890/dated 02.04.1958. for the regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce.

Aim, Objectives and Functions

The main objective of the RMCs is to ensure payment of fair price to the farmers.

11. The work of the RMC is to act as a facilitator between the farmers and the procuring agencies. It facilitates both the parties by providing different facilities.
12. RMC is a revenue earning body and it earns its revenue by charging 2 % of the transaction amount for providing these above- mentioned facilities.
13. It also earns its revenue from the check gates, by charging 1% of the way bill value from the traders carrying notified produce.
14. To achieve an efficient system of buying and selling of agricultural commodities.
15. To provide regulation to markets for agricultural produce.
16. Conducting open auction or close tender method for sale of agricultural produce to ensure a fair and competitive price for the produce and prevents the farmers being cheated by the market functionaries.
17. Issuing licenses to all the market functionaries including traders.
18. Collecting market fees which are calculated on the basis of value of volume of a commodity bought and sold in the markets.
19. Market charges are clearly defined and specified.

20. Market practices are regulated and undesirable activities are brought under control.
21. Suitable arrangements for the settlement of disputes are provided.
22. Reliable and up-to-date market news is made available to the farmers.
23. Propaganda for agricultural improvement is more conveniently carried out.
24. Maintenance and improvement of the markets and their buildings.
25. Maintenance of standards of weights and measures.

Marketing Infrastructure and Grading Equipment Provision

- In the changing agricultural marketing scenario, appropriate infrastructure facilities are being provided in the Market Yards for the benefit of the buyers and sellers. These facilities are as follow-Market Yard
- Weighbridge
- Farmers Restshed –Cum-Farmers Information Centres
- Drinking Water facilities
- Pave Yard
- Godown for Storage
- Toilet facilities
- Light arrangement

Besides this, the following facilities are provided in the Market Yard -

1. Godowns -	23425 MT Capacity
2. Moisture Meter -	175
3. Mini Grader-	17
4. Analysis Kit-	105
5. Set of Seaves-	60
6. Digital Weighing Machine (300kg)	331
7. Sample divider	48
8. Dial Micro Meter	50
9. Tarpaulin	1000
10. Paddy Cleaner	46

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

This marketing system is pursued through co-operative societies registered under Co-Operative Societies Act. This system is pursued on the principle of “Self-help by mutual help”. It reduces the marketing cost, enhances the bargaining power and there is equitable distribution of the proceeds. Presence of marketing co-operatives makes the market more competitive and ensures better returns to the produce. This system is owned and managed by the farmers themselves for their own economic betterment and enhancing marketing efficiency. At the village level, a large network of multipurpose/commodity specific Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Societies (PACS) is supporting such marketing system in the State.

Objectives

- To improve bargaining power of the farmer members.
- To get quality input.

- To make the market more competitive.
- To enhance the profit.
- To have backward and forward linkage.
- Make presence in remote areas and involves small and marginal farmers
- Collective ownership of marketing infrastructure such as cleaning, grading, storage, processing, outlets etc.
- Collective distribution
- Credit accessibility

Centre of Trade and Business

At present the RMC has 18 nos. of permanent Market yards including the Principal Market Yard at Bargarh. Besides this, the RMC has opened 20-22 Paddy Purchasing Centres during the procurement of paddy both in Rabi and Khariff season as per the decision of the District Level Paddy Procurement Committee, Bargarh.

Sl.No.	Name of the Market Yard	Area in Acre
1.	Bargarh	14.13
2.	Barpali	13.46
3.	Bhukta	8.50
4.	Bhatli	8.04
5.	Agalpur	1.14
6.	Gudesira	5.00
7.	Kelendapali	2.75
8.	Urduna	1.29
9.	Kalapani	3.00
10.	Adgaon	3.50
11.	Tora	6.45
12.	Behera	5.50
13.	Sarandapali	2.50
14.	Satalma	2.68
15.	Patakulunda	5.50
16.	Baramkela	2.00
17.	Katapali	4.00
18.	Kuruan	1.88

Paddy Purchase Centres (PPC):

○ Ambabhona	Sulsulia	Chadeigaon
○ Jada	Talsrigida	Chakarkend
○ Khandahata	Bargaon	Hatishar
○ Khemesara	Bhatigaon	Kamgaon
○ San-saraipali	Bisalpali	Knbar
○ Kandapala	Katapali(BPL)	Kumbhari
○ Lakhanpur	Mahulpali(BPL)	Nunia-Jampali

Rural Hats (Markets)

The Committee is managing 15 Rural Markets (Hats) in its jurisdiction. Besides, the RMC is also managing two Cattle Markets.

Rural Markets (Hats)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ○ Bhukta | Agalpur | Sarandapali |
| ○ Bhatli | Chadeigaon | Tora |
| ○ Bagbadi | Gudesira | Adgaon |
| ○ Bhatigaon | Kelendapali | Behera |
| ○ Barpali | Urduna | Kalapani |

Cattle Market (Live Stock Markets)

There are 2 Livestock Markets under the RMC, Bargarh. In these markets, cattle sheds and drinking water facilities are made available. These markets sit in Bargarh and Bhukta.

Income Source of Market Committee-

The major sources of Revenue of the Market Committee are Market Fee, License Fee and Rent etc.

Market Fee, Levies of Different Commodities-

The Committee levies and collects market fee on agricultural produce transacted in the area. The rate of Market Fee charges is 2 % at advalorem on Paddy only and 1 % on other Agricultural produce and 2 % to 3 % on Cattle at Bargarh and Bhukta Market respectively.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Krushaka Bazar-

Krushaka Bazar at Bargarh started functioning from 31 August, 2000 was constructed at a total cost of Rs.1.26 crores on Ac. 12.89 of land to help small farmers to sell their produce directly to consumers. The objective is to help them have better price for their produce by eliminating middlemen. The Krushaka Bazar started functioning weekly twice (Wednesday and Sunday) since August, 2000.

The Government of Odisha, Co-Operation Department vide Letter No.4803/dated 09.04.2007 suggested strengthening of the market by extending it to a daily one and instructed to make the non-functional Bazars functional. A vegetable Wholesale Market is operating in the premises of Krushaka Bazar. Hence there is a need to develop large scale vegetable wholesale markets at Bargarh under the control and supervision of RMC, Bargarh.

Retail Trade

A retailer is a person, agent, agency, company or organization which is instrumental in delivering the goods, merchandise or services to the ultimate consumer. Retailers perform specific activities such as anticipating customer's wants, developing assortments of products, acquiring market information and financing.

Trade or retailing is the single largest component of the services in terms of contribution to Gross Domestic Product. Keeping in view of this a Super Market has started functioning from 2002 at Bargarh under RMC, Bargarh with the hope to provide minimum retail price to the consumers by the shop-keepers.

Functioning of Check Gates

At present there are 11 Check gates functioning under the control of RMC, Bargarh for charging 1 % of the way bill value from the traders carrying notified agricultural commodities. In the following places, the Check Gates are functioning:-

1. Kalapani
2. Ekambra
3. Ainlapali
4. Sahutikra
5. Gudesira
6. Bardol
7. Jagannath Road
8. Deogaon
9. Ruchida
10. Kandapala
11. Sarandapali

RMC and Procurement of Paddy

RMCs are playing a significant role in the procurement of paddy under PDS. Primary Agricultural Co-Operative Societies (PACS) are the other important agencies used in the procurement of paddy. The work of buying and selling of paddy at the RMC is as follows:

- Farmers with Token/Registration sheet arrive at the Market Yard of the RMC with their produce.
- Agencies like OSCSC, MARKFED and NAFED etc. arrive for procuring those produce from the farmers.
- Empanelled Millers arrive to take the produce for processing and storage.
- RMC personnel carry out their quality checks of the produce like weight verification, grading of the produce, moisture measurement etc.
- After the quality check price is decided as per the grade of the produce and the procurement agency pays the farmer through cheque.
- The miller produces the transit pass or the form IV while passing through the RMCs owned check gates and no market fee is charged from them.

Civil Supplies

The Civil Supplies Office started functioning w.e.f. Dt. 01.04.1993. The Office deals with distribution of essential commodities to the people under Public Distribution System, Procurement of paddy and different welfare programmes of the Government.

Starvation - death is a disgrace for any country and humanity at large. A democratic set-up is to take care that no stomach is left empty. Keeping this in view, the Government of India has formulated "National Food Security Act, 2013" to give food security to the needy people. The Government of Odisha also came forward to adopt the above welfare scheme within no time. This Scheme has been launched in this district on 2nd October, 2015 and it came into force with effect from dt01.11.2015. After commencement of this Act, the old Ration Card System stands abolished. As per provisions of this Act, a household having monthly income less than Rs.15, 000/- in urban area and Rs.10, 000/- in rural areas is eligible to get benefit under this Act.

Every member of the household gets food stuff (i.e. Rice or Wheat) @ 5Kg. per head. The total population of this district as per Nation Census, 2011 comes to 14, 76,533. Out of this, 10, 87,814 people have been covered under NFSA, 2013. Procurement of paddy from farmers is another major task of this office. Paddy is procured from the farmers as per target fixed by Government on payment of Minimum Support Price announced by Government. Procurement of paddy is made in two phases namely Kharif (November to February) and Rabi (May and June). Paddy is purchased by Government Agencies like OSCSC Ltd, MARKFED and NAFED through P.A.C.S.

Export and Import

Bargarh is also called a business hub of western Odisha. "SAMBALPURI SAREES" originated from this district itself. Hand wooden wares and other Sambalpuri clothes are made in this district. Here the shopping hub is near hatpada along with Sambalpuri Bastralaya for all kinds of Sambalpuri clothes at affordable price.

The economy of Bargarh is largely dependent on agricultural products. There is also a cement factory along with a sugar mill and a thread mill in the town to provide further boost to the economy. A part of the district is well irrigated with a network of canals originating from river Mahanadi, ensuring a good crop. The daily vegetable market of Painchhatar is claimed to be the largest vegetable origin wholesale market in the state.

Attabira Block is known as the rice bowl of Odisha because of its exemplary paddy production. Production of paddy in the district is about 6, 00,000.00 MT per annum which is the largest in Odisha. There are more than 100 rice mills scattered over the district to support the paddy production.

The easy communication to Raipur and Kolkata via road and railway respectively has made it easy for the transportation of goods.

CHAPTER –VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

EVOLUTION OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN BARGARH DISTRICT

Old time Trade Routes in the District

In the preceding days prior to pre-independence there were no specific trade routes in the district to facilitate trade. Hence, the trading was done through river by boats and by pedestal roads through bullock carts. However, after independence, our democratic Government has taken up improvement of routes for easy conveyance of the public and transporting goods from time to time. Trade routes have been developed through various Govt. schemes i.e. Pradhan Mantri Gramya Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), conversion of S.H into N.H, construction of four- way lanes on N.H, widening of roads, construction/ improvement of canal roads, forest roads, eradication of diversions, strengthening of culverts, bridges, erection of traffic symbols/ signals at vulnerable points of S.H/ N.H. etc.

Health, Education, Irrigation and Transport are four major thrust areas identified by a Government for good governance. Apart from this, communication also plays a very important role. There are four modes of communication viz- Railway, Airway, Waterway and Roadway. Of these four, road network is the prime mode of transport. Public Works Department, Rural Works Department and Panchayati Raj Department are in charge of development and maintenance of road network in the entire district. Among the three departments, P.W.D. is in charge of development and maintenance of State highways, major district roads and other district roads. The district has a PWD Division headed by an Executive Engineer (Civil) in the district headquarters. This Division has jurisdiction of 175.835 KM of SH, 77.592 KM of MDR and 165.700 KM of ODR.

ROAD TRANSPORT: NATIONAL STATE HIGHWAYS, MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS AND OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

The following categories of Roads are available in the district such as National Highway, State Highways, P.W.D Roads, R.D. Roads, Panchayat Samiti Roads, Gram Panchayat Roads, Village Roads, Canal Roads, and Forest Roads etc. Construction and maintenance of the above roads are undertaken by the respective Departments of Government. The details of N.H.s and S.H.s of the district are furnished below-

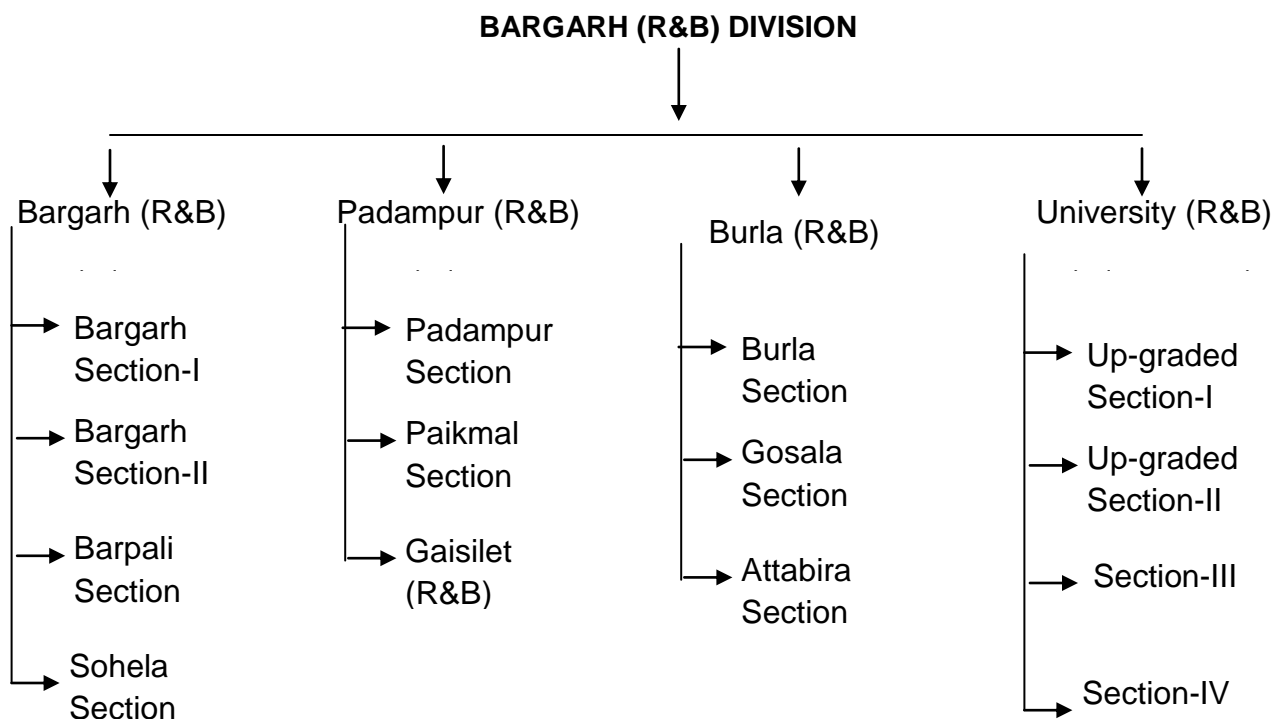
N.H-06 begins from the border of Sambalpur district at Godbhaga and runs up to Luhurachati the end of Bargarh district and Odisha State. It covers around 70 kms distance.

This N.H. connects to Chhattisgarh State on the west and Sambalpur district on the east. Since this check gate is a border state check gate huge number of vehicles pass through this route from Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and such other states. This N.H-6 has been widened and converted to four-way lanes.

N.H-201 passes through the district that begins from Bargarh to Sujia via- Barpali covers around 30 kms and runs towards Boriguma in Koraput district. Previously it was State Highway and in the year 2006 it was converted to National High way. This N.H. has started from Bargarh and in the south it connects to Bolangir district covering Bargarh, Sonapur, Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Koraput districts of Odisha.

After the creation of the new district it was felt to have an R&B Division at Bargarh. Hence, as per Works Department Resolution No.16816 dated.26.09.2002, Burla R&B Division was renamed as Bargarh R&B Division with its office shifted to Bargarh and started functioning from dt12.07.2004.

Bargarh R&B Division has the jurisdiction spreading over Bargarh district, Burla N.A.C. and part of Dhankauda Block of Sambalpur district. The division headed by an executive engineer is subdivided into four subdivisions, headed by assistant engineers. These are again subdivided into sections headed by junior engineers for smooth management. The layout of the organization is as follows-



However, as per Works Department No.10973 dated.16.09.2014 Burla (R&B) Subdivision and University (R&B) Subdivision coming under the jurisdiction of Sambalpur district are to be transferred to newly created Sambalpur (R&B) Division-II. However, one new Subdivision in the name of Bargarh (R&B) Sub-division-II has been created.

STATE HIGHWAYS, MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS, OTHER DISTRICT ROADS-

The following P.W.D. / R.D. / S.H. roads are located in the district.

1. Godbhaga to Turum connects to Sonepur district.
2. Bargarh to Bheden and Bheden to Sonepur district border
3. Bargarh to Ruchida via-Bhatli, Ambabhona connects to Chhatisgarh State
4. Bargarh to Bijepur and Bijepur to Sohela
5. Bijepur to Gaisilet connects to Bolangir district
6. Sohela to Paikmal and Jamseth via-Padampur connects to Nuapada district
7. Diptipur to Gaisilet via- Telmahul.
8. Paikmal to Jharbandh, Jagdalpur connects to Chhatisgarh State.
9. Bargarh to Kumbho via- Ambabhona, Bhukta connects to Chhatisgarh State.

STATE HIGHWAYS-

Three State highways that run through the district are mentioned below-

1) Sohela-Nuapara Road, SH₃

This road originates from NH-53 at Sohela and ends at Nuapara having a total length of 118.00 kms out of which 101.12 kms runs through Bargarh district i.e. from Sohela to Mandosil, the border village under Paikmal Block. This is a very important road of the district serving the remote areas having agricultural potential. It helps the growth of the district and provides communication to the people of Padampur Subdivision and part of Bargarh Subdivision, to the district headquarters and State Capital Bhubaneswar. Moreover, this road provides connection to the tourist spots like Nrusinghanath of Bargarh district and Harishankar of Bolangir district. At present this road covers 16.524 kms of single lane, 79.946 kms of intermediate lane and 4.75 kms of double lane carriageway. This road is going to be further expanded to 4 lanes from Rourkela to Jagdalpur(CG) under the scheme of North-South Economic Corridor (Biju Expressway)

2) Godbhaga-Turum Road, SH₅₄

This road is also an inter district road giving transport facility to the people of Bargarh and Sambalpur district to the neighboring districts of Subarnapur and Bolangir. Also the road runs through the irrigated areas, providing service to the people to be connected with the market.

This road also connects the people living in remote areas of the district to the State Capital Bhubaneswar, VSS IMSAR Burla for medical facilities, Sambalpur University and VSSUT, Burla and other educational institutions in the neighboring districts of Sambalpur. This road originates from NH-53 at Godbhaga and connects Subarnapur district at Gandturm, the border village and runs for a length of 39.800 kms in the district. At present this road has 38.963 kms of intermediate lane carriageway and 0.837 kms of double lane carriageway. Also, this road is going to be widened to double lane carriageway under State Highway Development Programme.

3) Bargarh-Bhatli-Ambabhana Road, SH

This road has been recently upgraded to State highway which originates from NH-53 at Bargarh and connects the neighboring State of Chhatisgarh. The extension of this road i.e. Ambabhana -Ruchida road of 12.30 kms is under process of being taken over from Rural Works Department. This road has a total length of 34.915 kms and as the name suggests runs through three blocks of the district i.e. Bargarh, Bhatli and Ambabhana. Bhatli, the “Shreekshetra of Western Odisha” is situated along this road. As stated above, this road has interstate connectivity with Chhattisgarh State with whom the people of the district share a socio-economic relationship. At present 6.795 kms of this road is of double lane carriageway and 28.120 kms is of intermediate lane carriageway. This road is being widened to double lanes under Central Road Fund Scheme and State Highway Development Programme.

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS-

Three major district roads in the district, which cover 77.592 kms of road network, are mentioned below.

1) Sohela-Barpali-Binka Road, MDR-39A

As the name suggests, this road is having the importance of inter-district connectively and originates from NH-53 at Sohela and traverse a length of 33.342 kms in the district through Sohela Block, Bijepur Block and Barpali Block of the district. This road is having 3.922 kms of double lane carriageway and 29.420 kms of intermediate lane carriageway.

2) Patnagarh-Padampur Road, MDR-36

This road connects the neighboring district of Bolangir and the tourist place of Harishankar. This road starts at Patnagarh of Bolangir district and terminates at Padampur touching the Sohela-Nuapararoad SH₃ covering 53 kms. This road traverses a length of 17.45 kms of having intermediate carriageway in the district.

3) Padampur-Jagdapur Road, MDR-36(A)

This road is an extension of Patnagarh-Padampur road and is having interstate connectivity to the neighbouring State of Chhatisgarh with whom the people of this district have socio-economic relationship.

The total length of this road is 26.80 kms, having 1.34 kms of double lane carriageway, 13.560 kms of intermediate lane carriageway and 11.900 kms of single lane carriageway.

The road is being widened to intermediate lane carriageway under NABARD Assistance.

OTHER ROADS OF THE DISTRICT

(Revenue Roads, Gram Panchayat Roads, Village Roads and Forest Roads)

The other roads of the district serve as the artery roads in the road network system of the district having 165.700 kms of length. There are 15 roads in this category.

1) Bargarh-Railway Station Road

There is a railway station at Bargarh from where the people of Bargarh district get connectivity to different parts of the country. The railway station is situated at 1.6 kms away from Bargarh town and is connected by this road having double lane carriageway.

2) Bargarh-Bijepur Road

This road having 28.500 kms of intermediate lane carriageway gives transport facility to the people of Bijepur block to the district headquarters.

3) Bijepur-Dublabahal Road

This is an extension of Bargarh- Bijepur road having a length of 24.46 kms of intermediate lane carriageway. This road connects the people of Bijepur block to their Block Headquarters Bijepur, Sub-divisional Headquarters Padampur and District Headquarters Bargarh.

4) Sohela-Grinjal Road

This road is an intermediate lane carriageway covering a total length of 4.77 kms. It originates from NH₅₃ at Sohela and connects the neighboring State of Chhatisgargh.

5) Samardhara-Lakhanpur-Dunguri Road

This road covering a distance of 25.60 kms originates from Bargarh-Bhatli-Ambabhana road SH at Samardhara and terminates at Dunguri, the lime stone mines which feeds Bargarh cement factory. This road runs through a forest area and serves as a lifeline to the people of remote areas. The road is of single lane carriageway.

6) Diptipur-Gaisilet Road

Connecting the people of Padampur subdivision to the district of Bolangir, this road runs a length of 19.40 kms in the district. The road originates from SH₃ at Diptipur and terminates at Gaisilet, providing connectivity to the people of Gaisilet block to the rest part of the district.

At present 0.650 kms of this road is of double lane carriageway, 0.450 km is of intermediate lane carriageway and 18.300 kms is of single lane carriageway.

7) Bargarh-Bheden Canal Road

Having a length of 24.00kms, this road connects the people of Bheden block to their district headquarters. The road having a single lane carriageway has recently been taken over from R.W. Department.

There is proposal for improvement of 12.00 kms of road having double lane carriageway under NABARD Assistance in the first phase.

8) Mahulpali-Bheden Road

This road originates from SH₅₄ at village Mahulpali and connects block headquarters Bheden, thereby linking people to other parts of the district. This road measures 16.370 kms having 0.400 km of intermediate lane and 15.970 kms of single lane carriageway.

9) Bheden-Remunda Road

This is an another artery road of Bheden block having a length of 10.00 kms serving the people of the block to remain connected with the block headquarters and district headquarters. This road is having double lane carriageway of 1.64 kms and single lane carriageway of 8.36 kms.

Besides the above nine (9) major artery roads of the district dedicated to the service of the people residing in rural areas, the following six (6) of urban local body roads of Bargarh municipality have been declared as O.D.R. by the State Government and the responsibility of development and maintenance of these roads have been handed over to P.W.D. The roads are being improved in a phased manner. The present status of the roads is as follows-

Sl. No.	Name of the road	S/L (in KM)	I/L (in KM)	D/L (in KM)	Total Length (in KM)
1	SP Office to Panchayat College road (ODR) (ULB)	-	1.500	1.000	2.500
2	N.H.6 to Gobindpali chowk road Via Hotel Oriental (ODR) (ULB)	1.100	0.400	-	1.500
3	Sweeper Colony to Reserve Police line Bridge road (ODR) (ULB)	0.980	0.520	-	1.500
4	Gandhi Chowk to Ambapali Ambed Karchowk via-Thana chowk road	0.300	0.100	2.600	3.000
5	Chetana dresses to Bandu Tikra chowk		1.000	-	1.000
6	Telephone Exchange to Govindpali via- Kalimandir chowk	0.850	0.650	-	1.500
	Total	3.23	4.17	3.60	11.00

Road Network in Bargarh District

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Category	Single lane (in KM)	Intermediate Lane (in KM)	Double Lane (in KM)	Total Length (in KM)
1	Sohela Nuapada road.	S.H-3	16.524	79.846	4.750	101.120
2	Godabhaga Turum road.	SH	0.000	38.963	0.837	39.800
3	Bargarh Bhatili Ambabana road.	SH	0.000	28.120	6.795	34.915
	Total	S.H.	16.524	146.929	12.382	175.835
4	Sohela BarpaliBinka road.	M.D.R-39A	-	29.420	3.922	33.342
5	Patnagarh- Padampur road	M.D.R-36	-	17.450	-	17.450
6	Padampur Jagadapur road.	M.D.R-36A	11.900	13.560	1.340	26.800
	Total	M.D.R.	11.900	60.430	5.262	77.592
7	Bargarh Rly. Station road.	O.D.R			1.600	1.600
8	Mahulpali Bheden road.	O.D.R	15.970	0.400		16.370
9	Bargarh Bijepur road.	O.D.R		28.500		28.500
10	Bijepur Dublabahal road.	O.D.R		24.460		24.460
11	Sohela Grinjal road.	O.D.R		4.770		4.770
12	Diptipur Gaiselet road.	O.D.R	18.300	0.450	0.650	19.400
13	Bheden Remunda road.	O.D.R	8.360		1.640	10.000
14	Samardhara Lakhanpur Dungri road	O.D.R	25.600			25.600
15	Bargarh- Bheden Canal road	O.D.R.	24.000			24.000
16	SP Office to Panchayat College, Bargarh road (ODR) (ULB)	O.D.R		1.500	1.000	2.500
17	N.H.6 to Gobindpali chowk road Via Hotel Oriental, Bargarh (ODR) (ULB)	O.D.R	1.100	0.400		1.500
18	Sweeper Colony to Reserve Police line Bridge road , Bargarh (ODR) (ULB)	O.D.R	0.980	0.520		1.500
19	Gandhi Chowk to Ambapali AmbedKarchowk via-Thana chowk road Bargarh	O.D.R	0.300	0.100	2.600	3.000
20	Chetana dresses to Bandu Tikrachowk	O.D.R		1.000		1.000
21	Telephone Exchange to Govindpali via- Kalimandir chowk	O.D.R	0.850	0.650		1.500
	TOTAL	O.D.R.	95.460	62.750	7.490	165.700

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCE

After independence government has taken adequate steps for the improvement of roads for the benefits of the public. Improvement of N.H., S.H., PWD, RD, Canal, Forest, G.P and Village Roads has been taken up by utilizing valuable resources. As a result of which one can easily move to any part of the country within a short time. The transport potentiality has developed a lot, such as from the District Headquarters Bargarh to Raipur and from Raipur to the major towns of India can be moved easily by Roads, Railways and Air services. Similarly, Transport facility is also available towards east from Bargarh to Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and other District Headquarters. From the above towns one can move to the capital Headquarters New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and other big cities of India through Road/ Railway Communication and Air Services. This improvement of transport system opens the path for the development of trade and business. The economic potentiality of the people has been enhanced. The products of other states are available easily in the district with a reasonable price. The earning capacity and standard of living of the people have been gradually increasing. Similarly, the products of the district are being transported to other states and it is closely associated with the uplift of the agriculturists and the traders. It enhances the import and export of the goods.

The following categories of vehicles are in operation for the purpose of conveyance and transportation of goods.

1. Two wheeler (Motor Cycle/ Scooty)
2. Three wheeler (Auto Rickshaw / Tri-Cycles)
3. Light Motor Vehicles (Car, Jeep, Commander, Trekker, Bolero, Pickup etc.)
4. Medium Goods Vehicle (Mini Truck, Tata ACE etc.)
5. Tractor-Trailer.
6. Medium Passenger Vehicle (Mini Bus up to 25 Seat, Villagers etc.)
7. Public Service Vehicle (Ambulance, Fire Brigade etc.)
8. Heavy Goods Vehicle (Trucks, Truck with articulated trailer)
9. Heavy Passenger Vehicle (Bus)
10. Crane, Dozer, Tourist Bus, Harvester, Tanker etc.
11. Educational Institution Vehicle (Bus, Mini Bus, Maruti Van, Commander, Three wheelers, Taxi etc.).

As on day the following numbers of different categories of vehicles are operating in the district to facilitate easy public conveyance and transportation of Goods.

1- Motor Cycle	-	75184
2- Moped	-	8464
3- Scooter/ Moped	-	6923
4- Motor Cycle (IMP)	-	17
5- Motor Cycle with side Car	-	4
6- Scooter with side Car	-	6
7- Three Wheeler (Passenger)	-	539
8- Three Wheeler (Goods)	-	204
9- LMV Car (Private)	-	3227
10-LMV (CAR-CC)	-	42
11-LMV (VAN) CC	-	484
12-LMV (JEEP/ GYPSY-P)	-	434
13-Light Commercial Vehicle	-	358
14-LMV (JEEP/ GYPSY-CC)	-	318
15-Maxi Cab	-	225
16-Pick up Van	-	214
17-LMV (VAN-P)	-	164
18-Car Taxi	-	9
19-Omni (PASSENGER)	-	18
20-Jeep Taxi	-	4
21-Light Motor Vehicle	-	15
22-Ambulance	-	13
23-Delivery Van	-	1
24-Light Goods Vehicle	-	1747
25-Medium Goods Vehicle	-	112
26-Tractor (Commercial)	-	6308
27-Trailer (Commercial)	-	4395
28-Tractor (Agriculture)	-	24
29-Heavy Goods Vehicle	-	518
30-Tanker	-	3
31-Mobile Cranes	-	2
32-Mini Bus (SC)	-	7
33-Bus (SC)	-	111
34-Bus (CC)	-	16
35-Tourist Bus	-	2
36-School Bus	-	74
37-Deluxe Bus	-	17
38-Private Service Vehicle	-	1
39-Vehicle Fitted with Compressor	-	1

Total - 1, 10,205

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Various routes are used for easy conveyance of public and transportation of goods. Buses run from Bargarh to Bhubaneswar via Sambalpur to Cuttack, to Berhampur via Barpali to Nabrangpur via Bolangir to Nayagarh via Barpali, to Dharamgarh via Bolangir, Bhawanipatna to Sunabeda via Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Koraput, to Jeypor via Bhawanipatna, Koraput, to Sundergarh via Jharsuguda, to Balasore, to Keonjhar, to Mukhiguda via Titlagarh to Rourkela via Sambalpur, Jharsuguda to Sambalpur, to Dava via Paikmal, to Nuapada via Paikmal, to Bolangir, to Sonapur to Boudh, to Gaisilet, to Ruchida, to Kumbho, to Khariar road via Padampur, Paikmal to Saria (CG) via Ruchida, to Raigarh (CG), to Bilaspur (CG), to Sarangarh (CG) via Saraipali to Raipur (CG) via Sohela, to Mahasamund via Sareipali, to Dungri via Lakhanpur to Bijepur and Laumunda, to Padampur via Diptipur, to Lathore via Harisankar (Bolangir) to Komna via Nuapada, to Boudh via Godbhaga, to Jharsuguda via Sambalpur to Binka via Barpali to Khaprakhola via Harisankar to Papanga via Chichinda, to Pahadsridia via Rengalicamp, to Raj Agalpur via Cherupali (Bolangir) to Kasipali via Bhatli, to Sulsulia via Bhatli to Birmaharajpur (Sonapur) via Barpali, Binka to Jagdalpur via Padampur to Jharbandh and Dava via Paikmal, to Kantamal via Sonapur, to Nrusinghnath via Sohela to Binka via Bheden and to Saipali via Bijepur.

Private Bus-owners are operating bus-services to all Gram Panchayat Headquarters from the District Headquarters. In addition to this, there is light Motor Vehicle Service to all the interior pockets of Ambabhona and Jharbandh blocks, the two backward blocks of the district. Further, there are fair-weather roads to some of the remote villages connecting to their respective G.P. headquarters.

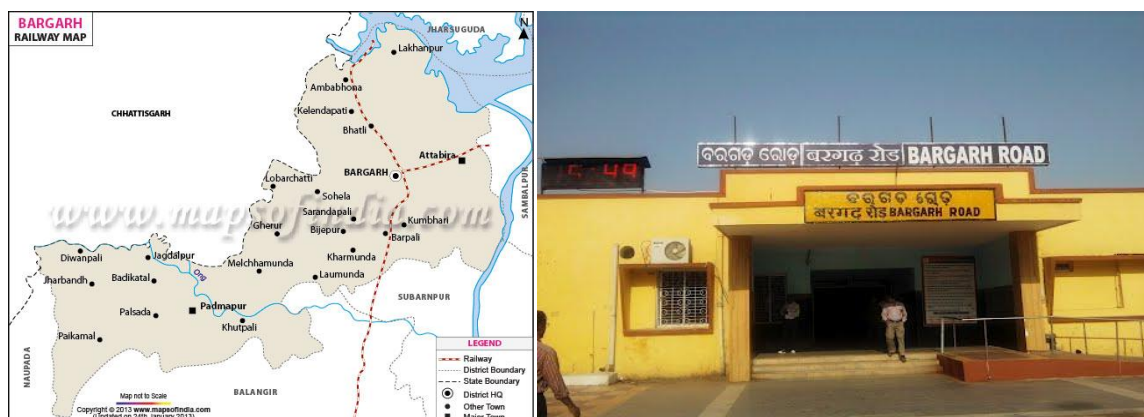
Stands for Conveyances

Separate stands are provided for different types of conveyances. For privately-owned buses Private Bus-stands are present whereas the OSRTC run buses stand at their distinct stands known as Government Bus-stands. However, the bus-stands are very deficient to provide basic services to the commuters. Developmental steps should be undertaken to provide drinking water, proper sanitation, safe waiting-sheds, hygienic food etc. at the bus-stand area. There are Taxi-stands and Auto-rickshaw stands for privately owned taxies and auto-rickshaws.

Road Safety

As per the order of the Govt. of Odisha, the District Road Safety Society was formed under the chairmanship of Collector and District Magistrate. The Superintendent of Police, Regional Transport Officer, Bargarh and other intellectuals, members of different Clubs, Societies and NGOs are the members of the society. During every year road safety week is observed in the entire district. The use of helmet and fastening of seat-belt during driving is being highly emphasized and a mass campaign is being carried out throughout the district. The RTO, MVI and Traffic Inspector along with Police Personnel of the district keep a close watch on violation of M.V. Act and M.V. Rules relating to road safety.

RAILWAYS IN BARGARH DISTRICT



Bargarh Road (Brga)

Bargarh Railway station is situated at a distance of 2.5 KMs from the main town. Most of the major cities of the country are connected to the district through Railways.

Train routes from important stations to Bargarh Road.

Anakapalle To Bargarh Road	Surat To Bargarh Road	Vadodara To Bargarh Road
Dildarnagar To Bargarh Road	Ludhiana To Bargarh Road	Bhopal To Bargarh Road
Kalyan To Bargarh Road	Bina To Bargarh Road	Sirhind To Bargarh Road
Bandel To Bargarh Road	Deoria Sadar To Bargarh Road	Itarsi To Bargarh Road
Ahmedabad To Bargarh Road	Durgapur To Bargarh Road	Cochin To Bargarh Road
Asansol To Bargarh Road	Rajahmundry To Bargarh Road	Kottayam To Bargarh Road
Kiul To Bargarh Road	Kolkata To Bargarh Road	Vijayawada To Bargarh Road
Jullundur To Bargarh Road	Patna To Bargarh Road	Varanasi To Bargarh Road
Mumbai To Bargarh Road	Delhi To Bargarh Road	

Train routes from Bargarh Road to Important Stations.

Bargarh Road To Anakapalle	Bargarh Road To Surat	Bargarh Road To Vadodara
Bargarh Road To Dildarnagar	Bargarh Road To Ludhiana	Bargarh Road To Bhopal
Bargarh Road To Kalyan	Bargarh Road To Bina	Bargarh Road To Sirhind
Bargarh Road To Bandel	Bargarh Road To Deoria Sadar	Bargarh Road To Itarsi
Bargarh Road To Ahmedabad	Bargarh Road To Durgapur	Bargarh Road To Cochin
Bargarh Road To Asansol	Bargarh Road To Rajahmundry	Bargarh Road To Kottayam
Bargarh Road To Kiul	Bargarh Road To Kolkata	Bargarh Road To Vijayawada
Bargarh Road To Jullundur	Bargarh Road To Patna	Bargarh Road To Varanasi
Bargarh Road To Mumbai	Bargarh Road To Delhi	

Train Passing through Bargarh Station as detailed.

The trains name and numbers	Arrival	Departure
Rou Krpu Express (18107)	21:28	21:30
Bbs Express (12894)	15:43	15:45
Dhn Alappuzha E (13351)	22:30	22:35
Ispat Express (12871)	17:35	17:37
Mas Asn Express (12375)	12:23	12:25
Nagavali Express (18309)	09:35	09:37
Aii Puri Express (08422)	09:32	09:34
Ispat Express (12872)	07:13	07:15
Puri Gimb Express (12994)	02:48	02:50
Durg Puri Express (18426)	23:17	23:22
Aii Puri Express (18422)	09:32	09:34
Ypr Tata Express (12890)	12:23	12:25
Asn Mas Express (12376)	00:18	00:20
Dhanbad Express (13352)	00:15	00:20
Sbp Rqda Express (18301)	06:40	06:45
Surat Puri Express (12744)	08:18	08:20
Puri St Wkly Express (12743)	02:42	02:43
Ypr Hatia Express (18638)	05:10	05:12
Blqr Express (12893)	12:20	12:22

Puri Surat Express (22827)	02:48	02:50
Snsi Puri Special (02745)	14:00	14:02
Ypr Hatia Express (08636)	13:45	13:47
Nagawali Express (18310)	18:30	18:32
Hte Ypr Special (08635)	17:05	17:07
Puri Ltt Superfast Express (12146)	05:55	05:57
Hte Ypr Special (08637)	00:18	00:20
Puri Snsi Special (02746)	05:55	05:57
Krpu Rou Express (18108)	02:30	02:32
Puri Snsi Express (18407)	05:55	05:57
Sbp Ypr Special (08301)	09:35	09:37
Tata Ypr Express (12889)	00:18	00:20
Hwh Koraput Express (18005)	09:50	09:55
Hte Ypr Express (12835)	00:18	00:20
Snsi Puri Express (18408)	14:00	14:02
Puri Durg Express (18425)	01:48	01:53
Ltt Puri Superfast Express (12145)	21:45	21:47
Puri Adi Express (18405)	02:48	02:50
Tata Allp Express (18189)	22:30	22:35
Ypr Hatia Express (12836)	12:23	12:25
Tapaswini Express (18452)	06:40	06:45
Rqda Sbp Express (18302)	19:42	19:47
Adi Puri Express (18406)	22:38	22:40
Puri Ajmer Express (18421)	05:55	05:57
Gimb Puri Express (12993)	08:38	08:40
Ypr Sbp Express (08302)	05:10	05:12
Hte Ypr Express (18637)	00:18	00:20
Surat Puri Express (22828)	08:38	08:40
Koraput Hwh Express (18006)	16:15	16:20

WATER WAYS AND FERRY SYSTEM

List of ferry Ghats in Bargarh district-

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Sl. No.	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Ferry Ghat	Income derived from Ferry Ghat (₹10,000/-)
1	Ambabhona	1	Bhainatora	Barangakota	30000/-
		2	Uttam	Damdei	25000/-
		3	Kapasira	Antaradi	72000/-

2	Bheden	1	Ainalpali	Talgan	00/-
				Bargan	00/-
		2	Chichinda	Chichinda	200/-
		3	Luhakhandi	Pudapali	00/-
				Acchandapali	00/-
		4	Mahulpali	Mahulpali	150000/-
				Bhutload	50000/-
				BrahmanaTurum	60000/-
5	Manpur	Kamgon	14000/-		
3	Gaisilet	1	Raisalpadar	Raisalpadar	00/-
		2	Jamutpali	Jamutpali	00/-
4	Rajborasambar	1	Palsapali	Chandarpur	00/-
		2	Charpali	Lambarjuna	00/-
5	Paikmal	1	Chhetgaon	Chhetgaon	5500/-
		2	Sareikela	Sambalpuri	2500/-
6	Barpali	1	Patkulunda	Patkulunda	00/-

AIRSTRIPS AND AERODRUM

This District has one airstrip at village Sativata which is 5.00 kms away from Padampur town. This is the only facility of travel through airway in the District. The salient features of the airstrip are as follows-



- 1) Name of Airstrip : Sativata Airstrip
- 2) Co-ordinates : 21⁰ – 01' – 40" (N)
83⁰ – 02' – 46" (E)
- 3) Length and Breadth of Airstrip : L - 3291'-0"
B – 274'-0"
- 4) Length and Breadth of runway : L - 3158'-0"

- B – 101'-0"
- 5) Type of surface : Black top (PMC + SC)
- 6) Airstrip if protected by compound wall or barbed wire fencing : Compound wall (7130'-0") is under construction
- 7) Details of land schedule : Khata No.105
Plot No.80,86,90 & 91
Area – 6.20 Acre
Kisam – Padia & Patit
- 8) Terrain : Plain
- 9) Availability of approach road : Yes
- 10) Nearest town and distance : Padampur – 5 KM
- 11) Facilities available near Airstrip like Hotel / I.B. : Padampur
- 12) Electricity connection : Not available
- 13) Water supply : 1 no. tube well
- 14) Crew shed : Available
- 15) Nearest Hospital : Sub-divisional Hospital, Padampur
- 16) Nearest Fire Station : Padampur

POSTAL SERVICES

Bargarh Head Post Office [HPO] situated in District Headquarters is under the charge of a Postmaster in Higher Selection Grade-I (HSG-I) who is assisted by one Deputy Postmaster and three Assistant Postmasters.

The HPO is fully computerized and works from 0930 hours to 1730 hours. Bargarh Head Post Office was selected under Pilot Project Post Office "Project Arrow Phase-II" and also it is covered under Core Banking Solution from 12.01.2015. Here ATM facility will be available soon.

In Bargarh Revenue district there are 1 Head Post Office, 1 LSG Sub-Post Office, 23 Sub-Post Offices, 210 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices manned by Gramin Dak Sewaks and 15 Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras under Rural Postal System.

Name of the Sub- Post offices under Bargarh HO

SI	Name of SO	Pincode	SI	Name of SO	Pincode
1	Rajborasambar LSG S.O	768036	16	Jharbandh S.O.	768042
2	Attabira S.O.	768027	17	Laumunda S.O.	768048
3	Barpali S.O.	768029	18	Mandosil S.O.	768050

SI	Name of SO	Pincode	SI	Name of SO	Pincode
4	Ambabhona S.O.	768031	19	Melchhamunda S.O.	768035
5	Bardol S.O.	768038	20	Paikmal S.O.	768039
6	Bargarh Bazar S.O.	768028	21	Remunda S.O.	768103
7	Bargarh Court S.O.	768028	22	Sohela S.O.	768033
8	Bhatli S.O.	768030	23	Tora S.O.	768040
9	Bheden S.O.	768104			
10	Bhukta S.O.	768045			
11	Bijepur S.O.	768032			
12	DLQ CC S.O.	768052			
13	Gaiselet S.O.	768037			
14	Ghess S.O.	768034			
15	Jamala S.O.	768049			

Postal Communication / Services available at a Glance

Mail Services

1. Transmission of Ordinary Letter / Letter Card/ Postcard/ Printed Post Card/ Book Packet / Registered News Paper / Parcel
2. Booking Registered Letter, Speed Post Letter, Registered Parcel, Speed Post Parcel, Value Payable Letter/ Parcel, Insured Letter/Parcel
3. Customers may get their Letters at Post Office through Post Boxes / Post Bags on payment of rent.

Postal communication – New products and Services

Speed Post, Business Post, e-post, Direct Post, Express Parcel Post, Logistic Post, Retail Post, e-Bill Post/ e-Payment, Media Post.

Money Order Services

Electronic Money Order (EMO), Instant Money Order, Western Union Money Transfer, MoneyGram, Indian Postal Order, Field Postal Order,

Financial Services

Savings Bank Account, Sukanya Samrudhi Account (SSA) for Girl child, Recurring Deposit, Time Deposit 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 5 years, Monthly Income Scheme, Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, Public Provident Fund Schemes, Five-Year NSCVIII Issue, Ten-year NSC IX Issue, KishanVikasPatra, Payment of wages through MGNREGS Account.

Postal Life Insurance

Endowment assurance, Whole Life Assurance, Convertible Whole Life Assurance (Suvidha), Anticipated Endowment Assurance (Sumangal), Yugal Suraksha – Joint Life Assurance, Scheme for Physically Challenged persons, Children Policy

Rural Postal Life Insurance

Endowment Assurance, Whole Life Assurance, Convertible Whole Life Assurance (Suvidha), Anticipated Endowment Assurance (Sumangal), GramaPriya Scheme for Physically Challenged persons, Children Policy.

Philately

Collecting and studying of Stamps

TELEPHONE AND CELL PHONE SERVICES

Odisha Telecom Circle consists of 15 SSA called Secondary Switching Area and Sambalpur is one of the SSA. The Jurisdiction of BSNL Sambalpur covers 4(Four) Revenue Districts such as Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Deogarh and Bargarh. Moreover, Sambalpur SSA comprises 15 SDCA called Short Distance Charging Area. 5(Five) SDCAs such as Bargarh, Attabira, Sohela, Padampur and Paikmal come under Bargarh Revenue District. Different types of services rendered by BSNL Bargarh District as a whole are given below -

Basic Telephone Services (Land line)-

No. of working connection – 5648

Broad band Services

No. of working connection – 2337

Cellular Services

a. No. of 2G Mobile Tower(BTS)

Bargarh SDCA- 29

Attabira SDCA-20

Sohela SDCA-14

Padampur SDCA-15

Paikmal SDCA -6

Total = 84 nos.

b. No. of 3G Services

Bargarh SDCA- 10

Sohela SDCA-02

Padampur SDCA-02

Total = 14 nos.

WIMAX BTS = 11 nos.

OSWAN Connectivity-

BSNL Bargarh has already extended OPTICAL Fiber connectivity to all block headquarters of the district except Bheden Block Office. That is to say BSNL is ready, but the Vender is not ready. A few BHQs like Bargarh, Padampur, Sohela and Attabira have already been commissioned.

DOORDARSHAN TRANSMISSION CENTRE

One low power transmission (500 wt) centre of Doordarshan is located at College Road Bargarh. The centre was established in the year 1991-92. The radiating zone of the transmission covers 40 kms by aerial distance.

This transmission centre airs DD National from Delhi and DD Regional from Bhubaneswar. The Kishan programmes are also telecast regularly from Monday to Friday by this centre.

CHAPTER-VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT: ITS COMPOSITION AND TRENDS

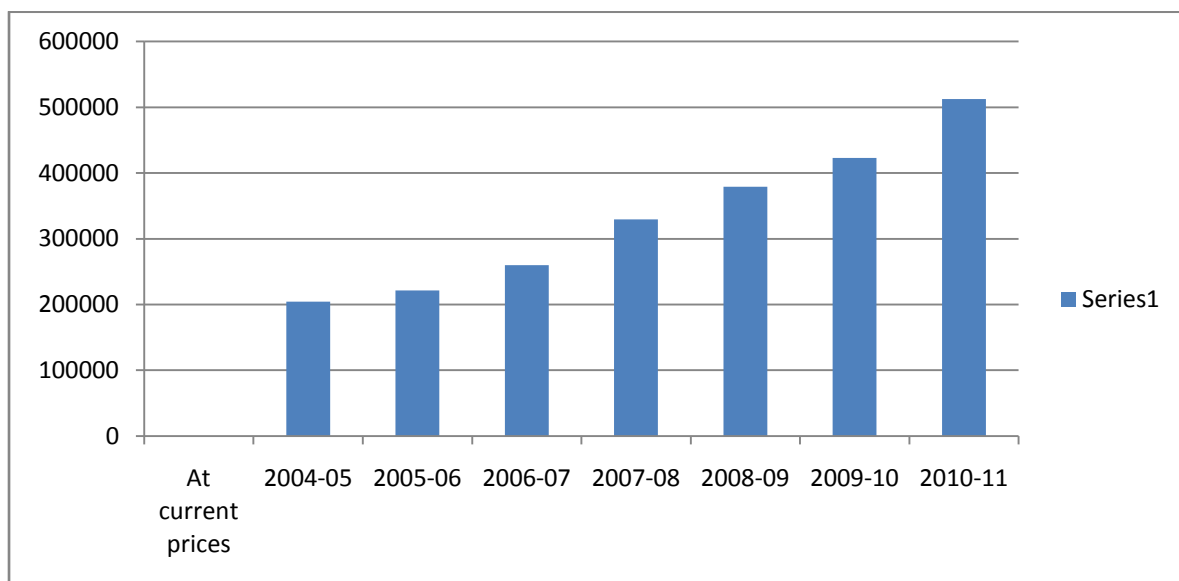
The District Domestic Product is the total money value of all the goods and services produced within the geographical area of the District in a Financial Year. It reflects the trend of development of the district. It includes the production in agriculture and allied activities, manufacturing and services sector. To avoid double counting the final product is considered. Further, the value of various input items is to be first deducted from the gross value of output. Constant prices of various items are used to know the real achievement.

The Gross Domestic product of Bargarh district from the year 2004-05 to 2010-11 is as portrayed in Table No.1 below-

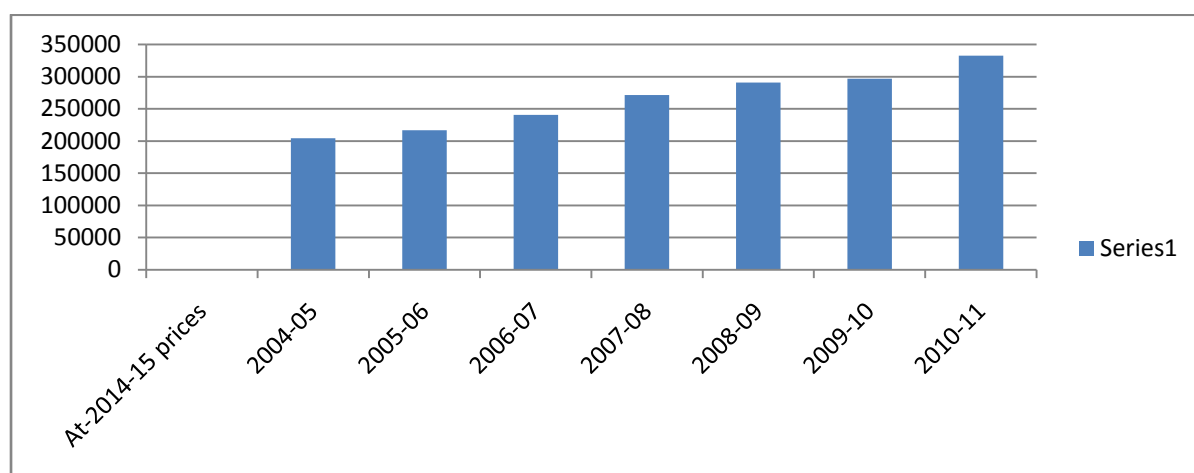
Table No.1

At current prices Rs. In Lakh		At-2004-05 prices Rs. In Lakh		Percentage of growth basing on the price of 2004-05
2004-05	204507	2004-05	204507	
2005-06	221628	2005-06	216561	5.89
2006-07	259766	2006-07	240774	11.18
2007-08	329248	2007-08	271669	12.83
2008-09	379129	2008-09	290612	6.97
2009-10	422673	2009-10	296602	2.06
2010-11	512559	2010-11	332667	12.1
Average District Domestic Product for the last 6 years				8.5

Gross District Domestic Product of Bargarh at Current Price



Gross District Domestic Product of Bargarh at 2004-05 Prices



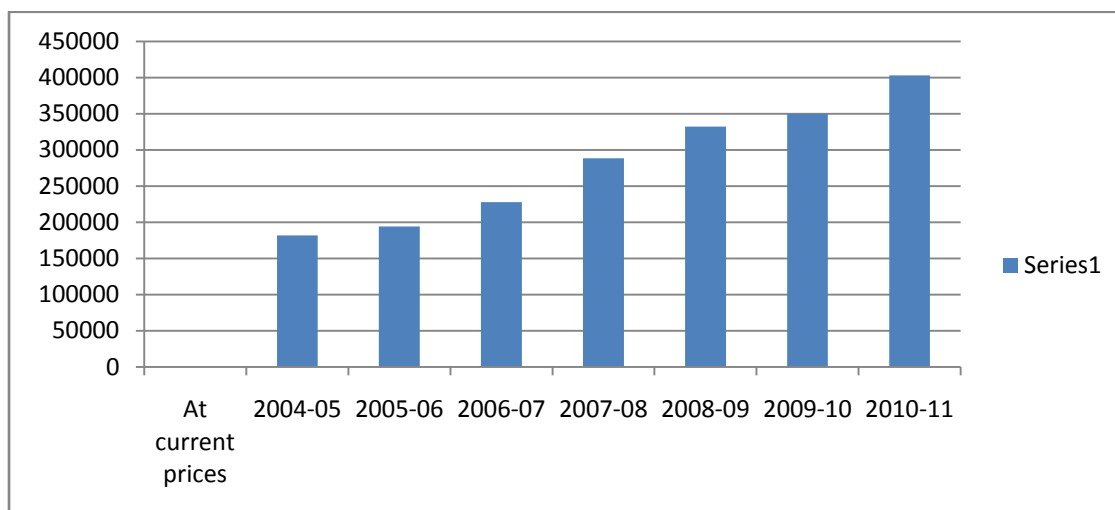
Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Bargarh District

The Net District Domestic Product equals the Gross Domestic Product minus the depreciation on the Capital of the District. It accounts for Capital that has been consumed over the year in the form of housing, vehicle or machinery deterioration. The depreciation accounted for is often referred to as Capital Consumption Allowance and represents the amount of Capital that would be needed to replace those depreciated assets.

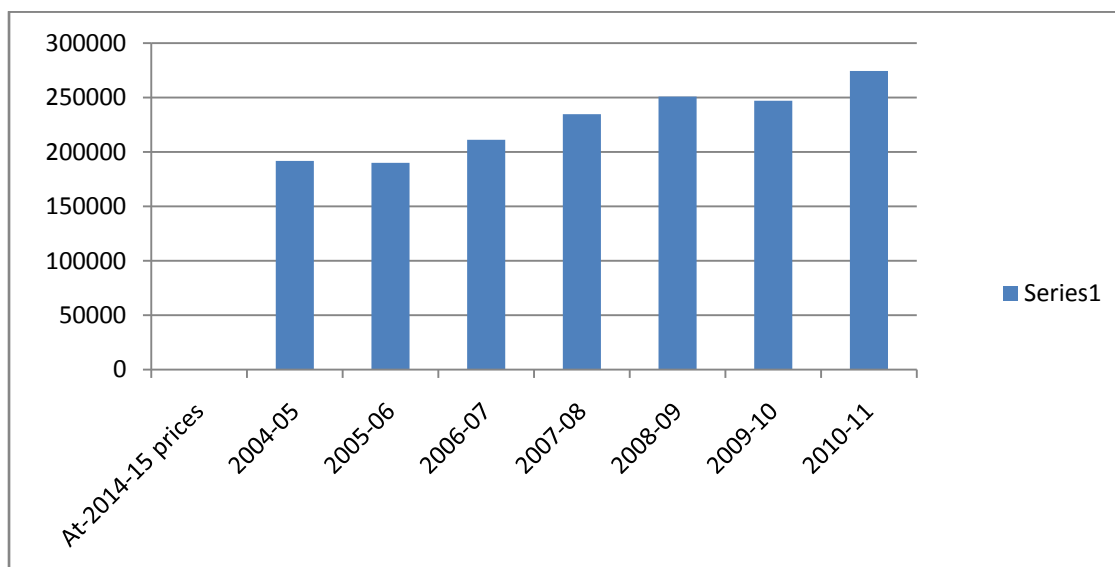
Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

At current prices Rs. In Lakh		At-2004-05 prices Rs. In Lakh		Percentage of growth basing on the price of
2004-05	181903	2004-05	191903	
2005-06	194331	2005-06	190134	-0.9
2006-07	227914	2006-07	211098	11.02
2007-08	288647	2007-08	234748	11.20
2008-09	332109	2008-09	250855	6.86
2009-10	350044	2009-10	247030	-1.52
2010-11	403007	2010-11	274480	11.11
Average District Net Domestic Product for the last 6 years				6.29

Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) Bargarh at Current Price



Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) Bargarh at 2004-05 Prices



Per Capita NDDP (Net District Domestic Product)

At current prices (In Rs)		At-2004-05 prices (In Rs)	
2004-05	13076	2004-05	13076
10-11	29680	10-11	18648

Per Capita NDDP reflects per head availability of goods and services to the people of the district explained in money terms in a Financial Year.

The data mentioned in the above table shows that the district domestic product is increasing at a very slow pace.

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES

The general price level is reflected in two ways i.e. [1] Wholesale Price Index and [2] Consumer Price Index.

The Consumer Price Index consists of basket of goods and services purchased by the consumer. It is calculated on a percentage basis on year to year (YoY) basis. The consumer price index reflects the inflation rate.

The general price level can change more than once per day during hyper-inflation. In Bargarh District the General Price Level can be reflected through the following consumer price index:-

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG.
2012	226.665	227.663	229.392	230.085	229.815	229.478	229.104	230.397	231.407	231.317	230.221	229.601	229.594
2013	30.28	232.66	232.773	232.531	232.945	233.504	233.596	233.877	234.149	233.546	233.069	233.049	232.957
2014	233.916	234.781	236.293	237.072	237.9	238.343	238.25	237.852	238.031	237.433	236.151	234.812	236.736
2015	233.707	234.722	236.119	236.599	237.805	238.638	238.654						

The above consumer price index indicates that the gap between two successive years is not high for the reason of which the general price level is not very inflationary in nature.

WAGE PAYMENT SYSTEM AND WAGE RATE FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGE SYSTEM)

The minimum rate of wages was fixed for the first time by the Labor Department in the year 1954. The fixation was different for the three categories in the state. The rate of wages fixed for Male, Female and Child was Rs.0.75 (Twelve Anna), Rs.0.62 (Ten Anna) and Rs.0.50 (Eight Anna) respectively.

In the year 1961 this rate of minimum wages was fixed to Rs.1.00 for the whole state of Odisha and the discriminated wages for Male, Female and Child was abolished. According to the revision in the year 1989 the rate of minimum wages was fixed Rs.11.00 per day.

During the year 1990 the rate of minimum wages was Rs.25/- vide Notification dated 30.6.1990. This rate of minimum wages was payable to the unskilled category of employees, though a social welfare measure is declared invalid in view of the statutory provision of the Act and Rules.

The said notification has been quashed by the Hon'ble Odisha High Court in the Case Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ltd vrs. State of Odisha-1992-CLT (73) P-882.

The Govt. further fixed the rate of minimum wages for Semiskilled, Skilled and Highly skilled categories of workers to Rs.30/-, Rs.35/- and Rs.40/- respectively employed in 79 scheduled of employments.

The rate of minimum wages has been fixed by the Govt. in accordance with provisions of Sec.3 of the Minimum Wages Act from time to time.

Recently, the Govt. has made revision on the rates of minimum wages vide Notification No.6502-LL-I(AR)-1/15/LESI dated 24.7.2015. According to this notification the rates of minimum wages are Rs.200/-, Rs.220/-, Rs.240/- and Rs.260/- for Un-skilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled and Highly-Skilled categories of employees/workers employed in 88 scheduled of employments effective from dated 24.7.2015.

STANDARD OF LIVING

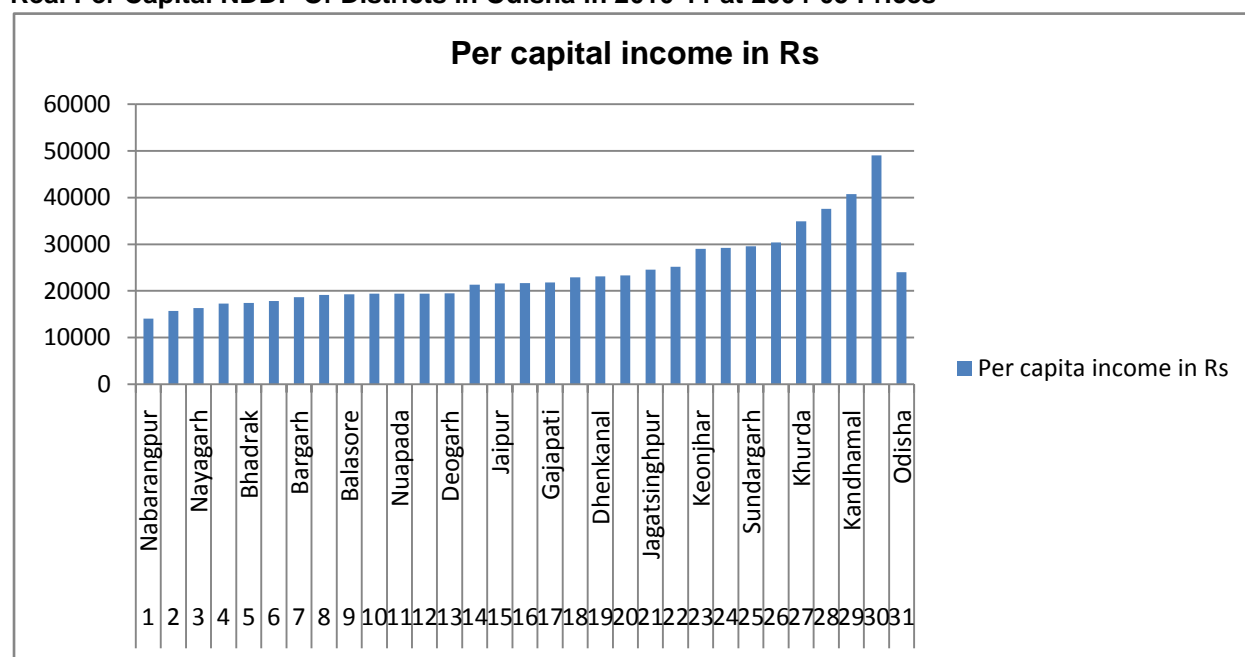
The standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socio-economic class in a certain geographic area. The determinants of standard of living are income, availability of employment, class disparity, poverty rate, quality and affordability of housing, hours of work required to purchase necessities, gross domestic products, inflation rate, number of holidays per year, affordable access to quality health care, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, incidence of disease, cost of goods and services, infrastructure, economic and political stability, environmental quality, climate and safety.

The Life expectancy in the District is 59.6 years. The literacy rate is 85.8 and the Infant Mortality Rate is 61. This shows that the standard of living of the people is improving day by day.

However, per capita income is an important indicator of standard of living of the people.

The average per capital income of the State is Rs.23, 968/- whereas, the per capita income of Bargarh District is Rs.18648/- which is in comparison to other Districts finds a place at sl. No. 24. This needs further intervention to improve the per capita income of the people of Bargarh district.

Real Per Capital NDDP Of Districts in Odisha in 2010-11 at 2004-05 Prices



Real Per Capital NDDP of districts in Odisha in 2010-2011 at 2004-2005 Prices-

1	Angul	37569
2	Balasore	19268
3	Bargarh	18648
4	Bhadrak	17411
5	Bolangir	23340
6	Boudh	21698
7	Cuttack	29214
8	Deogarh	19498
9	Dhenkanal	23077
10	Gajapati	21772
11	Ganjam	22932
12	Jagatsinghpur	24568
13	Jajpur	21590
14	Jharsuguda	49021
15	Kalahandi	19404
16	Kandamal	40729
17	Kendrapada	17285
18	Keonjhar	29022
19	Khurda	34898
20	Koraput	25161
21	Malkangiri	15688
22	Mayurbhanj	19154
23	Nayagarh	16322
24	Nowrangpur	14070
25	Nuapara	19399
26	Puri	19378
27	Rayagada	21354
28	Sambalpur	30366
29	Subarnapur	17855
30	Sundargarh	29539
31	Odisha	23968

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN BARGARH DISTRICT

In order to streamlining and pay more attention for improving employability of youths through systematic pattern and training, Govt. of Odisha has created the new Department in the name of Employment and Technical Education and Training Department.

The employment office of Bargarh was upgraded to the status of District Employment Exchange, Bargarh on 01.04.1994 having one Employment Sub-Office at Padampur Sub-Division.

District Employment Exchange, Bargarh carries out the Job of Registration, Submission, Placement, and Vocational Guidance along with collection of Employment Marketing information data and verification of records of establishment under the provision of Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act. 1959 and Rules 1960. Besides, Govt. of Odisha has created State Employment Mission and through it Skill Development Trainings are being imparted to unemployed youth of this district to improve their employability and linkages of employment opportunities on a sustainable basis in the Private Sector.

A comparative statement of work done in Bargarh on Registration, Submission, Placement and unemployed youth remain in the Live Register from the year 2012 to the end of June 2015 is appended below.

Year	Registration	Submission	Placement	Live Register
2012	7205	119	78	39547
2013	6985	40	295	37897
2014	8260	200	42	38268
2015 (up to 30.06.2015)	2385	-	65	37495

Qualification and category wise applicants waiting for employment as on dt30.06.2015 is given below

Live Register As on Dt 30.06.2015.

Category	Male				Female				Grand Total
	Sc	St	Genl.	Total	Sc	St	Genl.	Total	
Below M.E.	18	7	41	66	36	6	5	47	113
Below Matric	508	254	380	1142	69	31	82	182	1324
Total	526	261	421	1208	105	37	87	229	1437
Matric Total	1029	1445	6358	8832	615	317	2328	3260	12092
Intermediate	2293	1358	7282	10933	1252	869	2201	4322	15255
Total	3322	2803	13640	19765	1867	1186	4529	7582	27347

Graduate:-									
Arts	544	297	2925	3766	315	121	1417	1853	5619
Science	49	16	605	670	89	4	169	262	932
Commerce	38	6	277	321	4	5	25	34	355
Total	631	319	3807	4757	408	130	1611	2149	6906
Diploma Holders	46	28	318	392	20	13	26	59	451
I.T.I. Passed	78	16	444	538	7	3	17	27	565
C.T. Passed	56	93	128	277	11	22	63	96	373
Staff Nurse	1	0	4	5	5	2	32	39	44
Pharmacist	14	3	185	202	1	1	16	18	220
Stenographer	3	1	8	12	1	0	1	2	14
Typist	8	0	28	36	0	0	3	3	39
Others	23	9	19	51	6	9	33	48	99
Total:-	229	150	1134	1513	51	50	191	292	1805
Grand Total	4708	3533	19002	27243	2431	1403	6418	10252	37495

Apart from the above work done, one model career corner to improve the communication skill of women candidates is running at Govt. Women's College, Bargarh.

The following are the work done by District Employment Exchange under Employment Mission activities.

1. Block Level Counseling Camp (BLCC)

Sl. No	Detail of Block Level Counseling Camps	Year		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	No. of Block Level Counseling Camps Organized	12	12	12
2	No. of PIAs attended in the Block Level Counseling Camps	4	4	5
3	No. of Candidates attended in the Block Level Counseling Camps	1132	999	1100
4	No. of Candidates selected for training	1132	961	984

2. Skill Development Training Centre-

Govt. of Odisha has sanctioned one time fixed capital cost of Rs.75 lakh for construction of Skill Development Training Centers. For this purpose 1.37 acres land has been provided by the Dist. Administration, Bargarh at Mouza- Tentla. The construction work of Skill Development Training Centre is on full swing and it is expected that, it will be completed very soon. However, two PIAs namely AISECT and ICA have opened their training centers in Bargarh Town and they have been imparting training to unemployed youths under Placement Linked Training Programme. All total 80 applicants have already completed their training and presently 80 applicants are undergoing training in the above two training centers.

3. Organization of Job Fair

Sl No.	Detail of Job Fair	Year		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	No. of Job Fair Organized	1	1	1
2	No. of PIAs attended in the Job Fair	12	12	23
3	No. of Candidates attended in the Job Fair	845	1008	709
4	No. of Candidates selected for training	520	711	498
5	No. of Job Letters issued	319	71	195

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL IN THE DISTRICT

No major industries are located in the district except ACC Ltd. and Co-operative Sugar Mill Ltd. The manpower requirement of these two industries is negligible.

However the district has vast potentiality in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture, Pisciculture and allied activities. Handloom and Textiles sectors are also attractive and bear a good name in and outside the state. These sectors could be more emphasized and the unemployed youths of the district are to be imparted Skill Training in this sector for sustainable livelihood.

CHAPTER-IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION: GENERAL OVERVIEW

Bargarh District is created on bifurcation from the parent Sambalpur District w.e.f. 1.04.1993. Collector, Bargarh is also designated as the District Magistrate and is thus the highest authority in the District for maintenance of law and order. Although the officials of other departments in the District are under the immediate charge of their respective Heads of Departments, the Collector exercises general supervision over them with regard to quality and efficiency of their non-technical work.



The Collector is also the head of the land revenue administration at the District level. His major duties include general supervision and control of land records and staff of the revenue department, supervision over the collection of revenue and hearing of appeals and revision against the decision of his sub-ordinate officers in matters connected with land revenue. He is assisted by a hierarchy of both gazetted and non-gazetted officials in the administration of land revenue.

In recent years planning and development activities have assumed increasing importance in the field of Public Administration. The Collector as the Chief District Officer is responsible for the implementation of various developmental plans at the District level.

The major developmental activities that are executed cover departments like agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, health and rural sanitation, education,

social education, communication, rural arts & crafts, industries, tribal & rural welfare. Thus, the Collector by discharging a wide range of duties plays a vital and all-embracing role in the overall development of the District. With regard to superintendence and control of the administrative function, the Collector is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division, Sambalpur.

The District is divided into Blocks and Panchayats for the administration of developmental activities. The developmental schemes are implemented through a group of officers called Block Development Officers each of whom is in charge of a Block. The B.D.O. is assisted by ministerial staff and other technical officers from different departments. The V.L.W. is the lowest officer at the village level.

With the enforcement of the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, the developmental administration of the District has been decentralized into three District tiers i.e. the Zilla Parishad at the District level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level with an elected body of members at each level. The District Development Advisory Board which constitutes both official and non-official members has also been formed.

With the growing complexity of administration and growth of development work the post of Additional District Magistrate has been created who is vested with the power of a District Magistrate under the code of criminal procedure. Besides, the Collector is assisted by two Deputy Collectors and four Assistant Collectors who constitute the sanctioned strength of Revenue Officers for the District headquarters. The District office of the Collector is divided into sections like Revenue, Touzi, Nizarat, Establishment, Land Acquisition, Development, G & M, Record Room, Tribal Welfare, Social Welfare etc. Most of the sections of the District office are manned by Revenue Officers appointed by the Government who are to be in charge of particular sections subject to the overall control of the Collector. The functions of these officers include providing assistance to the Collector in making decisions as well as the efficient discharge of various administrative functions by making adequate check and scrutiny on papers and proposals sent to Government.

The Collector is in charge of public relations and is assisted by a District Information & Public Relations Officer appointed by the government in I & PR Department. Similarly in respect of supply of food grains and other essential commodities he is assisted by the Civil Supplies Officer who is an officer of the supply Department. For Grama Panchyats, he is assisted by the District Panchyat Officer. The District Welfare Officer belongs to the SC & ST Welfare Department who helps the Collector in Tribal Welfare activities. The Additional District Magistrate is the ex-officio District Registrar and is vested with necessary powers under the Registration Act. The daily registration work and other routine duties are performed by the District Sub-Registrar. The District Treasury is managed by an officer belonging to the senior branch of Odisha Finance Service and is controlled by the Collector.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the pre-separation period who used to discharge both executive and judicial functions is now designated as Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, with adequate power over police for maintenance of law and order and for trying cases under preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL ADMINISTRATION

For smooth general administration, the District is divided into two Sub-Divisions with headquarters at Bargarh and Padampur.

Prior to 1905, Bargarh sub-division was a part of present Madhya Pradesh (then central provinces). In 1912, with the formation of the province of Bihar & Odisha, the Bargarh Sub-Division was transferred to the new province. From 1st July, 1969, the new Sub-Division, Padampur has been constituted comprising the areas of Bijepur, Gaisilet, Jagdalpur, Melchchamunda, Padmapur, Paikmal & Sohela Police Stations of old Bargarh Sub-Division.

Bargarh Sub-Division

The Bargarh Sub-Division covers six Blocks and six Tahsils, viz- Attabira, Bargarh, Bheden, Barpali, Bhatli & Ambabhona. One officer belonging to the Odisha Administrative Service acts as the Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional magistrate for this sub-division. The Sub-Collector, besides his normal work, looks after the revenue cases, certificate cases and encroachment cases. There are two Assistant Collectors who discharge their duties as Revenue Officer and Nizarat Officer. Besides, there are six officers of Odisha Administrative Services functioning as Tahasildars at Attabira, Bargarh, Bheden, Bhatli, Ambabhona & Barpali Tahasils. The Tahasildars of Barpali, Bargarh, Bheden & Bhatli are assisted by Addl. Tahasildars who are from Odisha Revenue Service cadre. The Tahasildar & Addl. Tahasildars of these Tahasils are assisted by twelve Revenue Supervisors, seventy four R.I.s, sixty seven A.R.I.s, ninety Amins, ten Chainmen for the collection of land revenue arrears and cess and detection of encroachment cases. They also make revenue and miscellaneous enquiries.

Padampur Sub-Division

The Padampur Sub-Division covers six Blocks and six Tahsils, viz- Sohela, Bijepur, Padampur, Gaisilet, Paikmal & Jharbandh. One officer of the Odisha Administrative Services is functioning as Sub-Collector & Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Padampur. There are two Assistant Collectors functioning as Revenue Officer and Nizarat Officer. Besides, there are six officers of Odisha Administrative Services functioning as Tahasildars at Sohela, Bijepur, Padampur, Gaisilet, Paikmal & Jharbandh Tahasils. The Tahasildar of Sohela is assisted by an Addl. Tahasildar who is from Odisha Revenue Service cadre. The Tahasildar & Addl. Tahasildars of these Tahasils are assisted by six Revenue Supervisors, nineteen R.I.s, seventeen A.R.I.s, thirty one Amins and nine chainmen for collection of land revenue arrears and cess and detection of encroachment cases. They also make revenue and miscellaneous enquiries.

OTHER DISTRICT OFFICES

There are a number of officers functioning in Bargarh at the District level. They are under the administrative control of their respective Heads of Departments at the State Level. The chief officers functioning at the District level are as follows:-

1. Commercial Tax Officer.
2. District Agricultural Officer
3. District Health officer
4. District Industries Officer
5. Executive Engineer (Rural works Division)
6. Executive Engineer(PWD)
7. Executive Engineer(RWSS)
8. District Labour Officer
9. Superintendent of Police
10. District Registrar of Co-Operative Societies
11. District Employment Officer
12. Superintendent of Excise

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Historical Background

This District was created with effect from 1.04.1993 being carved out from undivided Sambalpur District having a Geographical area of 5834.0 Sq.K.M. Bargarh, the Rice Bowl of Odisha gets irrigation for the four Blocks of the District namely Attabira, Bargarh, Bheden & Barpali through a network of canals connected to the Hirakud Dam. The District has two Sub-Divisions and twelve Tahasils. The total population of this District as per 2011 census is 14, 78,833 out of which 7, 48,332 are males and 7, 30,501 are females.

THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

During the early days immediately after the territory was transferred to the Odisha Division of Bengal in 1860, the Bengal Rent Act of 1860 was made applicable to the area. Since the area comes under the jurisdiction of the central provinces, the successive land revenue and tenancy laws of the central provinces were enacted subsequent to the year 1862 i.e. the year of its transfer to the central provinces. The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 although subsequently repealed in the central provinces, are in force in areas of the District. For the purpose of land revenue administration undivided Sambalpur District is divided into two tracts namely the Khalsa and the Zamindaris. The term *khalsa* is used to indicate the land held directly from government. It includes land not belonging to Zamindari as well as land not forming a part of Govt. reserved forest. The biggest village of the District is Kumbhari which is situated in the Bargarh Sub-Division. From the earliest Government records and Settlement Reports it is found that besides

Zamindars, there were five classes of proprietors in the Khalsa area as given below with varying degrees of proprietary interest.

The Khalsa

(i) The Gountias

The Gountias were the most predominant and a peculiar class of proprietors. They were the village head-men in the Khalsa area. The Gountias were responsible for the payment of a lump-sum assessment on the village for a period of years according to a lease which was periodically revised and renewed. When the undivided District came under British administration, a number of short term settlements were made. Soon after the transfer to the Central Provinces, a proclamation was issued in 1862 notifying that proprietary rights would be conferred on all Gountias who on enquiry might be found entitled to it and that all Gountias on whom such proprietary rights might be conferred would be owners of their villages and would have a heritable and transferable right in them. But subsequently, the policy was changed and by the time the first regular settlement was undertaken, it was decided not to give full proprietary rights to the Gountias but make them proprietors only in respect of their Bhogra or home-farm land. Since then, the rights habitually exercised by Gountias and sanctioned by the ordinary practice of Civil Court were as follows:-

- (i) Proprietorship over and free right of alienation of home farm
- (ii) Right of Management (including collection of rent and payment of government revenue) over the whole village and undistributed possession of it so long as the Government revenue was fully and promptly paid; and
- (iii) Right of Alienation of the whole village or of a share in it if accompanied by a transfer of the home-farm land.

The amount of assessment was recovered from the village cultivators and the remuneration of the Gountia consisted of undistributed enjoyment of home-farm, i.e., Bhogra lands free of revenue (or cash in lieu thereof) equivalent to only 25 percent of the rents paid by raiyats. Thus, when the rental value of the home-farm or Bhogra land exceeded this limit of concession, the Gountia had to pay Zapti or excess valuation and when, on the other hand, the same was less than 25 percent of the raiyati rental of the village, he received *puraskar* or cash drawn back from the Government. The head-men were occasionally ejected for default in the payment of revenue and the grant of new lease was often made an opportunity for imposing fee (Nazarana) which the Gountia paid in a great part from his own profits and did not recover the same from the cultivators. The defaulting Gountia hardly hesitated to pay the Nazarana, however, exorbitant, because the Gountia was not only a source of income but also a symbol of great social prestige which he could never afford to lose. The cultivators, however, were ejected for default in the payment of revenue although they rendered a variety of services to the Gountia commonly known as Bethi Begari.

(i) The Malguzars

The malguzars were full proprietors in village held by them. They were like ordinary proprietors of Bengal holding lands on temporary settlement. A large number of Malguzari villages were, however, revenue-free. Tracing the history of this tenure, L.S.S.O' Malley has observed. "Malguzars of Sambalpur consisted of certain estate-holders who, for services rendered to the native rulers or to the British Government held their estates revenue-free, or paid only nominal quit-rents". Though the legal status of the Gountia in the Khalsa area was entirely different from that of a Malguzar, the practical differences were not very great. In some ways the Malguzar was in a more advantageous position than that the Gountia . The former as proprietor of his waste land might sell timber growing on it but a Gountia could not do so because he was only a trustee on behalf of the Government responsible to ensure that the village forest was used for community needs. The assessment paid by a Gountia was also higher than that of a Malguzar. The Malguzar had to pay from 45 to 60 percent of the total valuation of his village whereas the Gountia received revenue-free home-farm land or in cash only 25 percent of the rent paid by the raiyats. In villages held by Gountias under them, they had, so long as the Gountia rights intervened, only a latent proprietary interest and it was decided by an order passed in 1904 that the Gountia should pay the usual cess on their home-farm valuations and that the Malguzars should make up the difference between this and the government demand out of their own pockets.

Just as there were in proprietary village's superior and inferior proprietors, so also there were superior and inferior Gountias in Khalsa Gountia villages, the latter being commonly known as Sikmi Gountias. The rights of the Sikmi Gountias were exactly the same as those of ordinary Gountias, except that they paid their village assessment to the superior Goutia instead of paying the same to the Government and that in addition to Government demand the Sikmi Gountia had also to pay the Gountia a Malikana, i.e., a sum representing a share in the cultivating profits of the home-farm lands. In a large number of Khalsa villages dual rights of Gountiaship were exercised, and in all cases it was the inferior or Sikmi Gountia who functioned as the real village manager and discharged the primary responsibilities of rent collection. Yet, the superior Gountia was legally accountable to the government for prompt and timely payment of assessment in full. The position of the Sikmi Gountia in Malguzari villages was the same as that of Gountia in Khalsa village. In the former case, the Malguzar represented the position of the government.

(ii) Bhogra Bhogis

The tenure called Bhogra-Bhogi referred to proprietary right exercised in small parcels of land and not in entire villages. It has been pointed out earlier that Malguzars were proprietors of whole villages and for all practical purposes Gountias were also proprietors of whole villages. The history of the Bhogra-Bhagi tenure is that at the private partition of a Khalsa village among various branches of a Gountia family, the senior members divided among themselves the principal part of the home-farm land and took over the entire management of the village. The junior members of the family, however, did not desire to take the trouble of managing the village. They were satisfied with plots of home-farm land which fell to their share and relinquished all claim over the village management. On the other hand, the senior co-shares retaining right over the village management relinquished all the rights to interfere in the disposal of the Bhogra-Bhogi lands. The Bhogra-Bhogis, therefore, exercised unimpeded right of enjoyment of the parcels of land allotted to them and the transfer of such plots was freely and frequently resorted to. The Bhogra-Bhogis did not pay anything towards the village assessment except a share of the Zapti or excess assessment on the home-farm land where the rental value of such lands was more than 25 per cent of the raiyati rental of the village.

(iii) Brahmottar

Brahmottar lands consisted of plots granted in perpetuity to Brahmins and others. The tenure was a proprietary one and the holders were entitled, on the resumption of the revenue, to have a proprietary sub-settlement made with them. These lands could not be treated as Malik Makbuzas or Bhogra-Bhogis because every tenant holding from them became, by the payment of rents, occupancy tenant whereas the proprietors of the Bhogra-Bhogi or Malik Makbuza plots could sub-let without creating occupancy rights. The person holding Brahmottar had no privilege of village home-farm. The Brahmottar lands which consisted of small plots granted in perpetuity to Brahmins were too many in the District. This tenure was created in recognition of the services rendered by the Brahmins for religious duties performed by them or for the spiritual uplift of the ruler or the society in general.

The Zamindaris

The Zamindaris were tracts held by proprietors having feudal status entirely different from that of Zamindars in the rest of the Central Provinces. The Zamindari of Borasambar was the largest having a total area of 841 square miles where as Patkulunda was the smallest with an area of only six square miles. The revenue history of the Zamindaris goes back to ancient time when the Gonds and Binjhals were the ruling chiefs . But whatever their origin may have been, it appears that before the area came under direct British administration, while it was under the rule of the Rajas of Sambalpur, the Zamindari was service tenure held on payment of a small tribute called Takoli subject to the condition that the proprietors were bound to render military service when required. During the revolution of Surendra Sai from 1857 to 1862 Zamindaris of Ghess, Paharsirgida, Patkulunda, Bheden & Mandomahuly were confiscated in consequence of their proprietors having joined the revolt. But later on, they were restored to their respective proprietors on the eve of proclamation of amnesty in 1859.

When the settlement of 1876 was undertaken it was decided that the circumstances of each estate be considered separately and the assessment of each fixed with regard to its previous history and the then existing conditions. A summary enquiry was accordingly made into the circumstances of each Zamindari, and their payment to Government was revised and readjusted. But at that time no sanands were given, because it was contended by the Chief Commissioner that it was desirable to make detailed enquiries into subordinate rights existing in these estates and in the absence of such enquiries it was not possible to define the relation of the Zamindars with their Gountias and raiyats. At the settlement of 1885-89, the assessment was based on existing assets, and the Zamindars were at full liberty to extract what they could in the way of rent enhancement from their tenants till the subsequent settlement, by which time it was expected that the resurvey in progress would be completed. It was also held that no sanand should be given and that a Wazib-ul-Urz or village administration paper would be framed in two parts, the first defining the Zamindars' rights and liabilities as against Government, and the second defining the relation between himself and his tenants.

(ii) The Thekadars

The most important feature in the Zamindari was the intermediate status of Thekadars. The Thekadar had the right to collect rent from the tenants of village, manage the village and enjoy the Sir (home farm) land of the village. His liability was to pay the Thekajama(which was equal to the entire assessment of the village) to the Zamindar in time. There were two kinds of Thekadars, namely ordinary Thekadars and protected Thekadars. Though the Thekadar was liable to pay the total rent he was entitled to collect from the village, he made large profit from the Sir lands. As a matter of fact, the Sir lands were the most valuable lands in the village.

It was, therefore, a recognised custom in the Zamindaris that on each renewal of Theka lease, the Thekadars were called upon to pay a considerable Nazarana, the amount of which generally varied according to the value of the Sir land. This system led to much abuse and some of the Zamindars enhanced the Nazarana very excessively which resulted in many aboriginal Thekadars being ousted freely in favour of rich Hindu bidders. In 1888, legislative action was, therefore, taken to protect the Thekadars and protection was granted to all who could prove long possession and fair improvement of the village to their credit. The tenure of a protected Thekadar was made heritable but not transferable. Such Thekadars were not liable to ejection for more non-payment of Thekajama. Though the provision made in Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 dealt with protection of Thekadars in a summary manner and left scope for considerable dispute between the Thekadars and the Zamindar, yet the system worked more or less satisfactorily.

The tenure of protected Thekadars was impartible. It used to devolve only on one member of the Thekadar's family. In practice, however, the home-farm land used to be divided among all members of the Thekadar's family. These Thekadars were liable to pay the assessment in respect of Sir lands in their possession. Usually disputes arose over the appointment of assessment and the Thekadars as well as share holders used to apply to the Deputy Commissioner for an order of appointment, but such applications were invariably rejected on the ground that there was no provision for such appointment in the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881. This created a very difficult situation and resulted in frequent quarrels among the Thekadars and the share holders and ultimately led to situations similar to those obtaining in the Gounti villages. As a result of these frictions, it was the tenant who had to suffer ultimately and there was no end of incessant litigations and consequent mismanagement of the village and its land.

TENANCY RIGHTS

The Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 defines that with the exception of tenants in possession of service holdings as well as such servants of Zamindars who held land in return for a variety of service, all tenants who were not sub-tenants had right of occupancy in their holdings. The occupancy right of tenants was also recognized under section 44 of the C.P. Tenancy Act for every tenant who on the first day of 1884 held land continuously for twelve years. The Tenancy Act envisaged two types of occupancy tenants besides village service tenants, ordinary tenants and sub-tenants. In Bargarh, however, there was only one class of occupancy tenants who were called ordinary occupancy tenants. The occupancy right was heritable and descended to heirs like any other property subject to the statutory restriction against transfer, so long as the rent was paid and the land was not diverted to non-agricultural purposes. Till recently occupancy right was transferable only under the following two circumstances namely:-

- (i) A tenant might sub-let his land for a period not exceeding one year; and

(ii) He might transfer his right of occupancy to any person who, if he survives the original tenant, should inherit the right of occupancy or to any person in favour of whom as a co-sharer the right of occupancy ordinarily arose or who had become by succession a co-sharer therein.

Certain contravention to this provision was observed but in spite of these restrictions which prima facie appear very rigid, transfers used to be freely made by indirect method of surrender to the landlord that is Gountia, Thekadar and resettlement by him with the transferee. Obviously, this method directly benefited the landlord at the cost of the tenant. The landlord used to charge about 25 per cent or sometimes more of the consideration money as premium for becoming a party of the questionable process of getting the transfer effective. Mr. Dewar who was the Settlement Officer at Sambalpur in 1904-1908 had sufficient knowledge of this undesirable practice inherent in the provisions of the law regarding restrictions on transfer of occupancy rights which was the only marketable property of an agriculturist and was of the opinion that if the intention was to prevent the lands being concentrated in the hands of many landlords, exploiters and speculators. Khan Bahadur Mohammed Hamid, the Settlement Officer of Sambalpur during the year 1925-1928 also made a similar observation. He remarked that the only person who was benefited by this provision of law was the landlord who generally managed to secure a heavy premium ranging about 25 per cent of the consideration money on every transfer made by the tenant. This was the greatest complaint by the tenants of this area.

About 25 percent of the tenants of the District were occupancy tenants who were thus put to immense difficulty that was inherent in the statutory restrictions regarding the transfer of their property. This is the reason why in this District, where there was lot of scope for extension of agriculture and where the standard of cultivation was generally high, the tenant did not feel encouraged to invest all he could in the extension of cultivation. In consideration of these obvious short-comings, the State government had to enact an amendment in the year 1953 to the C.P. Tenancy Act of 1898 in pursuance of which the occupancy tenants got the free right to transfer their lands.

An occupancy tenant could be ejected from his holding for non-payment of rent. This was too severe a provision which very much reduced the security of the tenure. The tenants in this District used to maintain rent receipt books in the prescribed form in two parts of which the first part showed particulars of demand and the second part particulars of collection. Entries in these books used to be made by the circle Patwari, a hereditary Government servant responsible for collecting revenue and the revenue officers were required to inspect the book maintained by each tenant during their general inspection of the village. This system helped the tenants to some extent in keeping documentary evidence against any false allegation that rent had not been paid by them. According to the provisions of the settlement Wazib-ul-urz, each cultivator was entitled to house site free of rent and when he abandoned the holding, he lost his right over the site in the village.

As regards the village servants, it has been aptly remarked by Khan Bahadur Mohammed Hamid in his Settlement Report that “they are merely village service holders and it is dignifying their position unduly to qualify the them as village service tenants”. They enjoy land in lieu of rendering service to the community. It naturally follows, therefore that if for any reason a person ceases to render service, he loses the land. There are the following classes of village service tenants in the District namely.

1. Jhankar (A priest-cum-Watchman)
2. Ganda (Watchman)
3. Nariha (Water carrier)
4. Negi (Clerk)
5. Kumbhar (Potter)
6. Lohar (Smith)
7. Bhandari(Barber)
8. Dhoba (Washer-man)

The Jhankars do not belong to any particular caste. They worship village deity generally known as Samalai. Besides, they also worship deities called Mauli, Gramapati and Budhima. Most of the service holding, however, were in the possession of village watchmen, i.e. the Jhankar and Ganda who used to hold land on a concessional term. The land held by them was exempted by the Government from assessment up to the maximum valuation of 1/8th of the rayati rental paid by the village.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The importance of Revenue Administration was recognized as early as in 1772 when Warren Hastings established the system of an elaborate District administration to be manned by the Company’s Civil Servants. Land Revenue was then regarded as the most important source of income for the State, because in those days trade and commerce did not make much progress. Since India is an agricultural country, most people depend upon land for their livelihood and as such there is a close affinity between the land and the people. Even today, in spite of industrial development and various measures of taxation, land revenue has hitherto held the pride of place since the early British period. Whatever land revenue is regarded whether as a tax upon agricultural income or as a mere charge for the privilege of cultivation under the protection and facilities afforded by the State, it has broadly come to mean an acreage rate. Under any progressive system of revenue administration, land revenue is supposed to bear definite relation with the productive capacity or income from land. As land revenue is an acreage rate, its proper assessment is dependent on accurate measurement or survey of the surface of the land so as to give actual area under cultivation or in possession of individual tenants. Survey is also necessary for the determination of the areas of land likely to be cultivated in future as well as for the determination of areas which may not be cultivated but are reserved for other purposes.

This fact has always been recognized, though of course, with varying emphasis from time to time depending on the pattern of prevailing land revenue administration.

Just as the pattern of land revenue administration is not the same throughout the state because different parts originally formed parts of different administrative units, so also the matter relating to survey settlement and land records are not uniform throughout the state for the same reason. Sambalpur which was a District of Central Provinces up to 1905. A cadastral survey was made in this regard and settled between the year 1904 and 1908. After the death of Raja Narayan Singh in 1849 when the tract escheated to the British Government, a hasty revenue settlement appears to have been made only to be followed by a second one in 1854. These settlements were rather perfunctory in nature and there were considerable shortcomings in the operations. No papers about these settlements are traceable at present. Since these settlements were not up to expectation, in the field session of 1862-63 the usual measurement operation for a regular revenue settlement was taken up by Mr. Russell, the then settlement officer, who observed that field survey was rather a very distasteful operation to the people who had the apprehension that as a result of which survey the inevitable result would be an enhancement in land revenue. Sambalpur was then settling down after the rise and punishment of the then rebel leader Surendra Sai and his followers and as such it was considered advisable for political reasons to suspend the settlement operation for the time being. Although by the end of February 1864 the demarcation of the villages in Khalsa area had already been completed, an order was issued by the Chief Commissioner to suspend the normal activities of revenue settlement but to confine the operation only to the adjudication of disputes pertaining to the proprietary rights and also to the demarcation of the boundaries when required.

After comparative easing of political tension, the Government of India in 1872 once again decided to undertake a settlement operation in the District on the basis of a fixed quantity of seed sown. No boundary or field survey was attempted. Only Khasras or Registers of a field showing each plot with the name and particulars of cultivators, the kind of land according to the seed measure, the extent of land, the nature of crop raised together with remarks about irrigational facilities etc, were prepared. The appraisal of fields in accordance with this procedure was completed in July 1873 in the Khalsa area. It is pertinent to note than no such operation was made for the Zamindari areas except in the Zamindaries of Chandrapur and Padampur. So far as these Zamindaries were concerned, it was on the basis of natural history and existing conditions that Kabuliyats were taken from the Zamindars is binding them to pay fixed assessment for the period of settlement. Mt. Russell's settlement was for a period of 12 years from the 1st July 1876 to the 20th June 1888. In 1884, traverse survey was done by the Imperial Survey Department and subsequently cadastral survey on the basis of traverse plots was completed in the year 1888-89 through the agency of Patwaris.

Protected status was given in deserving cases at Nethersols settlement which expired on the 13th June 1902 in the Khalsa portion of Bargarh and Padampur and on the 13th June 1903 in the Khalsa portion of Sambalpur. Immediately on the close of Mr. Nethersol's settlement, steps were taken to extend the settlement operation to the Zamindari villages. Mr. Dewar joined as Settlement Officer in 1902. The term of the Dewar's Settlement expired on the 13th June 1925 in the entire District except six Zamindaris of Borasambar, Bijepur, Rampur, Kolabira, Rajpur and Garhlosing. In these six Zamindaris the term of settlement expired on the 30th June 1926 that is one year after it ceased to operate in other parts of the District. Mr. Mc. Pherson was the Settlement Officer for a period of only 9 months after whom Khan Bahadur Mohammed Hamid took over the charge in July 1922 and remained in office till the close of settlement operation in February 1926. Mr. Hamid Settlement has been made current for a period of 20 years commencing from the 1st July 1926. It was the longest settlement. Thus it will be seen that on the eve of independence there was an imperative need for fresh settlement operation. Besides, after abolition of Zamindaries and part time collecting agents, the administration came in close contact with the cultivators. It was thus realized that without a proper and up-to-date record of rights and settlement it was not possible to conduct the day-to-day revenue administration.

In Orissa, a regular settlement was an urgent necessity also because of wide disparity in rates of rent. There were also other anomalies. The state Government, therefore, decided that as an emergent measure the existing rent should be standardized to a certain level and the Orissa Standardization of Rent Bill of 1958 was introduced in the State Legislative Assembly. But on reconsideration, the Government felt that with so much of anomaly in the rental structure standardization of rent only by imposing certain percentage as enhancement on existing rents with marginal adjustments would not remove these shortcomings. On the other hand, this would be a source of perpetual dispute among the people and a great administrative embarrassment to the government. Hence, the Government decided that the Bill should be dropped and a programme for taking up survey, preparation of record of rights and settlement of rent throughout the state should be drawn up and implemented as early as possible. Accordingly in 1958, Orissa Survey and Settlement Act were passed and it was further amended in 1962 in order to remove certain visible defects and make the settlement operations more satisfactory and smooth. In pursuance of the provisions of these new enactments, a settlement operation was undertaken in the Sambalpur and Bargarh Subdivisions of the mother District of Sambalpur since 1961.

The tradition of rent-settlement in ex-central provinces was according to soil unit system. But during the current settlement this system was felt unscientific as this did not take into consideration the situation of the land, facilities of communication and market, depredation by wild animals and vagaries of nature. So villages of the irrigated area of Bargarh Sub-Division have been divided into three classes mainly on the consideration of communication and marketing facilities.

This has been done so because other factors like depredation by wild animals and vagaries of monsoon are practically nonexistent in this area. Villages situated within 5 miles of all weather roads or railway lines were placed in class I, those situated within 5 to 10 miles in class II and all villages beyond 10 miles in class III. Classification of lands was almost the same as adopted during Hamid Settlement, but divided into the above three classes for assessment of fair and equitable rent.

Then the OCH & PFL Act 1972 came into force and the consolidation operation was started in the irrigated villages of Bargarh District. And at present, Consolidation ROR are prevailing in the Irrigated Tahasils like Atabira, Bheden, Bargarh & Barpali.

System of Collection of Land Revenue

Collection of land revenue has always been regarded as the most important aspect of revenue administration in a District. It involves an elaborate process and is fraught with many tricky problems arising out of constant public contact. The British Government, which in spite of an efficient administrative system was nevertheless a foreign power over an unfamiliar country and therefore did not like to involve itself in the intricacies of revenue collection following which they shifted the burden to the host of intermediaries in whatever name known allowing certain commissions and concessions for prompt and timely payment. Thus between the State and the actual tillers of the soil this artificial class was merely superimposed only for the benefit of the Government and much to the detriment of the tenants.

But in consequence of the abolition of the intermediary right in land in the state, a direct relationship between the Government and the tenants has been established and the Government has assumed full responsibility of collecting their land revenue direct from the tenants. The Tahasil pattern of administration has been introduced and a Manual of Tahasil Accounts containing uniform rules for the management of Khasmahals and Raiyati tracts throughout the state has been framed by the Board of Revenue in 1961. In pursuance of the provisions of this Manual, the responsibility of collection of land revenue now devolves mainly on the Tahasildar who is a revenue officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector under whom Revenue Inspectors have been posted in charge of specified areas depending upon the quantum of revenue demands. There are Revenue Supervisors in the overall charge of a number of Revenue Inspector Circles whose main duty is to ensure inter alia, speedy, correct and timely collection of land revenue by the Revenue Inspectors. The District has been divided into 12 Tahasils each under the charge of a Tahasildar who is assisted by a number of Revenue Supervisors, Revenue Inspectors, Amins and other auxiliary staff. The table given below indicates the staffing pattern of the Tahasildars who take part in the collection work more or less directly.

Sl.No.	Name of the Tahasil	No. of R.I. Circle	Nos. of village under the Tahasil
1	Attabira	19	80
2	Bargarh	12	65
3	Bheden	17	96
4	Barpali	10	77
5	Bhatali	05	83
6	Sohela	03	129
7	Padampur	06	176
8	Paikmal	03	103
9	Bijepur	03	110
10	Gaisilet	01	103
11	Ambabhona	03	90
12	Jharbandh	01	83
	Total	83	1195

Name of the Tahasil	Revenue Supervisor	Revenue Inspector	A.R.I.	Amins
Attabira	03	21	19	24
Bargarh	02	13	12	17
Bheden	03	20	18	23
Barpali	02	11	10	14
Bhatli	01	06	08	07
Sohela	01	04	06	05
Padampur	01	07	05	06
Paikmal	01	03	04	05
Bijepur	01	03	01	05
Gaisilet	01	01	0	05
Jharbandh	01	01	01	05
Ambabhona	01	03	0	05
	18	93	84	121

The Revenue Inspector is assisted by an A.R.I. and Amin in the collection work and it is the duty of the R.I. to make the Demand Register correct and up- to-date. He is also authorized to grant receipt in support of payments made to him and the Government has prescribed an elaborate procedure for maintaining the records as well as the accounts in order to eliminate any possible confusion, fraud or malpractice. Besides normal land revenue, owing to the irrigational facilities made available by the Hirakud Dam Project, the assessment and collection of water rates in Bargarh Subdivision of the District have become necessary since 1961-62.

The demand, collection and balance figures for land revenue, cess etc. part wise are given below:-

Part wise Demand Collection and balance of revenue for the year 2011-12(Rs. in lakh)

Part of Revenue	Demand			Collection			Balance		
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
I	36.14	34.75	70.89	12.82	26.98	39.8	23.32	7.77	31.09
II	154.11	669.33	823.44	11.63	768.08	779.71	142.48	-98.75	43.73
III	608.44	484.77	1093.21	146.41	336.66	483.07	462.03	148.11	610.14
Total	798.69	1188.85	1987.54	170.86	1131.72	1302.58	627.83	57.13	684.96

Part wise Demand Collection and balance of revenue for the year 2012-13(Rs. in lakh)

Part of Revenue	Demand			Collection			Balance		
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
I	46.18	36.08	82.26	17.07	27.16	44.23	29.11	8.92	38.03
II	187.61	530.07	717.68	21.51	1044.6	1066.11	166.10	-514.53	348.43
III	712.33	486.11	1198.44	154.2	377.14	531.34	558.13	108.97	667.10
Total	946.12	1052.26	1998.38	192.78	1448.9	1641.68	753.34	396.64	356.70

Part wise Demand Collection and balance of revenue for the year 2013-14(Rs. in lakh)

Part of Revenue	Demand			Collection			Balance		
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
I	37.17	35.7	72.87	13.96	25.93	39.89	23.21	9.77	32.98
II	170.05	578.75	748.8	20.63	1223.7	1244.33	149.42	644.95	495.53
III	627.53	486.3	1113.83	117.63	375.39	493.02	509.90	110.91	620.81
Total	834.75	1100.75	1935.5	152.22	1625.02	1777.24	682.53	524.27	158.26

Part wise Demand Collection and balance of revenue for the year 2014-15(Rs. in lakh)

Part of Revenue	Demand			Collection			Balance		
	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
I	40.24	38.13	78.37	18.43	29.13	47.56	21.81	9.00	30.81
II	199.76	856.37	1056.13	22.73	1546.76	1569.49	177.03	690.39	513.36
III	640.12	488.33	1128.45	165.17	367.66	532.83	474.95	120.67	595.62
Total	880.12	1382.83	2262.95	206.33	1943.55	2149.88	673.79	560.72	113.07

LAND REFORMS

After the abolition of Zamindaries and other intermediary right in land, there is perhaps only an academic and historical significance in the study of the relationship that existed between landlords of the past and the tenants. Yet such study would no doubt reveal the cause responsible for undertaking various measures of tenancy and agrarian reform after the achievement of independence. Dewar has given a graphic picture of the relation existing between landlords and tenants in his settlement Report (1902 -1906) . He observes that “the patriarchal relation of the Gaontia or headman towards the raiyats is in its essential still maintained and there is little direct opposition between landlords and tenants as such, except in the comparatively rare cases where a rich man has acquired several villages and attempt to manage them all without the intervention of resident inferior Gaontias”. Dewar regards the relationship as satisfactory and “attribute these satisfactory relations to the balance maintained between the powers of the Gaontias and those of the raiyati body. In almost every case, the farmers have home farms large enough to support large families and yet provide ample savings. But in a country where rice cultivation is undertaken on a massive scale, it is difficult to cultivate large areas directly, unless a cheap and ample supply of labour is forth-coming at critical seasons. In rural tracts there is no such supply, and the landlords have to depend on the free labour provided by raiyats. If the latter have grievances in common they can withhold or at least delay their help, and the commutation money which the Gaontias can afterwards recover by expensive litigation is poor compensation for the loss of harvest”.

Khan Bahadur Mohammed Hamid however records in his report (1921-1926) in a slightly different tone. He remarks that “the relations between landlords and tenants are, on the whole, not so good as they were twenty years ago. The raiyat’s chief grievance are that the landlords are becoming more and more rapacious in demanding nazarana for consenting to the raiyats transferring their lands or reclaiming new field from the waste. An active cause of strained relations between landlords and tenants is the Gountias own dissensions with his hissadars (Co-sharers) which invariably result in the creation of two factions amongst the raiyats”

The Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 entitles an occupancy tenant in the ex-state areas to transfer his holding freely subject to the restriction that no transfer of a holding from a member of an aboriginal tribe to a member of a non-aboriginal tribe shall be valid unless such transfer is made with previous permission of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate concerned. He is to have full right over all kinds of trees standing on his holding. An occupancy tenant shall not be liable to ejection from his holding except in execution of a decree for ejection passed on the ground that he has rendered the land unsuitable for the purpose of the tenancy or he has broken a condition of contract consistent with the provisions of the tenancy laws in force in the area.

The interest of an occupancy tenant in his holding shall, on his death, pass by inheritance or survivorship in accordance with his personal law. Moreover, any person holding only homestead whether or not recorded in the settlement papers as Ghar, Bari or Gharbari or a person who is granted homestead land by the Thekadar or by a competent Revenue Officer shall be entitled to the right of an occupancy tenant over his homestead. There were other types of persons holding land in the ex-state who required protection. These were persons cultivating Khamar lands of the rulers and persons holding lands on service tenure under the Rulers or members of their family. Provision was made so that persons holding land on service tenure would no more be liable to render the services required of them and not liable to eviction. On payment of rent as assessed by the State Government they could acquire right of occupancy in the land. It also provided that persons holding Khamar or any other private land of a Ruler would not be liable to eviction but would be liable to pay such fair and equitable rent as would be fixed by any competent authority, and thereupon, acquire right of occupancy in the land.

Before the merger the Rulers and their relatives held large areas of rent-free land as their private lands. But with the enactment and operation of the Orissa Private Lands of Rulers (Assessment of Rent) Act, 1958, this privilege was abolished. The Act provides for the assessment of rent on these lands.

While attention was devoted to improvement of tenancy conditions in Khalsa areas, the question of abolition of Zamindari and others intermediary interest was also felt necessary. With this end in view, the Orissa Estates Abolition Act of 1951 was enacted. After abolition of intermediary rights in land in pursuance of the Act, the tenants came in direct contact with the Government for all practical purposes.

On the 27th November 1952, the first batch of notification was issued vesting a large number of Zamindari estates in the District.

Among these, the larger and more important estates were Borasambar, Bijepur. Barpali, the second largest estate of the District was vested in 1954 as per Revenue Department notification No.1967-II-E-A-88/53, dated the 17th May 1954. The Padampur estate was vested in 1959 vide Revenue Department Notification No.6996/R dated 6th January 1959.

On 1st April 1960, the interests of Gountias, Malguzars and Maufidars in Khalsa villages and those of Thekadars and Maufidars in the ex-zamindari villages of Bargarh and Padampur Sub-Divisions were similarly notified as vested in the State.

Maufi tenures viz, Kharposh, Debottar, Brahmottar, Dan Maufi, Maufi and Maufi Khirati have been abolished from Bargarh and Padampur Sub-Divisions as per Revenue Department Notification No.63561-EAI (ND)-58/64-R dated the 29th September 1964.

The Office of Jhankars and Choukidars was abolished by the implementation of the Orissa Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act of 1964.

The service holdings (Jagir lands) were settled with rights of occupancy on a fair and equitable rent with the respective Jhankars. In case of a Jhankar performing the duties of a village priest, 50 percent of the Jagir lands would be enjoyed by him in consideration of worship performed.

After elimination of the intermediary interest and bringing the tenants in direct contact with the government , it was considered expedient to introduce progressive agrarian reforms with a view to granting security of tenure to the tenant so as to induce him to take to better farming methods. With this end in view, the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 was enacted. Its provisions were, however, enforced in different phases. In the first phase, all the provisions of the act excluding those relating to resumption of land by the landlord for personal cultivation and the ceiling on land holding were enforced in Revenue Department Notification No.63382/R dated the 25th September 1965 with effect from 1st October, 1965. In the second phase, the provisions covering the resumption of land by the landlord were enforced in Revenue department Notifications No.78619/R 78/65-R, dated the 8th December 1965 with effect from the 9th December 1965.

Wasteland Settlement (Basundhara)

Basundhara scheme was implemented in order to provide homestead land to the homestead less families and agricultural land to the landless families. Accordingly, this scheme was implemented in this District and the achievement made so far is given below:-

Name of the Tahasil	Govt. wasteland distributed for homestead purpose since inception of the scheme till 31.07.2015							
	S.T.		S.C.		Others		Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Attabira	2667	107.41	3108	124.8	2623	110.66	8398	342.87
Bargarh	743	29.25	534	21.08	456	7.22	1733	67.55
Bheden	550	10.42	218	7.99	343	11.72	1111	30.13
Barpali	678	26.75	1493	57.35	1362	45.05	3533	129.15
Bhatali	849	33.68	743	29.42	779	30.96	2371	94.06
Sohella	1673	58.71	2904	118.36	3827	149.12	8404	331.19
Padampur	2745	127.2	2211	95.56	2658	117.84	7623	340.6
Paikmal	1451	57.78	1105	44.2	1023	40.56	3579	142.54
Bijepur	38	1.52	43	1.72	20	0.80	101	4.04
Gaisilat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambabhona	15	0.59	03	0.12	5	0.18	23	0.89
Jharbandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11409	453.31	12362	500.6	13096	514.11	36876	1483.02

Name of the Tahasil	Govt. wasteland distributed for Agril purpose since inception of the scheme till 31.07.2015							
	S.T.		S.C.		Others		Total	
	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area	No	Area
Attabira	101	137.97	23	18.24	22	30	146	186.21
Bargarh	54	43.55	48	29.43	40	41.54	142	114.52
Bheden	21	16.97	37	18.75	40	16.97	98	52.69
Barpali	37	18.75	21	16.97	44	22.8	98	58.52
Bhatali	1	0.5	13	17.6	8	10.78	22	28.88
Sohella	14	21.11	25	15.15	2	4.00	41	40.26
Padampur	33	45.76	21	38.4	28	31.75	82	121.35
Paikmal	43	77.15	25	46.78	6	9.79	74	133.72
Bijepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaisilat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ambabhona	0	0	4	7.68	0.3	2.25	7	9.93
Jharbandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	304	361.76	213	201.32	190	167.63	703	736.15

Land Valuation System in Bargarh District

Bargarh Registration office was established in the year 1867 and was functioning under the control of undivided District Registrar, Sambalpur.

After creation of new District of Bargarh and its bifurcation from mother District Sambalpur, Bargarh Registration District is functioning since 01/06/1993.

As per registration Act and Rules, the additional District magistrate, Bargarh has been designated as District Registrar. There are 8 (eight) Registration offices under his control. The date of creation of the offices with Notification References of Revenue & Excise Department, Govt. of Odisha and the date of functioning is mentioned below.

Sl. No	Name of the Offices	Govt. Notification	Date of Creation
1	District Sub- Register, Bargarh	800	26.06.1867
2	Sub- Register, Attabira	17866 dt. 04.03.75	15.03.1975
3	Sub- Register, Bheden	51637 dt. 02.08.84	23.08.1984
4	Sub- Register, Bhatli	19476 dt.30.04.90	01.06.1990
5	Sub- Register, Barpali	51993 dt. 02.08.84	24.08.1984
6	Sub- Register, Sohela	51675 dt. 02.08.84	24.08.1984
7	Sub- Register, Padampur	25020 dt. 21.04.64	01.05.1964
8	Sub- Register, Paikmal	24364 dt 06.05.92	20.05.1992

As regards S.R, Bhatli, S.R, Barpali, S.R, Bheden, and S.R, Paikmal, the Tahasildars concerned have been delegated with the powers to act as Sub-Register of their jurisdiction.

For the assessment of the valuation of the immovable properties of Bargarh Registration District, there is valuation committee constituted under Rule-37 and under Rule-40 of the Odisha stamp(Amendment) Rules, 2001 the committee assesses the Bench Mark valuation as per the market value guidelines, it means the set up values of the immovable properties in different villages. NAC, Municipality, Corporation and other local areas prepared under Rule- 40, the Bench Mark valuation of the concerned plot of Land can be known by the registrant public from the office free of cost and if it is required in writing, it can be supplied on payment of certain specified Govt. Fees.

All the registering authorities of this District have been vested with the power of marriage officer under special marriage act, 1954

Other Sources of Revenue

- Stamp(General Stamps, Court Fee Stamps, Copy Sheets, Special Adhesive Stamps, Legal Practitioners Certificate Stamps, Revenue Stamps, Ordinary Postage, Service Postage Stamps, Airmail Postage, Central Excise Revenue Stamps, National Savings Certificates, Govt.of India Insurance Stamps)
- Income Tax
- Central Excise
- Excise
- Commercial Tax
- Orissa Sale tax
- Central Sale Tax
- Agricultural Income Tax
- Orissa Entertainment Tax and Orissa Motor Sprit Tax

Computerization of Land Records:-

Computerization of Land Record Work in respect of all the twelve Tahasils have been completed in respect of Bargarh District.

Modernization of Record room.

Modernization of Record Room in different Tahasils of this District have been taken up in 3rd phase in respect of Attabira, Bargarh, Bheden. Barpali, Bhatli, Sohela, Bijepur, Gaisilet, Ambabhona & Jharbandh. IT equipment, computers & furniture have already been installed in the modern record room.

CHAPTER-X

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

District Police Establishment

Since its formation in 1993, the District Police Establishment of Bargarh has created a distinct image of itself for its commitment to duty. Its disciplined and dedicated service to the people includes successful investigation of crime of a varied nature, peaceful conduct of general and local elections, handling of labour unrest and farmer agitations and rescue of bonded labourers from other States. As part of its duty the establishment has also kept guard of vital installations and institutions, managed fairs and festivals particularly the world famous Dhanu Yatra of Bargarh and Baisakha Mela of Nrusinghnath and successfully dealt with the abrupt outbreak of law and order situations. It is worth mentioning here that Padampur sub-division of the district and some parts of Ambabhona block are highly affected with naxal activities. The District Police, with the assistance of State Forces and Central Forces, are fighting the naxal menace in the district.

The organization has always stood for the people in all types of situations and will continue to address the problems of the citizen.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES IN THE DISTRICT

A total of 2594 cases were reported in the session 2014 against 2333 cases in the year 2013 and 2445 cases in 2012,. 2148 cases have been registered up to dt31.07.15 in the current year, **2015**.

Heinous crimes like 27 Murders, 17 Dacoity, 68 Robberies and 56 Rape cases were reported in 2014. Out of 27 Murder cases, 20 cases have been charge-sheeted, 05 cases have been returned due to factual errors and 02 cases are under investigation.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION

The District Police Establishment of Bargarh has its Headquarters in the Bargarh Town. It is headed by the Superintendent of Police. There are two police sub-divisions, namely, Bargarh and Padampur headed by a Sub-Divisional Police Officer each. There are total 17 Police Stations, 03 Out Posts and 02 Beat Houses in the district. Bargarh sub-division has 07 police stations and Padampur sub-division has 09 Police Stations. Besides, there is one Energy Police Station for the whole district with its headquarters at Bargarh. The followings are the names of police stations of Bargarh district:

Bargarh Sub-Division

1. Town PS
2. Sadar PS
3. AttabiraPS,OutPost:Godbhaga OP
4. BarpaliPS,Out Post : Bijayapalli OP
5. AmbabhonaPs,Beat House : Dungri B/H
6. Bhatli PS
7. BhedenPS,Out Post : Rusuda OP

Padampur Sub-Division

1. Padampur PS
2. Sohela PS
3. Gaisilet PS
4. Bijepur PS
5. Buden PS
6. Jharbandha PS
7. PaikmalPS,Beat House : Nrusinghnath B/H
8. Buden PS
9. Jagadalpur PS

The organizational set-up of Police Administration of Bargarh District is as follows:

SL No.	Rank	Strength
1	Supdt. of Police	01
2	Addl. Supdt of Police	01
3	Dy.Supdt of Police	03
4	SDPO,Bargarh	01
5	SDPO, Padampur	01
6	Inspector(G)	16
7	R.I.	01
8	Sergeant	01
9	Drill Sub-Inspector	03
10	Sub-Inspector(G)	64
11	Women Sub-Inspector	01
12	SI (Finger Print Bureau)	01
13	Scientific Officer	01
14	Laboratory Asst.	01
15	ASI Photographer	01
16	Hav. Major(G)	03
17	Driver Hav.Major	01
18	Asst. Sub-Inspector(G)	89
19	Asst. Sub-Inspector(W)	01
20	OR Havildar	06
21	Crime Havildar	17
22	Driver Havildar	07
23	APR Havildar	24
24	Armoury Havildar	01
25	Band Havildar	02
26	Lance-Naik	07
27	APR Constable	118
28	OR Constable	310
29	Women Constable	02
30	Band Constable	04
31	Bugler	02
32	Armoury constable	02
33	Asst. Driver	21
34	Cook	02
35	Visty	02
36	Follower Orderly	06
37	Sweeper	02
38	Dhobi	01
39	Barber	01
40	Laboratory Attendant(DFSL)	01
41	OAPF	120

Detective Dog Squad

There is a Detective Dog Squad with a sniffer dog and a Handler which is being utilized for detection of crimes and other related works.

RAILWAY POLICE, FIRE SERVICES

There is no Govt. Railway Police Post at Bargarh. Some parts of Bargarh District are covered under Govt. Railway Police Station, Sambalpur and some under Bolangir GRPS. However, there is a RPF Out Post at Bargarh Railway Station which is a Central Govt. Organization.

There are 11 Fire Stations in the district for emergency fire-fighting and to lead rescue operations. The stations are located at 1.Bargarh town, 2.Barपाली, 3.Bhatli, 4.Ambabhana, 5.ATTABIRA, 6.Bheden, 7.Bijepur, 8.Sohela, 9.Padampur, 10.Gaislet and 11.Paikmal. Each Fire Station has its vehicles and personnel with phone no.101 to attend calls.

JAIL AND JAIL ADMINISTRATION

Sub- Jail, Bargarh

The Bargarh Jail was constituted in 1915, which is situated at the heart of the Town adjacent to Hospital and Town Police Station bearing the capacity of 281 prisoners; where 231 male prisoners and 50 female Prisoners can be retained.

The day to day management and administrative control of the jail is being carried out as per the rules prescribed by the Odisha Jail Manual, guidelines of National Human Rights Commission and Judiciary Directives.

STAFFING STRUCTURE

Sanctioned Posts	Staff Position
Jailor cum Superintendent	One
Assistant Jailor	One
Sub Assistant Jailor	One
Pharmacist	One
Head Warder	Two
Warders	Twelve
Female Warder	Two
Sweeper (Extra Sweeper)	Two

Infrastructure

Ten wards are there to house the prisoners whose details are given below.

Wards and Schedule Capacity

Ward No.	Ward Size	Schedule Capacity
Ward No.1	18 x 35 = 630 Sq. ft.	17
Ward No.2	18 x 15 = 270 Sq. ft.	07
Ward No.3 (F):	18 x 12 = 216 Sq. ft.	06
Ward No.4	13 x 20 = 260 Sq. ft.	07

Ward No.	Ward Size	Schedule Capacity
Ward No.5	18 x 45 = 810 Sq. ft.	22
Ward No.6	18 x 45 = 810 Sq. ft.	22
Ward No.7	50 x 48 =2400 Sq. ft.	50
Ward No.8	50 x 48 =2400 Sq. ft.	50
Ward No.9	50 x 48 =2400 Sq. ft.	50
Ward No.10	50 x 48 =2400 Sq.ft.	50
Total		281

Average Prison Population- 220/Day

1. Thirteen closed circuit cameras have been installed at different places inside the jail and all wards to keep close watch on activities of prisoners and staff for proper administration.
2. A video conference room has been recently constructed and going to function shortly in the jail premises as well as in the court premises for hassle-free communication and timely trial of cases of inmates.
3. The diet of inmates includes morning breakfast (Suji Upama/Chuda and Peas with Tea) rice, roti, pulses, seasonal vegetables, green vegetables, chicken twice a week), paneer (once a week), biscuits, etc.
4. The hygienic condition of the jail is quite satisfactory and the health aspect is being monitored by Part time Jail Medical Officer and the Pharmacist and they are supplying all necessary medicines to the inmates.
5. The Female prisoners are kept in a separate enclosure taken care by two female warders round the clock.

PRISONERS WELFARE

Volley Ball, Carrom, Ludu, chess, etc. are supplied to the inmates for playing games. Apart from this, a Library is functioning inside the jail for the inmates. Television sets have been installed inside all wards. Water filters have been installed inside the Jail to provide pure and safe drinking water. Two generator sets have been supplied for uninterrupted current supply. The Members of Prajapita Iswariya Viswavidyalaya in some occasions visit the Jail and teach methods of meditation so as to develop moral character of the inmates. The Art of Living Society and Swami Vivekananda Dist. Yoga and Wellness Centre conduct Yoga programmes inside the jail for inmates in a regular interval.

A separate Telephone connection for the prisoners has been established. Orissa Jail prisoner's welfare fund has been created to meet the immediate needs of the inmates. Advocates through Dist. Legal Aid services, Bargarh visit this jail every week to provide free Legal Aid service to all the inmates. Every year Book Distribution Programme is being organized by John Augustus Social and Welfare Services, Athgarh to supply reading books and copies to the children of poor inmates of this jail who are studying in different schools.

Sub-Jail, Padampur

The sub-Jail, Padampur started functioning w.e.f. Dt.02.02.1988 after being inaugurated by the then I.G. of Prisons Sri A.B. Tripathy (I.P.S.).

Staff Position

SI No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength	Staff in position
1	Jailor	01	01
2	Jail-Medical-Officer (Part time)	01	01
3	Assistant Jailor	01	--
4	Pharmacists	01	--
5	Head-Warder	03	03
6	Warder	08	06
7	Female-Warder	02	02
8	Sweeper	01	01
Total		18	15

Schedule Capacity of Prisoners

Details	Male	Female	Total
Convicts	-	-	-
Under trials	111	07	118
Others	24	-	24
Total	135	07	142

Jail Land

The Jail consists of **8.61 Acres** Land.

1. Build up Area 18530 sq. feet
2. Open Area Ac 8.1

Jail Building

Ward Nos.-

1. Male Wards 05
2. Female Wards 01
3. Juveniles Wards 02
4. Kitchen-Cum-Dining Hall 01
5. Cell 06 (Structure defective so, it is unserviceable)

Hospital

Prisoner patients are being treated in a Dispensary outside the jail by one extra temporary Pharmacist on daily wages basis and one part time Doctor deputed from sub-divisional Govt. Hospital, Padampur. During an emergency, prisoners are shifted to S.D Hospital for specialized treatment following recommendations of Jail Medical Officer.

Sanitation-

Latrine	Nos.
1. Day Latrine (male ward)	16
2. Day Latrine (Female Ward)	02
3. Day Latrine (Juvenile Ward)	02
4. Night Latrine (Male Ward)	05
5. Night Latrine (Female Ward)	01
6. Night Latrine (Juvenile Ward)	01

Water Supply

1. Tube well- 02 Nos.
2. Deep Bore well 01 Nos.

Cultural and Recreational Activities –

1. 04 colour T.V.s in male ward and female ward are connected with D2h connection.
2. Indoor games such as carom, Luddu and Chess have been provided to the inmates.
3. Prisoners are taking part in the Bhajan and Kirtan regularly during morning and evening for their spiritual uplift.

DISTRICT CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT, BARGARH AT A GLANCE



General Information-

The District Civil and Sessions Court, Bargarh started functioning independently from dtd.23.07.2011 vide Law department Notification Number.7220, dtd.12.07.2010 and separated from Sambalpur Judgeship.

Occupancy chart of the District and Sessions Judges:

1. Sri Santanu Kumar Dash : From dt23.07.2011 to dt 30.09.2012
2. Sri Biraja Prasad Dutta : From dt28.01.2013 to dt02.06.2014
3. Sri RadhaKrishna Pattnaik : From dt04.06.2014 continuing

Jurisdiction of Bargarh Judgeship

1. Court of District and Sessions Judge, Bargarh
2. Court of Addl. District and Sessions Judge, Padampur
3. Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)-Cum-J.M.F.C, Sohela
4. Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)-Cum-J.M.F.C., Barpali

Total Number of Courts Functioning in Bargarh Judgeship

1. District and Sessions Judge, Bargarh
2. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Padampur
3. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Bargarh.
4. Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge, Bargarh
5. Registrar-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge (Special Track Court), Bargarh
6. Civil Judge (Senior Division), Bargarh.
7. Civil Judge (Senior Division), Padampur.

8. Civil Judge (Junior Division), Bargarh
9. Civil Judge (Junior Division)- cum- Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Padampur
10. Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Bargarh
11. Judicial Magistrate First Class, Bargarh
12. Gram Nyayalaya, Attabira at Bargarh
13. Civil Judge (Jr.Divn.)-cum- Judicial Magistrate First Class, Barpali
14. Civil Judge (Jr.Divn.)-cum- Judicial Magistrate First Class, Barpali
15. Addl. Civil Judge (Junior Division)-cum- Judicial Magistrate First Class, Sohela

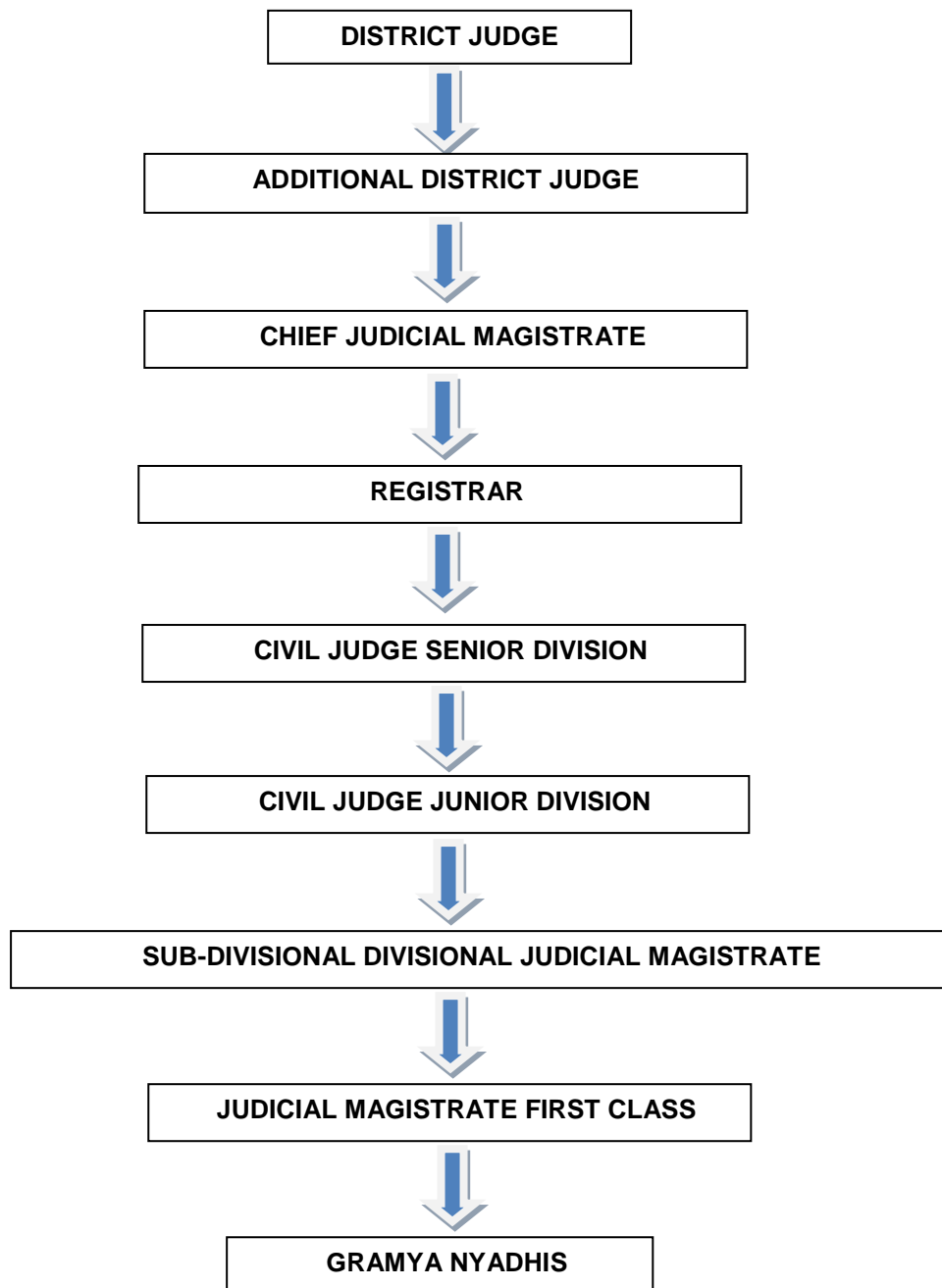
Rules and Regulations

The below listed Rules and Regulations are being used for controlling the officers/employees in discharging their duties.

- General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil).
- General rules and circular orders (criminal).
- Civil manual, 1980
- Criminal manual, 1980
- The code of civil procedure, 1980
- The code of criminal procedure, 1973
- The Orissa service code.
- The Orissa budget manual.
- The Orissa treasury code.

The various resolutions, circulars, gazetted, are issued by the Odisha, High Court and the government of Odisha from time to time.

Hierarchy of Courts



District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA)

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, was enacted to effectuate the constitutional mandate enshrined under, Articles 14 and 39-A of the Constitution of India. The object is to provide 'access to justice for all'. However in order to enable the citizens to avail the opportunities under the Act in respect of grant of free legal aid etc, it is necessary that they are made aware of their rights. Legal aid is an essential part for the Administration of Justice. "Access to Justice for all" is the motto of the Authority. The goal is to ensure justice to the weaker sections of the society, particularly to the poor, down-trodden, socially backward people, women, children, handicapped etc. Such steps are needed to be taken to ensure that nobody is deprived of an opportunity to seek justice merely for want of funds or lack of knowledge. To ensure this, the Authority organizes Legal Literacy and Awareness Camps in different parts.

In 1987 Legal Services Authorities Act was enacted to give a statutory base to legal aid programmes throughout the country on a uniform pattern. This Act was finally enforced on 9th of November, 1995 after certain amendments were introduced therein by the Amendments Act of 1994. Hon. Mr. Justice R.N.Mishra, the then Chief Justice of India played a key role in the enforcement of the Act.

District Legal Services Authority is constituted in every district to implement Legal Aid Programmes and Schemes in the district. The District Judge is the ex-officio Chairman. Taluk Legal Services Committees are also constituted for each of the Taluks in Bargarh District. Three Taluk Legal Services Committees are working at Padmapur, Sohela and Barpali. District Legal Services Authority is appointed to assist the Chairman of District Legal Services Authority and to see the implementation of all administrative instructions. The main objectives of District Legal Services Authority and Taluk Legal Services Authority are to provide Legal Aid, to organize LokAdalat for speedy disposal of cases and to organize Legal Awareness Programmes. Now, District Legal Services Authority is assigned with other important duties such as-

- Looking after functioning of Front Office.
- Organizing jail clinics.
- Organizing training programmes for para legal volunteers.
- Looking after functioning of Legal Aid Cell at District Headquarters and Block Headquarters.
- Taking care of the student legal literacy club/legal aid clubs.
- Providing services to disaster victims.
- Providing services to mentally ill person.
- Imparting training to the child welfare officers attached to every police station and the special juvenile police unit.
- Awarding social harmony award for litigation - free villages.
- Providing victim compensation U/s 357A CR.P.C.
- Celebrating the important Days according to calendar prepared by NALSA

- Looking after functioning of Panchayat Level Clinics.
- Auditing Taluk Legal Services Committee
- Organising permanent and Continuous LokAdalat for disposal of pre-litigation cases.
- Organising national LokAdalat
- Organising Mega LokAdalat.
- Organising State Level LokAdalat
- Providing Legal Aid services.
- Resolving disputes through ADR mechanism like mediation.
- Resolving pre-litigation disputes through permanent and continuous Lokadalats.

Para-Legal Volunteers (PLV)

One of the objectives of the “Policy for access to justice for all” formulated by the National Legal Services Authorities is development of “Para-Legal services” for the purpose of imparting legal awareness to all sections of people.

The District legal services Authority has engaged 93 Para-Legal volunteers (PLV) for the year 2014-2015 and engaged them in the legal aid clinics functioning throughout its jurisdiction. The important areas where the PLVs are engaged right now are Jail Legal Aid Clinic, Legal Aid Clinic at Bargarh Town P.S., Village Legal Aid Clinics and in the Front office of D.L.S.A., Bargarh.

HISTORY OF FORMATION AND ACTIVITIES OF BAR ASSOCIATION OF BARGARH DISTRICT

The Bargarh District Bar Association is a registered body. The Bargarh District Bar Association in short is called ‘Association’. The Association has been registered under the society Registration Act, 1860 and it is an affiliated body of Orissa State Bar Council.

Historical Background.

The Association was formed in 1912 with the strength of only five lawyers. Amongst them Late Sri Balunkeswar Mishra was the founder member of the Association. He was the first Oriya Lawyer in Bargarh Bar Association at that time. When the Bar Association was constituted, besides Balunkeswar Mishra some Bengali Lawyers like Aghornath Pandit, Hemachandra Chakrabarty, Mahendranath Chakrabarty and Haran Chandra Senwere in practice at Bargarh. Biswakesan Mishra a versatile lawyer of Sambalpur Bar left Sambalpur for Bargarh and joined as second Oriya lawyer in Bargarh Bar in 1913. Mukhtar AnantalalBiswas was another Bengali gentleman who was having good practices on criminal cases.

Subsequently a meeting was held at Bijepur on 22nd January 1914 to establish George High School, Bargarh. In that meeting some eminent persons including the lawyers of Bargarh were present and it was finally resolved that George High School should be opened at Bargarh. The final draft was prepared by the then lawyer Haran Chandra Sen. Perhaps that being the reason for which Late Haran Chandra Sen became the teacher at George High School, Bargarh leaving his practice as a lawyer.

The Civil and Criminal Courts were under the Judgeship of Cuttack till March 1910. When a new Judgeship was created styled as the Manbhum- Sambalpur Judgeship and Sessions Division comprising two districts of Bihar, namely- Manbhum- Singhbhum and Sambalpur of Orissa. The headquarters of the Judgeship was at Purulia. But facility was being given to the people of this district by an order requiring the district and Sessions Judge to hold his Court at Sambalpur once in every quarter for the disposal of all Sessions and Civil Cases and Appeals arising within the districts. Besides the District and Sessions Judge, the other criminal Courts were those of deputy commissioner and the stipendiary Magistrate subordinate to him.

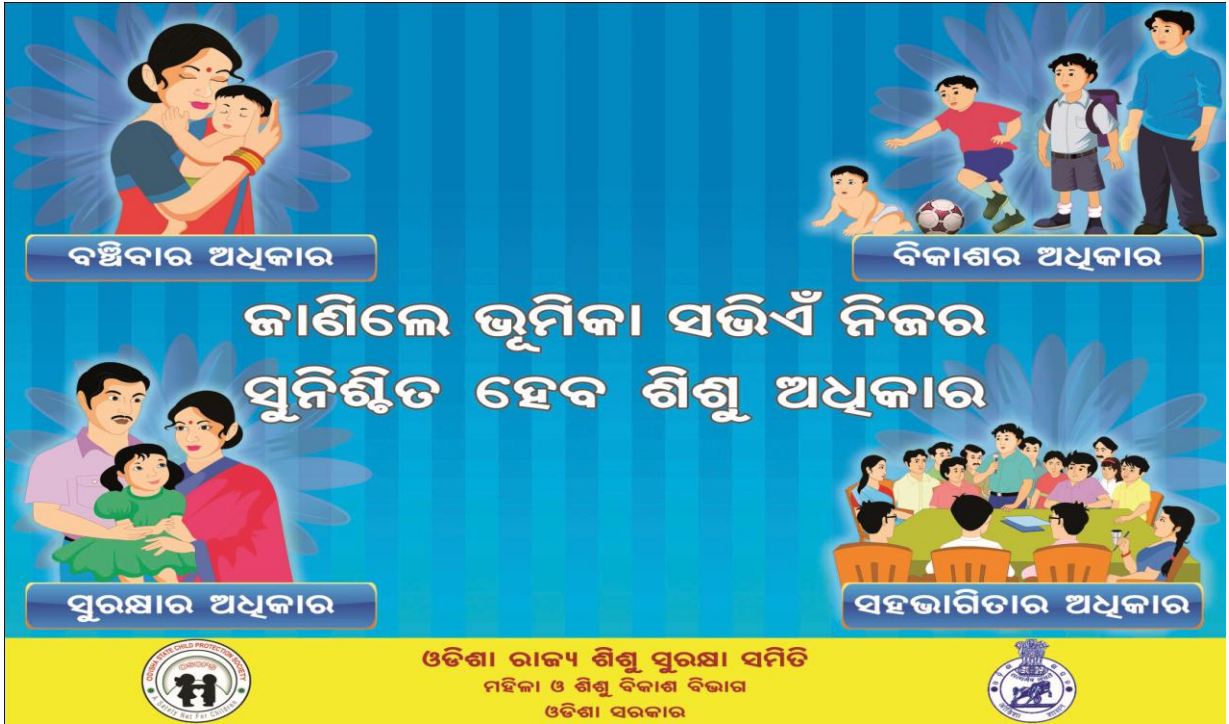
The sanctioned staff in 1930-31 consisted of three deputy Magistrates with First Class power, one Deputy Magistrate with second and third class power with five sub-deputy Magistrates. There were also Honorary Magistrates at Sambalpur, Bargarh, Padampur, Bijepur and Jharsuguda, those at the three last named places having the power to receive and dispose of complaints. Raja Rajendra Singh Bariha was a First Class Honorary Magistrate sitting at Padampur. He kept his records in Oriya. There were three civil officers in the district - subordinate Judge, a Munsif stationed at Sambalpur and a Munsif at Bargarh. Besides, in Sambalpur sub-division, there were two judicial Magistrates with First Class power in Bargarh Sub-division. There were two Magistrates (judiciary) one of whom was vested with First Class power and the second one with Second Class Power. The Munsif Magistrate was holding his court at Hatpada area near the present Govt. Girls' High School. The quarters of the Munsif was there near Govt. Hospital behind Balmiki Pathagar. DewanBahadurLaxmi Narayan Pattnaik, a leading luminary of the then elites of Odisha was residing in this quarters. Subsequently his successors were occupying this quarters. The general citizens of Bargarh were identifying this quarter as "MunsafGhar". It will be of greater importance that DewanBahadurLaxmi Narayan Pattnaik claimed to be the first Munsif of Bargarh. He was the father of Odiya Legend former Chief Minister Late Bijayananda (Biju) Pattnaik. It is worth mentioning here that some of the Munsifs, once open a time stationed at Bargarh, rose to the highest echelon. Some of them promoted to the post of District Judge. Out of them Jagannath Prasad Mohanty and LokpalBalakrushnaPatra became High Court Judges. Late PannalalBasu who was once the Munsif of Bargarh became the judge and had presided over the trial of the sensational and heart throbbing "BhowelSanyasi Case". Now Bargarh is having separate judgeship from dt.23.07.2011 and having full-fledged Sessions Division at Bargarh. After the establishment of Bar Association at Sambalpur on 23rd December 1908 with ten practicing lawyers, the Bar Association at Bargarh was established in the year 1912 with five members. Gradually the number of members was increased and at present the total member will be 847. Bargarh Bar Association is one of the oldest Bar Association in the State of Odisha and several legal luminaries of Bargarh District like Justice Krushna Prasad Mohapatra and Justice Raghubir Dash were elevated to the bench of Odisha High Court. Besides, several members of this association were appointed as District Judges and retired in the same post.

They were Gati Krushna Mishra, Chintamani Mahapatra, Jankinath Acharya, Rabinarayan Panda, Ambika Prasad Guru and Sangramaditya Mishra who proved their potentiality in different legal fields and brought glory to this association. This association has taken leading part in various public activities concerning reformative measures as well as peaceful public agitations against autocratic and bureaucratic exploitations in the locality and presently spearheads the agitation for demand of High Court bench in Western Odisha. Lawyer's Day is celebrated on 28th April every year. Lawyers completing 35 years of practice are felicitated on Lawyer's Day. Besides free medical health check-up camps and eye check-up camps, blood donation camps are also organized in the premises of the Bar

. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

'Child Protection' mainly deals with protecting children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, their personhood and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them in harmful situations





It is about ensuring that no child falls out of the social security and safety net and, those who do, receive necessary care, protection and support so as to come back to the safety net. While protection is a right of every child, some children are more vulnerable than others and need special attention. The Government recognizes these children as 'children in difficult circumstances', characterized by their specific social, economic and geo-political situations. In addition to providing a safe environment for these children, it is imperative to ensure that all other children also remain protected. This is because Child protection is integrally linked to every other right of the child.

Failure to ensure children's right to protection adversely affects all other rights of the child. Thus, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cannot be achieved unless child protection is an integral part of programmes, strategies and plans for their achievement. Failure to protect children from issues such as violence in schools, child labour, harmful traditional practices, child marriage, child abuse, the absence of parental care and commercial sexual exploitation among others, means failure in fulfilling both the Constitutional and International commitments towards children.

The National Charter for Children, 2003 adopted on 9th February 2004, underlined the intent to secure for every child its inherent right to be a child and enjoy a healthy and happy childhood, to address the root causes that negate the healthy growth and development of children, and to awaken the conscience of the community in the wider societal context to protect children from all forms of abuse, while strengthening the family, society and the Nation.

To affirm the Government's commitment to the rights based approach in addressing the continuing and emerging challenges in the situation of children, the

Government of India drafted the National Policy for Children, 2013, and reiterates its commitment to safeguard, inform, include, support and empower all children within its territory and jurisdiction, both in their individual situation and as a national asset. The State is committed to take affirmative measures – legislative, policy or otherwise – to promote and safeguard the right of all children to live and grow with equity, dignity, security and freedom, especially those marginalised or disadvantaged.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) extends its commitment of the XI plan for creating a solid foundation for a protective environment for 40 percent of India's vulnerable children who are experiencing difficult circumstances, by continuing the centrally sponsored Scheme - the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in XII plan. The Scheme, since its launch in 2009, in partnership with the State Governments/UT Administrations, has strengthened prevention of child rights violation; enhanced infrastructure for protection services; provided financial support for implementation of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2000; increased access to a wider range and better quality of services; increased investment in child protection and is continuously drawing focus on the right of children to be safe, children have equal opportunities; and that no custom, tradition, cultural or religious practice is allowed to violate or restrict or prevent children from enjoying their rights

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) has significantly contributed to the realization of Government/State responsibility for creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children. Based on cardinal principles of "protection of child rights" and "best interest of the child", ICPS is achieving its objectives to contribute to the improvements in the wellbeing of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from their families.

Objectives

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community based care, counselling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels.
- To enhance capacities at all levels, of all functionaries including, administrators and service providers, members of allied systems including, local bodies, police, judiciary and other concerned departments of State Governments to undertake responsibilities under the ICPS.
- To create database and knowledge base for child protection services, including MIS and child, tracking system in the country for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services
- Undertake research and documentation.
- To strengthen child protection at family and community level, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse.

- To ensure appropriate inter-sectorial response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems.
- To raise public awareness, educate public on child rights and protection on situations and vulnerabilities of children and families, on available child protection services, schemes and structures at all levels.

Institutions in this district-

1. Maharshi Dayananda GurukulYogashram, Nrusinghanath ,Paikamal
2. Mahashi Dayananda KanyaGurukul, Mahabidyalay, Devnagar, Ghuchapali, Paikmal
3. Navapratat Public Charitable Trust, Nuapali, Padampur
4. Diptipur Hostel, Diptipur,
5. Happy Home, Champabatipur, Tora, Bargarh
6. Axene Evangelical Mission, Mercy Home, Bargarh

Target Groups

1. Children in Need of Care and Protection.
2. Children/Juvenile Conflict with Law.
3. Children/Juvenile Contact with Law.

Child Care Institutions (CCIs) Registered Under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in Bargarh District.

1. Kasturba Gandhi Matru nikan, Paikamal
2. Mera Upaya Sevashram, Georgegarh, Paikmal
3. Shri krishnananda Ashram, Silat, Attabira,
4. Indian Gypsy Children Home, 'AO' Shanti Nagar, Padampur
5. Good News India Dream Centre(Salgadia Happy and Holy Home Society),Tora, Bargarh
6. Bimaladevi Balya Anathashram, Bardol, Bargarh
7. Gopabandhu SevaSadan, Jankeda, Gaisilat

Special Schools

1. Physically Challenged School, Bargarh
2. Vikas Deepti, Bargarh

Sponsorship for children under Preventive and Rehabilitative Measure

Sl. No	Preventive Sponsorship	Rehabilitative Sponsorship	Total Children	Total Rs.
1	35	10	45	4,86,000/-

i) **Preventive:** Sponsorship support will be provided to a family to enable a child to continue to remain in the family, continue his/her education. This is an effort towards preventing children from becoming destitute / vulnerable, running away, forced into child marriage, forced into child work etc. The DCPU with the help of its social

workers, outreach workers, volunteers as well as the Village Child Protection Committees shall identify vulnerable families or children for sponsorship support.

ii) **Rehabilitative:** Children within institutions can also be restored to families with sponsorship assistance. On the basis of the Individual Care Plan, an institution shall approach the CWC/JJB to recommend a suitable case to DCPU for rehabilitation through the sponsorship fund. Cases will be reviewed by CWC/JJB before recommending to the DCPU for sanction of sponsorship fund. Those cases have to be placed before Sponsorship Foster Care Approval Committee (SFCAC). After approval of the committee the funds will be released by District Child Protection Officer with consultation of District Magistrate and Collector.

District Inspection Committee

- Additional District Magistrate of the District -Chairperson
- Chief District Medical Officer of the District- Member
- Chief Executive Director, Supply and Marketing Society, ORMAS of the District-Member
- Project Coordinator of OPEPA of the District- Member
- One Lady Member of the District Child Welfare Committee-Member
- One Lady Representative of the leading NGO of the District-Member

Block Level Child Protection Committee

With the effort of the District Child Protection Unit, Bargarh, 12 Block Level Child Protection Committees have been formed in Bargarh District under the Chairpersonship of the Block Development Officers (BDOs) as the Member Secretary to recommend and monitor the implementation of child protection services at block level. The committee could include a member of the DCPU, one ICDS functionary, representatives of education and health departments, Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees as well as respected community members and civil society representatives. The committee will play vigilant role and reduce the vulnerability of children



Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee

Out of 246 Panchayats 210 Panchayats have formed Panchayat Level Child Protection Committees in the district under the Chairpersonship of Sarapanch of every panchayat and to recommend and monitor the implementation of child protection services and activities at the village level. The committee is including two child representatives, a member of the DCPU, Anganwadi workers, school teachers, auxiliary nurse midwives, as well as respected village members and civil society representatives.

Rescue and Rehabilitation of Children

Rescue and Rehabilitation of children like missing child, abandoned, destitute, trafficking, run way, sexually, physically and mentally abused children are on-going activities of District Child Protection Unit with coordination of Child Welfare Committee, Bargarh. It has also taken the significant role to restore the family and rehabilitation of children from out of the state as well as inside the state and made streamline to continue their education with consultation of District Welfare Officer, District Inspector of Schools, teachers and parents.

Repatriation to Bihar and Jharkhand and from Pune, Maharashtra

Children namely-Bikash Kumar and Sishupal Kumar were rescued with coordination of Police, CWC and DCPU of Bargarh District. After clear identification, both the children were repatriated to Bihar and Jharkhand by Social Worker, Counsellor and Outreach Worker of District Child Protection Unit, Bargarh. Besides this, one child named ArjunBadi who was missed in Pune of Maharashtra state, was rescued by Pune police and was repatriated to Bargarh by Social Worker, DCPU, Bargarh.



Juvenile Justice Board Cases

Name of the District	No of JCL produced before JJB			No of JCL disposed by JJB during the month			No of JCL pending before JJB by end of the month		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bargarh	1	1	2	3	0	3	124	6	130

Conduct of Social Enquiry, Counselling and other forms of activities

Social enquired done on CNCP	Social enquired done on JCL	Counselling to Children on CNCP and JCL	Rescue and Rehabilitation of child labour	No. of JCL provided free legal aid counselling	No. of Victim Compensation Granted under POCSO Act.
375	36	407	63	72	9

Child Welfare Case report

Total Case	M	F	Case Pending	Institutionalisation	Place for Sponsorship Case	Return to Family	DI	Case not consider	Free for adoption
672	328	34	18	160	74	304	86	8	6

District Level Children Festival RAINBOW

For celebration of Children Festival RAINBOW at district level, about 300 children from Kasturba Gandhi Matruniketan, Paikmal, Gopabandhu Seva Sadan, Jankeda, Gaisilat and Physically Handicapped School, Bargarh participated in the programme. The different competitions like song, debate, essay, drawing and dance competitions were organised for bringing out their hidden talent. The winners of the competitions were awarded by Vice-President, ZilaParishad, Bargarh with the presence of district level officers.

Organisation of Orientation on People's Representatives

The orientation programme on People's Representatives was organized on 15th November 2014, taking 80 participants from different places of the district. The participants of the programme were President, ZilaParishad, Collector, Vice-President ZilaParishad, MP and MLA representatives and other people's representatives of the district. The objective of the programme was to take the role on protection of children out of danger and reduce the child vulnerability of the district.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum, Bargarh is constituted under the statutory provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and it has been functioning in the district since 1994, implementing the provisions laid down in the aforesaid Act for delivering justice to the consumers of the district.

The Forum consists of the President and two Members, one of whom is a woman member emphasizing, recognizing the capacity and ability of woman in legal scenario and for providing better justice using the feminine sensitivity. All the Members are qualified to become the District Judge and it is a necessary factor of consideration while appointment of members so as to envisage that they have sufficient knowledge of the law and procedures available in the country at present.

Smt. Anjali Behera is working in the capacity of In-charge President as working Member (w) and Shri Pradeep Kumar Dash as Member.

The Consumer Forum in addition to delivery of justice in Consumer Disputes also works for promoting Consumer Awareness in the district by organizing consumer awareness programmes in different villages of the district which is done in two phases i.e. is by observing world Consumer Day on 15th of March and National Consumer Day on 24th December every year.

VIGILANCE ADMINISTRATION

The Bargarh Vigilance Unit was established in the year 1993 as Vigilance Squad with the strength of 01 Inspector and 02 Constables. It was upgraded to Unit in the year 2008 with the strength of 01 Dy, S.P., 01 Inspector and 03 Constables having jurisdiction of Bargarh and Padampur Sub-Divisions. Since last 03 years, Bargarh Vigilance Unit is being recognised as 2nd best Unit of the State for its achievement. During the year 2013 total 22 cases have been registered out of which 12 are Trap cases, 02 are Disproportionate Cases, 06 are Misc, Cases and other 02 are E.C. cases. Class-2 , Class-1 officers , 02 Class-II officers, 16 Class-III officers, 2 other public servants and 20 private persons were booked under different sections of prevention of Corruption Act' 1988. During the year 2014, 21 cases were registered out of which 14 are Trap cases, 02 are Disproportionate cases and other 05 are Misc. Cases. 01 Class-I officer, 02 Class-II Officers, 16 Class-III Officers, 32 other public servants and 31 public were booked. Similarly, during the year 2015 till September total 17 cases have been registered out of which 10 are Trap cases and 07 are Misc. Cases. 02 Class-I officers, 02 Class-II Officers, 14 Class-III officers, 08 other Public servants and 58 Private Persons were booked under different sections of the prevention of Corruption Acts 1988. Relating to Tax evasion cases, during the year-2013 a sum of Rs. 77, 67,681/- was collected as Tax with penalty. During the year 2014, a sum of Rs. 78,71,916/- and during the year 2015 till August, of Rs. 69,16,618/- have been collected as tax with penalty.

CYBERCRIME AND MECHANISMS TO COUNTER THEM

Incidents of cybercrime have been reported in the district. These are ATM frauds, Face book hacking, Circulation of obscene matters via MMS etc. Officers of the District Police Administration are being trained and sensitized on cybercrime at regular intervals at State Govt. and Central Govt. levels to deal with investigation of such crimes in consultation with the Cybercrimes Wing, CID, CB, Odisha, Cuttack. There is a Cyber Cell of the District Police at Bargarh which is assisting the Investigating Officers in solving cybercrimes.

Wireless System and Stations

Office of Superintendent of Police, Bargarh, Office of SDPO, Padampur and Bargarh and all the Police Stations of the district are connected with VHF system for internal communication. Besides, there is a Wireless Station at Dist. Police Office, Bargarh with its sub-station at Padampur.

Telephone and Cell Phone Services

The Office of Superintendent of Police, Bargarh Offices of SDPO, Padampur and Bargarh and all the Police Stations of the District have been provided with BSNL land phone connectivity. All the personnel manning the 17 PSs are also having mobile phones for better communication and connectivity.
