VOLUME 24

Census Reports & District Gazetteers

Imperial Gazetteer 1906 · Sambalpur & Kandhamal gazetteers · Land Tenures in India 1961 · District Census Handbooks

24

COMPILED BY

Upendra Luha, OAS

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About this volume

This volume brings together the Acts and the Government of Odisha orders, circulars, notifications and resolutions on the district gazetteers and census reports of Odisha that bear on land, tenure and revenue administration that are published on odisharevenuelaws.com. Each document is reproduced as issued, in its original form. Use the Contents page or the PDF bookmarks to jump to any document. Page numbers at the foot of each page run continuously through the volume. This is a compilation for ready reference only; for official purposes, please rely on the notified text and the latest orders of the Government.

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IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

BENGAL,

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.



Nagpur:

ED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1906.

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

Sambalpur District.—A District of the Orissa Division, Bengal, situated between 20° 45′ and 21° 57′ N. and 82° 38′ and 84° 26′ E, with an area of 3,773 square miles. Up to 1905 the District formed part of the Chhattísgarh Division of the Central Provinces, and on its transfer to Bengal, the Phuljhar zamíndári and the Chandarpur-Padampur and Málkhurdá estates, with an area of 1,175 square miles and population of 189,455 persons (1901) were separated from it, and attached to the Raipur and Biláspur Districts of the Central Provinces. It is bounded on the north by the Gángpur State of Bengal; on the east by those of Bámra and Rairákhol; on the south by Patná, Sonpur and Rairákhol States; and on the west by the Raipur and Biláspur Districts of the Central Provinces. Sambalpur consists of a [illegible] of tolerably open country, surrounded on three sides by [illegible]s and forests, but continuing on the south into the [illegible]datory States of Patná and Sonpur and forming the [illegible]ddle basin of the Mahánadí. It is separated from the [illegible]hattísgarh plain on the west by a range of hills carrying a broad strip of jungle, and running north and south through the Raigarh and Sárangarh States, and this range marks roughly the boundary between the Chhattísgarh and Oriyá tracts in respect of population and language. Speaking broadly, the plain country constitutes the *khálsa*, that is, the area held by village headmen direct from Government, while the wilder tracts on the west, north and east are in the possession of intermediary proprietors known locally as zamíndárs. But this description cannot be accepted as entirely accurate, as some of the zamíndári estates lie in the open plain, while the *khálsa* area includes to the north the wild mass of hills known as the Bárápahár.

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT. Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

The river Mahánadí traverses Sambalpur from north to south-east for a distance of nearly 90 miles. Its width extends to a mile or more in flood time, and its bed is rocky and broken by rapids over portions of its course. The principal tributary is the Ib which enters the District from the Gángpur State, and flowing south and west joins the Mahánadí about 12 miles above Sambalpur. The Kelo, another tributary, passes Raigarh and enters the Mahánadí near Padampur. The

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Ong rises in Khariár and passing through Borásámbar flows into the Mahánadí near Sonpur. Other tributary streams are the Jíra, Borai and Mánd. The Bárápahár hills form a compact block sixteen miles square in the north-west of the District, and throw out a spur to the south-west for a distance of 30 miles, crossing the Raipur-Sambalpur road at the Singhorá pass. Their highest point is Debrígarh at an altitude of 2,276 feet. Another range of importance is that of Jhárgháti crossing the railway at Rengáli station. To the southward, and running parallel with the Mahánadí, a succession of broken chains extends for some thirty miles. The range, however, attains its greatest altitude of about 3,000 feet in the Borásámbar zamíndári in the south-west, where the Narsinghnáth plateau is situated. Isolated peaks rising abruptly from the plain are also frequent, but the flat-topped trap hills, so common a feature in most Districts to the north and west, are absent here. The elevation of the plains falls from nearly 750 feet in the north to 497 at Sambalpur. The surface of the open country is undulating and is intersected in every direction by drainage channels leading from the hills to the Mahánadí. A considerable portion of the area consists of ground which is too broken by ravines to be banked up into rice fields, or of broad sandy ridges which are agriculturally of very little value. The configuration of the country is exceedingly well adapted for tank-making, and the number of village tanks is one of the most prominent local features.

Geology.

The Bárápahár hills belong to the lower Vindhyan sandstone formation which covers so large an area in Raipur and Biláspur. Shales, sandstones and limestones are the prevalent rocks. In the Bárápahár group coal-bearing sandstones are found. The rest of the District is mainly occupied by metamorphic or crystalline rocks. Laterite is found more or less abundantly resting upon the older formations in all parts of the area.

Botany.

Blocks of reserved forest clothe the Bárápahár hills in the north and the other ranges to the east and south-east, while many of the zamíndári estates are also covered with jungle over the greater part of their area. The forest

vegetation of Sambalpur is included in the great *sál* belt. Other important trees are the beautiful *Anogeissus acuminata*, *sáj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *bijásál* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and *shíshum* (*Dalbergia sissoo*). The light sandy soil is admirably fitted for the growth of trees, and the abundance of mango groves and clumps of palm trees gives the village scenery a distinct charm. The *semur* or cotton-tree (*Bombax malabaricum*) is also a common tree in the open country. SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

The usual wild animals occur. Buffalo, though rare, are found in the denser forests of the west, and bison on several of the hill ranges. *Sámbar* are fairly plentiful. *Chítal* or spotted deer, mouse deer, ravine deer and the four-horned antelope are the other varieties. Tigers were formerly plentiful, but their numbers have greatly decreased in recent years. Panthers are common, especially in the low hills close to villages. The comparatively rare brown flying squirrel (*Pteromyx oral*) is found in Sambalpur. It is a large squirrel with loose folds of skin which can be spread out like a small parachute. Duck and teal are plentiful on the tanks in the cold season, and snipe in the stretches of irrigated rice fields below the tanks. Flocks of demoiselle crane frequent the sandy stretches of the Mahánadí at this time. Fish of many varieties including mahseer are abundant in the Mahánadí and other rivers. *Poisonous snakes are very common.* Fauna.

The climate of Sambalpur is moist and unhealthy. The ordinary temperature in the District is not excessive, but the heat is aggravated in the headquarters town during the summer months, by radiation from the sandy bed of the Mahánadí. During breaks in the rains the weather at once becomes hot and oppressive, and though the cold season is pleasant it is of short duration. Malarial fever of a virulent type prevails in the autumn months, and diseases of the spleen are common in the forest tracts. Climate and temperature.

The annual rainfall at Sambalpur is 59 inches; that of Bargarh is much lighter, being only 49 inches. Taking the District as a whole the monsoon rainfall is generally regular. Sambalpur is in the track of cyclonic storms from the Bay of Bengal, and this may possibly be assigned as the reason. Rainfall.

SAMBALPUR DISTRICT. History.

The earliest authentic records available show Sambalpur as one of a cluster of states held by Chauhán Rájputs, who are supposed to have come from Mainpurí in the United Provinces. In 1797 the District was conquered and annexed by the Maráthás, but owing to British influence the Rájá was restored in 1817, and held under the political control of the Bengal Government. On the death of a successor without heirs in 1849 the District was annexed as an escheat, and was administered by the Bengal Government till 1862, when it was transferred to the Central Provinces. During the Mutiny and the five years which followed it, the condition of Sambalpur was exceedingly unsatisfactory owing to disturbances led by Surendra Sáh, a pretender to the state, who had been imprisoned in the Ránchí jail for murder, but was set free by the mutineers. He returned to Sambalpur and instigated a revolt against the British Government, which he prosecuted by harassing the people with dacoities. He was joined by many of the zamíndárs, and it is not too much to say that for five years the District was in a state of anarchy. Surendra Sáh was deported in 1864 and tranquillity restored.

Archæology.

The archæological remains are not very important. There are temples at Barpáli, Gaisáma 25 miles south-west of Sambalpur, Padampur in Borásámbar, Garh-Phuljhar, and Sáson, which are ascribed to ancestors of the Sambalpur dynasty and of the respective zamíndárs. The Narsinghnáth plateau in the south of the Borásámbar zamíndári is locally celebrated for its temple and the waterfall called Sahasra Dhára or thousand streams, which is extremely picturesque. Húma on the Mahánadí, 15 miles below Sambalpur, is another place of pilgrimage. It is situated at the junction of a small stream, the Jholjir with the Mahánadí, and contains a well-known temple of Mahádeo.

The people.

The population of the District in the last three years of census was as follows:—*1881*, 693,499; *1891*, 796,413; *1901*, 829,698. On the transfer of territory in 1905 the population was reduced to 640,243 persons. Between 1881 and 1891 the increase was nearly 15 per cent., the greater part of which occurred in the zamíndáris, and must be attributed to increased efficiency of enumeration. The District had a half

crop in 1897 and there was practically no distress, but in 1900 it was severely affected and the mortality was augmented by a large influx of starving wanderers from native territory. The District furnishes coolies for Assam, and it is estimated that nearly 12,000 persons emigrated during the decade. The District contains one town SAMBALPUR and 1,938 inhabited villages. The principal statistics of population, based on the census of 1901, are shown below :—

Tahsil.	Area in square miles.	Number of—		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Sambalpur ..	1,459	1	766	275,702	187	+ 7·0	6,017
Barpárh ...	2,284	..	1,172	364,911	160	+ 0·1	6,836
District Total ...	3,773	1	1,938	640,243	170	+ 3·2	12,810

The figures of religion show that 583,000 persons or 91 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 54,000 or 8 per cent. animists. Muhammadans number only about 3,000. Oriyá is the vernacular of 89 per cent. of the population. A number of tribal dialects are also found, the principal being Oraon with nearly 25,000 speakers, Kol with 11,000, and Khariá 5,000.

The principal castes are Gonds, constituting 8 per cent. of the population, Koltás 11 per cent., Savarás 9 per cent., Gahrás or Ahíre 11 per cent., and Gándas 13 per cent. Of the 16 zamíndári estates 10 are held by Ráj Gonds; two, Rájpur and Barpáli, by Chauhán Rájputs; one, Rámpur, by another Rájput; two, Borásámbar and Ghens, by Binjháls, and one, Bijepur, by a Koltá. The Gond families are old ones, and their numbers seem to indicate that previous to the Oriyá immigration they held possession of the country, subduing the Mundá tribes who were probably there before them. A trace of the older domination of these is to be found in the fact that the Binjhál *zamíndár* of Borásámbar still affixes the *tika* to the Maháráját of Patná on his accession. Koltás are the great cultivating caste and have the usual characteristics

Their castes and occupations.

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of frugality, industry, hunger for land, and readiness to resort to any degree of litigation rather than relinquish a supposed right to it. They strongly appreciate the advantages of irrigation, and show considerable public spirit in constructing tanks which will benefit the lands of their tenants as well as their own. The Savarás or Saonrs of Sambalpur, though a Dravidian tribe, live principally in the open country and have adopted Hindu usages. They are considered the best farm-servants and are very laborious, but rarely acquire any property. Bráhmans (28,000), though not very numerous, are distinctly the leading caste in the District. The Binjhárs (39,000) are probably Hinduised Baigás, and live principally in the forest tracts. Kewats (38,000), or boatmen and fishermen, are a numerous caste. The Gándas (105,000), a Dravidian tribe now performing the menial duties of the village or engaging in cotton-weaving, have strong criminal propensities which have recently called for special measures of repression. About 78 per cent. of the population of the District are returned as dependent on agriculture. A noticeable feature of the rural life of Sambalpur is that the *Jhánkar* or village priest is a universal and recognised village servant of fairly high status. He is nearly always a member of one of the Dravidian tribes, and his business is to conduct the worship of the local deities of the soil, crops, forests and hills. He generally has a substantial holding, rent-free, containing some of the best land in the village. It is said locally that the *Jhánkar* is looked on as the founder of the village, and the representative of the old owners who were ousted by the Hindus. He worships on their behalf the indigenous deities with whom he naturally possesses a more intimate acquaintance than the later immigrants; while the gods of these latter cannot be relied on to exercise a sufficient control over the works of nature in the foreign land to which they have been imported, or to ensure that the earth and the seasons will regularly perform their necessary functions in producing sustenance for mankind.

Christian Missions.

Christians number 722, including 575 natives, of whom the majority are Lutherans and Baptists. A station of the Baptist mission is maintained in Sambalpur.

Sambalpur District. General agricultural conditions.

The black soil which forms so marked a feature in the adjoining Central Provinces is almost unknown in Sambalpur. It occurs in the north-west of the District beyond the cross range of Vindhyan sandstone which shuts off the Ambábhoná *pargana* and across the Mahánadí towards the Bilás-pur border. The soil which covers the greater part of the country is apparently derived from underlying crystalline rocks, and the differences found in it are mainly due to the elimination and transportation effected by surface drainage. The finer particles have been carried into the low-lying areas along drainage lines, rendering the soil there of a clayey texture, and leaving the uplands light and sandy. The land round Sambalpur itself, and a strip running along the north bank of the Mahánadí to the confines of the Bilaspur District, is the most productive, being fairly level, while the country over the greater part of the Bargarh tahsíl has a very decided slope, and is much cut up by ravines and water courses. Nearly all the rice is sown broadcast, only about five per cent. of the total area being transplanted. For thinning the crop and taking out weeds, the fields are ploughed up when the young plants are a few inches high, as in Chhattísgarh. A considerable proportion of the area in cultivation, consisting of high land which grows crops other than rice, is annually left fallow, as the soil is so poor that it requires periodical rests.

Chief agricultural statistics and crops.

[1] No less than 235 square miles are held revenue-free or on low quit-rents, these grants being either for the maintenance of temples or gifts to Bráhmans, or assignments for the support of the relatives of the late ruling family. The *zamíndári* estates cover 48 per cent. of the total area of the District, 109 acres are held ryotwári and the balance on the tenures described below (page 13). In 1903-04 396 square miles or 9 per cent. of the total area were included in Government forest, 290 square miles or 7 per cent. were classed as not available for cultivation, and 1,102 square miles or 26 per cent. as culturable waste other than

[1] The figures in this paragraph refer to the area of the District as it stood before the transfer of Phuljhar, Chandarpur and Málkharda, the revised statistics of cropping not being available.

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fallow. The remaining area amounting to about 2,443 square miles or nearly 64 per cent. of that of the District, excluding Government forest, was occupied for cultivation. In the more level parts of the open country cultivation is close, but elsewhere there seems to be still some room for expansion. Rice is the staple crop of Sambalpur, covering 1,355 square miles in 1903-04. Other crops are *til* or *sesamum* 158 square miles, the pulse *urad* 145 square miles, and *kodon* 94 square miles. Nearly 12,000 acres are under cotton and 4,400 under sugarcane. The pulses are raised on the inferior high-lying land without manure, the outturn in consequence being usually very small. The pulse *kulthi* (*Dolichos uniflorus*) covering 56 square miles is a favourite one. Cotton and *til* are also grown on this inferior land. Sugarcane was formerly a crop of some importance, but its cultivation has decreased in recent years, owing to the local product being unable to compete in price with that imported from northern India.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The harvests have usually been favourable in recent years and the cropped area steadily expanded up to 1899, when the famine of 1900 caused a temporary decline. New tanks have also been constructed for irrigation, and manure is now utilised to a larger extent. In the decade ending 1904, Rs. 77,000 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 68,000 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Irrigation.

In 1903-04 the irrigated area was only 31 square miles, but in 1902-03 it was 196, this being the maximum recorded. With the exception of 12 square miles under sugarcane and garden produce the only crop irrigated is rice. The suitability of the District for tank-making has already been mentioned, and it is not too much to say that the very existence of villages over a large portion of the area is dependent on the tanks which have been constructed near them. There are 9,500 irrigation tanks or between three and four to every village in the District on an average. The ordinary Sambalpur tank is constructed by throwing a strong embankment across a drainage line so as to hold up an irregularly shaped sheet of water. Below the embankment a four-sided tank is excavated which constitutes the drinking supply of the village. Irrigation is

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generally effected by leading channels from the ends of the embankment, but in years of short rainfall the centre of the tank is sometimes cut through. Embankments of small size are frequently thrown across drainage channels by tenants for the benefit of their individual holdings. The Jambor and Sarsutiá nullahs near Machidá are perennial streams and the water is diverted from them by temporary dams and carried into the fields. In certain tracts near the Mahánadí, where water is very close to the surface, temporary wells are also sometimes constructed for the irrigation of rice. Irrigation from permanent wells is insignificant. Several projects for new tanks have been prepared by the Irrigation department.

Cattle, ponies and sheep.

The cattle of this District are miserably poor, and no care is exercised in breeding. As the soil is light and sandy, however, strong cattle are not so requisite here as elsewhere. For draught purposes larger animals are imported from Berár. Buffaloes are largely used for cultivation. They are not as a rule bred locally, but imported from the northern Districts through Biláspur and Surgujá. Those reared in the District are distinctly inferior in quality. Buffaloes are frequently also used for draught, and for pressing oil and sugarcane. Only a few small ponies are bred in the District for riding purposes. Goats and sheep are kept by the lower castes for food only. Their manure is also sometimes used but does not command a price. There are no professional shepherds and no use is made of the wool of sheep.

Forests.

The area of reserved forest is 396 square miles. It is situated on the Bárápahár hills in the north of the Bargarh tahsíl, and on the ranges of the west and south-west of the Sambalpur tahsíl. There are two types of forest, the first consisting of the *sál* tree interspersed with bamboos and other trees, and the second or mixed forest of bamboos and inferior species. *Sál* forest occupies all the hills and valleys of the Sambalpur range, and the principal valleys of the Bárápahár range or an area of about 238 square miles. It thrives best on well-drained slopes of sandy loam. The mixed forest is situated on the rocky dry hills of the Bárápahár range, where *sál* will not grow, and covers 155 square

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miles. The revenue for 1903-04 was Rs. 34,000, of which about Rs. 12,000 were realised from sales of bamboos, Rs. 10,000 from timber, Rs. 3,600 from grazing dues, and Rs. 5,000 from firewood.

Minerals.

The Rámpur coal field is situated within the District. Recent exploration has resulted in the discovery of one seam of good steam coal and two of rather inferior quality within easy reach of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway. The former is known as the Ib bridge seam and contains coal more than seven feet in thickness. Two samples which have been analysed contained 52 and 55 per cent. respectively of fixed carbon. Iron ores occur in most of the hilly country on the borders of the District, particularly in the Borásámbar, Phuljher,* Kolábirá and Rámpur zamindáris. Some of them are of good quality, but they are worked by indigenous methods only. There are 160 native furnaces which produce about 1,120 cwt. of iron annually. When Sambalpur was under native rule diamonds were obtained in the island of Hírákud (Diamond Island) in the Mahánadí. The Jhariá or diamond seekers were rewarded with grants of land in exchange for the stones found by them. The right to exploit the diamonds, which are of very poor quality, was leased by the British Government for Rs. 200, but the lessee subsequently relinquished it. Gold in minute quantities is obtained by sand-washing in the Ib river. Lead ores have been found in Talpatiá, Jhúpan and Padampur, and antimony in Junáni opposite Hírákud. Mica exists, but the plates are too small to be of any commercial value.

Arts and Manufactures.

Tasar silk weaving is an important industry in Sambalpur. The cocoons are at present not cultivated locally, but are imported from Chotá Nágpur and the adjoining States. Plain and drilled cloth is woven. Remendá, Barpáli, Chandarpur† and Sambalpur are the principal centres. A little cloth is sent to Ganjám, but the greater part is sold locally. Cloths of cotton with silk borders, or intermixed with silk, are also largely woven. Bhuliás and Koshtás are the castes

* Now in the Raipur District, Central Provinces.

† Now in the Bilaspur District, Central Provinces.

engaged, the former only weaving the prepared thread, but the latter also spinning it. Cotton cloth of a coarse texture, but of considerable taste in colour and variety of pattern, is also woven in large quantities, imported thread being used almost exclusively. It is generally worn by natives of the District in preference to mill-woven cloth. A large bell metal industry exists in Tukrá near Kúdobahál, and a number of artisans are also found in Remendá, Barpáli and Bijepur. Cooking and water pots are made of brass and are usually imported from Orissa. The iron obtained locally is used for the manufacture of all agricultural implements except cart-wheel tyres. Smaller industries include the manufacture of metal beads, saddles and drums.

Commerce.

Rice is the staple export of Sambalpur, and is sent principally to Calcutta, but also to Bombay and Berár. Other exports include oilseeds, sleepers, dried meat, and hemp. Salt comes principally from Ganjám, and is now brought by rail instead of river as formerly. Sugar is obtained from Mirzápur and the Mauritius, and *gur* or unrefined sugar from Bengal. Kerosene oil is brought from Calcutta, and cotton cloth and yarn from Calcutta and the Nágpur mills. Silk is imported from Berhámpur. Wheat, gram and the pulse *arhar* are also imported, as they are not grown locally in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. The weekly markets at Sambalpur and Bargarh are the most important in the District. Bhuktá, near Ambábhoná, is the largest cattle bazar, and after it rank those of Bargarh, Saraipáli and Talpatiá. Jámurla is a large mart for oilseeds; Dháma is a timber market; and Bhíkhampur and Talpatiá are centres for the sale of country iron implements. A certain amount of trade in grain and household utensils is transacted at the annual fairs of Narsinghnáth and Húma.

Railways and Roads.

The main line of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway passes for a short distance through the north-east of the District with a length of nearly thirty miles and three stations. From Jhársugrá junction a branch line runs to Sambalpur, thirty miles distant, with three intervening stations. The most important trade route is the Raipur-Sambalpur road, which passes through the centre of the Bargarh tahsíl. Next to

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this come the Cuttack road down to Sonpur and the Sambalpur-Biláspur road. None of these is metalled throughout, but the Raipur-Sambalpur road is embanked and gravelled. The District has 27 miles of metalled and 185 of unmetalled roads, and the expenditure on maintenance is Rs. 24,000. The Public Works department is in charge of 115 miles and the District council of 97 miles of road. Avenues exist on 68 miles. The Mahánadí river was formerly the great outlet for the District trade. Boat transport is still carried on as far as Sonpur, but since the opening of the railway, trade with Cuttack by this route has almost entirely ceased. Boats can ascend the Mahánadí as far as Arang in Raipur, but this route is also little used owing to the dangerous character of the navigation.

Famine.

The Sambalpur District is recorded as having suffered from partial failures of crops in 1834, 1845, 1874 and 1877-78, but there was nothing more than slight distress in any of these years. In 1896 the rice crop failed over a small part of the District, principally in the Chandarpur zamíndári, and some relief was administered here. The numbers, however, never rose to 3,000, while in the rest of the District agriculturists made large profits from the high prices prevailing for rice. The year 1900 was the first in which there is any record of serious famine. Owing to the short rainfall in 1899 a complete failure of the rice crop occurred over large tracts of the District, principally in the north and west. Relief operations extended over a year, the highest numbers being 93,000 in August 1900, or 12 per cent. of the population, and the total expenditure 8 lakhs.

District sub-divisions and staff.

The Deputy Commissioner has a staff of three Assistant or Deputy Collectors, and a Sub-Deputy Collector. For administrative purposes the District is divided into two tahsíls, Sambalpur and Bargarh, each having a tahsíldár and Bargarh also a naib-tahsíldár. The Forest Officer is generally a member of the Provincial service.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

The civil judicial staff consists of a District and two Subordinate Judges and a Munsiff at each tahsíl. Sambalpur is included in the Sessions Division of Cuttack. The civil litigation has greatly increased in recent years

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and is now very heavy. Transactions attempting to evade the restrictions of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act on the transfer of immoveable property are a common feature of litigation, as are also easement suits for water. The crime of the District is not usually heavy, but the recent famine produced an organised outbreak of dacoity and house-breaking.

Land Revenue administration.

Under native rule the village headmen or *gaontiás* were responsible for the payment of a lump sum assessed on the village for a period of years according to a lease which was periodically revised and renewed. The amount of the assessment was recovered from the village cultivators, and the headmen were remunerated by holding part of the village area free of revenue. The headmen were occasionally ejected for default in the payment of revenue, and the grant of a new lease was often made an opportunity for imposing a fine which the *gaontiá* paid in great part from his own profits, and did not recover from the cultivators. The cultivators were seldom ejected except for default in the payment of revenue, but they rendered to their *gaontiás* a fixty of miscellaneous services known as *bhetí ligári*. ction under native rule appears to have been light. hen the District escheated to the British Government e land revenue of the *khálsa* was about a lakh of rupees, arly a quarter of which was alienated. Short-term settlements were made in the years succeeding the annexation, till on the transfer of the District to the Central Provinces in 1862 a proclamation was issued stating that a regular long-term settlement would be made, at which the *gaontiás* or hereditary managers and rent-collectors of villages would receive proprietary rights. The protracted disturbances caused by the adherents of Surendra Sáh, however, prevented any real progress being made with the survey, and this gave time for the expression of an opinion by the local officers that the system of settlement followed in other Districts was not suited to the circumstances of Sambalpur. After considerable discussion, the incidents of land tenures were considerably modified in 1872. The *gaontiás* or hereditary managers received proprietary rights only in their *bhográ* or home-farm land, which was granted to them free of revenue in

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lieu of any share or drawback on the rental paid by tenants. Waste lands and forests remained the property of Government; but the *gaontiás* enjoy the rental on lands newly broken up during the currency of settlement. A sufficiency of forest land to meet the necessities of the villagers was allotted for their use, and in cases where the area was in excess of this it was demarcated and set apart as a fuel and fodder reserve. Occupancy right was conferred on all tenants except sub-tenants of *bhográ*. The system was intended to restrict the power of alienation of land, the grant of which had led to the expropriation of the agricultural by the money-lending castes, and the same policy has recently received expression in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898. A settlement was made for twelve years in 1876, by which the revenue demand was raised to 1·16 lakhs, the net revenue excluding assignments being Rs. 93,000. On the expiry of this settlement, the District was again settled between 1885 and 1889, and the assessment was raised to 1·59 lakhs or by 38 per cent. The revenue incidence per acre was still extremely low, falling at only 3 annas 11 pies (maximum R. 0-8-10, minimum R. 0-2-0) excluding the zamíndáris. The term of this settlement varied from 14 to 15 years. It expired in 1902 and the District is again under settlement. The collections of revenue have varied as shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-81.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.
Land revenue	1,15	1,59	1,96	1,73
Total revenue	2,57	3,73	4,41	4,49

Local Boards and Municipalities.

The management of local affairs, outside the municipal area of SAMBALPUR, is entrusted to a District council and four local boards, one each for the northern and southern zamíndári estates, and one for the remaining area of each tahsíl. The income of the District council in 1903-04 was Rs. 55,000, while the expenditure on education was Rs. 24,000.

Police and Jails.

The police force consists of 492 officers and men including a special reserve of 25 and 3 mounted constables, besides 2,765 watchmen for 2,692 inhabited towns and villages. The

District Superintendent sometimes has an Assistant. Special measures have recently been taken to change the personnel and improve the efficiency of the police force by the importation of subordinate officers from other Districts. Sambalpur has a District jail with accommodation for 187 prisoners including 24 females. The daily average number of prisoners in 1904 was 141. SAMBALPUR DISTRICT.

In respect of education the District is very backward. Only 3·3 per cent. of the male population were able to read and write in 1901, and but 400 females were returned as literate. The percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going age is six. Statistics of the number of pupils under instruction are as follows:—*1880-81*, 3,266; *1890-91*, 7,145; *1900-01*, 4,244; *1903-04*, 9,376. The last figure includes 2,366 female scholars, a most noticeable increase having lately been made in the number of girls under instruction. The educational institutions comprise a high school at Sambalpur, an English middle school, 6 vernacular middle schools and 120 primary schools. Primary classes and masters are attached to two of the middle schools. There are six Government girls' schools in the District. A small school for the depressed tribes has been opened by missionaries. Oriyá is taught in all the schools. The District is now making progress in respect of education, a number of new schools having been recently opened. The total expenditure in 1903-04 was Rs. 40,000, of which Rs. 35,000 were provided from Provincial and local funds and Rs. 4,700 from fees. Education.

The District has seven dispensaries, with accommodation for 62 in-patients. In 1904, 85,840 cases, of which 836 were of indoor patients, were treated in them and 1,090 operations were performed. The total expenditure in 1904 was Rs. 10,700. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Vaccination is compulsory in the municipal town of Sambalpur. The number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1903-04 was 45 per mille of the District population. Vaccination.

(J. B. Fuller, *Settlement Report*, 1891. A District Gazetteer is being compiled.)

Sambalpur Tahsil.—The eastern tahsíl of the Sambalpur District, Bengal, lying between 21° 8′ to 21°-57′ N. SAMBALPUR TAHSIL.

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SAMBALPUR TAHSIL.

and 83° 26′ and 84° 26′ E., with an area of 1,822 square miles. The population in 1901 was 362,622, and in 1891 was 344,391. In 1905 the Chandarpur-Padampur and Málkhurdá estates with an area of 333 square miles and population of 87,320 persons were transferred to the Bilaspur District of the Central Provinces, and the revised figures of area and population of the tahsíl are 1,489 square miles and 275,302 persons. The tahsíl contains one town SAMBALPUR, the tahsíl and District headquarters, population 12,870, and 766 inhabited villages. The density of population is 185 persons per square mile. Excluding 190 square miles of Government forest, 56 per cent. of the available area is occupied for cultivation. If the zamíndári estates be excluded the percentage is 68. The cultivated area in 1903-04 was 351 square miles. The land-revenue demand in the same year was Rs. 68,000 and that for cesses Rs. 14,000. The tahsíl consists of a strip of open country along the left or eastern bank of the Mahánadí river, flanked to the east and south by hills. It contains seven zamíndári estates with a total area of 314 square miles.

BARGARH.

Bargarh.—The western tahsíl of the Sambalpur District, Bengal, lying between 20° 45′ and 21° 44′ N. and 82° 38′ and 83° 54′ E., with an area of 3,126 square miles. The population in 1901 was 467,076, and in 1891 was 452,022. In 1905 the Phuljhar zamíndári with an area of 842 square miles and a population of 102,135 persons was transferred to the Raipur District of the Central Provinces, and the adjusted figures of area and population of the tahsíl are 2,284 square miles and 364,941 persons. The density of population is 160 persons per square mile. The tahsíl contains 1,172 inhabited villages. Bargarh, the headquarters of the tahsíl, is a village of 3,609 persons, 29 miles distant from Sambalpur on the Raipur road. Excluding 206 square miles of Government forest, 69 per cent. of the available area is occupied for cultivation. The cultivated area in 1903-04 was 1,403 square miles. The land revenue demand in the same year was Rs. 1,06,000 and that for cesses Rs. 21,000. The tahsíl comprises an open tract along the right bank of the Mahánadí flanked by hill and forest

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country to the west and north. It contains 9 zamíndári estates with a total area of 1,204 square miles. BANGANR.

Sambalpur Town.—The headquarters town of the Sambalpur District, Bengal, situated in 21° 28′ N. and 83° 58′ E. It is the terminus of a branch line of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, and is 30 miles from Jhársugrá junction, and 319 from Calcutta. The town lies along the left or north-eastern bank of the Mahánadí, and is very picturesquely situated, commanding a beautiful view of the river for several miles, with wooded hills in the background. In flood-time the width of the Mahánadí is more than a mile, and portions of the town have been submerged on one or two occasions, but for most of the year there is only a stream 40 or 50 yards wide. During the open season a pontoon bridge over the Mahánadí is maintained by the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, giving place to a ferry in the monsoon months. The population in 1901 was 12,870, and has risen by more than 30 per cent. since 1891. The town derives its name from the Samlai Devi, its tutelary deity. There are no buildings of importance, but the Brahmpurá temple of Jagannáth has a great reputation for sanctity, and many civil suits are decided by the oaths of parties taken at this shrine. Sambalpur was constituted a municipality in 1867, and the average municipal receipts and expenditure for the decade ending 1901 were Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 29,000 respectively. In 1903-01 the income had risen to Rs. 48,000, and was mainly derived from octroi. A wing of a native infantry regiment was stationed here until 1902. Sambalpur is an important town and is the commercial centre for most of the Sambalpur District and the States of Sonpur, Patná and Rairákhol. It also contains a depôt for coolie emigrants to Assam. The principal industries are the weaving of tasar silk and cotton cloth by hand. A printing press with Oriyá and English type was established in 1902 to celebrate the restoration of Oriyá as the court language of Sambalpur. Sambalpur possesses a high school with a boarding house and 33 students, a girls' school and Oriyá and Hindí branch schools. It has a main dispensary and police hospital. SAMBALPUR TOWN.

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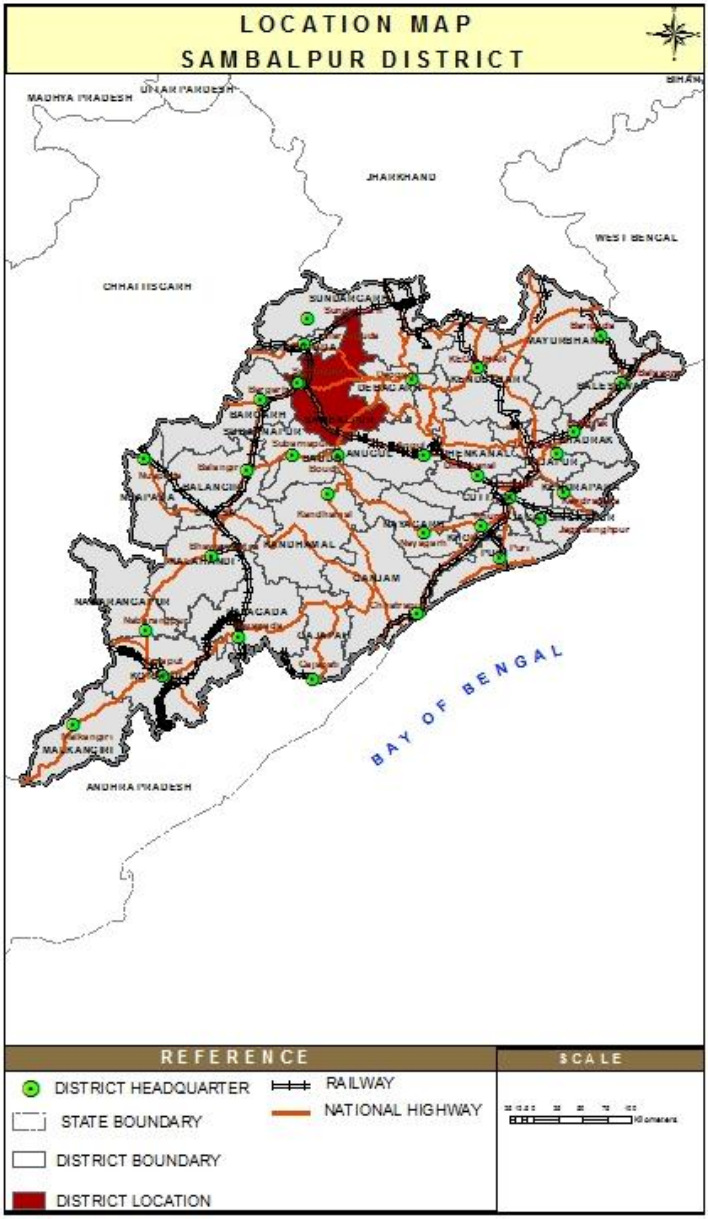
ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



SAMBALPUR

DR. TARADATT, IAS
CHIEF EDITOR, GAZETTEERS &
DIRECTOR GENERAL, TRAINING COORDINATION

GOPABANDHU ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION
[GAZETTEERS UNIT]
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA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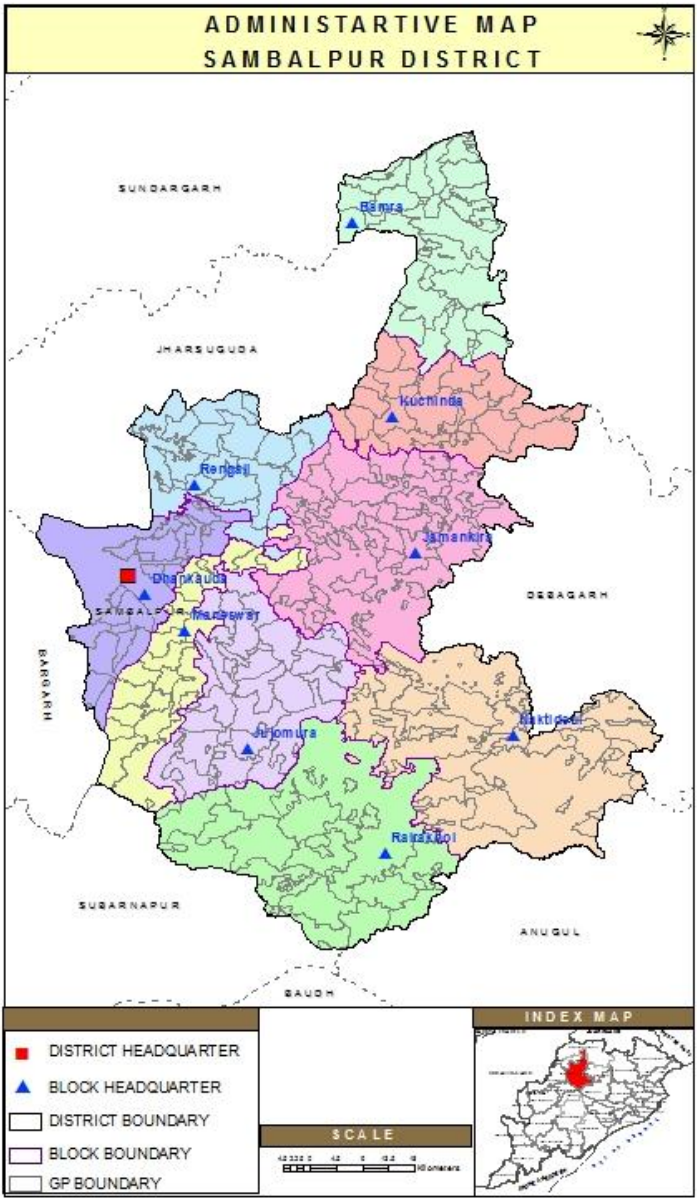
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
JHARKHAND
WEST BENGAL
CHHATTISGARH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
SUNDARGARH
BARGARH
BOUDH
ANUGUL
DHENKANAL
JAJPUR
KENDRAPARA
KENDUJHAR
BALANGIR
NUAPADA
KALAHANDI
NABARANGAPUR
KORAPUT
MALKANGIRI
REFERENCE
DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT LOCATION
RAILWAY
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
SCALE


ADMINISTARTIVE MAP
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
SUNDARGARH
JHARSUGUDA
Kuchinda
Rengali
Jamankira
Dhankauda
Maneswar
DEBAGARH
BARGARH
Jujomura
Naktisol
Rairakhol
SUBARNAPUR
ANUGUL
BAUDH
DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
BLOCK HEADQUARTER
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
BLOCK BOUNDARY
GP BOUNDARY
SCALE
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PREFACE

The Gazetteer is an authoritative document that describes a District in all its hues–the economy, society, political and administrative setup, its history, geography, climate and natural phenomena, biodiversity and natural resource endowments. It highlights key developments over time in all such facets, whilst serving as a placeholder for the timelessness of its unique culture and ethos. It permits viewing a District beyond the prismatic image of a geographical or administrative unit, since the Gazetteer holistically captures its socio-cultural diversity, traditions, and practices, the creative contributions and industriousness of its people and luminaries, and builds on the economic, commercial and social interplay with the rest of the State and the country at large. The document which is a centrepiece of the District, is developed and brought out by the State administration with the cooperation and contributions of all concerned. Its purpose is to generate awareness, public consciousness, spirit of cooperation, pride in contribution to the development of a District, and to serve multifarious interests and address concerns of the people of a District and others in any way concerned.

Historically, the "Imperial Gazetteers" were prepared by Colonial administrators for the six Districts of the then Orissa, namely, Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Koraput, Puri, and Sambalpur. After Independence, the Scheme for compilation of District Gazetteers devolved from the Central Sector to the State Sector in 1957. Within the State, the responsibility for developing the Gazetteers was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA) in 1999. In this process, the "District Gazetteers" of all thirteen Districts were published as follows: Koraput/1966 (Supplement/1984), Mayurbhanj/1967, Bolangir/1968, Sambalpur/1971, Dhenkanal/1972, Sundargarh/1975, Puri/1977, Kalahandi/1980, Boudh-Khondmal/1983, Keonjhar/1986, Balasore/1994, Ganjam/1995 and Cuttack/1992. The Gazetteers of Balasore/1994, Ganjam/1995 and Cuttack/1992, however, could not capture the implications of the reorganisation of these Districts. Though 10 out of 13 Districts had been reorganised into 27 and the total number of Districts in the State had gone up to 30, the reality remained to be captured in the Districts' Gazetteers.

Be it so, the time is now ripe to build on the rich cache of Gazetteers available across the Districts in Odisha, and to develop updated documents that capture the essence of each District as it exists today. The Districts have evolved over the last couple of decades as a result of various natural phenomena and unforeseen forces, besides a slew of economic and social sector reforms undertaken at the National, State and local levels. The resulting impacts have been more cataclysmic in some Districts than others, which are reflective of the complex dynamics at work which determine a District's state of preparedness and receptivity to change or its absorptive capacity. This diversity in impacts across Districts is now captured both in measurable parameters and non-measurable underlying trends and perceptions in the updated District Gazetteers.

Besides catching up with the developments in each of the thirty Districts and the environs, it was felt opportune to capture the major shifts in areas and issues of priority and concern across the districts by suitably restructuring the document, to recount the post-Independence events in brief for their historic value and evolutionary impact on the District, and to bridge an important lacuna, viz. incorporating the role played by freedom fighters from each District in India's Independence, which was sparingly mentioned in the Gazetteers initially prepared by colonial administrators. Though the updated Gazetteers draw heavily on the past Gazetteers of thirteen undivided Districts, the documents were also restructured to provide for elimination, modification and insertion of some issues in discussion with the Consulting Editors and District Administration in order to present a comprehensive and contemporaneous picture of the Districts.

The task of developing and updating the Gazetteers for the present 30 Districts was initiated in the first week of May 2015. Procedurally, a series of time-bound initiatives taken since then were bed-rocked on the complete and continuous involvement of the District Collector and heads of concerned line departments at the district level in the coverage of issues and developments over time, coupled with specific participation of a number of scholars and experts, including some senior serving and retired civil servants. A standardised synopsis of the District Gazetteer was prepared by GAA to assist in the development of the initial drafts by each District Administration. For this exercise, a Committee was constituted by GAA under the District Collector to steer the development of the initial draft for the respective District. A number of Sub-Committees comprising officials and experts were also constituted, again at District level, for drafting specific and thematic chapters. The initial drafts prepared by the District Administration were received by GAA starting in August 2015. After in-house scrutiny of these drafts, detailed comments and suggestions for bridging information gaps were sent by GAA to enable suitable revisions by the District Administration. A process of continuous monitoring of the development of the next stage of drafts was followed, and the second drafts were received by GAA by the end of October 2015. This revised draft Gazetteer of each District was then placed for scrutiny at two levels–the first by the public at large by hosting the drafts at the website of GAA (gopabandhuacademy.gov.in), and the second by a set of 30 Experts, one for each District, designated as Consulting Editor.

Simultaneously, Government in General Administration Department (GAD) with the approval of Hon'ble Chief Minister reconstituted the State Advisory Committee (SAC) and State Working Committee (SWC) on Gazetteers vide Notification No. 23473 dated 26 September, 2015. The SAC continues to be headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The SWC hereafter was to be chaired by the Director General, GAA, who had also been notified as the ex-officio Chief Editor of Gazetteers, besides being granted functional freedom to prepare and publish the Gazetteers. A series of meetings were held by DG, GAA with the Consulting Editors appointed for refinement of the drafts prepared at the District level to discuss and to ensure accuracy and coherence, quality and content. The Consulting Editors

also visited the respective Districts regularly to interact with senior officials, governmental and non-governmental organisations and persons concerned with the preparation of the initial two drafts. The drafts reviewed by DG, GAA, with the Consulting Editors were forwarded to the District Collectors for authentication of content and further improvements in quality, wherever felt necessary.

The final round of discussions with the Consulting Editors was held in GAA in February through till April 2016, and the draft Gazetteers, finalised at this stage again in consultation with the District Collectors, were placed before the SWC. Drafts recommended by it were placed before the SAC for approval.

The imperial Gazetter of Sambalpur district, written by L.S.S.O' Malley, was published in 1909. The next gazetteer of the district came out in 1971. In the meantime, the district was reorganised with emergence of four successor districts i.e. Sambalpur, Deogarh, Bargarh and Jharsuguda. The reorganisation warranted development of a new gazetteer of the present Sambalpur district.

Effors were made by a studious team of district administrative officers and local experts led by Sri Balwant Singh, IAS, Collector, who produced an initial draft gazetteer and submitted that to the Academy in the scheduled period. I am thankful to them all.

I am also thankful to Prof. Aditya Prasad Padhi, the Consulting Editor and his team who went through the draft and fine-tuned it. Special thanks are also due to Sri L. Kindo, Retd. IAS and Sri Abhaya Padhi for going through the draft and offering valuable suggestions.

I convey sincere gratitude to the members of the State Working Committee and State Advisory Committee for their valuable inputs and advice. I will be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge the contribution of my friends and colleagues in the State Administration and particularly those at GAA namely Dr. Rabi Narayan Patra, Deputy Director (Studies), Dr. Chitrasen Pasayat, Deputy Director, Sri Subrat Kuanr, Research Officer and Sri R. K. Swain, Compiler.

Finally, despite optimum efforts to plug the obvious limitations and lacunae in the Gazetteer, factual deficiencies, misspellings and grammatical errors might be found. The responsibility for all its shortcomings doubtless remains mine. With an eye to the future, I urge all readers, including thematic experts, young scholars, and luminaries, to offer their valuable suggestions for improving the quality and contents of the document for the next addition with the passage of time.

I would like to thank the people of the District of Sambalpur for their contributions over time to the making of the District as we now know it, and commend this document to them and to all other stakeholders within the State and beyond.

Dr. Taradatt, IAS
Chief Editor, Gazetteers &
Director General, GAA

NOTE FROM CONSULTING EDITOR

Gazetteer of Sambalpur district has been prepared with the help of experts, activists and Government officials who undertook to write allotted chapters. Sri Balwanta Singh IAS, District Magistrate and Collector of Sambalpur took the initiative in convening a number of meetings of the experts and activists to whom guidelines of Gazetteer preparation were explained. The experts, activists and Government officials engaged in this exercise were: Sri Raghunath Mishra, Sri Arabinda Mohapatra, Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Mishra, Sri Prafulla Kumar Dash, Dr. Sukadev Nayak, Sri Ashoka Kumar Mohanty, Sri R.C Sahu, Sri Manoranjan Mishra, Sri Jyoti Kumar Lakra, Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Rath, Dr. Girija Shankar Sharma, Dr. Dillip kumar Panda, Dr. Sankar Prasad Pati, Dr. Ganeshram Nahak, Dr. Ramaballav Mishra, Dr. Sribant Dash and Sri Rabindra Kumar Dalai.

The credit goes to Sri B. Singh, IAS, District Magistrate and Collector who coordinated and supported in the collection of data and materials assisted by Sri Jyoti Kumar Lakra project director DRDA.

The first draft was submitted to Gopabandhu Academy of Administration for scrutiny. The suggestions for improvement received from the Academy have been incorporated in the final draft. I thank Dr Taradutta IAS, Director General TC and his Staff for their valuable guidance. Sri Sriballav Churia, Computer Programmer assisted us in typing out whole volume. Hope this will be useful to the readers, officials and the public.

Prof A.P. PADHI
Former Vice -chancellor
And consulting editor

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ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area
ABC	Animal Birth Control
ACP	Annual Credit Plan
ACZ	Agro Climatic Zone
AD	Anno Domini
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADCA	Advanced Diploma in Computer Application
Addl.	Additional
ADMO	Additional District Medical Officer
ADT	Assistant Director of Textiles
ADVO	Additional District Veterinary Officer
ADWO	Assistant District Welfare Officer
AEIE	Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering
AERO	Assistant Electoral Registration Officer
AES	Agro Ecological Situation
AFHC	Adolescent Friendly Health Clinic
Agril	Agricultural
AH Services	Animal Husbandry Services
AHD	Adolescent Health Day
AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes
AICI	Agriculture Insurance Company of India
AIR	All India Radio
AISECT	All India Society for Electronic and Computer Technology
AK	Akola
ALIND	Aluminium Industries
ALS	Advance Life Support
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
APL	Above Poverty Line
APR Habildar	Armed Police Havildar
ARCS	Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies
ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
ARSS	Armed Assailants Suspected
ART	Anti-Retrovirus Therapy
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
ATS	American Satellite
AWC	Angan Wadi Centre
AWH	Angan Wadi Helper
AWW	Angan Wadi Worker
AY	Actual Yield
AYUSH	Ayurvedic Yoga Unani Sidhha Homoeopathy
B/H	Beat House
BBSA	Bhima Bhoi Samarthya Abhiyan
BC	Before Christ
BCA	Bachelor of Computer Application
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication

BCE	Before Current Era
BDO	Block Development Officer
BEO	Block Education Officer
BGH	Bargarh
BGREI	Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India
BHMS	Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medical Sciences BHMS
BHQ	Block Headquarters
BKKY	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana
BKSS	Block Kala Sanskruti Sangha
BLB	Bacterial Leaf Blight
BLCC	Block Level Coordination Committee
BLCC	Block Leprosy Control Campaign
BLCC	Block Level Counselling Camp
BLO	Booth Level Officer
BLS	Basic Life Support
BMC	Bulk Milk Cooler
BMWM	Bio Medical Waste Management
BOB	Bank of Baroda
BPH	Brown Plant Hopper
BPH	Brown Plant Hopper
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRC	Block Resource Centre
BRCC	Block Resource Centre Coordinator
BSE	Board of Secondary Education
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BT	Bacillus Thuringiensis
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
BTT	Block Technology Team
CAD	Century Anno Domini
CAL	Computer Aided Learning
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
Capt	Captain
CARD	Cooperative Agricultural Rural Development
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CC Road	Cement Concrete Road
CCE	Crop Cutting Experiment
CCE	Century Current Era
CCI	Child Care Institution
CD	Cash Deposit
CDC	Cattle Development Centre
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDVO	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CE	Civil Engineering / Current Era
CEO	Chief Executive Officer

CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CFL	Compact Florescent Lamp
CG	Chhattisgarh
CHC	Community Health Centre
CHDS	Comprehensive Hand Loom Development Scheme
CIC	Central India Craton
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CIPET	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology
CIS	Capital Investment Resolution
CJM	Chief Judicial Magistrate
CMRF	Chief Minister's Relief Fund
CO	Coimbatore
CO	Combined Office
CP	Central Provinces
CPC	Central Placement Cell
Cr.PC	Criminal Procedure Code
CRC	Cluster Resource Centre
CRCC	Cluster Resource Centre Coordinator
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSE	Computer Science and Engineering
CSO	Civil Supply Officer
CSO	Combined Sub Office
CSP	Centrally Sponsored Programme
CSP	Customer Service Point
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSU	Central Surveillance Unit
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CWSN	Children with Special Needs
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DC	Development Commissioner
DC (SSI)	Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries)
DCA	Diploma in Computer Application
DCC	District Consultative Committee
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DCS	District Cooperative Society
MPCS	Milk Procuring Cooperative Society
DD	Doordarshan
DDA	Deputy Director of Agriculture
DDP	District Domestic Product
DDS	Detective Dogs Squad
DDUGJY	Din Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DeGS	District e-Governance Society
DEIC	District Early Intervention Centre
DEO	Data Entry Operator
DFID	Department for International Development
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DFSL	Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System

DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarters
DI	District Inspector
DIB	District Intelligence Bureau
DIC	District Industries Centre
DIC	District Industries Centre
DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
DISC	District Information Services Council
DLC	District Level Committee
DLSA	District Legal Services Authority
DLV	District Legal Volunteer
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DOTs	Direct Observation and Treatment Supervision
DP	Disability Pension
DP	Disabled Person
DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DPEP	District Primary Education Programme.
DPMR	Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation
DPMR	Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation
DPMU	District Planning and Monitoring Unit
DRCS	Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DRI	Differential Rate of Interest
DSEL	Department of School Education and Literacy
DSO	Delivery Sub-Office
DSU	District Surveillance Unit
DTP	Desk Top Publishing
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
DWO	District Welfare Officer
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
Dy.	Deputy
E	East
ECI	Election Commission of India
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EGMB	Eastern Ghat Mobile Belt
EMAS	Emergency Medical Ambulance Service
EMO	Electronic Money Order
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EPIC	Elector's Photo Identity Card
ERO	Electoral Registration Officer
ESI	Employee's State Insurance
EST & P	Employment Through Skill Training and Placement
Estd.	Established
ETC	Electronics and Tele Communication
Etc.	Etcetera

ETS	Electronic Total Station
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
F&E	Forest and Environment
FBO	Food Business Operator
FCO	Fertiliser Control Order
FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
FFDA	Fish Farmer Development Agency
FFS	Farmer's Field Schools
FID	Fixed Immunization Day
FIF	Financial Inclusion Fund
Fig	Figure
FP	Family Planning
FPO	Farmers Producers Organisation
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FS & CW	Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare
FSO	Food Safety Officer
FWD	Family Welfare Department
FY	Financial Year
G & M	General and Miscellaneous
GCES	General Crop Estimation Survey
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Products
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Genl	General
GG	Gujarat Groundnut
GI	Tin Box Manufacturing Unit
GIS	Geographical Information System
GKS	Gramya Kalyan Samiti
GO	Government Order
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GRPS	Government Railway Police Station
GSR	Ground Storage Reservation
HA	Hectare
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HH	House hold
HLCS Ltd	Hand Loom Cooperative Societies Limited
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HPO	Head Post Office
HRSI	High Resolution Satellite Imaging
HS	High School
HSC	High School Certificate
HSG	Higher Selection Grade
HTI	Horticulture Training Institute
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
HY	High Yielding
HYV	High Yielding Variety
I&PR	Information and Public Relations
IADP	Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

IAH	Indira Awas House
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICA	Institute of Computer Application
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDD	Intensive Case Detection Drive
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICGS	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics Groundnut Selection
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Bank
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICS	Indian Civil Service
ICSE	Indian Certificate of Secondary Education
IDCO	Industrial Development Corporation
IDM	Integrated Disease Management
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFFCO	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited
IG	Inspector General
IGNDPS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGNOAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IGNPY	Indira Gandhi National Pension Yojana
IGNWPS	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IHHL	Individual House Hold Latrine
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development
IIHT	Indian Institute of Handloom Technology
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
ILDC	Integrated Livestock Development Centre
IMEP	Infection Management and Environment Plant
IMMT	Institute of Mineral and Materials Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
IOB	Indian Overseas Bank
IPD	In Patient Department
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPR	Industries Policy Resolution
IRV	Individual Rural Volunteers
ISI	Indian Standard Institute
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization
ISOPARB	Indian Society of Perinatology and Reproductive Biology
IST	Indian Standard Time
IT	Information Technology
ITC	Industrial Training Centre
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Programme

IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
IYCF	Infant Young Child Feeding Practices
JCI	Junior Chambers International
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
JFM	Joint Forest Management
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
JKRH	Jaikishan Rice Hybrid
JLGs	Joint Liability Groups
JMFC	Judicial Magistrate First Class
JSSK	Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakrama
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KM	Kilometre
KOSYS	Koshal Sangharsh Yuba Sena
KS	Krushak Sathi
KSK	Krushi Sahayak Kendra
KV	Kilo Volt
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LAMPCS	Large Sized Agricultural Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies
LAP	Leprosy Affected Person
LHG	Low Selection Grade
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
LPS	Low Performing State
LT	Long Term
Ltrs	Litres
M.com	Master of Commerce
M.Ed	Master of Education
M.Phill	Master of Philosophy
MA	Master of Arts
MACT	Motor Accident Claims Tribunals
MADA	Modified Area Development Agency
MARKFED	Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Federation
MARKFED	Marketing Federation
MAS	Mahila Arogya Samiti
MB	Multi Bacillary
MBPY	Madhubabu Pension Yojana
MCC	Maoist Communist Centre
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MCL	Mahanadi Coalfield Limited
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MDR	Major District Road
MDR	TB Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MDRT	Million Dollar Round Table
MDT	Multi Drug Therapy
ME	Mechanical Engineering
MEDP	Micro Economic Development Project
METE	Metallurgical Engineering
MF	Marginal Farmer

MGNREGS Scheme	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MHS	Menstrual Hygiene Scheme
MHT	Mobile Health Team
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
Misc	Miscellaneous
Misc TT	Miscellaneous Telegraphic Transfer
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLE	Multi Lingual Education
mm	Millimetre
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service
MO	Medical Officer
MOTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MPCS	Milk Producer's Cooperative Society
MPHS	Multipurpose Health Supervisor
MPHW	Multipurpose Health Worker
MPL	Municipality Level
MSFED	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MT	Medium Term
MT	Metric Tonne
MTU	Martaru University
MUY	Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MVI	Motor Vehicle Inspector
MVU	Mobile Veterinary Unit
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
N	North
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC	Notified Area Council
NAFED	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation
NAIS	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
NALSA	National Legal Services Authority
NCDCP	Non Communicable Disease Control Programme
NCDR	New Case Detection Rate
NDCP	National Disease Control Programme
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NDPS	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance
NDSO	Non Delivery Sub Office
NDTBO	Non Delivery Town Branch Office
NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board

NFSA	National Food Security Act
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NH	National Highway
NHB	National Horticulture Board
NHED	Nutrition and Health Education Department
NHM	National Health Mission
NHSRC	National Health System Resource Centre
NIOS	National Institute of Open Schooling
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NLM	National Literacy Mission
NM	Nursing Mother
NMAET	National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology
NMEP	National Malaria Eradication Programme
NMMI	National Mission for Micro Irrigation
NMOOP	National Mission on Oilseed & Oil Palm
NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplements
No.	Number
NPCB	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NPCBB	National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRSA	National Remote Sensing Centre
NS	Nutritional Status
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NSC	National Savings Certificate
NSDP	National Skill Development Programme
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
NSPE	National Programme on Nutritional Support to Primary Education
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
NUHM	National Urban Health Mission
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NVBDCP	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
NVD	National Voter’s Day
NVIUC	National Vegetable initiative in Urban Cluster
NWDPRA	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Area
OAH	Old Age Home
OAIC	Odisha Agro Industries Corporation
OAP	Old Age Pension
OAPF	Odisha Auxiliary Police Force
OB&OCWW	Odisha Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare
OCH	Odisha Consolidation of Holding
OCTMP	Odisha Community Tank Management Project
OD	Odisha
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODR	Other District Road

ODSSP	Odisha Distribution System Strengthening Project
OFPP	Odisha Food Processing Policy
OGIP	Odisha Girl's Intensive Programme
OLA	Odisha Legislative Assembly
OLM	Odisha Livelihood Mission
OLRDS	Odisha Livestock Resource Development Society
OMFED	Odisha State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd.
OMFED	Odisha Milk Federation
OOSG	Out of School Going
OP	Out Post
OP	Out Put
OPD	Out Patient Department
OPEPA	Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority
ORC	Ordinary Reserve Constable
ORMAS	Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society
ORSAC	Odisha Remote Sensing Application Centre
OSCB	Odisha State Cooperative Bank
OSCPS	Odisha State Child Protection Society
OSCSC	Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation
OSFDC	Odisha State Financial Development Corporation
OSIC Ltd	Odisha Small Scale Industries Corporation
OSOU	Odisha State Open University
OSRTC	Odisha State Road Transport Corporation
OSTF	Odisha State Treatment Fund
OSWAN	Odisha State Wide Area Network
OTDC	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation
OUAT	Odisha University of Agriculture Technology
P	Production
PAB	Project Approval Board
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies
PCO	Public Call Office
PCPNDT	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PDE	Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship
PDS	Public Distribution System
PE	Peer Education
PFCS	Primary Fishermen Cooperative Society
PFL	Prevention of Fragmentation of Land
PG	Post Graduation
PGF	Programming Generating Facility
PH	Power of Hydrogen
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIN	Postal Index Number
PKA	Padmashree Krutartha Acharya
PLP	Potential Link credit Plan
PLV	Para Legal Volunteer
PM	Per Month
PM	Pregnant Mother

PMDT	Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gramya Sadak Yojana
PMJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jiban Jyoti Bima Yojana
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jiban Jyoti Bima Yojana
PNB	Punjab National Bank
PNC	Pre Natal Care
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
POHD	Promotion of Hand Loom Development
PPC	Paddy Purchase Centre
PR	Prevalence Rate
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
Prodn	Production
PS	Panchayat Samiti
PS	Police Station
PSB	Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria
PSU	Public Sector Unit
PTA	Parents' Teacher Association
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
PU	Panth Urad
PV	Plasmodium Vivax
PWD	Person With Disability
PWD	Public Works Department
PWDVA	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
PYKKA	Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan
Qtl.	Quintal
R& B	Roads and Buildings
RBSK	Rastriya Bal Swaasthya Karyakram
RCMS	Regional Co-operative Marketing Society
RCS	Reconstructive Surgery
RD	Rural Development
RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Test
RET	Rare Endangered and Threatened
RGKA	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhijan
RGL	Rugolu Agriculture Research Station
RI	Revenue Inspector
RIC	Regional Industries Centre
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKBY	Rastriya Krushi Bima Yojana
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
RKVY	Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana
RMC	Regulated Market Committee
RMNCHA+	Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Health and Adolescent +
RMSA	Rastrya Madhyamika Siksha Abhijan
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
ROR	Record of Rights
RPF	Railway Protection Force

RPF	Reserve Police Force
RPWS	Rural Piped Water Supply
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RSBY	Rastriya Swastya Bima Yojana
RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institute
RTE	Right to Education
RTO	Regional Transport Officer
RW	Rural Works
RWS&S	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
S & ME	School and Mass Education
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SAMUL	Sambalpur Milk Union Limited
SBI	State Bank of India
SBM	Swachha Bharat Mission
SBRSETI	State Bank Rural Self Employment Training Institute
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SD	Sub Division
SDA	Sambalpur Development Authority
SDCA	Short Distance Charging Area
SDCCB	Sambalpur District Central Cooperative Bank
SDH	Sub Divisional Hospital
SDLC	Sub Divisional Level Committee
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SDPO	Sub Divisional Police Officer
SEBC	Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
SF	Small Farmer
SFA	Sambalpur Foot Ball Academy
SFCAC	Sponsorship Foster Care Approval Committee
SFDA	Small Farmers Development Agency
SG	School Going
SGVSY	Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana
SH	State Highway
SHBCS	Sub-divisional House Building Cooperative Society
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDBI	Small Industry Development Bank of India
SIDR	State Institute of Disability Rehabilitation
SIFS	Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme
SIMFED	Sikkim State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation
SITE	Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
Sl. No.	Serial Number
SM & IP	Social Mobilisation and Institutional Development
SMAE	Sub- Mission on Agricultural Extension
SMAM	Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
SMC	Sambalpur Municipal Corporation
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SMPP	Sub- Mission on Plant Protection of Plant Quarantine
SMSP	Sub- Mission on Seed & Planting Material

SNP	Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SO	Sub Post Office
SOFA	School of Fine Arts
SOG	Special Operation Group
SP	Superintendent of Police
SPA	Special Planning Authority
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
Sq. ft	Square Feet
Sq.mi	Square Mile
SRC	Special Relief Commissioners
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SRIT	Sambalpur Regional Improvement Trust
SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhijan
SSA	Sukanya Samrudhi Account
SSD	Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development
SSH	Swadhar Shelter Home
SSI	Small Scale Industries
SSSB	Service Rendering Related Service and Business
SSV	State Surveillance Unit
ST	Short Term
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SUIIT	Sambalpur University Institute of Information Technology
Supdt	Superintendent
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SYS	Sanjukta Yuba Sangathana
TAG	Trombay Akola Groundnut
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Tissue Culture
TDF	Tribal Development Fund
TG	Trombay Groundnut
THW	Temporary Hospitalization Ward
TLM	Teaching and Learning Material
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
TV	Television
TY	Threshold Yield
UCE	University College of Engineering
UGB	Utkal Grameen Bank
UHND	Urban Health Nutrition Day
ULB	Urban Local Body
ULIP	Unit Linked Insurance Plan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centre
UT	Union Territories
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated

VAT	Value Added Tax
VHF	Very High Frequency
VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
VHSC	Village Health and Sanitation Committee
VIUC	Vegetable initiative in Urban Cluster
VLW	Village Level Worker
VMC	Village Management Committee
VPNoBB	Virtual Private Network over Broad Band
VSS	Vana Surakshya Samiti
VSSIMSAR	Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Research
VSSUT	Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology
VVP	Vanaspati Van Project
W and CD Deptt.	Women and Child Development Department
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIFS	Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation
WIMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
WKS	Ward Kalyana Samiti
WORLP	Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme
WP	Widow Pension
WSHG	Women Self Help Group
WW& EP	Women Welfare and Empowerment Programme
YMV	Yellow Mosaic Virus
ZKSS	Zilla Kala Sanskruti Sangha
ZSS	Zilla Saksharata Samiti

CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

Introduction [1]

Sambalpur in its earlier form saw the dawn of civilisation. Long before the introduction of any regular script in India. The men had left on the wall of a cave pictograph carving, still un-deciphered. Sambalpur region has pre-historic Palaeolithic Age evidence. Specimen of hard rock implements have been discovered at a village called Kutabaga in Sambalpur area. Likewise, at Lasa, a village near Kuchinda implements of polished stone, resembling a hoe was discovered. Such findings from the pre-historic period signify the transformation and progress in the lifestyle of the pre-historic men in this area. After a long gap of many thousand years 'Sambhal' (present Sambalpur) again led the world by founding 'Vajrayan' Buddhism pro-pounded by its king Indrabhuti, one of the 84 traditional 'Siddhas' of India in the 8th century A. D.

In this context, it is interesting to note that ancient man has left at Vikarmkhol, a rock shelter 25 kilometres to the west of Jharsuguda Railway junction in Jharsuguda district, an inscription that remains un-interpreted. After a long gap of many thousand years, Sambhal (present Sambalpur), again led the world by founding Vajrayan Buddhism propounded by its king Indrabati who was one of the 84 traditional Siddhas of India in the 8th century AD.

This territory was under the aboriginals like "Gond" and "Binjhal" chieftains prior to dynasties like Gangas, Kadambas and Chauhans who ruled over other regions. The Chauhans, from the Rajput dynasty of Patnagarh, were very powerful. They ruled over a cluster of 18 States in western Odisha (earlier spelt as Orissa) and eastern Chhattisgarh. The Chauhan rule was disintegrated by the Maratha as well as British assaults. Prior to the British take over Surendra Sai, a scion of the Chauhan dynasty led the people of the territory against the British at the time of Indian Mutiny of 1857 and continued the struggle long after the Mutiny had collapsed in other parts of India.

The District has thick and inaccessible forests with a large variety of wild life from elephants to rabbits. One of its waterfalls, now in Deogarh District, though praised by poets and princesses for its beauty had been put to the prosaic use of generating hydro-electricity during pre-independent India. The cultivated plains yield numerous varieties of paddy some of which are the finest in India. Irrigation through the canals of Hirakud dam project has led to a "green revolution" in the District. Land which was dusty brown previously now looks flush green even during April. Diamond mining from a

[1] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), Orissa District Gazetteers, Sambalpur, PP.1-2

range of hills (area now submerged under the water body of Hirakud dam project) beside Mahanadi basin commenced hundreds of years ago. Previous to that diamond swept downstream by Mahanadi used to be collected manually. The point of confluence of the river Mahanadi and the river Ib is known as Hirakud, the nomenclature it derives from the word 'Hira' meaning diamond where the present Hirakud dam stands.

The District is noted for "tie and dye" weaving in cotton and tassar silk bringing out most artistic designs from the loom almost like magic with the help of formula which the traditional weavers have passed down from father to son for generations. The people have evolved their own romantic dialect known as "Sambalpuri" prevailing in all the Districts of western Odisha. Construction of Hirakud dam across the river Mahanadi, measuring 4.8 kilometres, is the biggest earthen dam across a river in Odisha. It has a water body spread over 743 square kilometers. It has 21 kilometres of earthen dyke, the longest in the world. People living in 1350 villages are simple, law-abiding and God-fearing. They are hospitable and simple. Their songs are poetic and full of pathos. Having lived with nature for centuries, their culture has merged with nature.

Origin of the Name of the District

The District of Sambalpur has been named after the headquarters town of Sambalpur. According to O' Malley, the town itself derives its name from the presiding Goddess 'Samlei'. Balaram Dev, the first Chauhan King of Sambalpur, discovered the deity beneath a 'Simul' (silk-cotton) tree. The deity is popularly called 'Samlei', 'Samalai' and 'Samalei' by the common people. After sanskritisation the deity is named 'Samaleswari' (samalei+iswari). Regarding the origin of the name of Sambalpur town, O' Malley[2] narrates the following episode.

One day while hunting, he (Balaram Dev) crossed the river, and set his hounds at a hare, only to find that the hare scared the hounds back. Struck by this extraordinary exhibition of courage by the timidest of animals, he concluded that there existed some supernatural virtue in the land. He, therefore, decided to establish his capital there, and having built a town, installed it as the tutelary goddess of his family. The place where her deity was set up was an island (Kud) on which stood a silk-cotton tree, and hence was called "Semal-kud", while the goddess was given the name of Samlei. Local tradition asserts that the place where the Raja's dogs were repulsed by the hare is a spot, known as "Badiraj", in front of the old city police-station near Balibandha tank, and that the original town founded by Balaram Dev was limited between the city police-station and the temple of Samlei Devi.

[2] L.S.S. O'Malley, Bengal District Gazetteers, Sambalpur (1909), P.217; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), op.cit., P.2

The town of Sambalpur is known to be much older than the time of Balaram Dev who became the ruler of Sambalpur kingdom around the middle of the 16th century A.D. The Greek Geographer Ptolemy (middle of the 2nd Century A.D.) in his book “Geographike” refers to a town named “Sambalaka” situated on the bank of the ‘Manada’. ‘Sambalaka’ and ‘Manada’ may perhaps be identified as modern Sambalpur and the river Mahanadi, respectively. In medieval Tibetan literature, we find description of the territory of ‘Sambhal’ in ‘Uddiyana’. We gather from the Bstanhgyur Catalogue that Indrabhuti, the propounder of Vajrayana Buddhism, was the Raja of ‘Sambhal’ in ‘Uddiyana’. This ‘Sambhal’ is probably no other than modern Sambalpur. The suffix ‘pur' was later added to the original name ‘Sambhal’ when the territory came under the rule of the Chauhans. The French traveller Tavernier, writing around the middle of the 17th century A D, referred to “Sumel-pur” as a region rich in diamonds obtained from the most ancient mines. The historian Edward Gibbon (1737-1794) in his “Decline and Fall of Roman Empire” states that Rome was being supplied with diamonds from the mines of “Sumelpur” in Bengal. “Sumelpur” in Bengal is no other than the present Sambalpur of Odisha. The presiding goddess Samlei is probably named after the territory of Sambhal[3].

Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District

The District of Sambalpur lies between 20°43' to 22°11'-North latitudes and 82°39' to 84°45' East longitudes. It is one of the western-most Districts of the State of Odisha and is roughly triangular in shape. It is bounded on the north by the Districts of Jharsuguda and Sundargarh and on the east by the District of Deogarh, on the south lie the Districts of Subarnapur and Angul and on the west the District of Bargarh.

The erstwhile District had an area of 6764.6 square miles or 1752043 square kilometres (6,763 square miles according to Surveyor-General of India). According to 1961 Census, the erstwhile Sambalpur District had a population of 1508686 out of which 756163 were males and 752523 were females. At present the total area of Sambalpur District is 6657 square kilometres with a population of 1041099 as per 2011 Census, of which 526877 are males and 514222 are females. In order of size and population it holds the ninth and the twentieth places, respectively among all the Districts of Odisha. Sambalpur has a sizeable tribal population, with Kuchinda Sub-Division being the area with largest concentration of tribal people. This has resulted in Kuchinda Sub-Division being classified as scheduled area with an ‘Integrated Tribal Development Agency’ (ITDA).

[3] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., PP.2-3

Sambalpur District as an Administrative U nit

In this regard, we get the following account in the Gazetteer of Sambalpur District prepared by Mr. F.C. King, ICS. It was published in 1932. "Few Districts have been affected by so many administrative changes as Sambalpur. After the succession by the Marathas in 1817, though the direct rule rested with the Raja, a general power of control was reserved for the British authorities, and soon after the accession of the last Raja (1833) the State was placed under the Agent of the Governor-General for the South-West Frontier. This Agency, it may be explained, was brought into existence by Regulation XIII of 1833 after the suppression of the Kolh Rebellion of 1831-32, and at first time comprised the greater part of what is now the Chotanagpur Division, but subsequently Sambalpur with other Tributary States, was added to it. In 1849, Sambalpur came under the direct rule of the British.[5]"

The Kingdom of Sambalpur, which was under the rule of the Chauhan Kings, was lapsed to the East India Company in I849 when the last Raja Narayan Singh died without any issue. Afterwards, it was administered by the Principal Assistant of the Agent for the South-West frontier latter having his headquarters at Ranchi. The designation of the Agent was changed in 1854 to Commissioner of Chotanagpur and that of the Principal Assistant to Senior Assistant Commissioner. In 1860, Sambalpur was transferred to Odisha Division of Bengal but on the 30 April, 1862 it was made over to the newly constituted Central Provinces. In October, 1905 the bulk of the District was retransferred to the Province of Bengal and was made a part of Odisha Division. On the 1st April, 1912, the provinces of Bihar and Odisha was separately formed. Finally, Odisha was made a separate province on the 1st April 1936 when the Zamindari of Khariar, which was in the Raipur District of Central Provinces, was shifted to Odisha and was made a part of Sambalpur[6] District. After construction of the Hirakud dam 285 villages were submerged. A new Police Station was started at Rengali and the old Police Station at Mahadeopali was closed down. After the merger of the princely States on 1st January 1948, Bamanda State was divided into two Sub-Divisions namely, Deogarh and Kuchinda which were amalgamated with the District of Sambalpur. Another princely State Redhakhol, a Sub-Division in Dhenkanal after merger, was transferred to Sambalpur on 25th October 1949. The present District of Sambalpur is formed after division of old Sambalpur District into four Districts in 1993. The District of Bargarh was created out of the old District on 27.03.1993. Sambalpur, Jharsuguda and Deogarh were created on 22.12.1993 vide Government Notification No. DRC-44/93-14218/R dated 27.03.1993 and DRC-218/93-56413/R dated 22.12.1993.

[5] F.C. King, Sambalpur District Gazetteer 1932; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.3-4

[6] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.4

Sub-Divisions and Police Stations

Sambalpur District is divided into three Sub-Divisions, namely, Sambalpur, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. The Sub Division of Sambalpur has an area of 4382.3 square kilometres and its population according to 2011 Census is 631877out of which 323436 were males and 308441 females. Out of the total population of the Sub-Division 365606 persons live in villages numbering 398. There are three towns in the Sub-Division, namely, Sambalpur, Hirakud and Burla, with a total population of 266271.

Sambalpur Sub-Division

Sambalpur Sadar Sub-Division is divided into four Blocks, 54 Panchayats and 325 villages. There are 16 Police Stations, 10 Rural Out-Posts, 13 Town Out-Posts and one Hirakud Security Force. It was the District headquarters of the undivided Sambalpur District. In 1993 Sambalpur became a separate District having three Sub-Divisions; and the geographical area was reduced. After the separation of the District the District became largely hilly as most of the valleys came under the newly formed District. The Mahanadi is the main river in the District. There are also many other streams. Sambalpur is the headquarters of the Sub-Division which has been declared as a Mahanagar Nigam. The Mahanagar Nigam covers the erstwhile Sambalpur Municipality, Burla NAC and Hirakud NAC and large rural areas adjoining to the Municipality and the NACs. Now it has become an educational hub having four Universities namely, Gangadhar Meher University, Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Sambalpur University and Odisha Open University. There are also 'Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science', 'Indian Institute of Management', 'Football Academy' and 'Sports Hostel' in Sambalpur Sub-Division. There are numerous government and non-government schools from pre-primary to senior secondary level. Sambalpur town is well connected by road, railways and lately by air through the upgraded air strip at Jamadarpali. The river Mahanadi was acting as an important water way before the construction of the Hirakud dam.

Sambalpur city is growing fast. The inhabitants of the low lying area get affected due to back water of Mahanadi during rains. The city also suffers from severe traffic congestion. There is a stadium, a swimming pool and indoor badminton stadium. Open fields in and around the old town have encouraged both traditional and modern sports. With expansion of the town those fields have now been converted into habitation. There are several conference halls including Victoria Town Hall, a heritage, for public meetings and conferences. But the town did not have any multipurpose auditorium before the one at Chandra Sekhar Behera Zilla School. It has come up in 2014 at the time of its 150 years of celebration. An open auditorium which existed at Kala Parishad is now being upgraded into a full-fledged covered

auditorium. All India Radio of Sambalpur has pioneered in promoting Sambalpuri language and culture with emphasis on Sambalpuri songs and oral literature. Sambalpuri songs are unique for their lilting music accompanied by vibrant rhythm and have caught global imagination through the song Rangabati and many such musical items. Sambalpur is famous for the Sital Sasthi festival, depicting the marriage episode of Lords Shiva with Devi Parbati. This three-day long festival becomes an ensemble of folk art, dance and music performances of troupes who are not only local but also from other parts of the country. A planetarium is coming up at Burla. Once functional it will help inculcate scientific temper among the young and inquisitive students. Several temples, mosques and churches are there in the Sub-Division. The old historical town of Sambalpur was well protected by a rampart with watch-towers encircled by a moat to protect the town from external invasion. It was the nerve centre of western Odisha bubbling with trades, commerce, cultural activities and social interaction among several communities.

Redhakhol Sub -Division

The Sub-Division of Redhakhol has an area of 2157.5 square kilometres. It has 348 villages. There is Redhakhol NAC in the Sub-Division. Redhakhol is the Sub-Divisional headquarters and is a NAC. The total population is 133789 out of which 67309 are males and 66480 females. The Redhakhol Sub-Division has two Blocks, 27 Panchayats and 423 villages. It was an erstwhile princely state. It is a land of hills and tropical forests. Agriculture is the main source of living but agricultural land is scare at present. Majority of the population belongs to the scheduled tribes namely Oraons, Mirdhas, Kudas and Matias. The Oraons families are displaced from Mandira reservoir. They first got settled in reserved forests by the ruler of Redhakhol and much later have got pattas under Forest Rights ACT 2006. The chasas are original inhabitants who mostly depend on cultivation, besides collection of forest products and serve as landless labourers. The literary meaning of ‘chasa’ is ‘cultivator’. Chasa is also an endogamous caste found in Sambalpur District. Poverty is visible. There has been serious degeneration of forest and denomination of land. The area is rich in mineral deposits but mostly lying unexplored. It is connected by National Highways and a link road between two National Highways through Naktideul Block. There is a State Highway from Redhakhol town to Boudh District. There is a railway line running parallel to the NH connecting Sambalpur to Angul. There are three Degree colleges and several schools right from pre-primary to senior secondary stage running both under private and government patronage.

Kuchinda Sub -Division

The Sub-Division of Kuchinda occupies an area of 2445 square kilometres and it has a population of 275433 out of which 136132 are males

and 139301 females. It has 492 villages. It is the Sub-Divisional headquarters and is an NAC. It has three Blocks, 55 Panchayats and 516 villages. It was a Sub-Division of the erstwhile Bamanda Estate. The region is mostly hilly and covered by monsoon forests. It is largely inhabited by tribal people and Aghrias. Cultivation and collection of forest products are the main sources of living. People are mostly landless and they serve as agricultural labour. A State Highway connects Bamra and Jamankira via Kuchinda. Bamra is on the main railway line between Kolkata and Mumbai. It is well connected by 'pakka' road to the District headquarters. Chili is the main cash crop of the area, especially at Bamra Block. Lichi, oranges, mangoes and sisal are the commercial seasonal products of the Sub-Division. The "Dasahara" is a famous festival of Kuchinda. There are five Degree colleges and several schools right from pre-primary to senior secondary stage both in private and government sectors.

Topography

Natural Division

The District consists of a wide expanse of fairly open country fringed by forest-clad hills as well as a series of low hill ranges of extremely irregular shape. Sambalpur, broadly speaking forms an undulating upland varying in elevation from 479 feet (146 metres) to 750 feet (228.60 metres) above the mean sea-level (MSL). Excluding hills and table lands, the general slope of land spreads from north to south, but it is much broken up by rugged ranges of hills, and is traversed in all directions by drainage channels mostly leading from the hill ranges to the river Mahanadi and its tributaries. Isolated hills rising abruptly from the plains and hill ranges are also common and a considerable area consist of ground cut up by ravines or broad sandy ridges.

The District may be divided into three natural divisions (1) Sambalpur Sub-Division (2) the hilly regions of Redhakhol sub division, and (3) the hilly regions of Kuchinda Sub-Division.

Sambalpur District does not have large plains like that in Bargarh District. The major areas of cultivation lie along the banks of the river Mahanadi, in the valley of the river Ib, in the valleys and glens of Garh-Loising and Jujomura areas, and in the flat but well wooded country to the east of Sambalpur-Jharsuguda Road. The Hirakud dam has transformed the face of this part of the District, as almost the entire tracts of fertile land of this Sub-Division have been submerged and permanently lost for cultivation. Lush green rice fields of the past have turned into a vast expanse of water as far as the eyes can see. At present, the Sasan Main canal feed the irrigated ayacut of Sambalpur District.

Redhakhol and Kuchinda Sub-Divisions have no rich and pronounced plains like Sambalpur. They, however, contain valleys and plateaus unevenly distributed, which appear like patches of plain lands. The Redhakhol Sub-

Division contains a series of low hill ranges extending towards the valley of the Mahanadi. Although there are high isolated lands, there are no regular uplands except towards the border of Deogarh District in the north. Kuchinda Sub-Division can be broadly separated into two natural divisions, the hilly regions and the plains. The hilly regions lie to the north, east and south of the Sub-Division, covering an area of about 1036 square kilometres, while the remaining 1409 square kilometres are plain lands lying on the west and central part of the Sub-Division[7].

Hill System [8]

One of the principal ranges of Sambalpur Sub-Division is the Jharghati which crosses the State Highway No. 10 some 22 kilometres north of Sambalpur near Rengali railway station. Its highest point is 516 metres above the Mean Sea Level (MSL). To the south are successions of broken ranges running parallel to the Mahanadi having a height of 476 metres at Mundher and 710 metres at Bodhanpali. There are other small ranges and isolated hills, scattered over the Sub-Division. Among them mention may be made of a range running south-east of Sunari (a village 32 kilometres north-west of Sambalpur), the highest point of which is 472 metres above sea-level, and two hills close to one another about 16 kilometres north-west of Sambalpur, called the 'Gotwaki' and 'Guja' hills, with a height of 353 metres and 385 metres respectively. Another high hill is known as 'Maula-Bhanja' (428 metres) in the range west of Rengali known as the Katarbaga range from the village of that name to the north. A noticeable feature of this hill system is absence of flat topped trap hills which are so common to the north and west. The Ushakothi hills under Badrama range extends to Jamankira towards the east. The hill ranges of the Sub-Divisions are thickly wooded and their elevation is from 610 metres to 762 metres above the Mean Sea Level (MSL).

There are two main hill-ranges in Kuchinda Sub-Division. One runs from Bandhabarpragana on the north-west of the Sub-Division touching the boundary of Bonai Sub-Division of Sundargarh District and meets Khajuria and Pravasuni reserved forests. The second range, consisting of Ushakothi and Badarama reserve forests, starts from the southwest of the Sub-Division in Gourpalipragana and meets the Kandh area of Deogarh District. Besides, there are small hills scattered in the plain areas of the Sub-Division.

The Redhakhol Sub-Division is, on the whole, hilly and hills form continuous ranges in the west, east, north, as well as in the upper central part of the Sub-Division. The northern hill range extends between the Boudh border and Kisinda valley covering about 259 square kilometres, while the central range of hills extends from Sambalpur to the borders of Athamallik,

[7] Ibid., PP.7-8
[8] Ibid., PP.8-10

and Angul Sub-Divisions of Angul District. Important peaks on the west and east ranges are Paria (759 metres), Ghomel (723 metres), Buria Pahar (693 metres) and Khajurdiha (625 metres), and in the north ranges Pali (565 metres), Derajuri (552 metres), Sursuri (577 metres), Bhaleswar (598 metres), and Bhalodari (564 metres). The southern part of the Sub-Division has extensive fertile plains.

River System [9]

The District forms a part of the central basin of Mahanadi which flows from the north-west of Sambalpur Sub-Division to the south-east for a distance of about 122 kilometres. The other rivers are of minor importance as they are either tributaries of the river Mahanadi or are small nullahs forming internal drainage system in the hilly areas of the District. Nullah or nala means small stream or channel.

The river Mahanadi

The river Mahanadi enters the District in the north-west of Sambalpur Sub-Division and flows into the Hirakud reservoir which covers an area of 774.41 square kilometres, when the water level stands at 192 metres. After crossing the Hirakud dam the river Mahanadi takes a wide curve and continues due south flowing into Sonepur District. Before construction of the Hirakud dam the river contained, in between Padampur and Sambalpur, masses of rocks and huge boulders all over its bed which were dangerous for navigation. Even after crossing Sambalpur, its course is interrupted at places by great rocks which have been described by Sir Charles Grant[10] as "the terror of boatmen standing up in midstream and realising the exact notion of Scylla and Charybdis". At Kansamra, 10 kilometres below Sambalpur, there are dangerous rapids. Further down at Huma there is sufficient shelter among these rocks to harbour a large number of fishes (locally known as 'kudo'), which respond to the call of the priests of the leaning temple and come to the steps of the bathing-ghat to be fed by the pilgrims. Nobody is allowed to catch these fishes. In spite of rocks and rapids, boats can move on the river and before construction of the former Bengal-Nagpur Railway (also known as South-Eastern Railway and now East-Coast Railway), it was the only way for the people to transport their produce to the coastal District like Cuttack. Commodities brought back from the coastal places were salt, cloth, kerosene, dried fish and other articles. The traffic has now been almost entirely appropriated by the Railway and for lighter goods to a large extent by road transport. At Sambalpur, a ferry was being maintained in monsoon months and a "Pontoon" bridge during fair weather. Subsequently to facilitate movement of machinery and equipment for the construction of the Hirakud dam a rail-cum-road bridge over the river

[9] Ibid., PP.10-13
[10] Ibid., P.11

Mahanadi was constructed at Kirba, down the Laxmi dunguri (dunguri or dungri means hill) near Burla in 1951. With the construction of the railway line connecting Sambalpur with Titilagarh, a railway bridge was laid over the extension of the piers parallel to the road bridge. From the Mahanadi Bridge one can get a magnificent view of the Hirakud dam up the river and of the town of Sambalpur downstream.

Ib, the principal tributary of the river Mahanadi, enters Sambalpur District from Jharsuguda District in the north and then merges with Hirakud reservoir about 26 kilometres north of Sambalpur. Its main tributary is the 'Bhedan' (or 'Bonam') that flows from Kuchinda Sub-Division and joins it near Rampur. Other important tributaries of the river Mahanadi on the east are the Maltijor, the Haradjor and the Jamlijor. "Jor" means small river or rivulet. The Maltijor starts from the boundary of Sambalpur and Redhakhol Sub-Divisions and for some distance passes on the border of Sambalpur and Kuchinda Sub-Divisions. It then pursues a circuitous course to the west and south-west till it falls into the Mahanadi some 62 kilometres south of Sambalpur. The Haradjor flows from north-east and joins the Mahanadi within Sambalpur town, while the Jamlijor traverses the southern portion of Sambalpur Sub-Division and joins the Mahanadi at Huma. There are several Islands in the river Mahanadi namely, Hirakud, Kud-Jampali, Kud-Gunderpur, Kud-Mahada, Bhang Kud, Kud-Amlipali, Padkahi, and Tabada. These islands are thickly populated.

Kuchinda Sub-Division is, broadly speaking, a hinterland of the Mahanadi. It is drained by four important rivers, namely Sapai, Bhedan, Kharla and Malti. Out of these four, Bhedan and Kharla meet at Lasa 3-22 kilometres away from Kuchinda and the joint stream ultimately flows into river lb, the tributary of the Mahanadi. All these rivers, except Malti, flow from east to west of the Sub-Division. The Bhedan rises from the Bonai Sub-Division of Sundargarh District and falls into the river lb after flowing about 129 kilometres. The Kharla starts from Bonai border and it meets Bhedan at Mahaladihi. Out of its total length of 64 kilometres, it flows about 56 kilometres in this Sub-Division. The Malti rises from Redhakhol and falls into the Mahanadi flowing about 80 kilometres. It flows in this Sub-Division for about 24 kilometres. These rivers are not perennial. They dry up in summer, while during rains they become torrential. They are not navigable, nor are they harnessed for irrigation.

Minor R ivers

A small Nallah called Kharla runs east-west in the valley between Khajuria and Pradhanpat hills and enters Kuchinda Sub-Division where it meets river lb at Purnapali. The Malti has been bridged on the National Highway No 6 at the boundary between Sambalpur and Deogarh Sub-Divisions. The river Tikra is formed by a combination of several hill Nallahs,

namely Chainpali, Sanklia, Andhari and Arkhai Nallah in the northern part of Redhakhol Sub-Division. The southern part of Redhakhol Sub-Division is drained to the Malianadi by the Karandijhor, Surubali, and Harihar Nallahs. The Aunli Nallah forms the boundary between Redhakhol and Athamallik Sub-Divisions and enters Angul Sub-Division.

Springs, Waterfalls, Lakes and Tanks [11]

There is no natural lake in the District. The Hirakud reservoir covers a large part in the northern part of Sambalpur Sub-Division. The total length of the main concrete dam is 4,800 metres with nearly 21 kilometres of low earthen dyke at the flanks. The reservoir formed by the dam has a water spread of about 743 square kilometres at high level, and shore line is 251 square kilometres. Its gross storage capacity is 4.78 million acre feet of which 0.87 million acre feet forms a dead storage providing the minimum head for power generation. The remaining capacity of 3.91 million acre feet provides a sufficient reserve for flood control, live storage for irrigation and power generation. It is considered to be the largest artificial lake in Asia.

A portion of the Power Channel near Burla has been formed naturally into a lagoon and “Ajodhya Soravar”, another large water body has been formed because of construction of a minor barrage over the river Mahanadi at Sambalpur town. Few natural springs are there like Gudguda in Kuchinda Sub-Division, Phuljharan, Debjharan and Banijharan in Sambalpur Sadar Sub-Division.

In the town itself there are large tanks. Prominent among them are ‘Ramsagar’, ‘Deul bandha’, ‘Katardhua’, ‘Ghusurijuda bandha’, ‘Gudhihali’, ‘Dani bandha’ and ‘Budharaja bandha’. There were over 40 tanks in Sambalpur town close to the old royal quarters near the present Comberlie market under the Fisheries Department, Government of Odisha. Presently they are not being used for the purpose they were dug and remain in a state of neglect. In other areas also a large number of large tanks and “Kantas” are well distributed throughout the Districts. Kuchinda Sub-Division has Kansbans Medium Irrigation Project besides several huge tanks and “Kantas”.

Geological formation [12]

Within the Archaean sediments, the relative ages of the various representatives are uncertain. The Archaean metamorphic rocks are probably of Dharwarian and post-Dharwarian age. The strike of the rock formation is NNE-SSW to NE-SW with some local variation tending north-south. Around Sambalpur town, the strike is variable in places becoming ENE-WSW.

[11] Ibid., PP.13-14
[12] Ibid, PP.15-16

The gneisses of the Archaean formations may be classified into porphyritic granite-gneiss, garnetiferous grantitoid gneiss, fine-grained biotite gneiss and charnockites. The porphyritic granite gneiss is the most prevalent type. In Sambalpur District, this is mainly represented by biotite granite, although at places hornblende is also present. Pegmatite and quartz veins are common and some dykes of amphibolite and dolerite are also noticed. The doleritc and amphibolite dykes intrude the granite and biotite gneiss trending in NW-SE direction. The pegmatite veins are seen running in NE-SW direction.

The Cuddapah formations rest unconformably over the Arohaems. The rocks are normally horizontally bedded, but marginally. They are frequently folded and faulted. The rocks are purple shale and slate with intercalations of limestone. The lowest beds consist of sandstones overlain in many places by clays, clayey shales and limestone.

Overlying Cuddapah are the Gondwana formations separated by a great hiatus from the older rocks of the Indian Peninsula. The basal beds of the formation are composed of grooved, striated and scratched boulders and pebbles, grits and fine clays now forming shale, the whole comprising a group of glacial deposits. These comprise the Talchirs and their contact with the metamorphic at places is a faulted one. The formations consist of Talchir boulder bed, dirty-green micaceous sandstone and needle shales in Rampur coalfield.

The coal bearing beds are fluviatile and lacustrine sediments, consisting of sandstones, shales, fireclays and coal seams. These formations are known as Barakars which carry coal and coaly shale inter bedded with sandstone. The uppermost series of sandstones is correlated as Kamtlii stage. The Gondwanas of the District belong to the lower division and their strike is NW-SE. Plant fossils from the Barakars east of Patrapali (21°45':83°57'30") have been identified as Glossopteris indica and Sphemopterispolymorpha. A fossil plant specimen collected from Kamthi horizon has been identified as Schizo- neuragondwanensis.

Soil forms a cap of varying thickness derived by alteration of the rocks below so that their nature depends on the rocks from which they have been derived. The unclassified granites which is so widespread, give rise to a rather coarse sandy soil. Over the mica-schists, ewich occurs as patches of variable extent in the granitic area of Sambalpur the soil cap met with are argillaceous. The Gondwanas comprise of alternating shales and sandstones. The latter containing a considerable proportion of felspathic grains have weathered to Kaolin. On the whole, the fatter low-lying coal field country is more widely covered with redistributed surface capping than are the high land.

Stratography : The geological succession in the District is as follows :

Age	Geological Unit		Litho Unit
Pleistone to recent	Quaternery		Soil/Alluvium
Cenozoic			Laterite
Permian-Triassic	Gondwana Super Group	Mahadev Formation	Red sandstone / clay
		Barakar Formation	Sandstone & shale
		Talchir Formation	Boulder bed, sandstone, needle shale
			Quartz Vein / Dolerite dyke
Proterozoics (Undiff.)			Nepheline syenite
Middle-Upper Proterozoic	Chhatishgarh Super Group	Chandarpur Formation	Sandstone, quartzite, clay, shale
			Intrusive granite (equivalent to Gangpur granite)
			Phyllite, mica schist
Lower Proterozoics		Gangpur Group	Basal Conglomerate & quartzite
			Metabasic rocks (Intrusive)
		Upper Bonai Group	Shale, mica-schist, phyllite
			Sericite quartzite
Archaean to Lower Proterozoic			Metabasics / metavolcanics
		Lower Bonai Group	Quartzite & Sericite quartzite
			Granite gneiss, Augen gneiss, migmaite
			Achid/intermediate Charnockite
		Charnockite Group	Pyroxene granulite
Archaean	Easter Ghat Super Group		Leptynite
		Khondalite Group	Quartz-garnet-sillimanite gneiss
			Quartzite

Economic Minerals and Rocks [13]

A large variety of minerals and ores occur in Sambalpur District. These include bauxite, beryl, clay, coal, dolomite, graphite, limonite, iron-ore, galena, limestone, mica, ochre's and quartz. Diamond was once being mined and obtained from the bed of the river Mahanadi near Hirakud. Gold particles are still being recovered in a very small quantity by a local tribe called 'Jhara' from sands of the river Mahanadi. With the construction of Hirakud dam sand deposit in the downstream has reduced considerably and such gold collection activities are on the verge of extinction. The District has abundant quantity of building materials like stones, pebbles, granules and sand of various coarseness.

[13] This account of "Economic Minerals and Rocks" has been prepared from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., PP.17-26

Abrasives

Coarsely crystalized quartz is found near Satsama (21°9: 84°05'30') in Redhakhol Sub-Division. The crystal aggregates attain considerable size but undisturbed crystal is rather scarce. These can be utilised as abrasives. Pebbles of flint, and chert, etc., are also found in the stream beds at some places in the District.

Beryl

Large crystals of Beryl have been found in the Pegmatite near Burhiakata (21° 18': 84°08'). The occurrence is a small one.

Clays

The clays occurring in Sambalpur District are of three types:

(a) Sedimentary clay

(b) China-clay

(c) Lithomarge

The sedimentary clays which occur in beds are mainly of Gondwana age although some occurrences have been recorded in Cuddapah formations. China-clays have been derived as alteration products of grinites and other felspar-rich rocks. Lithomarge occurs in association with the laterites.

Fire Clay

Good deposits of fireclay are found near Khinda (21°43': 83°58'), Bari Pahar (21°46': 83°47'), Katabaga (21°47': 83°56'), Kudopali (21°47': 83°54'), Ainlapali (21°47': 83°54'), Kirarama (21°46': 83°53') Talabira (21°44': 83°58'). The reserves at Talabira are sizable where a thick band of fireclay overlies coaly shales. The deposit is being worked and the present output is of the order of 4,000 tonnes a month.

China-clay

The following china-clay deposits have been recorded:

(i) Ghichamura (21°46': 84°06')—About 2 kilometres east of Ghichamura yellow and red stained china-clay is seen.

(ii) Sagunpali (21°35': 84°91')—A pocket of china-clay having yellowish and greenish tinge, resulting from the decomposition of gneisses and pegmatites, occurs about 1-2 kilometres north of Sagunpali. The extent is, however, small.

(iii) Chuhukitikra (21 °39': 81 09')-About 1 Km. north-east of Chuhukitikra, coarse-grained gneiss and pegmatites have been much altered over a large area. The weathered gneiss is associated with occasional yellow and red, impure but soft clayey bands of variable thickness. A network of coarse kaolinised pegmatite in the gneiss was encountered at the bottom of the pit and the gneiss enclosed in this network has been altered by hydrothermal

action to a gritless, fine-grained creamy, soft rock, composed essentially of about 75 per cent of good clay.

The pegmatites have been completely kaolinised. The altered pegmatites consist of over 90 per cent of almost grit free, excellent white clay. The washed clay is of excellent grade, perfectly white, gritless and plastic.

(iv) Piplipali (21°1T: 83°46')—Kaolin is reported from altered granite gneiss and pegmatite about 0-5 kilometres north of Piplipali.

(v) Katapali (21°24': 83°38')—The country around Katapali is fiat, with occasional rocky exposures of granite gneiss, sporadically altered to kaolin.

vi) Bares inghari (21°25' : 83°56')-About 1 -5 kilometres south-west of the village, the clay is derived from the alteration of quartz-sericite- schist and ser cite-schists, which have been kaolinised by the adjacent granitic magma. The proportion of clay varies from 25 to 50 per cent of the bulk of the altered rock.

The clay is not plastic. On burning it retains its whiteness audits linear shrinkage is about 20 per cent. It does not crack but softens slightly at about 1,400° C.

Other deposits have been recorded from Desar (2T37': 83 52') and Paharsirgira (21°28': 83°46'), Katapali (21°24': 83°38'), Banjipali. (2P21': 83°46') and DangaChancha (20°:4' : 83°02').

White clays

White Clays have been marked at about 2-5 kilometres NE of Rail near Redhakhol. This has been derived from the alteration of Gondwana sandstones. It is fairly free from ferruginous materials but much admixed with quartz. The washed material shows excellent plasticity but the quality is variable from place to place.

Coal

In the un-divided of Sambalpur a large deposit of coal was available in the Ib valley near Brajarajnagar and Belpahar areas. With the division of the District most of such deposits now belong to Jharsuguda District. Only one deposit of commercial importance is that of Talabira near Khinda of Rengali Tahasil. Notably, Tahsil or Tahasil is a unit of land revenue administration.

Diamond

Collection of diamonds from the beds of the river Mahanadi, the Ib, and other tributaries is a matter of history now. There are records in the past that Lord Clive had sent a diamond merchant to Sambalpur to locate and negotiate purchase of this precious gem stone during the 18th Century. Of late, there is no verifiable record of mining of Diamond in the Mahanadi and Ib confluence delta.

Gold

Alluvial gold is reported from the river sands and gravels over the metamorphic rocks of the District but no auriferous vein has yet been located in the associated rocks. Gold washing is practised around Sonamohan (21°46': 84°13'), Dantamura (21°43' : 83=56'), Hirakud (21°32': 83°56') and other places. The yield is negligible.

Manganese Ore

Boulders of manganese ore are seen near Kandhal (21°3': 84°10'5") in Redhakhol Sub-Division on the precipitous slope midway between hill 1902 and hill 1548. The manganese ores occur in association with Khondalite rocks and are mostly of low grade.

Mica

Ruby mica occurrences have been reported in Redhakhol area at Laiza (21° 10': 84°24'), Kuakhol (21°4': 84°6') and Rampur. But all these occurrences are not of economic importance.

Mineral Pigments

Lateritised rocks, altered Khondalite, Carbonaceous phyllites, Cuddapah and Gondwana red shales of the District can be used as mineral pigments. In the Gondwanas, thin bands of soft red shales occur near Liakhai (21°51' : 83°50') and Ulap (21°51' : 83°49'). The nodular iron stone bands occasionally weather into concentric scaly ochrous patches. The material is usually soft and the black shales in the western Jurabaga fireclay quarries may be used as a black pigment.

Rock crystals

Rock crystals are common in the gneissic tracts of Sambalpur District. Such deposits have been found around Pandri ($21^0$11': 84' 06'), Koinsar (21°15': 84°07'), Bharimura (21°13': 184° 06'), Jujomura (2l°l4': 84°08'), Bhoipali (2l°26': 84°06'), Meghpal (21°20':$84^0$5') and Satsama (21°09': 84°06').

Rose quartz has been noted in some of the quartz veins near Rangia-tikra (21°11' : 84° 17'), Ghichamura ($21^0$46' : 84°06') and Burhiakata (21°18' : 84°08').

Gemstones are available in abundance in the Naktiduel Block of Redhakhol Sub-Division.

Building Materials

A major portion of the District is composed of Archaean basement rocks which are quite suitable for use as building materials. The quartz sillimanite schists at Dudkabahal (21°57' : 84°15') have been quarried for building purposes also Grinding stones of different kinds are made locally for domestic use. Black slates, at times also red, obtained from the Mahanadi beds are used for roofing and flooring in Sambalpur town. The small ridges about 1-6 kilometres of Khantamal (21'55' : 84'17') consist of angular fragments of epidote and quartz cemented by a network of secondary quartz

of variegated colour, which are used for decoration of the buildings. The silicified fault breccia near Putka (21°10': 82°58') containing network of chalcedony, flint, Jasper and bloodstones are also suitable for ornamental purposes.

Laterites are found in abundance in the District which can be used for construction of buildings and the loose laterites are used as road material.

Stone crushers units are widely established throughout the District for production of chips and metals both for road and building construction.

Nullahs and streams are the main source of supply of sand for road and house building as the river Mahanadi is devoid of sand after the construction of the Hirakud dam. In the plain of the same Nullah, brick kiln once upon a time were abundantly found which has been banned recently to protect the fertile soil.

Superficial Kankar locally known as Asurahada occurs widespread as concretionary matter in the alluvium covering rocks of widely different composition. It is used locally for lime making.

The dolerites and epidiorites and other intrusives are used as road metal. Huge deposits of quartzite pebbles and conglomeratic sandstones are used as railway ballasts.

Gneisses, quartzites and porphyritic granites are also quite widespread. These constitute excellent building stones.

Mineral Production and Mines

A substantial area is now covered under mining lease in the District. Among the minerals/ores produced in the District are coal, fireclay, limestone, graphite and china clay.

Statement Showing Production and Despatch of Mineral (Coal) and Collection of Mining Revenue during last five years in Sambalpur District

Year	Production of Coal (in M.T)	Despatch of Coal (in M.T)	Collection Mining Revenue (in Cr.Rs.)
2010-11	2285340.00	2271492.82	17.94.
2011-12	2357120.00	2297976.00	18.15
2012-13	2236950.00	2254302.540	27.95
2013-14	2477900.00	2453274.55	25.59
2014-15	2247600.00	2385995.69	26.57

Source: Deputy Director, Mines, Sambalpur

Flora [14]

The District lies within the great 'sal' belt and in the south-east, where the climate is somewhat moist as the forest has a tendency to become nearly evergreen. With the sal (Soria Robusta) are found certain of its usual associates such as sahaj (Terminalia tomentosa) vdiich yields the commonest of all building materials, its bark being also used for tanning,

[14] This account of the Flora has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.26-30

Bijasal (Ptcroiarpus marsupium), which is used for making furniture, dhaura (Anogeissuslatifolia) which is also used for building and invariably for cart axles, arjun (Terminalia arjuna),Mahua(Bassialatifolia)and Jamun (Eugenia ionbolana) In this District, however, sal forests do not reach their full expression. They are situated chiefly on dry hills or on flat lands where past uncontrolled cultivation has affected soil drainage. In consequence, a drier type of mixed deciduous species occupies a large portion of the forests. These species include Karla (Cleistanthuscollinus), which is very common Jhingan (OdinaWodier), Dhaura (Anogeissaslatifolia), Char (Buchananialatifolid), Katai, Kurlu and kendu (Dios-pyros melanoxylon) which is common everywhere, persisting as a weed in land cleared for cultivation, its leaves being extensively collected every spring for wrapping tobacco for Biri making, however it is one of the major commercial forest product of Odisha.

This dry mixed formation has, in its turn, to fight a stern battle with Bamboos (Dendrocalamusstrictus), especially here the underlying rock is granite or gneiss. In fact, bamboos, almost pure or mixed with a dry deciduous type of forest, approximate in extent to the more valuable and gregarious sal.

Amongst other trees of economic importance found in the District are teak (Tectonagrandis) which is found naturally in 'Laxmidungri' and plantations, Sisoo or rosewood (Dalbergia latifolia), Gambhari or Kumar (Gmelinaarborea), Bhira or satin-wood (Chloroxylonswittenia). From the Harrida or Harra (Terminalia chebula) the myrobalans of commerce are obtained and its allied species Bahera (Terminalia belerica) yields an inferior timber and a fruit which is used medicinally. The wood of the Kusum (Schleicheratrijuga), a hardy timber was commonly used for making the roller of sugarcane juice and oil extraction press and oil pressing, while its fruit is eaten, and oil is extracted from its seed. The Simul or silk-cotton tree (Bombax malabarimm) is common in the forests and also in the open country, the cotton surrounding the seeds being used to stuff quilts and cushions and the wood for making match sticks.

Among trees conspicuous for their beautiful flowers may be mentioned the Sunari or Amaltas (Cassia fistula) with long pendulous recemes of yellow flowers, which have given it the name of the Indian laburnam, and also the Ganiari (Cochlospermumgossypium) a tree with large yellow flowers growing on dry stony slopes; the wood of the latter tree was used by postal runners for torches during night time, while its gum furnishes an article of food. Of other flowering trees the most common are the Kuthar or Kachnar (Bauhinia variegata) witli large blossoms of four white petals and one pink or variegated petal, and the Palasor Paisa (Butea frondosa), remarkable for its brilliant scarlet-orange flowers appearing when the tree is quite leafless; the latter are useful for dyeing, while its fibrous roots are made into ropes. The

Siris (Alnzzialebbek), a handsome tree with greenish yellow flowers is found in the forest, but is rare. The principal flowering shrubs are the Kharkhasa or Siharu (Nyctanthes arbor-tristis), with fragrant yellowish-white-flowers used for garlands and also for dyes, and the Dhatuki or Dhauri (Wood-fordia floribunda) bearing red flowers, which are made into the vermilion dye so familiar during the Holi festival. Flowering herbaceous plants are few and the most brilliant flowers are found on the trees.

Among small trees or shrubs growing in scrub-jungle may be mentioned the Char (Buchananialatifolid) the fruit of which is an ingredient of sweetmeats and is also bartered for salt; the graceful Anla (PhyUanthusanblica), the leaves of which are used for tanning; and Dhaman(Grewiavestita), the wood of which is made into cart shafts. There are two species of Zizyphus very common in the forests, viz., Bair (Zizyphusjujuba), which is found on the sites of old deserted villages, and Chanto or Chato (Zizyphusxylopyrd). There are also two species of Gardenia viz., Kurdu or Dekamali (Gardenia gumm'fera) the gum of which is used medicinally, while its fruit is eaten when ripe, and Damkurdu (Gardenia latifolia), from the wood of which combs are made. The fruit of the Patwapahal or Mainphal (Randiadumetorum) is used medicinally and the roots of the Dure or Duda (Holarrhenaantidysenterica) are an antidote for diarrhoea and dysentery. Three other trees common in scrub-jungle on the dry slopes of the hills are Salhia or Salai (Boswel Uaserratd), GirungilaorKuli (Sterculia wrens') and Mai or Mowai (Odina Wodier).

The principal creeper is Sailpatta, the leaves of which are used for making country umbrellas and leaf-plates, and the fibrous bark is converted into string; and Budhla (Butea superba), the leaves and flower of which resemble those of the Palas (Butea frondosa). Dendrocalamusstrirtus is the only bamboo found in the forests also Sal leaves and twigs are profusely used.

Of trees growing in the open country, the most important is the ‘Mahula’ or ‘Mahua’ (Bassialatifolia) with its lofty spreading foliage. Its flowers are used as an article of food and also for the manufacture of country liquor. Babul (Acacia arabied) is a tree favouring black cotton soil and except on the banks of tanks and in Borasam'oar ex-Zamindari, it is rare in the District. Of the Ficus family, Dumri or Gular (Ficusglomerata), Bar or banyan (Ficusbergalensis) and pipal (Fit us reiigiosa) are abundant in the open country, and are also planted in village from religious motives, for they are believed to be the resort of the Gods and Goddesses of Hindu pantheon. The most common tree planted in groves in the neighbourhood of villages is the mango. Other trees planted for the sake of their fruit are Tentuli or tamarind (Tamarindusindica),Kaith (Feronia elephantuni), Bair or wild plum (Zizyphusjujuba), Panus or jack-fruit (Artocarpusinte-gr folia), Manuage (Morimgapterygosperma) Jambu or Jamun(Eugenia jambolana), and

Bahalphal (Cordiamvxa) Limb or Nim (Meliandv a) is planted freely, as it is believed to be a natural disinfectant to purify the air; karanj (Pongamiaglabra) is planted for the sake of its fruit and the oil extracted from its seeds, which are used medicinally for itches. The following trees are generally planted about the precincts of temples: Bel (Aegle marmelos), Baula or Molsuri (Mimu sops Elengi) and Asoka (Polyalthialongifolia). The leaves of the first are sacred to Siva, the fragrant star-like flowers of the second are an object of worship, and the twigs and leaves of the third are used on festival occasions for festooning the shrines. Of the trees mentioned above, the Gular, banyan, Pipal, mango, Jamun, Karanj and Asoka are commonly grown in avenues, and other avenue trees often planted are Bakam (Millington'ahortensis) and Siris (Albizzialebbek). The palmyra palm (Borassusflabellifer) is planted in many villages, as its fruit when ripe is used as an article of food. The date palm (Phoenix sylvestris) is also met with, but not in all parts of the District. The Kattang bamboo (Bambusaarundinacea) is often found planted in towns and villages.

Bamboos of different varieties are found in the forest and hills of the Districts in abundant. Bamboos are used in abundance for construction of building and huts. Bamboo shoot is a delicacy named as hendua and kardi in the Western Odisha. Further bamboo rattan different types of household container materials are made. It is also used in the cart, fencing and roofing etc.

Orchids of different varieties are found abundantly in the jungles and mountains of the District. Edible mushrooms of different varieties are collected from the jungles of the entire District. There is a dearth of good grazing grass, but the succulent Dub (Cynodondactylon), which is sacred to Ganesh, grows all over the District on sandy soil where there is some moisture. Another good grass called Musakani or Musyal (IseilemaWightii) is generally confined to old fallows or the ridges which form the boundaries of fields; it prefers clay soil and is rarely found in the forests. The commonest grass of all is the Sukla or Kusal (Poiliniaergentea), which is found everywhere, in the forests, and elevated places; it is really the common fodder grass in the District, and is excellent while young. Another grass found all over the District in small quantities is Panasi or Bhaber (Poiliniaeriopoda), which is used for rope-making. Among rarer grasses may be mentioned Kel or Kaila (Andropagonannulatus), Khas (Andropogonsquavrosus), Tikliari (Andropogon Schaenanthus), which yields the aromatic rusa oil, and Kans (Saccharumspontaneum), which is used in religious ceremonies but is an enemy dreaded by the wheat cultivator. There are two weeds of the Cassia species, of which Cassia tor a (known as Chakhanda) is very common; it is eaten when young as a vegetable.

Spear-grass (Heteropogoncontortus) is very common in the forests. Tigers and leopards avoid it in winter as the spear pricks them. The spear takes the form of an obtuse angle. The long arm if wetted with spit goes

round and straightens itself. This provides considerable amusement to visitors to the forests in winter.

The following gives a list of common grass found in this District:

Fodder Grass

1. Cynodondactylon (Dub)
2. Cyperus rotundas (Mutha)
3. Cynodonbarberi
4. Ischaemumnervosum
5. Amphilophispertusus
6. Eremopogonfoveolatus
7. Digitariamarginata
8. Cenchrusciliaris
9. Enteropogonmonostachyos

Thatching Grass

1. Eulaliopsisbinata (sabai)—used for paper pulp and also fodder in young stage.
2. Sachhavumspontaneum (Kans)
3. Themedatriandra—eaten by cattle, in succulent stage
4. Themedacymberia
5. Apludaaristate
6. Cymbopogoangidarba—also used as fodder
7. Aristidasetacea—(Kantabadhuni) used for brooms
8. Oropeliumthonacum
9. Chloriobonore'
10. Sachha um munja— (Munja grass)
11. Vetiveriazizanoides (Khuskhus)
12. Imperataarundinacea (Jhun)
13. Heteropogoncontortus— (Spear grass)—also relished by cattle as fodder before flowering.
14. Cymbopogon martini (Lemon grass)—Oil is extracted

Presently orchards of mangos, oranges and Lichi (Kuchinda), guava, berry cassunut, coconut, pineapple and banana, are widespread throughout the Districts. Sishal plantation is found in Nildungri, Sitlenpali and Bamra in Kuchinda Sub-Division.

Ganja (Cannabis Indica) is illegally and rampantly cultivated in the Naktideul Block of the Redhakhol Sub-Division and is smuggled, it is a headache for the department concerned. It is still illegally cultivated even though it is regularly being destroyed.

Fauna or Zoology [15]

Mr. King in his Gazetteer of the District in 1932 quotes Mr. Dewar[16], another member of the Indian Civil Service thus, “Sambalpur is reputedly a good big game District, and in past years has been one of the happiest hunting grounds in the Central Provinces. But the cutting out of the forests and the spread of rice and cane cultivation into all the valleys and up all the streams have of late curtailed the grazing grounds of wild animals and has cut off their water-sources. The available watering places are few and it helps the poachers to kill the animals easily during summer nights. This abuse is very difficult to stop so long as the profitable trade in hides and horns is not restricted”.

King’s Gazetteer continues “In spite, however, of this diminution in the number of wild animals, and especially of ruminants, few Districts in Bihar and Odisha have such a wealth and variety of animal life. Though their numbers have greatly decreased in recent years, tigers are still fairly numerous. They are found mostly in the forest-clad hills bordering the District, from which they move into the neighbouring States if disturbed by wood-cutting, coming back again when felling begins there. Panthers are more common than tigers, though more rarely seen by the sportsman; they frequent open scrub-jungle throughout the District, and, like tiger, are very destructive to cattle. Black panthers have been shot in the south-west of the District. Leopards are common in the wooded tracts and are found in most of the small hills near villages.

They are most daring in their depredations, often scaling the walls of a goat or sheep pen in the heart of a village and carrying off village dogs in the coolest manner. Among other species of the family Felidae may be mentioned the large civet cat, the lesser civet cat, the tree cat, the common jungle cat, and the leopard cat.

The Indian wolf (Cams Pallipes) is occasionally found. Wild dogs (Cuonalpinusdukhunensis) frequent the forests and are very destructive to game. The striped hyena and jackal are found all over the District. The Indian fox is fairly common in the more open parts. The Indian black bear or sloth bear is very common in the forests, where his surly temper makes him dangerous to the wayfarer more than the tiger. Maulings by bear are frequent, most of the victims being women going along tire jungle paths with loads to market or gathering mahua flowers in the early morning on the skirts of the forests. They also do a considerable amount of damage in the cane fields.

Wild elephants have reappeared in the east and south-east of the District, and their forays cause very serious damage to crops, especially in the rice fields adjoining the jungles. Wild pig is also responsible for such

[15] Source is N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., PP.30-33
[16] Mr. Dewan did the settlement of Sambalpur in 1902-1906

mischief to crops. Wild buffalo (Bubalus bubal is) is very rare. They may be found across the border in Patna State, but only a rare visitor ever enters the Sambalpur District. Bison (Bosgaurusgaurus) are fairly common especially in the forests bordering Redhakhol and Bamra States. Among deer, chital or spotted deer (Axis axis), Sambhur (Cervusunicolor: iger) and barking deer (Muntiacusmuntjak), are all fairly well represented, though not plentiful. The four-horned antelope (Tetracerusquadricomis), gazelle or chinkara (Gazelle bennetti) and mouse deer (Tragulusmembr a) occur but are not common. The nilgai or blue bull is fairly common. The black buck (Antilopecervicapra) is found in open country in the south of the District, especially south-west of Barpali.

Amongst other animals found in the District may be mentioned the rare brown flying-squirrel (Petauristapetauristaphilippersis) which can glide from tree to tree. The langur or grey ape is common, and the red-faced monkey is also frequently encountered. Hedgehog, porcupine, mongoose, hare, badger and scaly ant-eater are also to be found in the District."

In spite of diminution of wild life noticed by King, Sambalpur District, even without the Princely States of Bamra and Redhakhol, was a paradise for hunters. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur who did not take interest in wild life was a misfit. It was an unwritten convention of the Appointment Department of Government of the then Bihar and Odisha that the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur should co-operate with officers of the Forest Department in enforcing shooting rules and be able to organise controlled shooting. This was a consideration for posting officers. In recent years the quantum of wild animals is being at a depleting trend. Even there, wild animals are disturbed either by poachers or by spot-lights of visiting motorists. Between 1930 and 1934, the Chief Editor (Shri Nilamani Senapati, ICS) could count 50 tigers in the old Sambalpur District of which he was Deputy Commissioner. In that area today there is not one. He had seen twice or thrice as many leopards and bears and as many bisons and Sambars. Today there are a few. This state of affair has been brought about by large scale extension of cultivation, increase in the traffic movements at night and rapid urbanisation coupled with the recent industrialisation in the District.

In the tank of Maneswar adjacent to the Shiva Temple large tortoise are found which is rare and attracts many visitors.

The following list gives the common wild animals of the District:

Ungulates : Elephant, Bison, Sambar, Nilgai, Spotted deer, Barking deer, Chousinga (Four horned antelope) Mouse deer, Wild boar.

Carnivora : Tiger, Panther or Leopard, Sloth bear, Ratel or Honey badger, Hyena, Jackal, Indian fox, Wild dog, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Civet Cat,

Palm Civet, Mongoose, Otter.

Rodents : Porcupine, Malabar-Squirrel, Indian Giant Squirrel, Hare.

Pre-histor ic :Scaly Ant-eater or Indian Pangolin (This has become rare).

Primates : Common Langur, Rhesus macaque

Reptiles : Crocodile, Land monitor, Chameleon, other LizardsPython, Branded-Krait, King-Cobra, Cobra Vipers, other snakes.

Aves water : White necked stork, Open-billed stork, Black Ibis, Resident White Ibis, Cranes, Egrets, Herons, Cormorants, Darters, Moor-hen, Jacanas, Whistling Teal, Cotton Teal, Kingfisher, Pheasants.

Migratory : Croleg-geese, Barheaded geese, Red-headed-pochard, Pin-tail, Brahmmy Duck, various teals and other pochards, flamingo, Pelicans, open bill, snipes, and stilts.

Ground Birds : Peacock, peafowl, red Jungle fowl, grey partridge black partridge, common quail, fowl, etc.

Other land Birds Malabar-pied hornbill, grey horn-bill, mynas (including greater hill Myna), parrots, parakeets lorikeets, orioles, drongos (including rocket- tail drongo), fly-catchers, barbets, minivets, finches, bul-bul, munias, robins, shama, doves (turtle, emerald, ring, common), pigeons (imperial and green) and many other varieties of diurnal and nocturnal birds.

Game Bird s

The District has a rich variety of game birds. The common peafowl (PavoCristatus) the red jungle fowl (Gallus gallus) and bush and button quail (TurnixDussunrerand TurnixTanki) are all common in the forests. Grey partridge (Francolinuspo: dicericmus) are not very common but spur fowl (Gallo- perdixSpadicea and Galloperdixhmulata) are met with fairly frequently. Green pigeon of the large and small variety and blue imperial pigeon are common in all jungle villages. An occasional florican, or lesser bustard, may also be found.

Of water-fowl there are many representatives. Duck and teal abound in many tanks scattered throughout the District and also on the Mahanadi and lb while snipe is equally plentiful on the marshy ground and irrigated rice-fields below tanks. Other varieties of immigrant ducks are the pintail, the gadwall and the Brahminy. The common whistling teal, the large whistling teal and the cotton teal are plentiful and the blue-winged teal is also fairly frequently found[17].

Reptiles

Snakes, including the very poisonous Krait (Bungaruscaeruleus), cobra (Baratripudians), and Russell's viper (Vipera Russelli) are numerous. Lizards

[17] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.33

of all kinds are common, and the iguana is caught for its skin and eaten by the lowest classes. Crocodiles and alligators are now' common in the Hirakud lake.

Sanctuaries [18]

Ushakothi

The Ushakothi sanctuary covers the Ushakothi Forest Block in Bamra Forest Division over an area of 194 square kilometres. It lies about 48 kilometres to the north east of Sambalpur town on National Highway No. 6. The most important animals in this Block are elephant, bison, sambar, barking deer, pig, tiger, and leopard. Bisons are found in large herds in this block. There are a few forest roads and extraction paths and a well-furnished Forest Rest House adjacent to it on the National Highway No 6 at Badarama. A large number of tourists get attracted each year to this Sanctuary and rarely miss the interesting fauna. A register, maintained in the Forest Rest House at Badarama, indicates the interesting remarks and utter satisfaction of the tourists. Spot lights are also available in the Forest Rest House for use by the tourists during night. Watch towers have been erected at places for tourists to keep close watch or to photograph the animals. Shooting is strictly prohibited.

Debrigarh Sanctuary

In old Barapahar Forest Division now under Sambalpur Wild Life Division, it was established in 1930 with the initiative of the then Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur. It extends over an area of about 14'24 square kilometres. This sanctuary is situated in Debrigarh Felling Series in Bhatli Range in old Barapahar Division. Elephants, wild bisons and black bucks are found in this area. All other species are well represented. In recent years there has been gradual decrease in animals due to proximity to human habitation. Spotted deer and sambars are some of the most extensively occurring species here, but are sadly getting depleted.

The proposed Debrigarh (Extension) sanctuary is situated in the reserved forests under old Barapahar Division. It comprises of Lohara, Debrigarh, and Dechua Blocks covering a total area of 419-58 square kilometres adjoining the vast expanse of 745-92 square kilometres of the reservoir of Hirakud dam. In addition to elephants, bisons and black bucks, most of the other important animals in the State are more or less represented here. The Hirakud dam water spread into these forests will have much influence on the ecology of many parts of the forests favourable to wild life management. It will further attract numerous water birds both native and migratory. This area is approachable from Burla, on National Highway No. 6, wherefrom it is only 30 kilometres. Inside there are a number of good forest roads. There is a well-furnished Rest House at Dechua, a two-roomed, one

[18] This account of the sanctuaries has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mhanati (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.33-35

at Khajuria and one-roomed rest shed at Mundkati within the sanctuary. Further, forest rest house is there at Barakhandia inside the sanctuary. In recent years Government of Odisha in the name of eco-tourism has constructed five cottages inside the sanctuary having all facilities for accommodation and food for the tourists. Watch tower has also been constructed for watching the spectacular beauty of reservoir water and wild animals. With better protection the interesting wild life in the sanctuary will provide added attraction to the Hirakud Dam and visitors from the adjacent industrial cities in future.

Sardhapalli

The Sardhapali sanctuary covers Ghichamura-Phuljhar Block of Sambalpur Forest Division over an area of 29.78 square kilometres. It is about 48 kilometres from Sambalpur via Rengali. There is a one-room Forest Rest-shed at Sardhapali. The important animals of this Block are Sambar, barking deer, pig and leopard. Due to proximity to habitation, the fauna have been sadly depleted in recent years.

In addition to the above the Deer Park in a dell of Sambalpur town in the MotiJharan hills attracts a sizeable number of tourists.

Fish

Fish of different varieties are found in the rivers Mahanadi. The Hirakud reservoir offers great scope for pisciculture. Fish-rearing also is taken up by the Grama Panchayats in small tanks. A detailed account of pisciculture is presented in Chapter IV—Agriculture and Irrigation. Important varieties of fish are: Catla-catla(Bhakur), Labeorohita (Rohi), Cirrhinamrigala (Mirkali) Labeekalbasu(Kalachi), Wallagoniattu (Balia), Pseudegropius gam a (Katrang),Bagariusbagarius (Kanabudhia), Barus tor (Kudi), Gabies (Ghesada), Mur els(Seula), Minor Murels (Khapsi), Rhcobdila (Bainri), Barbus minor species (Putia), Chela Gora and Chela phulo (Jarda), Barbus minor species (Kuturi), Clariasl.atrachas (Magur), Saco ra.chusfosilis (Singhi), Gobies (Matul), Mystusaor (Adi), Eutropiichthysvacha(Batcha), Belereyhemiramphus (Gaurcliela), Barbus minor species (Dandikiri and Dandei), AmbJypharyngdon (Mahurali), very minor Barbus species (Jhima), Major prawns (Macro-brachium Rosenbargii,Chingda), Minor prawns (Macro-brachium Malcomsonii,Chingda), Notopierusnotopterus (Phali), Chital, Barbusserana (Serna), Minor Crabs (Kankra), Am jphelea.iKetch: a(Thumbi), Nandusnandus (Bhadra), Munglitadi (Kainga), Glass fish (Pat Pania)[19]. Many spices of fishes are now extinct. Private fish farms have come up for India Major Carp as enlisted below. Fresh water prown are available in the river system at Chiplima, Burla, Power channel Burla, Chaonrpur, Dhama, and Degaon.

[19] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., P.35

Climate

The climate of this District is characterised by a very hot dry summer and well distributed rains in the south-west monsoon season. The cold season commences from November and lasts till the end of February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till about the second week of June. The south-west monsoon season is from mid-June to the end of September but due to the global warming there is a marked change in the climate.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for 9 stations in the District for periods ranging from 2001 to 2014. The average annual rainfall in the District is 1495.70 mm. About 90 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon season from July-August being the rainiest months in the year. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. In the period, the annual rainfall was the highest in 2008 and 2012 when it was 25 and 22 per cent more than the normal. The lowest annual rainfall which amounted to 66 per cent of the normal occurred in 2010. It will be seen from table at annexure-1 that the rainfall in the District was between 900 and 1900 mm in the period mentioned.

These annual rainfall charts follow no uniform pattern. Years of heavy rain-fall follow in successions of 2 to 10 years. Similarly, years of drought also follow in successions of 3 to 10 years. Sometimes 2 or even 3 years of heavy rainfall comes one after another. It is not so in the case of drought. Successive years of drought are rare.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in Sambalpur. The records of temperature and other meteorological elements which are available for Sambalpur for a longer period may be taken as representative of the conditions over the District as a whole. Temperature begins to rise from about the beginning of March steadily till May which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41^0C. The heat in May and the early part of June prior to the onset of the South-West monsoon is tiring.

The onset of the monsoon by about mid-June brings some relief. In between spells of rain the weather becomes hot and oppressive due to the high moisture in the air. In September, due to breaks in the monsoon it is not uncommon the day temperatures increase slightly and this increase continues in October, but the nights become progressively cooler from October. From about the middle of November the day temperatures also begin to drop rapidly and December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 26.9°C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 12.1°C. Cold waves sometimes affect the District in

association with the passage of Western disturbances across Northern India in the cold season when the minimum temperature may go down to 4^0 or 5^0C.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Sambalpur was 47.2°C on 22 May, 1948. The lowest minimum temperature was 4.4^0C on December 5, 1902 and January 26, 1954.

The records of temperature show that the highest temperature in May and early June hovers between 43^0Cto 48^0C. It reaches the peak at Sambalpur on account of radiation from the denuded hillocks, rocks and sand of the bed of the Mahanadi. The construction of the Hirakud Reservoir covering over 482.8 square kilometres has made little difference to summer heat. The highest temperature continues to shoot up to 48^0C. The only difference it has made is to increase the humidity in the proximity of the lake. This is felt particularly at Hirakud and Burla.

Humidity

The relative humidity is high during the South-West monsoon season being generally over 75 per cent. After the monsoon season humidity decreases and during the winter season, the air is fairly dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidity is rather low, the afternoon humidity being generally about 25 to 30 per cent[20].

Special weather phenomena

During the monsoon season, depressions from the Bay of Bengal cross the east coast of India and move in westerly direction. These cause widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Occasionally storms from the Bay of Bengal in October may also affect the District. Thunderstorms occur throughout the year, their frequency being least in November and December but highest in the monsoon season. Occasional dust-storms and dust-raising winds occur in the summer months[21].

Cloud Cover

Sky is heavily clouded to overcast in the monsoon season. In the latter half of summer and the post-monsoon months the clouding is moderate. In the rest of the year, sky is generally clear or lightly clouded[22].

Winds

Wind is light to moderate generally, with some increase in force in late summer and the South-West monsoon season. In the post monsoon and winter months, wind is mainly from directions between north and east. In March wind is variable in directions. By April winds from the West and South-West become more common and these predominate during the period May to September[23].

[20] Ibid., P.37
[21] Ibid., P.38
[22] Ibid., P.37
[23] Ibid., P.37

The radiation from the rock and the sand keeps the temperature high throughout the night. A night drive from Sambalpur town to any of the forest areas such as Mundher or Meghpal gives almost the sensation of going to a hill station.

The climate of this District is characterised by a hot dry summer and well distributed rain during the southwest monsoon season. The cold season commences from December and lasts till the end of February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till about the second week of June. The southwest monsoon season is from second week of June to the end of September. October and November constitutes the post-monsoon season.

The average annual rainfall in the Districts is 1495.7 mm. The western half of the District gets more rain than the eastern half, the region around Dhama getting the highest rainfall. About 88% of the annual rainfall is received in the southwest monsoon season, July and August being the rainiest months. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. In the 90-year period from 1901 to 1990, the annual rainfall was the highest in 1961 when it amounted to 181% of the normal. The lowest annual rainfall which amounted to 61 per cent of the normal occurred in 1979. In the same ninety-year period, the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 12 years and two of them were consecutive viz. 1978, 1979.

There is only one meteorological observatory at Sambalpur, in the District. The records of temperature and other meteorological elements which are available for Sambalpur may be taken as representative of the conditions over the District as a whole. Temperature begins to rise steadily from about the beginning of March till May which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.0^0C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 26.3^0C. The heat in May and in the early part of June prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon is trying. The onset of the monsoon by about second week of June brings some relief. In between spells of rain, the weather becomes hot and oppressive due to the high moisture in the air. In September, due to breaks in the monsoon, which are not uncommon, the day temperatures increase slightly and this increase continues in October, but the nights become progressively cooler from October. From about the middle of November, the day temperatures also begin to drop rapidly and December and January are usually the coldest months, with the mean daily maximum temperature at 27.3^0C and the mean daily minimum temperature at about 12.5^0C. Cold waves sometimes affect the District in association with the passage of western disturbances across northern India in the cold season, when the minimum temperature may go down up to about 4^0C or so.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Sambalpur was 47.7^{0}C on 08 May 1973. The lowest minimum temperature was 4.4^{0}C on 5 December 1902 and 26 January 1954 at Sambalpur.

Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the monsoon season. In the latter half of the summer season and the post monsoon months the clouding is moderate. In the rest of the year, skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds are generally light to moderate, with some increase in force in late summer and the southwest monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and winter months, winds are mainly from directions between north and east. In March, winds are variable in the evenings and blow from directions between north and east in the mornings. By April, winds from the southwest and south become more common and these predominate during the period May to September.

During the monsoon season, depressions from the Bay of Bengal cross the east coast of India and move in westerly direction. These cause widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Occasionally, storms from the Bay of Bengal in October may also affect the District. Thunderstorms occur throughout the year, except in November and December, their frequency being the least in January and the highest in the monsoon season. Occasional dust storms and dust-raising winds occur in the summer months.

In 1876, V. Ball[24] discovered four stone implements of Palaeolithic type in Odisha, three of which were from the present Dhenkanal District and the remaining one from the District of Sambalpur. He described the Sambalpur implement as follows: “This specimen was found near Bursapali to the north of the well-known village of Kudderbuga. It has a pointed wedge shape. The material is a vitreous quartzite”. The implement described by Ball is a hand-axe of the Deccan type, displaying crude technique. By it one can dig, cut and chop; kill animals and scrape the skins. It was a tool of the early stone age (Palaeolithic age) which was a period of technical non-specialisation and it was probably popular at the time when different types of tools to suit specialised purposes were not invented. Nothing more can, however, be said as after discovery of this early stone tool no further survey has been made in this District. A part of the area where the stone implement was found by Ball is now submerged by the Hirakud water reservoir.

At the village Lasa in Kuchinda Sub-Division two implements of polished stone Celt type have been discovered. These implements signify a change in the life of the pre-historic man from that revealed by the Kudderbuga (Kudabaga) specimen. The polished stone Celt culture is that of a primitive technological specialisation and as during that period man no longer depended on nature for food and he became a food producer. It marks the beginning of a new age. Judging from the finds of the polished stone Celts in different parts of Odisha, it may be said that these implements continued to be in vogue through proto-historic up to the historic period. The Kuchinda type of implement has been found in the excavation at Jauguda in Ganjam District[25].

Some archaeologists of Odisha are now conducting research in the field of Rock Art and have been able to locate and identify some Rock shelters of early men in the mountainous regions of the Pradhan Pahad hills and the Barapahar hill ranges. The early men used to draw picture on some aspect of his life on the walls of the natural caves. The pictures are also painted by a natural stone powder known as ‘Daru’ stone. It is brushed by colour. The painting has been classified as ‘Tempara’. It is the art of pigmentation on the rough surface of a Rock wall by a sharp instrument. Some historians are yet to accept this study on Rock Art as scientific. The findings are based on presumption and imagination. The place where this Rock Art is found is mostly known as ‘Lekhamunda’ by the local people; it is obviously because of these art or letters which have been written over the surface of the Rocks. However, these arts have been assigned to the proto-history period when the early man as a hunter was living amidst wild animals.

[24] V. Ball, Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1876, PP.122-123; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.48
[25] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.48

Early Historical Perspective

The present District of Sambalpur was, in ancient times, a part of South Kosala. This territory roughly comprised of the modern Districts of Raipur and Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh and the Districts of Sambalpur, Balangir and Sundargarh of Odisha. The 'Aranyaka Parva' of the 'Mahabharata' described a few places of pilgrimage of Kosala, viz. 'Rishabha Tirtha' and 'Kala Tirtha' which can be identified in this region. It has been pointed out in the History Chapter of Balangir District Gazetteer that the present District of Balangir which constituted the ancient 'Taitilaka Janapada' was a part of the empire of Mahapadmananda during fourth century BC. The references to this territory by the Grammarian Panini and the finds of punch marked coins attributed to the pre-Maurya period suggest possibility of inclusion of that kingdom in the empire of Mahapadmananda. Very likely the Sambalpur region was included in that empire by that time. There is, however, no evidence to show that after the fall of Mahapadmananda, the Maurya kings took possession of the Kosala region and the edicts of Asoka throw no light on the history of this territory.

The 'Malvikagnimitram', a historical drama attributed to the great poet Kalidas, throws light on the history of Vidarbha during the post-Maurya period and according to some scholars. Vidarbha was the same as South Kosala. But the Mahabharata distinguishes these two territories which were, however, then contiguous to one another. The epic represents Nala in the Vindyan forest as painting out his wife Damayanti the way to Vidarbha, her father's country, in the following words "This way leads to Vidarbha, the other one to Kosala and to the south lies the country to Dakshinapatha". This shows that Kosala and Vidarbha were separate territories in ancient times. During the post-Maurya period South Kosala appears to be under the rule of Chedi kings and it was sometimes known as Chedi Rashtra. It was from this territory that the ancestor of Kharavela came to Kalinga and founded a new kingdom which under Kharavela became most powerful in the then India. South Kosala very likely formed a part of Kharavela's empire. After Kharavela, the kings of Megha dynasty ruled over Kosala and these Megha kings are supposed to have belonged to the same Meghavahana family as of Kharavela. The 'Puranas' speak of nine Megha kings[26] who ruled over Kosala during the pre-Gupta period. It may be mentioned here that the town of Sambalpur is of ancient origin. In his classical work on 'Geography' in the second century AD, Ptolemy noticed a town known as 'Sambalaka' in the territories of 'Mandalai'. This can be identical with the modern town of Sambalpur[27].

[26] F.E. Pargiter, The Purana Text of the Dynasties in the Kali Age, P.51(London); Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., P.53

[27] Surendranath Majumdar (ed.), Mandalai in Ancient India as described by Ptolemy, P.169; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., P.53

About the middle of the fourth century AD, a king named Mahendra was ruling over South Kosala. It is known from the Allahabad Pillar inscription that Samundra Gupta, the kind of Magadha defeated the king of Kosala named Mahendra. Kosala by this time was a vast area. It comprised of the erstwhile Districts of Sambalpur, Raipur and Bilaspur region. Raipur and Bilaspur are now two important cities in the State of Chhattisgarh. The vast District of Sambalpur of the modern period (1862) has subsequently been divided and subdivided into pieces and has now been reduced into a small District having only three revenue Sub-Divisions within her territorial jurisdiction, named as Sambalpur, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. For some time, although it was not a part of the Gupta empire, it was definitely within the influence of the Gupta administration. As known from the Arang Plate, a ruling dynasty called the 'Rajarshitulyakula' ruled over this Sambalpur region for six generations. The present District of Bargarh, Balangir and Subarnapur were parts of this kingdom of Sambalpur which extended up to the river Son, a tributary of the river Tel now in the District of Kalahandi. A ruling family named Saravapurias, having their headquarters in Saraphagard and ruled for about a century (6th to 7th century) in the old kingdom of Kosala. The present District of Sambalpur was a part of this kingdom. Saraphagarh is identified with the present town Sripura in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh.

The Panduvamsis were a ruling dynasty in Central India. Tivara Deva, the grandson of the founder, got possession of the Dakhina Kosala and named himself "Sakala Kosaladhipati". Nanna Deva II extended his conquest towards the east and took possession of Utkala. His efforts to occupy Kongoda were proved wrong politically. This forced him to withdraw from Utkal as well. As such he was to be satisfied with the Kosala portion of the empire and Sambalpur remained a very sensitive boarder of his kingdom. Tivara Deva was succeeded by his brother Chandra Gupta and later by his son Harisena Mahasiva Gupta Balarjuna and his son Janamejay had no cordial relation with the Kalachuris of Sripura and as such they confined their political activities in the south portion of Kosala. This made Sambalpur a coveted city of importance and the Pandu Vamsi fortified it as their capital.

Towards the last decade of the ninth century King Janamejay Mahabhaba Gupta (AD 882-922)[28] consolidated the eastern part of Kosala comprising the modern Sambalpur and Balangir region under his sceptre and from his time onwards the dynasty is popularly known as the Somavamsis. He could expand his territory further to the east and south. He was regarded as a very powerful king by his successors. He could carve out a very powerful kingdom and reigned for a long period of thirty-four years.

[28] K.C. Panigrahi, Chronology of the Bhauma-Karas and the Somavamsis of Orissa, P.17; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.55.

He claimed to have defeated the Kalachuris too. He established a matrimonial relation with the Bhaumakar dynasty. Taking advantage of a disrupted succession of the Bhaumakar dynasty he successfully championed the cause of his daughter, Prithivi Mahadevi to put her over the Bhaumakar throne. With the movement of the Somavamsi king Yayati-I towards the old Odra kingdom and thereafter to the eastern part of Odisha, the importance of Sambalpur was gradually reduced.

Kosala and Utkal could combine into one administration and the Somavamsis had to fight constantly against the Kalachuris and the Telgu Cholas. These invasions and conflicts had its repercussion on the administration of the Kosala kingdom centering around Sambalpur.

The Telugu Cholas

The Telugu Cholas had a special identity in the history of South Kosala. The Naga king Somesvara I of Baster is said to have defeated the Somavamsi king Janmajay II with the help of the Telugu Chodas. This brings an end to the rule of the Somavamsis and established a new political equation. After defeating the last powerful king of the Somavamsi dynasty, the Telgu Cholas got Kosala as their victory. Somesvar Dev II issued the Mahada copper plate in Cir 1090 AD[29]. In this grant he has declared himself as the king of Western Lanka, having its capital at Subarnapur. In the Kumarsinga and Patna museum grant, Somesvar III identifies himself as the ruler of Sonepur-Sambalpur region. This indicates the importance of Sonepur as a capital from the point of view of better safety.

The Kalachuris

Jajalla Deva I "by the might of his arms deprived Bhujavala, the Lord of Subarnapur of his power in a hostile encounter"[30]. Bhujavala has been identified with Somesvar Deva III and the small kingdom of Kosala came under the rule of Kalachuri. Sambalpur lost his importance. Its significance was further condensed when a branch of the Rastrakuta family got possession of the Bargarh region. He entered into a compromise and understanding with the Kalachuris and ruled over this region as their feudatory. They worshipped Visnu and had the figure of Garuda on their royal seal. Chamaravigraha was the first feudatory chief[31].

Soon after taking possession of the Sambalpur-Balangir region the Kalachuris entered into a protracted struggle with the Gangas, who had then occupied Utkal. The conflict between Ganga and Kalachuris continued for about a century and finally the Gangas became the overlord of Utkal and

[29] Epigraphia Indica, Vol.XXVIII, PP.285-292; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.58
[30] Mahakosala Society's Papers, Vol.II, P.61. Also Kalinga Historical Research Society's Journal, Vol.I; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.59
[31] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.59

Kosala. The expedition of Anangabhima Deva III (1211-38 AD) towards Tumana in 1211 AD resulted in the defeat of the Kalachuris[32]. This brings to an end to a long struggle for empire-building. Sambalpur became a part of the Ganga empire. Bhanu Deva II in 1264 AD posted a Governor to rule over this region. His headquarters capital was Sonepur.

The Gangas

Thus, Sambalpur having been reduced into a small kingdom or a political unit was placed under the Ganga Governor. Suddenly, in the middle of the 14th Century the Gangas faced a number of problems. Sham-Sudden-Alli-Shah, the Governor of Bengal declared himself independent of the Sultan of Delhi. In the south the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Bahamani raised their heads. Bhanu Deva had to face a number of aggressions. He was faced with problems from the Sultan of Delhi too. Even Firuz Tughlug did invade Odisha. Rise of the new powers not only weakened the Ganga hold, but also exerted a great effect on the political condition of West-Odisha. During this period of chaos and confusion military pockets (Malliks) ruled over Patna and Athamallik region; thus was Sambalpur too. Very naturally people looked for a new strong warrior, who could give them a sound and effective administration. This paved the path of the Chauhans to grab the opportunity for the foundation of a new rule; Ramai Deva Chauhan Prince founded a new dynasty[33].

The Chauhans [34]

The life and the foundation of the Chauhan rule will be comprehensively dealt in the Balangir District Gazetteer. So it will not be discussed in the Gazetteer concerning Sambalpur District. Sambalpur as discussed in the previous pages was a very old kingdom. With the decay of the Ganga rule, it was occupied by the Chauhans.

Foundation of Sambalpur Kingdom

In the middle of the sixteenth Century, Narasingh Dev, the Chauhan ruler of Patnagarh gifted, his brother Balaram Dev, the territory of Sambalpur. Balaram Dev, a great warrior, built a new kingdom independent of Patna. The creation of new kingdom was a military necessity and Balaram Dev was entrusted with this responsibility. In his book 'Jayachandrika' Prahallad Dubey narrates a separate story. He says that this division of the territory was imposed on Balaram Dev by their mother. The kingdom was not formed overnight. It was first known as 'Huma rajya' having its capital on the

[32] Epigraphic Indica, Vol.XXIX, P.125; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.) op.cit., P.60
[33] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.60
[34] The early history of Chauhan rulers of Patna is known from a Sanskrit work "Kosalananda" written by Pandit Gangadhar Mishra and a Hindi work called "Jaya Chandrika" written by Prahllad Dubey. Subsequently, Siba Prasad Das in his "The History of Sambalpur", Rama Chandra Mallik in his "A Short History of Kosala", B.C. Mazumdar in his "Orissa in the Making" and N.K. Sahu in his various works have thrown light on Chauhan rule in Sambalpur.

bank of the river Jira now in Bargarh district. It was soon shifted to Chaurpur and thereafter to Sambalpur on the bank of the river Mahanadi. As Dubey says he was first opposed by the local tribals but clever Balaram, making a compromise and honouring their sentiment, installed there the deity of the aboriginal people amidst dance and merry making and thus gained over them as the subjects of his kingdom.

It is necessary now to present a short history of Sambalpur under the Chauhans. Balaram Dev first proved his worth as a warrior in consolidating his new kingdom. He seized the opportunity of the decline of the Kalachuris rule following the death of Kalyan Sahi in 1580 AD. He defeated Lakshman Sahi who was a weak successor and forced him to surrender Saranggarh, Sakti, Bargarh and Raigarh. Soon after this the kings of Bamanda and Gangpur in their self-desire acknowledged the suzerainty of Balaram Dev. He made a very strong fort on the bank of river Mahanadi. He made Sambalpur the nerve-centre of Central Eastern India. A good number of Vassal States came under the suzerainty of the Sambalpur kingdom. His grand Son Balabhadra conquered Boudh in the early period of 17th Century AD. Sambalpur became a very important kingdom during the reign of the 5th Raja Baliar Singh (Cir AD 1650-89).

The Chauhans were master of “18 Gadas (Forts)”. All these gadas acknowledged the overlordship of the Chauhans of Sambalpur. Major H.B. Impey provides a list of these Garhjat States in 1863. The names are 1) Patnagarh, 2) Sambalpur, 3) Khadiala, 4) Sonepur, 5) Boudh, 6) Athamallik, 7) Redhakhol, 8) Gangapur, 9) Bonai, 10) Bamanda, 11) Borasambar, 12) Sarangarh, 13) Phuljhar, 14) Raigarh, 15) Bargarh, 16) Sakti, 17) Chandrapur and 18) Bindra Nayagarh. Thus, he founded an empire with eleven royal kingdoms of West-Odisha and seven now in the present Chhattisgarh. Baliar Singh is decorated as the crest jewel of Eighteen States by tradition i.e. ‘Atharagada Maudamani’. Gangadhar Mishra while describing this Sambalpur empire as a part of Kosala, has also narrated its geography. He says this vast kingdom looks like an elephant and Sambalpur was its belly. Mishra’s work “Kosalananda Kavya” is an important source of information for the historians who have attempted to write the history of Sambalpur. It may be said that the first few kings from Balaram Dev to Baliar Singh (1450-1650) made all possible efforts to restore the celebrated name of Kosala. It may be said that the geographical expression Kosala, which was almost lost in obscurity could be reconstituted into a real visible kingdom, with a progressive prospective of a new cultural ramification in the field of language, religion, system of worship, installation of Gods and goddesses and many other cultural aspects with Sambalpur as its central heart-point.

The consolidation continued and Sambalpur had no apprehension of aggression for a very long period. The peaceful atmosphere enhanced its growth and prosperity. Madhukar Dev the fourth Raja of Sambalpur was highly sagacious. He formed the new Chauhan state of Sonepur obviously for political necessity. He appointed his second son Madan Gopal as the Raja of this new kingdom and got it fortified too. This State has great contribution for the culture of Odisha. A new sub-State Rajpur-Khinda was carved out to accommodate his third son Anirudhha. The fourth son Vamsigopal, as a Vaisnava saint, established some 'mathas' (monastry) and built some temples in the Chauhan empire. Important among those are the Gopalji and the Jagannath complex at Sambalpur, the Gopalji Temple at Sonepur and the Ramji Matha of Puri. The inscription available in the Gopalji Matha of Sambapur, reading Madhukarka Beta, indicates a stage of development in the language and script of Odia, when we compare the inscription in the temple of Narasinghnath said to have been scribed by Vaijaladeva (1413 AD). He was instrumental in building the temples at Sambalpur like the 'Kutha-Jagannath' and the 'Ananta Sai'. The Ananta Sai image was brought by Balaram Dev as a victory of his war as well as dowry from Surguja.

To conclude in brief, the Chauhans of Sambalpur could establish a powerful kingdom. They introduced an efficient system of administration. Their love for culture and efforts to build a number of Vaisnaba, Saiva and Sakta temples in their vast kingdom enhanced their glory. The leaning temple of Huma has no comparison in the whole world. They made sufficient efforts for the continuance of the kingdom. For protection against external aggression, they fortified the royal households and built 'Gadas' surrounded by moats. For cooperation, understanding and mutual assistance, semi-autonomous feudal kingdoms were created with Zamindars as the ruling head. These names are available in the 'Jayachandrika' of P. Dubey and the 'Chikitsha Manjari' of Gopinath Sarangi. Profuse references are available in the 'Kosalananda Kavya' of Gangadhar Mishra on the mafidars, Gartias and Gaontias. They are mostly the cousins of the royal family who were expected to fight and protect the parent kingdom. They used to pay annual tribute to the king and were under obligation to fight against external enemies. They looked after the native administration and enjoyed limited powers. They established matrimonial relations with the Gajapati family and the neighbouring kingdoms of Gangpur, Bamanda, Chandrapur and Ratnapura, etc. This can be rightly compared with a confederation so established by the apex monarch.

With the natural consequences of history i.e. rise and fall of kingdoms, the glory started fading after the death of Baliar Dev in 1769 AD. His son ruled for four months only. He died due to a military conspiracy. With the help of some feudatories, Chhatra Sai could ascend the throne with

opposition. Conspiracies took place in the royal court between Ajit Singh and Buddha Ray. Chhatra Sai was in favour of Ajit. He got Buddha Ray and his chief queen killed. She was a Kalachuri princes. The consequences became bitter. It resulted in a war between the Kalachuris and the Chauhans. Chhatra Sai was imprisoned. On the request of the Courtiers he was set free. Chhatra Sai repented and lost all interest in his royalty and the administration of his kingdom. A Siva temple called Budharaja was erected on a hill-top at Sambalpur in memory of Budha Ray. We find some reflection of this incident in the book 'Chikitsa Manjari' of Gopinath Sarangi.

Ajit Singh (1725-66 AD) was indolent and a lover of luxury. His reign of four decades was a time of conspiracies, intrigues and murders and that too among high officials like the Dewans. Generally, Dewan is the chief executive officer in the ex-feudatory State. Eventually Akbar Rai could emerge as a very powerful man and a reign of terror, prevailed in Sambalpur. Abhaya Singh the son and successor of Ajit Singh dismissed Akbar Rai. He appointed Krishna Bada Mallik as the Dewan of Sambalpur. This virtually led to a civil war between the supporters of both the groups. Victory again smiled in favour of Akbar Rai. Jayanta Singh, the son of Ajit Singh left for Nagpur to save his life. Abhaya died in prison in 1778 AD. Jayanta prepared for an aggression against Sambalpur with the help of some feudal rulers. During this time, the Marathas planned for an attack on Sambalpur. This was a great problem for Akbar Rai. He preferred a submission to Jayanta than to the Marathas. This brought to an end of the rule of Akbar Rai, who was subsequently killed.

Hearing that Abhaya is dead, Jayanta proceeded to Sarangagarh and discussed the recent development with King Viswanath Sai. On his support all the feudal rulers were appealed to help Jayanta at that critical juncture. During this period, the Maratha general Chimnaje was stationed at Dhenkanal for political necessity. He was required to come back to Nagpur. On his way back, he prepared to invade Sambalpur. This created a critical situation especially for the Raja of Sonepur. The Maratha general sought his cooperation. Raja Sobha Singh promised the Marathas to provide military assistance and food. He hoped that this assistance may help him to obtain the Sambalpur kingdom. Akbar could not decide anything immediately. He was in his problem of to be or not to be. Ultimately he thought it wise to recognise Jayanta's claim for the kingdom of Sambalpur. So he did not submit to the Maratha Chief. Jayanta Singh with all boldness and courage entered Sambalpur triumphantly and without any opposition became the king of Sambalpur.

Jayanta Singh could not remain in peace. He always apprehended an invasion of the Marathas. Geographically Sambalpur was in between Chhattisgarh and Cuttack. By the middle of the 18th century, both these

areas were under the occupation of the Marathas. It is true that Akbar Rai was able to repulse the Maratha invasions. Jayanta Singh was not that strong to fight against the Marathas, specially their recurring invasions which came in quick succession. He could sustain till 1793 AD and was forced to make a truce. He agreed to pay 32,000 'Kacha Tanka' as the annual 'chauth'. This arrangement was temporary. The Marathas sincerely wanted to control and rule Sambalpur directly. All of a sudden, without any cause Jayanta Singh was arrested and imprisoned. He was sent to Chanda. It was told that he had failed to provide and arrange proper reception to Vinkoje who was on his way to Cuttack. Vinkoje was the brother of Raghuji Bhonsala. Thus Sambalpur came under occupation of the Marathas in 1800 AD.

Sambalpur under the Marathas

Soon after the occupation of Sambalpur by the British, arrangement was made for its administration. Bhup Singh was appointed as the administrator. Bhup Singh not only loved power but also an ambitious personality. He entered into an alliance with Rani Ratan Kumari, the queen of Jayanta Singh and ruled independently. These facts were brought to the notice of Nagpur Bhonsola. He took immediate steps; Bhup Singh was dismissed. But this order could not be served. Bhup Singh and Rani Ratna Kumari left Sambalpur and took refuge in the British territory. Their whereabouts could not be known for some time. Tantia Phadnavis was appointed as the next administrator of Sambalpur.

History rapidly changd so was the fate of Sambalpur. The Marathas were defeated by the British in the Anglo-Maratha war in 1803. The British in consequence occupied Sambalpur on 2nd January, 1804 when the Marathas pointed out that there was no reference for the retention of Sambalpur in the treaty of Deogaon. The British authorities restored the kingdom to the Marathas. But situation was not that easy for the Marathas to govern Sambalpur. The Rani, a few feudatories and some Zamindars combinedly revolted against the Marathas. The new Governor Kesav Gobind was not allowed to enter into Sambalpur. Jayant Singh and Maharaja Sai remained still under captivity. The Marathas now played some tricks. They sent an envoy to Sambalpur for negotiation with the Rani. He stayed at Sambalpur for about five months. It could yield no result. The Bhonsala played another foul game. They agreed to accept all the conditions laid down by the Rani. Even an oath was administered in the Brahmapura temple of Sambalpur. The Rani took it with religious faith. She relaxed and did not take effective measures for her safety and security. Even her fort was left unprotected. Taking advantage of this moment the Marathas surprised her with an attack. With the help of two trusted persons, she could manage to escape. The only way left to her was to take refugee of the British. Thus, the

Bhonsala manage to rule Sambalpur for about a decade. For other political engagement and in due obedience to a minor provision in the truce of 17.12.1803, the British did not like to interfere in the affairs of Sambalpur. In the 3rd Anglo-Maratha war on 27th November 1817, the Marathas were removed and driven out of Sambalpur. Consequently, Sambalpur came under the dominion of the British.

Comprehensive Hi story of Sambalpur from 1804 -49

A comprehensive discussion and development thereafter from 1804 to 1849 is a very important phase in the history of Sambalpur and its relation with the British. In 1804, Major Broughton made treaties of friendship and protection with the queen. During his period, Jayanta Singh and Prince Maharaja Sai were captives of the Marathas. Major Broughton considered it wise and expedient to keep close contact with the Chiefs of the feudal dependencies of Sambalpur extending over the land from Raigarh to Bargarh. It was very clear that Broughton and Ratnakumari were reluctant to give back Sambalpur to the Marathas, despite the facts that there was no provision for the retention of Sambalpur by the British in the treaty of 1803. Negotiation started with the Bhonsala Raghuji III for a suitable and acceptable term between the parties. The company servants considered it a necessity for the possession of Sambalpur only for the security of Cuttack. Governor General Wellesley threatened with the Bhonsala to resume work, but the company servants were not prepared for the same. When G.H. Barlow became the Governor General, he preferred to restore Sambalpur to the Marathas. When the negotiation of Janoji and the Rani yield no result, the Marathas suddenly occupied Sambalpur in 1806. This may be named as the re-occupation of Sambalpur which has been discussed earlier. The real turning point came in 1817. The Marathas were inflicted a crushing defeat in the third Anglo-Maratha war. The British got Sambalpur as a permanent trophy of the Victory and Bhonsala was asked to release Maharaja Jayanta Singh and the crown prince Maharaja Sai. Jayant Singh died soon. Maharaja Sai succeeded to the throne with a special ‘sanand’. ‘Sanand’ or ‘sanad’ refers to a treaty or agreement. His powers were reduced rather sufficiently curtailed. He lost all his paramountcy over his dependencies. To check and guard the activities of the ruling Chief, Mr. Roughsedge was appointed and posted as a political agent, a new post created for political necessity.

Maharaja Sai died in 1827. He had left no heir for the throne of Sambalpur. It was offered to the widow Queen Mohan Kumari who had no personality and will power. She behaved like a puppet in the hands of the British i.e. the political agent. Her policy was appeasement to the British. She had no mind and ability to guard the interest of the Zamindars and the people as a whole. Besides, this was done against the local customs and law of the land. A woman was never raised to such an important position.

Naturally disturbances occurred. The British said, “It is an adhoc arrangement” though this did not satisfy the feudatory chiefs. Many claimants to the throne of Sambalpur made efforts to ascertain their claims. The most important of them was Surendra Sai who claimed his chiefship as a descendant of Madhukar Sai, the fourth Raja of Sambalpur. He had a promising personality. He was a warrior and a sword-man too. The Gond and Binjhal Zamindars of Sambalpur supported his cause because within a very short period of rule, the Hindu favourites of the Rani had already encroached their lands. They too felt that gradually their privileges would be threatened. As a result, there was a tribal reaction against the Hindu dominion. Within a short period, a good number of villages were plundered. Lieutenant Higgins tried to control the insurgent with a body of the Ramgarh Battalion readily available with him. The disturbances continued. It was felt necessary to borrow force from Hazaribag. Immediately, three platoons of troops came to Sambalpur under the command of Wilkinson. He could suppress the insurrection but not for all time to come. He felt that the appointment of the Rani was the main cause of all the troubles. As such she was deposed in 1933. Narayan Singh, a son of Bikram Singh, the son of Raja Baliar Singh was offered the ‘Gadi’ (throne). He did not like to accept this offer, because he was a “Babu” and so not in the first line of succession. When so offered to be the ruling chief, he was first astounded and prayed the agent not to exalt him to such a dangerous a position. In spite of this it was done and Narayan Singh became the ruling chief (Raja). Mohan Kumari was sent off to Cuttack. She was granted with a pension of subsistence.

A new era of Rebellion and Tribal uprising 18 30-33

We have discussed earlier how the early Chauhans of Sambalpur consolidated their conquest and made provisions for the continuance of their rule. In that context they had created some semi-independent sub-States. The rulers were named as Zamindar. There were sixteen Zamindars under the king of Sambalpur in the early thirties of the 20th Century. These were Ghens, Kharsal, Lakhanpur, Rampur, Kodabaga, Kolabira, Loisingha, Pahadsirgida, Bheden, Pal-Kulunda, Laida, Bijepur, Bodasambar, Mundamahal, Machida and Rajpur-Khinda. The Zamindars were mostly Gonds. Only a very few were Binjhals. Some of these Zamindaris are in the District of Jharsuguda, some in Sambalpur and some in the District of Bargarh. This was a feudal system. The Zamindars were well trained in their system of war and guarded the frontiers of the kingdom. They could prevent and repulse external aggression. They were faithful to the king and loyal to their subjects. They protected the forests and natural resources. The king used to keep them in good humour and with their help could establish paramountcy over the 18 garhs. They used to play vital role during the celebration of the coronation of new king. Rani Mohan Kumari deprived them of many of their traditional privileges which were given to them by Ratna Kumari. In consequence the Zamindars and their people were prepared for rebellion.

The Gond rebellion in the Chauhan kingdom of Sambalpur is a very important chapter in the history of armed-resistance against the British administration. It not only displayed the military struggle of the Zamindars, but also the moral strength of the people. The rebellion could achieve the support of all the 18 Zamindars, excepting Rampur. Many of the Zamindaris are now not in the geographical area of present Sambalpur District. So this rebellion in some Zamindaris will be dealt with in the history of Jharsuguda and Bargarh. We may ignore the same with only some important points dealt with in brief.

The Gond Zamindar of Bheden was the first to encounter Mohan Kumari in 1830. He was supported by Balabhadra Deo of Lakhanpur. Trilochan Rai of Parsirgida also joined the rebels on 23 July 1832. Gond Zamindar of Jharsuguda and Chandra Behera of Bamra also joined the uprising. The Zamindar of Kudabaga supported the cause of Bheden. The Rajpur-Khinda played its role in the capital area. The British force having been driven out of Jharsuguda faced a surprise attack at Dhanupali of Sambalpur, organised by Megha Rai and Chandra Behera on 2 June 1833. A big troop at Sambalpur plundered the baggage of Wilkinson who was on his way to Hazaribag. He returned to Sambalpur took two days to escape from his confinement at Maneswar.

Military operation started in full swing against the rebels. Some of them were captured. Jagabandhu Baboo, an official of Sambalpur, was dismissed from his service. He was hidden at Sonepur. The Raja of Sonepur captured him and handed him over to Captain Wilkinson. Jharsuguda was a strong hold of his rebellion under the leadership of Govind Singh. The Gond rebellion of 1833 was the first recorded uprising in Sambalpur against the British. It has been mentioned as one of the early rebellion in India in the archival records of Delhi. The last effort of Narayan Singh to suppress the rebellion was failed. Although, he was able to kill Balabhadra Singh he could not kill Surendra who was his close associate. The leadership was now taken by Balaram Singh of Khinda-Rajpur and his nephew Surendra Sai. The king could get them arrested. They were sent to the Hazaribag jail in 1840. This, however, could not establish peace and unrest prevailed. Anarchy and misgovernment became the order of the day; loot and dacoity organised by the Gonds were profusely noticed. There was a panic; life and property of the people remained unsecured. Locally, this is known as ‘Gondamaru’. The whole super structure of the Kingdom started collapsing. The people at its base, the Zamindars, Gadtias and the Gaontias (village headmen) revolted against the puppet King Narayan Singh. After his death on 10th September, 1849, the British annexed this kingdom very tactfully, under the provision of ‘Doctrine of Lapse’. Accordingly, Sambalpur was amalgamated to the British Empire.

It may be mentioned here that Narayan Singh during his life time had intimated his wish to the Government that Sambalpur should be taken in possession by the British and if the Rani out lived, she should be provided with pension for her subsistence. Apprehending disturbances in Sambalpur, suddenly after the death of Narayan Singh Mr. Crow fortified Sambalpur with a regiment of the Ramgarh battalion in December 1849. He had with him Dr. J. Cadenhed who was provisionally appointed as the Principal Assistant. Rupsingh was appointed as the Native Assistant with all security provision Mukhyapan Devi the widow of Narayan Singh was sent off to Cuttack and provided with a pension of only Rs. 100/- per month.

Early British Administration

The British occupied Sambalpur for administrative and commercial necessity. Their main intention was to abolish the kingdom of Chauhans. It has been rightly named as the Chauhan confederation, consisting of feudal chiefs.

Internal condition of the country, especially Sambalpur before the British annexation can be discussed very shortly. In 1827, the administration of Sambalpur was in the hands of some Brahmins. They managed to obtain the sanction of the Queen to possess the best varieties of lands and used to cultivate the same as absentee landlords. There are stories of extortion and oppression over the farmers. The Raja not only collected revenue but also food stocks from the people through the village headman. All the officers of the State lived free of charges. They used to take toll from the field and gardens. Also tolls were collected from every loom and nest. Unpaid forced labour for construction of roads and public buildings was a very common phenomenon of the day. The taxation was largely out of proportion. The levy or 'nazarana' was a very cruel practice. The Zamindars lived in the income of the common men. On the other hand, they were expected to supply men and arms to the king during the time of war. The oppression was so much and reaction of the people was so minimum that the people remained under terror only, and could never organise themselves even for some minor pleasures for their living.

After occupation the British acted very carefully. They could control the Headquarters, but not the Zamindars and the Gaontias in the remote villages. Despite the imposition of various taxes on them, they supported their village head-men and the Zamindars. The British first tried to appease the local officers. They could do it very soon and act strongly. They did not try to be judicious and conciliatory. The revenue was raised by four times without any discrimination. The capabilities of the people were not taken into consideration. Holders of rent-free villages were assessed with heavy payment of revenue. Even religious endowments were not made free from taxation. The Brahmins were seriously hurt. They reacted and were

supported by the people. The Brahmins formed a very powerful group in the society. They were comparatively educated too. They organised themselves in a group and proceeded to Ranchi for an appeal. Their appeal had no effect. They returned without any redress.

A settlement was made in 1854. The collection of revenue was raised from Rs. 8.800 to Rs. 74,000. What is more important is that the British spent Rs. 25,000 for its administration and the salary and establishment of the British officers. This resulted general resettlement. The mutiny of 1857-58 provided an opportunity to spread it widely.

The Uprising

When the mutiny of 1857[35] broke out, the troop stationed at Sambalpur consisted of a detachment (150 foot and 12 horses) of the Ramgarh Battalion, on the loyalty of which little reliance was placed, as it was believed to depend on the fidelity of the troops at Dinapore. These apprehensions were justified in the case of the detachment at Hazaribag which, on hearing of the rising at Dinapore on 30 July 1857 mutinied, plundered the treasury, broke open the jail and released the prisoners among whom were Surendra Sai, the claimant of the Sambalpur Raj, and his brother Udwant Sai. All remained quiet, however, at Sambalpur, and the detachment remained perfectly staunch as indeed it did through the whole course of the rebellion. Before the end of August, rumours of insurrectionary movements had begun to spread, though no actual outbreak occurred for some time, and early in September two companies of Madras troops were ordered up from Cuttack to Sambalpur by G.F. Cockburn, the Commissioner of Odisha.

Soon after their release from the jail, Surendra Sai and Udwant Sai entered the District, and a number of followers quickly collected around them. By the middle of September, they entered the town of Sambalpur with a force of 1400 to 1600 men and established themselves within the precincts of the old fort. Surendra Sai soon established contact with Captain R.T. Leigh, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sambalpur, and assured him that he had no intention of aspiring to be the King, and that his only object was to induce the Government to cancel the remaining portion of his and his brother's imprisonment. Captain Leigh promised to represent the matter to the Government, and in the meantime Surendra Sai agreed to disperse his followers and remain in Sambalpur, while Udwant Sai permitted to reside in the village of Khinda. Captain T.E. Dalton, the Commissioner of Chotanagpur, recommended to the Government of Bengal for commuting the sentences of Surendra Sai and his brother on the condition that they should reside either at Cuttack or at Ranchi while G.F. Cockburn insisted on

[35] This account of the Mutiny has been prepared mainly from the "Minute by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the Mutinies as they affected the lower Province under the Government of Benal" and from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.74-79.

taking strong measures like deportation. Surendra Sai was treated like a political prisoner and his residence was closely guarded. Naturally he wanted to escape and on 31 October 1857, he fled to Khinda where his brother had collected more than a thousand rebels.

In the meanwhile, further reinforcement of two companies of the 40th Madras Native Infantry had been despatched under Captain Knocker from Cuttack. Besides, Lieutenant Hadow of the Madras Artillery, who arrived at Cuttack with some light mountains guns, was also asked to reach Sambalpur with force and to take part in an expedition which Captain Knocker made against Khinda and Kolabira. In the latter place, which he reached on 5 November, 1857, he destroyed the house of the Gaontia. But he failed to capture Surendra Sai and his brother at Khinda, though he found their houses loop-holed and prepared for defence. In only one place he could find a large gathering of armed men concealed by the jungle.

Matters had now taken a serious turn. Many of the principal Zamindars were collecting their fighters for the purpose of resisting the Government, and the whole area in the neighbourhood of Sambalpur was temporarily in the hands of the insurgents, who were posted in strength at a distance of not more than three or four miles from the place, and fired on the British pickets. Dr. Moore of the Madras Army, who had been ordered to proceed with Hanson to afford medical aid to the troops at Sambalpur, was murdered at Jujomura while on the march. Hanson, however, escaped and wandered in the forest without food until rescued by a party of Sebundis sent out by Captain Leigh. Captain Leigh himself marched out with a considerable body of the Madras corps to support the Sebundis, but was attacked by the rebels under cover of dense jungle, and lost several of his men without being able to retaliate. By the beginning of December, the ‘Dak’ road to Bombay was obstructed, two of the Dak stations had been burnt down, while large bodies were collecting in various directions and committing excesses of all sorts. The prestige of the British Government was stake.

G.F. Cockburn, the Commissioner of Odisha, now despatched to Sambalpur the remainder of the 40th Madras Native Infantry under the Command of Major Bates, and with him the guns and artillery men stationed at Cuttack. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor authorised the formation of two companies of Sebundis for service in the District under Captain Bird of the 40th Madras Native Infantry. He made a strong representation to the Government of India to take immediate measures for strengthening Sambalpur. It was also decided to transfer Sambalpur temporarily to the Odisha Division, owing to the difficulty of access from the north and the heavy amount of work which pressed on the Commissioner of Chotanagpur. G. F. Cockburn, who had been practically in charge of the District for some time before, assumed the official charge on 19 December 1857 and

proceeded at once to Sambalpur accompanied by a wing of the 5th Madras Native Infantry under Major Syndham and by a detachment of artillery under Captain Ellwyn of the Madras Artillery, arriving there on 20 January 1858.

In the meantime, Captain had arrived at Sambalpur from Nagpur with a force of the Nagpur Irregular Horse. On 30 December 1857 Wood surprised the rebels in a grove of trees at Kudopali and charged down on them with his cavalry, while the infantry came up in time to complete the rout. Fifty-three of the rebels were killed and a large number of them were wounded. Surendra Sai again managed to escape, but his brother Chhabila Sai was shot dead in the skirmish. Major Bates arrived at Sambalpur and assumed command of all the troops in the District. He at once proceeded to force open the Jharghati pass, which was held by Udwant Sai. Bates cleared the road to Ranchi from obstruction, and also seized some arms and ammunition. He next destroyed the village of Kolabira, which had been a stronghold of rebels, and shortly afterwards the Gaontia and thirteen of the most influential men gave themselves up. The estate was confiscated, and the Gaontia, convicted of treason, was hanged. Shortly after-wards, the Singhora pass on the road to Nagpur was forced by Captain Shakespeare, who with a small force of Nagpur cavalry, successfully attacked the insurgents. Captain Wood and Captain Woodbridge were sent out with detachments to occupy this position, but on 12 February 1858, Captain Woodbridge was shot dead while attacking on a post held by the rebels at Paharsirgira.

Vigorous measures were also taken by detachments sent out to different parts of the District. They were, of course, hampered by the physical feature of the District, its dense jungles and inaccessible hills afforded cover and a ready retreat for the insurgents. A successful attack was, however, made by Captain Nichols of the 5th Madras Native Infantry on stronghold of the rebels in the Barapahar hills supposed to be inaccessible to regular troops. The rebels were driven out, and a store of provisions was seized.

Towards the end of February 1858, tranquillity began to be restored. The rebels were being hunted down in all directions. When the situation improved in favour of the British, Cockburn returned to Cuttack. His presence was no longer required at Sambalpur for Colonel Forster, who had been invested with the Chief Civil and military authority in the District, arrived at the end of March and was soon able to report that he could dispense with the services of all but his own regiment and the Sebundis. In April 1858 Colonel Forester convened a conference of the neighbouring Rajas and Zamindars and made them promise to send their contingents to fight against Surendra Sai. The Raja of Patna had been fined one thousand rupees by Cockburn as he was suspected of giving help and shelter to Ujjal Sai, a brother of Surendra Sai. In order to have the fine remitted, the Raja arrested

Ujjal Sai and made him over to Colonel Forester who hanged him at Balangir without any trial[36]. In spite of all efforts of Colonel Forster, Surendra Sai, the leader of the rebellion, still remained at large.

In April 1861, Major Impey was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur in place of Colonel Forster. He firmly believed that only conciliatory measures would induce the rebels including the leader Surendra Sai to surrender. However, the Government of Bengal sanctioned the offer of a free pardon in the first instance to all rebels, who would surrender, except Surendra Sai, his brother Udwant Sai and his son Mitrabhanu. On 24 September, 1861 Impey issued the first proclamation to that effect. However, the next proclamation issued on 11 October 1861 extended amnesty also to those leaders[37]. Towards the end of 1861 R.N. Shore, the Commissioner of Cuttack, came to Sambalpur under express orders of the Government to enquire into matters connected with the rebellion. He found that Impey had succeeded to create ample confidence in the minds of local people and his conciliatory policy was highly appreciated. The Government of Bengal also confirmed the terms of proclamation regarding the restoration of property to the rebels. The Zamindar of Kolabira, a staunch supporter of Surendra Sai, received very generous treatment after his surrender and that conciliatory gesture convinced the rebels about the sincerity of the British Government to restore peace and order in the long troubled District. Negotiations continued with the rebels, and ultimately the policy of Major Impey was crowned with success. Mitrabhanu, Udwant Sai and finally Surendra Sai surrendered to the British authority in 1862 and liberal pensions were granted to them[38].

The great Revolt of 1857 had been suppressed elsewhere in India by 1858. But in the District of Sambalpur it had continued till 1862. The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, rightly pointed out to the Government of India, “The Sambalpur District was perhaps the very last District in India, in which the embers of the disturbances of 1857 were finally stamped out”[39].

For some time after Surendra Sai the country remained quiet. Early in 1863, however, fresh political upheaval began to be felt. By that time Sambalpur had been incorporated with the Central Provinces, and the first visit of the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, was made an opportunity for reviving the old demand for restoration of the Chauhan rule. One Kamal Singh, a follower of Surendra Sai, carried on his work of

[36] History of Freedom Movement in Orissa, Vol.II, PP.26-27; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.77
[37] P. Mukherjee, “Utkal University History of Orissa”, Vol.VI, P.261; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.77
[38] Surendra Sai got a pension of Rs.1200 and other members of his family were granted Rs.4400 only. P. Mukherjee, op.cit., P.261; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.77
[39] P. Mukherjee, op.cit., P.261; N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit, P.77

depredation vigorously. Major Impey failed to capture him. In course of his wide scale operation against Kamal Singh in the forest of Barapahar, Major Impey suffered much and died at Sambalpur in December 1863. After him Captain Cumberledge was appointed as the Deputy Commissioner on January 19, 1864. Some British officers had suspected Surendra Sai of complicity with the dacoities committed by Kamal Singh and had suggested an immediate arrest of the former. Major Impey did not believe in it. But Captain Cumberledge gave up the conciliatory policy of Major Impey and arrested Surendra Sai in his own house at Khinda with his son Mitrabhanu and some other followers on January 23, 1864. His brothers Udwant Sai and Medini Sai were also captured from a different place. It was not possible to prove that Surendra Sai was preparing to rise against the Government, and J.S. Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner, remarked that the case was prepared against him by the Police who were unable to punish Kamal Singh and others for committing dacoities. In spite of the strong verdict of the Judicial Commissioner, Surendra Sai and six others were detained at Nagpur under Regulation III of 1818. It was argued that Surendra Sai was a dangerous political offender and tranquillity of the District might be disturbed by his release. All the seven prisoners were taken to the fort of Asirgarh during January-June, 1866. In 1871 Kamal Singh was captured and was also sent to the same fort. Mitrabhanu Sai, son of Surendra Sai, was released on the surety of his father-in-law, the Raja of Bonai in 1877, and the Government of India passed orders in 1907 permitting him to return to his home at Khinda. Surendra Sai died in the prison on February 28, 1884. This undaunted warrior against the British Raj is now acknowledged as a national hero.

Towards the close of 19th Century, Sambalpur displayed a fresh political consciousness when Odia, the mother tongue of the people, was not recognised by the Government to be the official language of the District. The Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces in his order dated January 15, 1895 abolished Odia as the court language of Sambalpur and introduced Hindi in its place in order to facilitate the Hindi-speaking officials in the District[40]. The language agitation started in Sambalpur and became widespread in Odisha. Public meetings were held at Sambalpur, Balasore, Puri, Paralakhemundi and Cuttack in protest of the policy of the Government of Central Provinces. Sir Andrew Fraser, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, visited Sambalpur in 1901, when people met him in large number and submitted a memorial to restore Odia language and to transfer the District of Sambalpur to Odisha. Sir Andrew Fraser appreciated the cause of the popular movement of Sambalpur and recommended that owing to the ethnical and linguistic differences between Sambalpur and other District of Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner be relieved of the District

[40] P. Mukherjee, Utkal University History of Culture, Vol.VI, P.42; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.78

altogether. Odia was restored as the official language of Sambalpur in 1903 and subsequently in October, 1905 the bulk of the District was transferred to Odisha and remained a part of the province of Bengal until 1st April, 1912 when the province of Bihar and Odisha was constituted.

Brief comments

Sambalpur was the only directly administered feudatory State among the 26 States which existed in Odisha. The later part of 19th century was the most turbulent period for Sambalpur. The period began in the completion of the British annexation in 1849. Passing through a series of uprising culminating with the movement of Surendra Sai in 1862, it projected a clear record of resistance and heroism with patriotism too.

Prospect of a great rebellion at Sambalpur and that too, under the leadership of Surendra Sai a claimant to the Gadi of Sambalpur as a Chauhan heir was almost dead. But the mutiny of 1857 is accepted as the first war of independence. It provided an opportunity to Surendra Sai to revive the rebellion. His claim for the throne became minor rather it was forgotten by the people in general. When the prisoners from the Hazaribag jail could get themselves free, on the auspicious day of July 31, 1857, Surendra and his brother also escaped from the prison. He had of course an ill and broken health. But his spirit was still living. The situation was very favourable to him. Both the brothers came towards their home land. They were overwhelmingly received by the Gaontias and the Zamindars along with their people in September, 1857 at Sason, a village near Sambalpur. His meeting with Captain Leigh, his memorandum for the redress of his punishment and the recognition of his claim to the Gadi of Sambalpur, the foul game played by the British administrator and his plight thereafter from his village Khinda are really romance of History. All efforts were made to guard the 'Ghatis' of the roads connected to Cuttack, Ranchi and Nagpur. These are now very important places in the District of Jharsuguda and Bargarh. A good number of battles were fought in course of this Ulgulan of Surendra Sai. Important among those and the incidents were the battle of Jhar-ghaty, murder of Dr. Moor, the Kudopali battle and the death of Chhabila Sai, encounter at Pahadsirgida and the death of Cap. Wood bridge, appointment of Col. Forster, his reign of terror in Sambalpur and the surrounding Zamindaris, suppression of the rebels with force and coercion in 1858 are the most important aspects of the rebellion at Sambalpur. The rebels of Sambalpur found it extremely difficult to continue their activities in Sambalpur and had to search for new bases of operation. These are now placed mostly in the District of Bargarh and Jharsuguda. The rebellion of 1857 is unique. It was managed by the illiterate, poor and the backward people. The weapons were obsolete, as against the Guns and bullet of the British. The leaders were mostly tribals. They could hold the banner of

resistance against the exploitation of the British for a long period of five years.

Freedom movement

Sambalpur took active part in the National Movement of India since 1919. Shri Chandra Sekhar Behera was then leader of the movement in the District. He presided over the meeting of the Utkal Union Conference at Puri in 1919 and inspired its members to transform their parochial ideology into All-India spirit of nationalism. He persuaded the Utkal Union Conference to merge with the Indian National Congress. In 1920 during the Chakradharpur session of the Conference, Chandra Sekhar put forward the resolution for accepting the spirit and ideology of Indian National Congress which was approved by the Conference. It was from that time onwards that Sambalpur actively joined the National Movement of India and the people flocked under the banners of Indian National Congress with remarkable enthusiasm. Shri Fakir Misra, a teacher of Sambalpur High English School, used to spread patriotism among his students by talking to them about Swadeshi. He made in secret a bonfire of foreign cloths. In 1921, Non-Co-Operation Movement was launched throughout the District and in towns like Sambalpur, Bargarh and Jharsuguda, the movement assumed a vigorous form. On 2nd January, 1921, students of the Zilla School of Sambalpur left their classes and attended a big public meeting which was held at the foot of the Budharaja hill. A ‘hartal’ was organised on the next day in Sambalpur town.

In 1921, the National High School was established and was housed in the building of the Fraser Club at Sambalpur. Pandit Nilakantha Das, who was then a Professor in Calcutta University, came to Sambalpur to accept the post of Headmaster of the National High School. Majority of the teachers worked on an honorary capacity and only few of them were getting some nominal pay. As many as 200 students took admission into the school and received general education along with craft training. Spinning, weaving and carpentry, etc. were included in the curriculum and there was also provision for Hindi teaching. But teachers and students of the National High School were spreading the message of Indian National Congress in the rural areas of the District.

The spirit of the Non-Co-Operation Movement cooled down towards the end of 1921 when the National School ceased to function. In 1922, Khadi and Charkha movement was organised, and literacy and prohibition drive were made in many parts of the District. Centres of Khadi industries were also opened.

There was a fresh agitation at Sambalpur at the beginning of 1927. On February 17, 1927, Congress flags were hoisted on the old palace of the Raja of Sambalpur as well as on Gopalji Matha and mass meetings were organised at several places of the District. Mahatma Gandhi visited

Sambalpur on December 23, 1928. He was welcomed by all sections of people and a mass meeting was held on the Mahanadi bed in front of Brahmapura temple. The women of Sambalpur organised a separate meeting to receive Mahatma Gandhi.

Sambalpur played an important role during the Salt Satyagraha movement of 1930. A Satyagraha Committee was organised under the Chairmanship of Shri Ghanashyam Panigrahi. Shri Dayananda Satapathi and Shri Harihar Behera were the Joint Secretaries of the Committee. Four batches of Satyagrahis were sent by the Committee to defy the British laws and to prepare contraband salt at different places of the coastal Districts in Odisha. All Satyagrahis and Volunteers suffered ill-treatment of the police and several of them like Sudhanshu Sekhar Gupta, Mahavir Singh, Dayananda Satapathi and Lakshman Giri courted imprisonment. In 1932, Satyagraha Movement was launched again. The town of Sambalpur became the hot bed of national agitation.

On May 5, 1934, Mahatma Gandhi visited Sambalpur for the second time for Harijan works. Shri Janardan Supakar donated a house for the Harijans in honour of the visit of Mahatma Gandhi and that was converted into Harijan Hostel.

Odisha became a separate State in April 1936 and the Congress Ministry was formed in July 1937. Shri Bodhram Dubey, a notable Congress leader of Sambalpur, became one of the three Ministers. The Ministry, however, resigned in December 1939 on the issue of the declaration of the Second World War. In 1940, Individual Satyagraha Movement was organised throughout Odisha. Bodhram Dubey inaugurated this movement in Sambalpur and was arrested by the police.

The District did not lag behind in the ‘Quit India Movement’ of 1942 and there was a widespread unrest against the British Raj not only in big towns like Sambalpur, Bargarh and Jharsuguda but also in remote villages. Pandit Lakshminarayan Mishra who had been to Bombay to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was arrested on his way back to Sambalpur. Hartals were organised at Sambalpur and Jharsuguda in protest of the arrest of Congress leaders in Bombay. Students as usual took active part in the movement and organised strike and mass demonstration. Large numbers of Congress workers were arrested in different parts of the District and the jails at Sambalpur and Bargarh became over-crowded.

The Congress Movement in Sambalpur encouraged and influenced the organisation of ‘Praja Mandal’ Movement in 1946 in both the ex-States of Bamra (Bamanda) and Redhakhol adjacent to Sambalpur; vigorous agitation was made against the rule of the feudatory chiefs. Popular movement died

out soon after the Independence of India which eventually led to the merge of those two ex-States with the District of Sambalpur on 1st January, 1948.

Archaeological Heritage

Sambalpur is a very old District. In 1861-62 AD, it was a District in central province. It was one among the five Districts in the province of Odisha when formed in 1936. In due course of time for administrative necessity, it has been divided and sub-divided and so getting smaller and smaller. It has now only 3 Sub-Divisions (Revenue), the Sadar, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. We will be discussing in this chapter, the archaeological remains of these areas only from the pre-historic down to the present time. These ruins are in different stages of preservation. Many places are still waiting for the spade of the archaeologist. The repositories of the artefacts are yet to be excavated. Of course we have covered only some surface exploration.

Rock Art

The Archaeologists have discovered a good many places of Rock Art and covers of the early man. It can be assigned to the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic age. The Ulapgarh of Sambalpur is a very important and attractive place with the findings of Rock Art and paintings. The paintings are of various description i.e. human, animals, birds, reptiles and some with the flora and fauna. The paintings are mostly described as geometric-designs. In some places we notice scenes of hunting too. Some archaeologists have also reveal findings that animals were also domesticated. Most of the paintings are temporary. History of this rock art is still to be deciphered. Ulapgarh is now situated in the border of the present Sambalpur & Jharsuguda District.

Pre-historic Antiquities

Pre-historic Antiquities are found in some places of the present Sambalpur District. These antiquities include celts, potteries, terracotta, waves, clay and stone beads, rings, tones used as implements and weapons. In some interior villages of Kuchinda and Redhakhol, we have pre-historic antiquities, as we know from surface excavation. Some researchers of Sambalpur University have found historic implements of polished stone cell at village Lasa, in Kuchinda. This village is now a part of the present township. Kudabaga is a pre-historic village; it is now a semi- urban village in Rengali Police Station about 48 kilometres north-west of Sambalpur Sadar. In 1876, V. Ball had discovered here some Palaeolithic stone implement. No excavation yet, even surface has been conducted in this region, which was a Gond Zamindari during 1857-58 AD.

This includes the vast corpus of inscription over stones and copper plates, coins of different-royal dynasties, sculptures and architectural work on Temples and old palaces. These are available in traces. Efforts have been made by the ASI for its preservation and conservation. These are useful materials for the study of Archaeology.

Sambalpur has a legendary past. The sage-king Indravati ruled over Sambalpur in eighth century AD. It might have been ruled over by the later Guptas. We have no traces of the structure. They might have built during the Ganga and the pre-Chauhan period. We have no ruins discovered yet of an old fort or a brick temple. Thus archaeology is silent till the coming of the Chauhans.

The Chauhans were great builders. They built a large number of temples at Sambalpur. The important among are the Samlei temple, built by Balaram Dev in Cir 1575 AD. This temple in due course received the patronage of other Chauhan kings. New structures were added to the main one. Balabhadra Dev built the Brahmapura temple in 1605 AD. After the end of their struggle with the Kalachuris they faced no other external aggression for about a century. This was for them a golden period. They were Saivas but no less Vaisnava as well. The leaning Siva temple at Huma, the Gopaljee and the Bada Jagannath temple at Sambalpur were built during the time (Cir 1650-89 AD) of Baliar deva. The Chauhan Empire had a vast expansion during his time. The Gajapati Maharaja of Puri bestowed on him the title of Hirakhanda Chhatrapati Maharaja. He very much patronised the growth of Art and architecture in his kingdom. He is said to have built the strong Fort of Sambalpur. It passed through subsequent improvement during the time of his successors. The Raja Mahal and the Rani Bakhri built during the rule of the Chauhans have now been declared as protective monuments. Although in a stage of dilapidation, the ASI takes some care in conducting minor repairs to conserve the structures and the sculptures. Ruins of some early constructions are available are scattered in the surroundings. Government has started taking interest in restoration and preservation of these heritage structures by providing funds.

The temples of Sambalpur from archaeological point of view provide ample scope to the archaeologist for field study. It may be said that when the Chauhans came to power in west Odisha, the architectural vigour of the coastal belt were facing decay and decadence. A study of temple architecture in Sambalpur is interesting. It has tried to revive and maintain the Nagar or the Kalinga type. But local modification is sufficiently noticed. On the other hand, efforts have been made to adopt the Khajuraho style. One can clearly notice the Khajuroho style in the Sakta temples. In the

Vaisnava and the Siva temples one can mark a synthesis of both. There is no scope to discuss this in details in this chapter.

A good number of temples are found doted on both the side of the main road of Sambalpur on the bank of river Mahanadi. All the temples are identical even in respect of its circumambulation path. The Gopaljee is slightly separate for having the rectangular monuments. The curvilinear towers and the 'pancha ratna' style are really attractive. The central eastern style, locally known as Kosala is very important for archaeological study.

Merger of princely states

After the British occupation of Odisha in 1803 AD, subsequent Anglo-Maratha war and there after the occupation of Sambalpur and in the long run the abolition of this Princely State on the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse are different phases of development in the history of Sambalpur. All these have been discussed earlier. It may be mentioned that the Kingdom of Sambalpur had a control and jurisdiction over a good number of Princely States. These States had acknowledged the over lordship of Sambalpur. The British Government adopted a new policy for the administration of these States. Time to time they were issued special 'sanands' for the betterment of administration and collection of revenue. On the other hand, the feudatory chiefs were granted internal autonomy under the supervision of the Political Agent.

The province of Odisha was created in 1936. Government after a new election was formed as per the Act of 1935. In 1946, Harekrushna Mahatab became the Chief (Prime) Minister for the second time. During this period, there were 26 Gadjats in the province of Odisha. In 1938-39, people of some Gadjats revolted against the oppressive ruling; they demanded self-governance and establishment of democracy. These States also contributed their lot on the occasion of the August revolution. The Congress leaders of Odisha supported this people's movement in the princely States. With the hope that when India will gain independence the princely States would be incorporated in the Indian territory, the local leaders in these States supported the Congress and also the Government of Harekrushna Mahatab. In 1946, the Mahatab cabinet whole heartedly supported the cause of the people of princely States.

The idea of merger was opposed by Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, who on the other hand took the leadership of the formation of an Eastern State Union. It was supported by the Gadjat States of Chhattisgarh region. This had the germs of the formation of a Kosala State as well. Such a movement before the grant of independence created a problem for the Mahatab Government for negotiation with the Central Congress leaders. In the meantime, India got independence. No rules in the act of independence so

given did provide any thing for the integration of the princely States. The whole problem was left to the Home Minister Sardar Ballav Bhai Patel. He with all courage, boldness, diplomacy and threatening could get a deed signed by the ruling chiefs, who of their own accord voluntarily and unconditionally agreed for the merger of their States to the National Union. Thus, with the union and naturally with the province of Odisha the princely States were merged. The process which started on 15 October 1948 ended on 1st January 1949 with the amalgamation of Mayurbhanj in the province of Odisha.

The Congress leaders of Sambalpur had played important role for the merger of the princely States in West Odisha. Prominent among them were Laxminarayan Mishra and Dayananda Satpathy. They were keeping close contact with the local leaders of the princely States. The merger took place very smoothly without any opposition or blood-shed. Right from the day of 9th August 1942, the ruling chiefs could feel the end of their days. Some of them were popular among their old subjects. They came closer to them in the post independent period, and remained happy with the privy-purse given to them for their maintenance. Some of them joined hands with some political parties and could become MLA and MP having been elected from their local or ex-States constituencies.

Major Events in Post -Independenc e Sambalpur District

The departure of British rulers from Sambalpur after independence did not bring any major administrative change. The essential components of modern administrative system had already been set up during the last part of the British rule. The major impact on the political system if any was due to the eclipse of the feudal ruling families after merger of Gadjats with Odisha. In the undivided Sambalpur District there were princely States namely Bamanda and Redhakhol. Both these former princely States upon merger became Sub-Divisions of Sambalpur District.

Organised health services were introduced in early 1855 after the British took over administration of Sambalpur by defeating the Marathas and as per terms of the Deogaon Treaty. W.H. Lewis, the Governor of Odisha Province inaugurated the District Headquarters Hospital in 1944 which was then located near Kansaripada area where the Nrusingha Guru Town High School formerly known as Town High School is located. The District Headquarters Hospital subsequently shifted to its present location near the Odia Baptist Church. With this facility modern allopathic medicinal system and health delivery facility in an organised form got established in Sambalpur town.

The advent of independence was concurrent with the beginning of the major Hirakud dam project. It was conceived by the British government as a measure to primarily control floods in the downstream coastal District of Cuttack. The foundation stone had been laid by the then Governor of Odisha, W.H. Lewis on 15th March 1946. Rampela, a large and prosperous village which was also a Police Station and many villages adjacent to Rampela were to be submerged in the reservoir of the proposed dam. The immediate repercussion was wide spread agitation by the locals and on 18th May 1946 about four thousand villagers met the British representative from Bengal presidency with their representation against the project at Hirakud. The agitation became wide spread and continued even after independence. The project was modified to a multi-purpose project (flood control, irrigation & power generation) after independence. The central and state government remained firm in their decision since it was going to be the first major multi-purpose hydel project in independent India. The inhabitants from Rampela and the other surrounding villages were displaced and rehabilitated by payment of compensation which was considered inadequate by the land-lostees. A total of 285 villages of Sambalpur District, of which 108 were fully and 141 were partly were submerged. Likewise, a total of 36 villages, 3 fully and 33 partly, of the then Madhya Pradesh (now Chhattisgarh) were also submerged in the Hirakud dam water reservoir. There were18 temporary colonies set up which subsequently either were converted to revenue villages or were wound up as the settlers in the colonies migration elsewhere or the colonies got merged with nearby revenue villages. A total of 2243 families were settled in these 18 camps / villages. In course of time certain camps and villages like Nua-rampela, Nua-adhapada developed due to massive industrialisation of the area.

The Hirakud dam project was completed and inaugurated by the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru on 13th January 1957. A rail-cum-road bridge was constructed during 1951 over Mahanadi at Burla for transporting heavy machineries for the dam project. This bridge still stands but only as a road bridge since an adjacent railway bridge was constructed and inaugurated on 1st April 1963 connecting Sambalpur with Titilagarh of Balangir District by rail route. The road bridge over river Mahanadi on NH-6 provided thoroughfare between Kolkata and Mumbai. Likewise, the railway connectivity provided direct linkage to both west and south of the country.

A lot many displaced refugees from Punjab and Sindh provinces of former West Pakistan and a number of Bengali refugees from former East Pakistan now Bangladesh came as employees in the Hirakud projects and also for purposes of trade and business to Sambalpur. Prior to this Sambalpur had hardly any population of outsiders other than some Marwari traders and Gujrati Kendu leaf dealers. This kind of migration of population

from extreme corner of the country in the East and in West brought about a kind of conglomerate culture to Sambalpur.

The local farmers were not conversant with the scientific technique and skills of modern farming by utilising the water made available for irrigation from the Hirakud Canal system. Towards 1961-62, farmers from East Godavari and other Districts of Andhra Pradesh came and took up modern farming in the command area of the Hirakud Canal system. They acted as not only pioneering demonstrators but also as example of double cropping by proper utilisation of water resources. They settled mostly in the canal fed area of Bargarh Sub-Division of Sambalpur District. The local farmers got inspired by the success of this farmers and took to better farming techniques which help improve their economic conditions. With this the era of Green Revolution was ushered into Sambalpur area and the word 'Dalua' came into the vocabulary of rice cultivation. 'Dalua' paddy refers to a variety of paddy grown in summer.

Such change due to the Hirakud dam project brought about discernible change in the socio-economic dynamics of Sambalpur District. The consequence was the kulak and rich land lords of the fertile submerged areas lost their bearings on being displaced from their roots. They were constrained to spend from the meagre compensation without any regular income. The hard working farmers from Andhra Pradesh, and Punjabis and Sindhis made their fortune in Sambalpur.

This disturbed the demographic and socio-economic balance impacting on the age old culture, tradition and values of Sambalpur. This purportedly resulted in a sense of alienation and frustration among the natives of Sambalpur. Such factors had their effect on the political scenario also with people who were late settlers got ensconced in position of power both in local bodies and also vied for places in legislative bodies. The accumulated frustration among local inhabitants seems to have been the cause of an agitation led by students in 1980 which was perceived to be against outside traders and business community.

The Hirakud dam project necessitated establishment of an Engineering School in Jharsuguda in 1955, and Industrial Training Institute at Hirakud and the University College of Engineering, now known as the Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology at Burla in 1956. The Medical College in Burla was established during 1959. It has been upgraded to an autonomous institute on1st January 2015 and has been renamed as Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science & Research. Efforts are underway to upgrade it to a full-fledged university.

The first cooperative movement involving handloom textile weavers was conceptualised before independence of India. Krutartha Acharya, a

school teacher took to improving the lot of the weavers' community and started his own tie and dye workshop at Bargarh. In course of time he formed a Weavers Cooperative Society in 1954 which has done yeoman service for the weavers of Sambalpur region. The Society is aptly known as the Sambalpur Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Limited, popularly known as Sambalpuri Bastralaya which by itself has become a global brand name. For his pioneering work Sri Acharya was honoured with 'Padma Shri' award.

In the field of education Sambalpur has been in the fore front since the second half of 19th Century. An Anglo-Vernacular school was started at the initiative of Mr. J. Cadenhead in 1864. At present it is known as 'Lady Lewis Girls High School'. It was then a part of Raja Bakhri, the King's Palace. Western education had its beginning in the District with the foundation of the Zila School at Sambalpur in 1952. It was originally a Middle English School and it was converted into a High School in 1885 and was known as Sambalpur Zilla School. Later it was renamed as Chandra Sekhar Behera Zilla School after the name of Chandra Sekhar Behera, a prominent freedom fighter and social reformer of Sambalpur. This school is an iconic vintage institution of over 150 years of service to this part of Odisha having produce worthy students who have served the country in various capacities and continued to do so. On the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of Chandra Sekhar Behera Zilla School, Sambalpur past President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam was the Chief Guest which was an honour for Sambalpur and also an inspiring event for the students past and present.

The first college of western Odisha established in 1944. Earlier it was known as 'Sambalpur College'. Subsequently it was named after the eminent poet Gangadhar Meher as 'Gangadhar Meher College'. Now it has been upgraded to the status of a unitary university on 31st May 2015. After persistent local demand Sambalpur University was established during 1967-68. Till such time most of the colleges of western Odisha were affiliated to Utkal University. In 1982 Odisha University of Agriculture Technology (OUAT) set up its second campus at Chiplima, facilitating students of this ever green agricultural belt to pursue their scientific education in methods of agricultural practices. In 2015, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sambalpur was established as a necessity for bringing quality education in management to Odisha as a result of demand of people from western Odisha which the State Government strongly supported and recommended. The first and only Open University known as the Odisha State Open University (OSOU) in line of IGNOU was established with its headquarters in Sambalpur in 2015. IIM, Sambalpur and OSOU are presently functioning from temporary accommodation. The state Government has already made adequate allotment of land for these institutions closed to Sambalpur town across the river Mahanadi so that these academic institutions function

independently from their own campuses. To connect these institutions with main town a second bridge is coming up over the river Mahanadi which will be operational by the end of 2017.

Not only in terms of agriculture, even in the industrial front, Sambalpur and its vicinity have accommodated several industries and industrial establishment. This was made possible because of availability of hydro-electricity from Hirakud hydro-electric power plant and special tariff for industrial power consumers. Easy availability of coal is another factor which has attracted setting up of major industries. This was made easier because Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd. was formed in April 1992 by separating the coalfield of Odisha from the South-Eastern Coalfield Limited. The headquarters of Mahanadi Coalfield is located at Burla which controls the entire coalfields within District of Odisha like at Talcher in Angul District, Ib valley in Jharsuguda District and the Rampur-Hemgir region in Sundargarh District.

Notable among industries are INDAL and ALIND which set up their aluminium plants in 1959. Presently INDAL has been taken over by the Aditya Birla Group and renamed as HINDALCO, Hirakud plant. Many other large industrial houses have set up units in Sambalpur District like Aditya Aluminium, Bhushan Steel, Shyam Metalics and such others enterprises. At the same time certain other units like Hirakud Industrial Works which had rerolling mill have shut down due to several reasons including lack of managerial acumen and labour unrest. Because of vagaries of monsoon and silting of the Mahanadi belt the efficiency of Hirakud Hydro Electricity Plant has diminished. The loss of hydel power has been compensated by captive thermal power plant set up by various large industrial units. This has been facilitated by easy and quick access to coal from the collieries of the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited and water for industrial use from Hirakud reservoir.

Large scale industrialisation has its consequential effects on life and living of the people and environment of Sambalpur district. A lot of lands have to be acquired for industries which have come up in the District during the last over a decade. A number people who have lost their lands in the Hirakud Dam and other projects have been rehabilitated and relocated with adequate compensation and also accommodated in the industrial units.

All India Radio (AIR), Sambalpur was established in 1963. Sambalpur was selected as one of the centres for the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) for experimental transmission through an American satellite, ATS-6 for beaming television programmes for mostly of education nature for the rural audience. This experiment was for one year from 1st August 1975 to 31st July 1976. The infrastructure created for SITE programme was utilised for Door Darshan Kendra which was the 8th such Kendra in India at Sambalpur. Subsequently it was shifted to Cuttack and

ultimately is now located at Bhubaneswar. In lieu of that another Door Darshan Kendra with Programming Generating Facility (PGF) was set up in Sambalpur which became functional on 22nd October, 1995. The FM channel of All India Radio, Sambalpur was commissioned on 23rd November 2015. News in Sambalpuri language was introduced from 23rd January 2016. Several newspapers, prominent among them being the 'Kosala', the 'Janamukha', the 'Dakara' and the 'Agnisikha' are published from Sambalpur mostly catering local news. Of these newspapers some have ceased their publication. The 'Sambad' was the first widely circulated Odia daily to start a regional edition from Sambalpur to meet the information requirement of people of western Odisha from 16th April 1997.Later the 'Samaj', the 'Dharitri', the 'Prameya', the 'Samay', the 'Nitidin' and the 'Khabar' too started their regional editions from Sambalpur.

South Eastern Railway established a railway division in Sambalpur on 1st May 1990. The much demanded and awaited railway line between Sambalpur and Angul became functional from 15th August 1998. This has connected Sambalpur and other parts of western Odisha with coastal Odisha by rail. Sambalpur Railway Division became a part of East-Coast Railway when it was segregated from South-Eastern Railway with its headquarters at Bhubaneswar from April 2003 as a consequence of creation of new Railway zone. The roads NH-6, NH-42 and SH-10 which connect Sambalpur with Kolkata and Mumbai, Cuttack and Raipur, Sambalpur-Rourkela respectively have been upgraded and broadened. The four-laning of NH-6 from Sambalpur to Sohela has been completed and four-laning of SH-10 from Sambalpur to Rourkela is in progress.

Sambalpur was one of the largest Districts of Odisha. In the first phase Bargarh was carved out of it as a separate District on 1st April 1993. Deogarh and Jharsuguda Districts were formed on 1st January 1994 and 1st April 1994 respectively out of the remaining area under Sambalpur District. It had been done for administrative convenience. The present Sambalpur District consists of only three Sub-Divisions namely, Sambalpur Sadar, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. The Assembly and Lok Sabha constituencies of Sambalpur District was reorganised in 2006. The people from core areas feel that their interest has been marginalised after reorganisation.

The first demand for establishing a High Court Bench at Sambalpur was raised during 1959. It gained pace from 1971 onwards, may be for which this demand figured in the manifesto of some political parties prior to 1974 elections. During 1991 the courts were boycotted by the advocates continuously for 103 days. Since January 2008 the last three court days of every month are being regularly boycotted by the advocates. The advocates pressing for the demand of a High Court Bench forcibly closed all

government offices from 20th August 2013 to 30th September 2013 and again from 3rd February 2014 to 20th February 2014.

Sambalpur all along has been a relatively peaceful place. But it too had its share of public agitation for several political and apolitical reasons. In protest of the recommendation of the State Reorganisation Committee in 1956 suggesting Saraikela and Kharsuan, predominantly Odia speaking areas now in Jharkhand to be separated from Odisha and to be made parts of the then Bihar, a mass agitation was held in Odisha against its separation. People of Sambalpur too joined this agitation popularly known as "Seema Andolan" in January 1956. Police had to resort to firing to control the agitators and as a consequence Late Laxmi Prasad Mishra, a political activist and leader was shot and seriously injured. It was one of the most vociferous students' agitations in post-independence Sambalpur. Another strike better known as All Odisha Students' Strike was held during 1964, emanating from Cuttack involving some students of Ravenshaw College and a few shop-keepers. Students of Gangadhar Meher College and several High Schools of Sambalpur joined this agitation as a mark of solidarity, but without any mishap unlike earlier occasion. The next was an agitation against the local traders during September 1980. The lasting consequence of this agitation is the emergence of some young leaders like Suresh Pujari who subsequently joined active politics and held some elected positions. On 14th July 1984, a clash between the traders of Burla and students of University of Engineering occurred on a trifling matter in which in a bid to escape some students jumped into the power channel that runs through Burla town resulting in death by drowning of 11 engineering students. In another incident, during the summer of 1992 an alleged custodial death resulted in rumour mongering led to misunderstanding between two communities causing looting and arson. This event necessitated imposition of curfew which is rare phenomenon in Sambalpur to control the situation.

The first known left wing extremist activity was reported from Jujomura Police Station on 23rd January 2003 when Kader Singh, a former Sarpanch, was shot dead in his house in Meghpal. The extremist killed another three villagers in Meghpal on 27th May 2003. The combined forces of Central Reserve Police and Odisha Police had their first successful operation on 20th/21st June 2005 by arresting 59 extremists and by destroying five of their camps during a massive combing operation. In retaliation the extremists killed five villagers from three different villages in same Meghpal area terming them as police informers. A CRPF Jawan was killed by the extremists near a temple close to Badrama ghat on 16th October 2005 during a religious function. The activities of the left wing extremists waned between 2005 and 2009 due to proper surveillance and extensive combing combined with progress of development activities in their area of operation where they were involving the villagers by spreading rumour and

disinformation about the government machinery and welfare measures. In a stray incident, one Sub-inspector of Police was killed by the extremists during the same period. Thereafter no known extremist activity has been reported in the District.

Another painful tragic incident occurred on 9th February 2014 when a boat capsized in the Hirakud reservoir resulting in drowns of 31 picnickers including men, women and children. This accident expedited construction of a road bridge across the reservoir connecting Sapne near Rengali Railway Station to Talberna a village in Lakhanpur block on the other bank to facilitate connectivity with the industrial and coal belt of Belpahar-Brajarajnagar-Rampur of Jharsuguda District. This bridge is at an advance stage of completion.

Over the years the local agriculture sector has gone through a lot of changes. The yield per hectare has increased on using fertilizers and high yielding varieties of paddy. Commercial agriculture in the irrigated areas has led to rampant use of fertilizer and pesticides with total disregard to their long term effect on soil, produce and environment. The heartening aspect is that the local farmers have organised themselves quite effectively. The farmer organisations are not only active but are also quite vocal with their demands as well as grievances. Off and on there are newspaper reports on farmers` committing suicide, may be due to personal or financial reasons.

The process of land settlement commenced in 1961 and was completed on 31st October 2013. It has helped settling the land in favour of the tenant and to update assessment of rent, cess and water tax with a view to smoothen the process of revenue collection. The process of land consolidation commenced on 2nd February 1978 and it has already been completed in 136 villages out of the total 145 villages. This would help in avoiding easier fragmentation of land in future.

The original inhabitants of Sambalpur take pride in their language. It is said to be clear, smooth and sweet. A few individuals including Satya Narayan Bohidar took pains to compile the words from Kosali-Sambalpuri language and a team of intellectuals met the President in 2000 with a representation to include it under Schedule-VIII of the Constitution. The State Government has also strongly recommended for its inclusion to the Central Government.

Sambalpur Municipality is one of the oldest and was formed under the British during 1867. Over the years it has gone through a lot of ups and downs. It was finally upgraded to the status of a “Corporation” on 21st November 2014. Since then it is being managed by the District administration as election to the local body is yet to be conducted. Jaundice broke out in Sambalpur during end of 2014. It was handled quite efficiently and the age old pipeline system was changed on war footing by the

corporation. Jaundice could be controlled without too much damage. None of the local residents would admit in public that the primary reason for jaundice to become so wide spread was their own callousness and disregard towards the basic rules in drawing water pipe lines for domestic use.

Odisha had only one Police Training College at Angul since long and construction of Police Basic Training Institute at Basantpur commenced during November, 2014. Odisha had only one CRPF Group Centre at Bhubaneswar. And foundation stone for a second Group Centre at Basantpur near Gosala was laid in February 2016. Construction of the establishment is going on in full swing and it is expected to become functional on schedule.

Kuchinda was a part of the princely state of Bamanda prior to independence. The ultimatum from Sardar Patel, the first Home Minister of independent India prompted the then king of Bamanda, Bhanuganga Tribhuban Dev to relinquish power. Accordingly, the administration was formally handed over to the deputed administrator, K C Das on 31st December 1947. It was declared as a new Sub-Division of Sambalpur District of Odisha on 1st January 1948 under the administrative control of the Government of Odisha. Subsequently in 1951 it came under Bamra legislative constituency.

The villagers of Kuchinda were mostly tribal, who were illiterate, simple and ignorant to appreciate the meaning and working of Indian democracy. They expected all the basic facilities like education, health care, communication etc to come up immediately. They proceeded to gherao the administrator`s office at Deogarh on 26th July 1948 with their traditional weapons like spear, sword, bows and arrows as the basic facilities were not made available as per their expectation. The military police had to resort to firing to control the armed tribal.

The first high school came up in Kuchinda in 1948. In 1954 Kuchinda came under Community Development Block of Government of Odisha. This helped the government to start providing education, health care, roads etc there. And the first college was established in Kuchinda by the local intellectuals in 1964 with the active support of the Sub-Divisional Officer. At present Kuchinda Sub-Division has 13 colleges, 72 high schools, 168 ME schools and 305 primary schools. Besides these there are 8 Sevashram schools, 9 high schools and 1 college under SSD. Now Kuchinda has a Sub-Divisional hospital, 4 community health centre and 14 public health centres. The kings of Bamanda state used to support and encourage cultural activities. And a “Kalaparishad” was functional during independence. Subsequently during 1955 a building dedicated exclusively to cultural activities was inaugurated. Incidentally the most popular Sambalpuri song, “Rangabati” was written by Sri Mitrabhanu Gaontia of Bamra. It was the played tableau of Odisha as part of the Republic Day celebration of 2007 in

Delhi. The major local festivals are Nuakhai and Puspuni and the tribals perform Karma, Dalkhai and Rasarkeli accompanied by traditional music. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency is functioning in Kuchinda since 12th September 1975 for betterment of 56 per cent of the population who are tribals. Scenic places like Ushakothi sanctuary and Gudguda waterfall are gradually being upgraded with a view to making them attractive for the tourists. Thus, Kuchinda as a Sub-Division has gone through many improvements after independence, but still a lot more remains to be done.

The princely State of Redhakhol had a centralised system of administration under a Dewan, a Tahasildar and a Forest Officer. The Dewan took care of both administrative and Judiciary responsibilities. The forest officer looked after the vast forest resources under the princely state. Redhakhol got formally merged with independent India on 26th January 1948. The last Dewan of Redhakhol, Late Jaya Krishna Mishra was quite capable in judicial matters and he finally retired as a judge of Odisha High Court.

On merger with Sambalpur District Redhakhol became a Sub-Division under it and administrative, police and all other parts of modern administrative system as applicable to a Sub-Division were introduced there. Police Stations were set up at Redhakhol, Naktideul, Charmal and Kisinda. Two Blocks were established in Redhakhol and Naktideul respectively in early 60`s. Simultaneously a Divisional Forest Officer was posted there. Another Divisional Forest Officer (Kendu Leaf) was subsequently posted at Redhakhol. An Employment Office was also established for convenience of the youth of the Sub-Division.

The people belonging to “Kandha” tribe residing in deep forests and engaged in “Podu Cultivation” have been rehabilitated at Girishchandrapur after a lot of persuasion. Education system in Redhakhol took a quantum jump after independence. Now there are High Schools in all the Gram Panchayats and colleges came up at Redhakhol, Naktideul, Batgaon, Kisinda, Charmal and Badmal. The only hospital in Redhakhol from pre-independence period was upgraded to a Sub-Divisional hospital with specialist doctors and paramedics. Dispensaries have come up at Naktideul, Batgaon, Girishchandrapur, Charmal and Kadligarh. The kuccha road between Sambalpur and Meramundali was converted to a national highway during early 1960`s. Even the other roads have been upgraded and improved under government schemes. The rail connectivity between Sambalpur and Angul through Redhakhol was the best thing to have happened. Redhakhol had relatively less area under cultivation. Small irrigation systems have been constructed at different locations to give a boost to agriculture. Thus, quite a lot of changes have come to Redhakhol after independence and a lot more improvements are expected in the future.

CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Introduction

The present District of Sambalpur came into existence after three of its Sub-Divisions, namely Bargarh, Deogarh and Jharsuguda were separated and became independent Districts in 1993 and 1994 respectively. Despite the splitting up of the District, Sambalpur is identified as the important centre of Western Odisha because of Sambalpuri Language, Sambalpuri clothes, Samalesvari temple, Sambalpuri dance, Sambalpur University, Hirakud dam, Head office of Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd along with various educational and cultural centres of the region and also the State.

As per 2011 Census, total population of the District is 1041099 (20th among the Districts in Odisha) living in an area of 6624 square kilometres (9th among the Districts in Odisha). Sambalpur has population of 10,41099 of which male and female are 526877 and 514222 respectively. The rural and urban population in Sambalpur are 7,33,006 and 3,08,093 respectively. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are 1,91,827 (18.43 per cent) and 3,55,261 (34.1 per cent) respectively. There are 1322 villages including 84 uninhabited villages. It is the fourth most urbanized District of Odisha with 29.59 per cent of the District population living in urban areas against the State average of 16.69 per cent. Population density is 157 persons per square kilometre (23rd among the Districts in Odisha). The male to female sex ratio is 1000:972 (7th among the Districts in Odisha). Three villages of Sambalpur have population exceeding 5000 with Kalamati having the highest population of 9286. Jamankira Police Station covers 155 villages which is the highest in the District and Dhanupali Police Station covers only four villages.

Description	Rural	Urban	Total
Population %	70.4	29.6	100
Total Population	733006	308093	10,41;099
Male Population	368692	158185	526877
Female Population	364314	149908	514222
Sex Ratio	985	943	972
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	946	892	931
Child Population (0-6)	80979	31967	112946
Male Child (0-6)	41611	16894	58505
Female Child (0-6)	39368	15073	54441
Child % (0-6)	11.05	10.27	10.81
Male Child % (0-6)	51.38	52.85	51.80
Female Child % (0-6)	48.62	47.15	48.20
Literates	470897	232794	703691
Male Literates	266228	126964	393192
Female Literates	204669	105830	310494
Avg. Literacy	72.60	84.80	76.20
Male Literacy	81.80	90.30	84.40
Female Literacy	67.90	79.00	67.90

(Source: District Statistical Office, Sambalpur)

Urban Population of Sambalpur District , 2011 Census

Out of the total population of the district, 29.6 per cent live in urban areas. In total 308093 people live in urban areas of which males are 158185 and females are 149908. Sex Ratio in urban areas is 944 per 1000 males. Similarly, child sex ratio in Sambalpur District is 892. Child population (0-6) in urban region is 31,967 of which males and females are 16,894 and 15,073 respectively. The urban children population is 10.27 per cent of total urban population in the District. Average literacy rate in Sambalpur District as per census 2011 is 76.20 per cent of which literate males and females are 84.4 per cent and 67.9 per cent respectively. Out of total urban population of 232794 people are literate of which males and females are 126964 and 105830 respectively.

Sambalpur District Rural Population , 2011 Census

As per 2011 Census, 70.4 per cent population of Sambalpur Districts live in rural areas. The total population living in rural areas is 733006 of which males and females are 368692 and 364314 respectively. In rural areas of Sambalpur District, sex ratio is 985 females per 1000 males. The child sex ratio data of Sambalpur District is is 946 girls per 1000 boys. Children population in the age group 0-6 is 80,979 in rural areas of which males are 41,611 and females are 39,368 respectively. The children population is 11.05 per cent of total rural population of Sambalpur District. Literacy rate in rural areas of Sambalpur District is 72.6 per cent. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 81.8 per cent and 67.9 per cent respectively. Out of total population, 733006 people were literates of which males and females were 266228 and 204669 respectively.

Population

The population of the District is diversified and multicultural. As various developmental activities have been undergoing in the District, people of various states of the country came and settled down here. Further, urbanization and Green Revolution in the Hirakud command areas have been attracting the people of neighbouring States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal to the District for employment and livelihood.

For the administrative purpose, the District is divided into three Sub-Divisions, namely Sambalpur, Redhakhol and Kuchinda and for convenience of revenue administration, nine blocks are formed. The following table describes the distribution of male and female population with density in each of the blocks of the District.

Block wise Population distribution and Literacy Rate

Sl. No.	Blocks Name	No. of Villages	No. of GP	Rural /Urban	Population Male	Female	Total	Literacy Rate Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
1.	Bamara	137	17	Rural	47881	48454	96335	78.56	60.93	69.67
				Urban	0	0	0			
2.	Kuchinda	129	17	Rural	35408	35781	71189	79.39	61.09	70.16
				Urban	7837	7339	15576			
3.	Jamankira	247	21	Rural	46710	47001	93711	79.94	60.72	70.28
				Urban	0	0	0			
4.	Rengali	66	15	Rural	40757	39486	80243	83.82	65.48	74.79
				Urban	5583	5284	10867			
5.	Dhankauda	57	9	Rural	46145	44862	91007	81.08	63.9	72.62
				Urban	136827	129444	266271			
6.	Maneswar	76	12	Rural	49275	47701	96976	83.74	66.43	75.21
				Urban	602	562	1164			
7.	Jujumura	126	18	Rural	42567	41439	84006	82.46	63.26	72.98
				Urban	0	0	0			
8.	Redakhol	214	14	Rural	28021	27812	55833	86.14	65.43	75.79
				Urban	7938	7441	15379			
9.	Naktideul	201	13	Rural	31993	31833	63826	82.72	63.75	73.19
				Urban	0	0	0			
District Total		1256	136		527479	514784	1042263	84.35	67.93	72.22

(Source: Census, 2011)

Bamra, Jamankira, Jujomura and Naktideul Blocks do not have urban population. All the adjoining areas of the District headquarters have more urban population along with Kuchinda and Redhakhol. As the process of urbanization and industrialization is identified as the factor of progress and development, the population of the District has been on upward swing. The details of the decadal change in population can be seen in the table mentioned below.

Decadal Change in Population of District by Residence, 2001-2011

Population						Percentage decadal variation 2001-2011			Percentage urban population	
2001			2011			2011			2001	2011
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
930476	676698	253778	1041099	733006	308093	11.89	8.32	21.40	27.27	29.59

(Source: Census, 2011)

The decadal variation of population is found more in urban areas in comparison to rural areas.

Rural-Urban Population Distribution

Sambalpur is the fourth urbanized District of the State having 29.59 per cent of its population living in urban areas as against 16.69 per cent of State's population living in urban areas. The District is predominantly

agrarian as 70.40 per cent of the population reside in 1317 villages. The following table describes the population of the District on the basis of their place of stay.

Distribution of Population on their Place of Stay

Sl No.	Place of Stay	Male	Female	Total	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Rural	368692	364314	733006	70.40
2	Urban	158185	149908	308093	29.59
	Total	526877	514222	1041099	100

(Source: Census, 2011)

Age, Sex and Occupational Distribution

Sex ratio is one of the most important indicators of Human Development. The following table presents the sex ratio of the District from 1901 to 2011.

Sex ratio of the State and District, 1901-2011

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,039	967	1,018	1,021	971
1911	1,056	1,058	947	1,029	1,028	1,033
1921	1,086	1,089	963	1,033	1,035	1,008
1931	1,067	1,071	924	1,044	1,049	946
1941	1,053	1,058	914	1,035	1,037	1,005
1951	1,022	1,029	881	982	993	836
1961	1,001	1,015	807	977	1,010	781
1971	988	1,002	845	959	995	833
1981	981	999	859	958	986	879
1991	971	988	866	956	981	887
2001	972	987	895	969	987	923
2011	978	989	932	976	988	948

Note: Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males
(Source: Census, 2011)

The sex ratio of the District is not far behind the State average. However, in urban areas of the District, the sex ratio is above the State average.

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio of all the Blocks of the District is presented below.

Sex Ratio of various Blocks

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Sex ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Bamra	1012
2	Kuchinda	1011
3	Jamankira	1006
4	Rengali	969
5	Dhankauda	972
6	Maneswar	968
7	Jujomura	974
8	Redhakhol	993
9	Naktideul	995
Total		976

(Source: Census, 2011)

All the Blocks inhabited by tribal and rural people of the District show a better sex ratio. Rengali and Dhankauda, the two most developed Blocks of the District show a lesser sex ratio.

Languages

'Sambalpuri-Kosali' language is the spoken language of the District and adjoining areas of Western Odisha. Hindi is also spoken and understood by the people of the District due to its administrative link with Central Province during the British regime and after the formation of the state of Odisha, Odia became the official language of the State. Due to its diversity of population 'Sambalpuri-Kosali', Odia and Hindi languages are the medium of conversation in public. However, as people of various ethnic and linguistic groups live in the District, apart from the above mentioned three languages other languages spoken by the people are Urdu, Marwari, Sindhi, Punjabi, Telugu, Tamil, Malayali, Gujarati, Bengali, Kannada, Marathi and Laria. Further, sizable portions of tribal population live in the District. They speak their tribal languages as the medium of conversation among them. They are Kisan, Kui, Oraon, Kharia and Munda. The medium of conversation in public is mostly multi-lingual. People of Sambalpur can easily understand and communicate in Odia and Hindi.

Work Partici pation R ate

Economic development leading to diversification of occupation is found in the District. Though agriculture is still the main occupation of people, more and more people are drawn to non-agricultural occupations. Further, marginal workers are on the rise.

Block wise Work Profile -2011

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Persons Males/ Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Persons	96088	28627	29.79	23674	24.64	52301	54.43	43787	45.57
		Males	47759	19567	40.97	9424	19.73	28991	60.70	18768	39.30
1	Bamra	Females	48329	9060	18.75	14250	29.49	23310	48.23	25019	51.77
		Persons	71316	22349	31.34	17955	25.18	40304	56.51	31012	43.49
		Males	35465	15202	42.86	6610	18.64	21812	61.50	13653	38.50
2	Kuchinda	Females	35851	7147	19.94	11345	31.64	18492	51.58	17359	48.42
		Persons	93711	32003	34.15	22740	24.27	54743	58.42	38968	41.58
		Males	46710	20544	43.98	8782	18.80	29326	62.78	17384	37.22
3	Jamankira	Females	47001	11459	24.38	13958	29.70	25417	54.08	21584	45.92
		Persons	80243	28741	35.82	14369	17.91	43110	53.72	37133	46.28
		Males	40757	18740	45.98	6515	15.98	25255	61.96	15502	38.04
4	Rengali	Females	39486	10001	25.33	7854	19.89	17855	45.22	21631	54.78
		Persons	91007	30263	33.25	14965	16.44	45228	49.70	45779	50.30
	Dhankauda	Males	46145	22117	47.93	6223	13.49	28340	61.42	17805	38.58
5	(Sambalpur)	Females	44862	8146	18.16	8742	19.49	16888	37.64	27974	62.36

		Persons	96976	32484	33.50	15704	16.19	48188	49.69	48788	50.31
		Males	49275	23130	46.94	7009	14.22	30139	61.16	19136	38.84
6	Maneswar	Females	47701	9354	19.61	8695	18.23	18049	37.84	29652	62.16
		Persons	84006	28778	34.26	15751	18.75	44529	53.01	39477	46.99
		Males	42567	19361	45.48	6348	14.91	25709	60.40	16858	39.60
7	Jujumura	Females	41439	9417	22.72	9403	22.69	18820	45.42	22619	54.58
		Persons	55833	16259	29.12	11687	20.93	27946	50.05	27887	49.95
		Males	28021	11619	41.47	4617	16.48	16236	57.94	11785	42.06
8	Redhakhol	Females	27812	4640	16.68	7070	25.42	11710	42.10	16102	57.90
		Persons	63826	19285	30.21	14908	23.36	34193	53.57	29633	46.43
		Males	31993	13169	41.16	5599	17.50	18768	58.66	13225	41.34
9	Naktideul	Females	31833	6116	19.21	9309	29.24	15425	48.46	16408	51.54
	Total	Persons	733006	238789	32.58	151753	20.70	390542	53.28	342464	46.72
		Males	368692	163449	44.33	61127	16.58	224576	60.91	144116	39.09
		Females	364314	75340	20.68	90626	24.88	165966	45.56	198348	54.44

(Source: Census, 2011)

It is observed in the Blocks that the average percentage of male and female main workers is 44.33 per cent and 20.68 per cent respectively with an average of 32.58 per cent. Average Marginal male and female workers are 16.58 per cent and 24.58 per cent respectively with an average of 53.28 per cent. On an average 39.09 per cent male and 54.44 per cent female with average 46.72 per cent take up any work. The percentage of non-working and thereby non-productive population is quite alarming. The reasons need to be assessed methodically with a view to motivating them to work and to be productive citizens.

Migration from rural areas and employment in industrial and mining areas of the District and adjoining areas has reduced the labour force in the agriculture sector. The details of variety of workers can be seen from the table given below.

Distribution of Workers by Sex in Four Categories of Economic Activity in Blocks, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Total workers (main + marginal workers)	Category of Workers							
					Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry workers		Other workers	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(1)
1	Bamra	Persons	96088	52301	14727	28.16	26462	50.60	1464	2.80	9648	18.45
		Males	47759	28991	10204	35.20	10952	37.78	961	3.31	6874	23.71
		Females	48329	23310	4523	19.40	15510	66.54	503	2.16	2774	11.90
2	Kuchinda	Persons	71316	40304	11304	28.05	22818	56.61	960	2.38	5222	12.96
		Males	35465	21812	8462	38.80	9371	42.96	359	1.65	3620	16.60
		Females	35851	18492	2842	15.37	13447	72.72	601	3.25	1602	8.66
3	Jamankira	Persons	93711	54743	12066	22.04	24921	45.52	6351	11.60	11405	20.83
		Males	46710	29326	8937	30.47	12125	41.35	863	2.94	7401	25.24
		Females	47001	25417	3129	12.31	12796	50.34	5488	21.59	4004	15.75
4	Rengali	Persons	80243	43110	6058	14.05	7856	18.22	12829	29.76	16367	37.97
		Males	40757	25255	5459	21.62	5223	20.68	1932	7.65	12641	50.05
		Females	39486	17855	599	3.35	2633	14.75	10897	61.03	3726	20.87
5	Dhankauda (Sambalpur)	Persons	91007	45228	6152	13.60	15936	35.23	5909	13.06	17231	38.10

		Males	46145	28340	5403	19.06	8991	31.73	1397	4.93	12549	44.28
		Females	44862	16888	749	4.44	6945	41.12	4512	26.72	4682	27.72
6	Maneswar	Persons	96976	48188	7726	16.03	20365	42.26	5889	12.22	14208	29.48
		Males	49275	30139	6920	22.96	11506	38.18	1348	4.47	10365	34.39
		Females	47701	18049	806	4.47	8859	49.08	4541	25.16	3843	21.29
7	Jujumura	Persons	84006	44529	8273	18.58	15104	33.92	9779	21.96	11373	25.54
		Males	42567	25709	7429	28.90	9246	35.96	1225	4.76	7809	30.37
		Females	41439	18820	844	4.48	5858	31.13	8554	45.45	3564	18.94
8	Redhakhol	Persons	55833	27946	7576	27.11	10709	38.32	2836	10.15	6825	24.42
		Males	28021	16236	6098	37.56	4941	30.43	680	4.19	4517	27.82
		Females	27812	11710	1478	12.62	5768	49.26	2156	18.41	2308	19.71
9	Naktideul	Persons	63826	34193	9597	28.07	12544	36.69	5403	15.80	6649	19.45
		Males	31993	18768	7225	38.50	6010	32.02	1016	5.41	4517	24.07
		Females	31833	15425	2372	15.38	6534	42.36	4387	28.44	2132	13.82
	Total	Persons	733006	390542	83479	21.38	156715	40.13	51420	13.17	98928	25.33
		Males	368692	224576	66137	29.45	78365	34.89	9781	4.36	70293	31.30
		Females	364314	165966	17342	10.45	78350	47.21	41639	25.09	28635	17.25

(Source: Census, 2011)

It is observed that 29.45 per cent males and 10.45 per cent females with an average population of 21.38 per cent cultivate their own land. 34.89 per cent males and 47.21 per cent females with 40.13 per cent of total population work as agricultural labours.

General Structure of Castes in Sambalpur D istrict [41]

Like any other parts of the State, people of various castes and sub-castes live peacefully in the Sambalpur district. The division of labour among the castes has been the outcome of maintaining the plural nature in villages. Of course, with better communication facilities, loss of livelihood of various artisan castes, better employment opportunities in urban and industrial areas, many of the caste people have moved away from their traditional hereditary occupations to other occupations, which are not caste based. The ascription oriented occupations have changed to achievement oriented occupations by acquiring necessary skill and education. Notwithstanding the diminishing importance of castes, it has remained important in religious functions, marriages and also in various day to day socio-cultural and religious activities. The major Castes are described below.

Brahmin

Brahmins, the highest one in the caste hierarchy occupy important position in the District by virtue of their education, diversification of occupations consequent upon the forces of modernization. There are three main divisions of Brahmins. Those are Aranyaka or Jhadua Brahmins, Utkali/Utkaliya or Odia Brahmins and Raghunathia Brahmins. Aranyaka Brahmins are the original inhabitants of the region. Utkali or Utkaliya Brahmins are the migrants from Puri. Raghunathias are the migrants from Bhimnagar, the present Dhenkanal District. All these three types of Brahmins can be identified by their surnames, though in certain cases commonality is

[41] This account of the 'General Structure of Castes' has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.110-115

found between the Jhadua and Odia Brahmins. The common surnames among the Jhadua Brahmins are Babu, Behera, Majhi, Nayak, Panda, Padhi, Panigrahi, Pujari, Sahu and Supakar etc. The common surnames of Odia Brahmins are Acharya, Dash, Guru, Mohapatra, Nanda, Pati, Pani, Sadangi and Tripathi etc. Among Raghunathias, common surnames are Dhara, Kara, Natha, Susari etc. Controversy exists on the superiority between the Odia and Jhadua Brahmis. But Raghunathias are considered as the lowest among all the Brahmins. Though in matrimonial alliances, in some cases strict boundaries among the Brahmins are maintained, as exemplified in various matrimonial sites, gradually it is eroding among the educated Brahmins. However, in various ceremonial and religious rites the traditional ego of superiority among all these Brahmins is observed[42].

Karana

Karanas are the writer castes of Odisha and they claim their social status as next to the Brahmins. Karanas are educationally more advanced. The common surnames are Mohanti, Pattnaik, Sahani and Bohidar.

Kulta

Kultas are the most industrious cultivators of the District. They are hardworking and innovative in agriculture. Unlike the Brahmins and Karanas, they work in the field. Mahesvari is the presiding deity of Kultas. Currently they have started giving importance to education and have occupied important positions in various non-agricultural occupations. Through the 'Kulta Samaj', various reforms are taken for the betterment of the members of their community.

Agaria

Agarias are industrious cultivators. As per the oral tradition, they migrated from North India to protect their prestige from the atrocity of Adil Shah, Sultan of Delhi. Agarias are found in the Districts of Sambalpur, Deogarh and Sundargarh and also in the neighbouring state of Chhattisgarh. Laida, a village of the District is considered as the first settlement of Agarias in the District and the State[43].

Gouda

Goudas are the herds-men of the District. Their traditional occupation is cattle-rearing. They are also engaged as water bearers of the higher caste people. They also practise agriculture and work as labour. With the changing time, they have migrated to urban areas and engaged in cattle rearing and dairy business.

[42] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.111-112
[43] Ibid., PP.113-114

Keota

The traditional occupation of the Keotas is fishing. They are also called as boatmen. Women of this caste prepare pop rice (‘Mudhi’), pop paddy (‘Lia’ or ‘Khai’), pressed rice (‘Chuda’) along with other confectionaries like roasted ground nut, boiled sweet potatoes etc. They also practice agriculture. With mechanization, the traditional occupation of this group is dwindling.

Bhandari

Bhandaris are barbers, alternatively called as ‘Napitas’ or ‘Bariks’. They are the service caste of the society. They cut hair and shave beard. The service of Bhandari is essential in various ceremonial and religious functions. With the increase in population and increasing demand of younger generation of getting stylist haircuts, barbers of the rural areas are losing the traditional source of livelihood.

Dhoba

Dhoba or Dhobi is the washer man of the region. Under the traditional ‘Jajmani’ system, they serve the higher caste people. Their service is essential in various religious and ceremonies. With mechanization and modernization, Dhobis have been losing their traditional occupation. Of course, with assertive actions of the State, they are moving out to various types of employment in formal sector.

Teli

The traditional occupation of Teli is oil pressing. In villages they used to prepare oil from ground nut, ‘Mahul’, ‘til’ seeds with their traditional equipment. With mechanization and preferences of more refined, well packaged oil of various types, they have been moving out to other agricultural and non-agricultural occupations.

Kamar

Kamars are the blacksmiths, alternatively called as ‘Luhuras’. They prepare and sharpen iron agricultural implements. Normally they remain busy in the beginning of the agricultural season. But with the introduction of tractor, power tiller and readymade agricultural implements, their importance has been decreasing.

Gudia

People of this caste prepare sweet and pastries of various kinds in villages. Though, they are found in rural areas practising their traditional hereditary occupation, most of them have moved to urban areas adopting modern business and other types of occupations.

Sunari

Sunaris are the goldsmiths. They prepare ornaments from gold and silver. Earlier, their economic position was good. With the advent of fashionable ornaments in the market, they have lost their traditional source of livelihood.

Mali

Malis are the gardeners. But instead of working in the garden of rich persons, they grow vegetables in their own land and sell in the market.

Bhulia

Bhulias are weavers of cotton cloth of various designs with colourful boarders. They also practise agriculture and do the business of money lending. They used to prepare cloths with the help of traditional equipments and moved to villages for sale. With the introduction of huge capital and proper marketing system, Marwaris, Gujaratis and rich Mehers have started giving designs and raw materials for weaving various designs of Sambalpuri clothes. Along with Bhulias, Kostas (Silk weavers) have made Sambalpuri clothes popular, not only in the country but also in foreign countries.

Betra

Betras prepare various household materials from bamboo. The socio-economic condition of the people belonging to this caste/category has not changed. They still stay in huts and prepare materials from bamboo at the road side of urban areas and in villages. They move from village to village and also to the weekly markets for selling their products. Diversification of occupations is hardly found among Betras unlike other castes/social groups of the District.

Ganda

Gandas or Panas belong to the Scheduled Caste. They work as watchmen. They are of lower socio-economic condition. They work as drummers and pipers in different social and religious ceremonies. Most of the labourers are drawn from this caste group.

Scheduled Caste Population

People belonging to various Scheduled Castes live in Sambalpur district. The detail list is presented at the following table.

List of Scheduled Castes of Sambalpur District

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population
Adi Andhra	4	Amant, Amat, Dandachhatra Majhi	9
Audhelia	5	Badaik	285
Bagheti, Baghuti	14	Bajikar	10
Bari	2	Bariki	134
Basor, Burud	6	Bauri, Buna Bauri, Dasia Bauri	47
Bavuri	2	Bhata	208
Bhoi	96	Chachati	1
Chamar, Chamara, Chamar-Ravidas, Chamar-Rohidas, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami	12,420	Chandala	37
Dandasi	16	Dewar, Dhibara, Keuta, Kaibarta	27,567
Dhanwar	16	Dhoba, Dhobi	7,664
Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom	709	Dosadha	28
Ganda	71,093	Ghantarghada, Ghantra	1,184
Ghasi, Ghasia	13,321	Ghogia	104
Ghusuria	5	Godra	112
Gokha	30	Haddi, Hadi, Hari	96
Kandra, Kandara, Kadama, Kuduma, Kodma, Kodama	373	Karua	19
Katia	629	Kela, SapuaKela, NaluaKela, SabakhiaKela, MatiaKela	24
Khadala	110	Kori	15
Kummari	25	Laban	4
Laheri	98	Madari	1
Madiga	7	Mahuria	19
Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala, Malha, Jhola	314	Mangan	19
Mehra, Mahar	2,476	Mehtar, Bhangi	118
Nagarchi	85	Namasudra	62
Paidi	3	Pan, Pano, Buna Pana, DesuaPana	21,077
Panchama	3	Panika	76
Panka	109	Pantanti	288
Pap	4,463	Pasi	17
Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua	140	Rajna	1
Sabakhia	1	Samasi	1
Sauntia, Santia	4	Sidhria	77
Sinduria	4	Siyal, Khajuria	3,946
Tanla	1,197	Turi	4,652
Ujia	11	Valamiki, Valmiki	13

(Source: Census, 2011)

Population of Adi Andhra, Audhelia, Bagheti, Beri, Amant, Bajikar, Bavuri, Dandasi, Dhanwar, Ghusuria, Gokha, Kummari, Madiga, Chachati, Karua, Kela, Kori, Laban, Madari, Mangan, Paidi, Panchama, Sabakhia, Sauntia, Sinduria, Ujia, Pasi, Rajna, Samasi, Sidhria and Valmiki castes is alarmingly low. All these castes may become extinct if immediate measures are not taken for their continuity.

Literacy among Scheduled Caste Population in Sambalpur District

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are the socially excluded section of the population in the District/State. Their literacy is of main concern of the State. All the Blocks present almost similar literacy situation of this section of society, which is presented at the following table.

Scheduled Castes Literacy Rate by Sex in Various Blocks, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of CD Block	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Literacy Rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Bamra	6923	3970	2953	4259	1635	2624	70.19	80.48	59.9	20.58
2	Kuchinda	7273	4053	3220	4262	1640	2622	71.18	81.24	61.58	19.66
3	Jamankira	7408	4239	3169	4239	1619	2620	71.92	82.01	61.76	20.25
4	Rengali Dhankauda	10373	5956	4417	5860	2384	3476	73.22	82.21	63.82	18.39
5	(Sambalpur)	14339	8239	6100	9324	3659	5665	69.04	78.56	59.33	19.23
6	Maneswar	18616	10815	7801	11484	4515	6969	70.62	80.56	60.3	20.26
7	Jujomura	7772	4465	3307	4685	1829	2856	71.4	81.94	60.84	21.1
8	Redhakhol	4961	2884	2077	3039	1072	1967	72.4	84.77	60.2	24.57
9	Naktideul	5724	3301	2423	4188	1611	2577	66.72	78.04	55.71	22.33
Total		83389	47922	35467	51340	19964	31376	70.67	80.77	60.46	20.31

(Source: Census, 2011)

The average literacy rate of scheduled castes is 70.67 per cent with average literacy rate of males and females at 80.77 per cent and 60.46 per cent respectively.

General Structure of Tribes in Sambalpur District [44]

The major tribal communities of the District are

Gond

Gonds are mainly found in Gondwana region of Madhya Pradesh. As undivided Madhya Pradesh was the neighbouring state, the adjoining areas are inhabited by them. There are two divisions of Gonds; one is 'Raj Gond' and the other one is 'Dhur' (Dust) Gond. Raj Gonds are from aristocracy

[44] This account of the 'General Structure of Tribes' has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.115-118

Most of them were Zamindars and influential during the colonial period. They were admitted to Hinduism; they put on sacred thread. They supported Surendra Sai during the anti-British agitation. Nowadays, they are mostly engaged in agriculture.

Binjhal

Binjhal also like the Gonds were having a good relationship with the feudatory lords. Their tradition associates them with the Vindhya hills and they are believed to have been migrated from Ratanpur of Chhattisgarh. They moved to Bodasambar, Padampur of Bargarh district and subsequently to other Districts of West Odisha. Advanced Binjhals boost of their alliance with Rajputs and call themselves as Barihas. Now they are engaged as cultivators and labourers.

Oraon

Oraons are one of the educationally advanced tribe. Christianity has helped them in getting education. Most of them work in Government jobs. But basically they practise agriculture.

Saora

'Saora'/ 'Sabar'/ 'Saura' live in plains and practise agriculture. Due to lack of education and other necessary modern skills, they work as labourers for their livelihood.

Mirdha

Mirdha is also known as 'Kuda'. Their traditional occupation is earth digging. They live in plains. They practise agriculture and also work as labourer for livelihood.

Kisan

Kisan tribe lives in plains. They are mostly found in Kuchinda area of the District. They practise agriculture and work as hired labourer for their livelihood.

Scheduled Tribe Population

Scheduled Tribe population of the State is of sizeable number. Various types of Scheduled Tribes live in Sambalpur District. The list is presented at following table.

List of Scheduled Tribes of Sambalpur District , 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Total Population
1.	Bagata, Bhakta	381
2.	Baiga	1
3.	Banjara, Banjari	53
4.	Bathudi, Bathuri	42
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	16
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	9,294

7.	Bhumia	8
8.	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, HaladiPokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij	78
9.	Bhunjia	49
10.	Binjhal, Binjhwar	902
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	59
12.	Birhor	273
13.	Bondo Poraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja	6
14.	Dal	2
15.	Desua Bhumij	1
16.	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva	32
17.	Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba	52
18.	Gandia	22
19.	Ghara	8
20.	Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond	54,324
21.	Ho	109
22.	Holva	137
23.	Jatapu	7
24.	Juang	1
25.	KandhaGauda	1,013
26.	Kawar, Kanwar	86
27.	Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia	27,428
28.	Kharwar	6
29.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond	13,217
30.	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	90,832
31.	Kol	240
32.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	32
33.	Kolha	1,687
34.	Koli, Malhar	187
35.	Kondadora	163
36.	Kora, Khaira, Khayara	451
37.	Korua	27
38.	Kotia	9
39.	Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya	59
40.	Kulis	1,539
41.	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh	67
42.	Madia	9
43.	Mahali	380
44.	Mankidi	1
45.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi	303
46.	Matya, Matia	2
47.	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda	17,949
48.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda	64,862
49.	Mundari	181
50.	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran	31,388
51.	Parenga	4
52.	Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja,	23

	Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja	
53.	Pentia	5
54.	Rajuar	16
55.	Santal	501
56.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, KampaSoura, KapoSaora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora	27,246
57.	Shabar, Lodha	2,835
58.	Sounti	37
59.	Tharua, Tharua Bindhani	18

(Source: Census, 2011)

It is observed that population of Baiga, Bhatara, Bonda Paraja, Dal, Desua Bhumij, Ghara, Jatapu, Kharwar, Kolbohara, Korua, Kotia, Madia, Mankidi, Matia, Parenga, Pentia, Rajuar, Sounti and Tharua are alarmingly low. They would be extinct if immediate steps are not taken on assessment of the reason.

Literacy among Scheduled Tribe P opulation in Sambalpur District

Literacy of Scheduled Tribe population is the grave concern of the State. Like the national scene, the literacy rate of the females is lesser than that of the males. But the overall scene is encouraging. The details are presented at the following table.

Scheduled Tribes Literacy R ate by sex in Blocks, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of CD Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Literacy rate			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bamra	34665	19530	15135	25829	10274	15555	65.16	74.57	56.03	18.54
2	Kuchinda	20948	12043	8905	15720	6199	9521	63.99	74.06	54.05	20.01
3	Jamankira	30107	17272	12835	22700	8865	13835	64.88	75.59	54.49	21.1
4	Rengali	19811	11597	8214	14000	5366	8634	66.79	77.94	55.56	22.38
5	Dhankauda (Sambalpur)	17921	10321	7600	14127	5697	8430	63.74	73.62	53.92	19.7
6	Maneswar	17125	9851	7274	12075	4805	7270	66.13	76.12	56.16	19.96
7	Jujomura	24491	14348	10143	17561	6891	10670	66.76	77.5	55.83	21.67
8	Redhakhol	7667	4557	3110	6107	2392	3715	64.95	76.63	53.09	23.54
9	Naktideul	9848	5728	4120	7711	3191	4520	65.52	75.93	55.04	20.89
Total		182583	105247	77336	135830	53680	82150	65.32	75.64	55.09	20.55

(Source: Census, 2011)

The average literacy rate is 65.32 per cent whereas male and female literacy rates are 75.64 per cent and 55.09 per cent respectively.

Inter - Caste Relations

The District has been maintaining proper inter-caste relations through ‘Jajmani’ relations in rural areas. Apart from the Consanguinal and affinal relationships, ceremonial friendship or fictive kinship system maintain proper inter-caste and inter-tribal relationships in rural areas. In the urban areas,

though a 'Jajmani' relationship between 'jajman' and 'kamin' is decreasing, services in various rituals and festivals have somehow been able to maintain the traditional relationships. Caste is no more considered important in urban areas because of the forces of mass media, education and non-agricultural employment.

On the other hand, formation of various caste based associations/ organizations, general deprivation and social exclusion are increasingly becoming important in raising caste based tensions, though in implicit forms.

Religion and Religious belief [45]

Majority of people of the District follow Hindu religion. Along with Hindu majority, other religious groups like Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains also live in the District. People worship in their respective religious places like temple, Gurudwara, Mosque and Church peacefully.

Apart from all the above major religious groups, some other religious sects are also found those are described below.

Kabirpanthis

These are of smaller in number. Subsequently, they are treated as a sect of Hinduism. They are the followers of Kabir (1380-1420 A.D.), a reformer of 14th century, who has preached equality of all men before God. He has rejected the supremacy of Brahmins in Hinduism. Agharias of Sambalpur are the followers of this sect.

Satnamis

This sect emerged during 1820 and 1830 by Sri Ghasidas who was a Chamar by caste in Bilaspur of Chhattisgarh. He proclaimed equality of all men and women. They worship only Satnam, the true name and their followers are called Satnamis. This sect is confined to the Chamars.

Kumbhipatias

The followers of 'Mahima' Dharma or 'Alekh' Dharma are called as 'Kumbhipatias'. Sri Bhima Bhoi, the blind poet of the District has made this sect a popular one. He was discovered by Mahima Gosain, who appointed four Brahmins to write down the songs of Bhima Bhoi. All those 'bhajans' and songs were published in book forms called as "Stuti Chintamani" and "Bhajan Mala".

Christian Missionaries

Two American Baptist Missionaries came to Sambalpur in 1836 to propagate Christianity with one Odia preacher. After their death and departure from the region several missionaries visited the District. In 1897 a

[45] This account of 'Religion and Religious belief' has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.118-121

permanent station was established at Sambalpur to propagate the religion. Christian Missionaries like Catholic, Baptist, Lutheran and Pentecostilic are operating in the District. The religion is becoming popular particularly among the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population.

Manners, Cu stoms and Traditions

Though all the castes and tribes follow their traditions in their religious rituals and customs, urbanization and forces of Globalization have engulfed them irrespective of their religion and castes. In the rural areas the traditional customs of Hinduism and sanskritisation, especially with lower castes and tribes, have been the call of the time. People belonging to the lower castes and tribes hire Brahmin priests to perform religious ceremonies and cook in feast, so that people of all castes can participate. 'Krusha Guru' and 'Danda Nacha' cults have overwhelmed the ruralites and consequently the culture of dominant castes is followed.

In urban areas, especially the educated people are increasingly abandoning the traditional manner of mate selection, marriages, and Jajmani relations and opting for westernization.

On the one hand preference of traditional customs and traditions to maintain solidarity and kinship relations continues, on the other hand forces of modernization in urban areas and educated people of rural areas have been challenging the same. This signifies the transitive nature of the society. Further, the policy of social inclusion, assertive action of the State, mass education, better communication and role of mass media playing the role of "mobility multiplier" have been the driving forces in changing the traditionality of the people.

Diversity, multiculturalism and open-mindedness of people have maintained the communal harmony of the District. Mass based festival like Durga Puja, Ganesh Puja, Saraswati Puja and Sitalsasti maintain better inter-caste and inter-religious harmony in the District.

Home Life

Types of Dwelling

Most of the villages of rural areas are of nucleated, where as tribal villages are dispersed. Houses are constructed with the help of traditionally prepared bricks, pasted with mud and roofs are thatched. Multi -caste villages are divided with 'Padas' or hamlets. Names of hamlets are given on the basis of numerical strength of particular caste. Hamlets of the untouchables and lower caste are in the periphery of the village and houses of higher caste are located in the centre of the village with the exclusive facilities like well, road, temple etc in their vicinity. With development, people of higher socio-economic positions have been constructing cemented house with country tiles or ceiling roof.

In urban areas of concrete houses, flats have become more visible with most of the urban amenities.

Furniture and Decorations

Traditionally the general furnitures found in villages are cots with ropes. Wooden furniture like tables, Chairs etc was rare earlier. Walls were decorated with iconic pictures. But with new types of construction with the help of cement, every one prefers the same.

Dress

The traditional dress of man is dhoti and woman wears saree. Nowadays, most of the women are using undergarments like petticoat, blouse and the like. Younger generation is using pants and shirts. With development of mass education and better communication facilities, significant changes are found in the dress pattern of the ruralites.

Type of Family

Though joint family system prevails in the rural areas, nuclear family has become the most preferred one. Migration, commercialism has influenced the villagers to gradually live in nuclear families.

Way of Life

The traditional leisure activities like gossip, playing of cards, and discussion on the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are diminishing. Radio, television, mobile, eating out, moving out by own and public vehicles to nearby urban centres have been changing the rural life. Factionalism, on the basis of caste, political affiliations, conflict between the people of traditional power and new power has upset the village life.

Community Life

Notwithstanding various disruptive forces of modernization in rural areas, community life with a sense of “we-feeling” has been prevailing. Various types of festivals, group activities bind the people together. Irrespective of caste and ethnic affiliations, all the villagers take part and work for the well-being of the common people. Communal feelings and regionalism are not found in the District except one agitation against “Black Marketeers” during1981-82. After the devastating flood in Sambalpur in 1980, affected people were kept in various educational institutions of the town. There was scarcity of food materials to feed the flood affected people of various relief camps. Necessary help by the business communities was resented on approach. An all Odisha Convention of College Students’ Union Leaders was convened at Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur to begin movement against the black marketeers and hoarders. As Marwaris control most of the businesses of the District, the agitation, which was originally against black marketeers and hoarders turned into an ‘Anti-Marwari’ agitation.

Some of the dance forms are mentioned below.

Karma Dance

On the 11th day of the full moon of 'Bhadraba' (August-September), young boys and girls go to the nearby jungle, singing and beating of drums to bring a branch of Karma tree. They perform puja in honour of "Karamsani" for the well being of people. Generally tribal boys and girls of Binjhal, Oraons, Kishan, Kharia and Kol communities celebrate this function.

Dalkhai Dance

Young boys and girls perform this dance during 'Bhai jiuntia', 'Dusahara' (September-October), 'Phagun Puni' (February-March) and other festive occasions. Dalkhai includes both dance and song. The song starts with "Dalkhai re…". This dance is unique, where boys and girls dance in lines and circular pattern. Musical instruments like 'Dhol', 'Nisan', 'Tasa' and 'Muhuri' are played by the Ganda Caste. This has become very popular in the contemporary period. In various Loka Mahostava, Dalkhai dance has become most important attraction. In the national and international festivals also, Dalkhai of the western Odisha is very popular.

Rasarkel i, Mailajada and Jaiphula

These dance forms are similar to Dalkhai. The difference is found in starting of the song as "Rasarkeli re…", Rasarkeli Bo…". Mailajada involves more jerky body movements.

Digdigo

This dance is performed by the cowherd. They hold small sticks ('Badi') and strike one stick with another to maintain the rhythm with the invocation of song, "Hare Ram Ho…".

Ghudku

Ghudku is a dance performed by a male member. 'Ghudka' is a musical instrument made up of a hallow wood attached to a dry skin at the end and a small string runs between those. It produces a unique sound. People perform this dance to earn their livelihood in rural areas.

Goud Badi

Young boys of Gauda caste perform this dance during marriage ceremony and also on the full moon day of "Phagun" (February-March) with two bamboo sticks at least of two feet long. They dance in circular manner striking the sticks with one another.

Danda Nacha

Danda Nacha is a special dance performed during the 'Chaitra Parva' (March-April). The musical dance is based on episodes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. All the participants are male. Even the female characters are played by males. The dance is performed in the night.

Nachnia and Bajania

This is a folk dance performed by the people of lower strata of the society. Musical instruments like 'Dhol', 'Nisan' and 'Tasa' are played by the 'Bajanias' and 'Nacahnia'. This is performed during marriage ceremony and various local festivals. Dancer ties 'ghungurus' around ankles and dance according to the tunes of 'Bajanias'. In this dance excessive body language is thrown upon while performing to appeal audience.

Krushnaguru

This a religious group, formed irrespective of caste and tribe, mostly of middle and lower caste groups of caste system. They sing songs in praise of Lord Krishna. The musical instruments used on the occasion are Khanjani and Gini. This is a sort of social capital found in rural areas.

Opera

Drama troupes of coastal region of the State mostly come to Sambalpur and other parts of western Odisha during winter season and perform modern drama with various inputs of modern entertainment. All these are hired by villages during various festivals and also individually by selling tickets. This has become the modern entertainment of the region. Mostly the younger people prefer this though people of all categories enjoy this.

Fairs, Fes tivals and Ceremonial Practices

Various types of fairs and festivals, both of little tradition and great tradition, are celebrated in the District. The plural nature of the District due to the settlement of people of various ethnic, religious and linguistic groups like Biharis, Marwaris, Telugus, Bengalis, Chhattisgarhi, Sindhis, Punjabis Muslims and Christians have been eroding ethnocentrism among the original inhabitants.

The major festivals of the District are:

Nuakhai

Nuakhai is the most important festival of not only Sambalpur District but also the entire western Odisha. It is celebrated in the bright fortnight of Bhadraba (August-September) with much pump and splendour. Preparation for the festival usually starts at least a fortnight before the exact day. All the household materials are cleaned; the entire house is white washed. New

clothes are bought on the occasion and people eat new rice. At first they offer the new rice to the deity and then the eldest member of the family distributes the same to all members of the family. All the members of the family pay respect to the elders, not only of the family but the entire village.

When the feudatory lords were ruling, the date of celebration was fixed by the concerned feudal lords. This practice was continuing even after Independence. All the members of the family, working at various places for their livelihood, come to their native places. As Nuakhai was celebrated on various days in Western Odisha; Government of Odisha was finding difficulty in declaring the same day as a holiday. In 1992, a meeting of all pundits, MLAs and MPs of Western Odisha was called by Sanskrutik Samaj in Sambalpur and decided to celebrate Nuakhai on a single day. Since then, Odisha Government has declared the day as a Government holiday. This endeavour helps in the development of “we-feeling” among the people of Western Odisha. Various social and cultural organizations celebrate “Nuakhai Bhetghat” in the region. Even people of the region staying in other parts of the country also celebrate “Nuakhai Bhetghat” in their places of stay.

Sital Sasthi

Sital Sasthi is the celebration of marriage ceremony of Lord Siva with goddess Parvati. It is observed in the Hindu month of Jestha (May-June). The festival starts with “Ganthali-Phita” (untying of the wedding knot) of the divine couple continuing from the previous year. A devotee, selected among the applicants by the committee of the concerned Siva temple, acts as the father of goddess Parvati. He takes the image of the goddess to his house. Another person, appointed by the temple committee acts as the father of Lord Siva, who takes a bundle of Sal leaves to the bride’s house to make a formal proposal of marriage known as “Patar Pendi”. After the negation, deities of the locality and general public are invited. The marriage procession is taken to the bride’s house. The return procession is celebrated with great pomp.

Three major Siva temples, Barada Balunkesvara of Nandapada, Lokanath Mahadev of Jhaduapada and Jogeswar Mahadev of Mudipada celebrate Sitalsasthi. The total congregation in the festival is more than one lakh. People of various Districts of the State along with from the neighbouring States come to the town to enjoy the festival. Dance by the transgenders during the festival is one of the attractions. District administration, through “coordination committee” has been managing the festival in a peaceful manner.

Rathajatra

Rathajatra, the car festival of Lord Jagannath is celebrated during the month of Ashadha (June-July) on the second day of moon and is observed all over the District. Lord Jagannath along with the brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra are taken in a decorated wooden car to the temple of aunt, “Gundicha”. They are again brought back from the house of aunt Gundicha to their own temple, which is known as the “Gundicha Jatra”.

Durga Puja

Durga Puja is a festival of great tradition. It is celebrated all over the District in the month of Aswina (September-October). Decoration of the pandal with lighting in the night is the most important attraction. As the holiday is of a longer period and festivals like ‘Bhai Jiuntia’, ‘Navaratra’ and ‘Badausha’ are celebrated along with Durga Puja, presence of all family members strengthen familial ties. In Sambalpur town only Durga Puja is celebrated in more than 50 pandals. Music programmes are also arranged near the pandal for the entertainment of general public.

Shivaratri

Shivaratri is celebrated in all temples of Lord Shiva on the 14th day of dark fortnight of Phalguna (Febfuary-March). The Bimaleswar temple of Huma is most famous in the District where a week long fair is organised on this occasion. Budharaja and Maneswar temples also attract more number of devotees on this day.

Burial Systems and Funeral Rites

Burial system differs from caste to caste and religion to religion. Hindus go for cremation; lower caste people go for burial system. As the process of Hinduisation and sanskritisation is increasingly accepted by people of lower castes, cremation with all the associated rituals is increasingly becoming popular. In Sambalpur town, people prefer to cremate the dead bodies in “Rajghat” or on the bank of the river Mahanadi. In rural areas river / stream banks or the specified places are preferred.

Irrespective of castes, tribes, religion and ethnicity people of the District assemble to lend helping hands to the concerned family in burial/ cremation of bodies and all rituals.

Youth

Youth are the future of the country. More and more people are getting educated as they have realized that “education is freedom”. But unemployment scenario is alarming like any other areas of the country. Though youths are getting employment in the informal sector and also

getting self-employed to earn their livelihood, the District has not caught the entrepreneurial spirit like other parts of the State and country.

Youths are migrating to the nearby States for employment. Educated youth are taking least interest in agriculture and migrate to Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu because of the “pull factors” of migration, though for a short period.

Women

Though “women empowerment”, through various assertive actions of the Government has been the prime mover of social change and development, their position has not changed substantially. SHGs, employment in both formal and informal sectors and increasing demand of women in the labour market are the positive signs of their empowerment.

Women are going for higher education in large numbers to have a better prospect in marriage, employment, independence, exposure etc., but requirement of more gestation period in making them employed in the competitive environment, ultimately end them as housewives or underemployed.

Urbanis ation and Emerging Issues

After the partition, Sambalpur, Burla, Hirakud, Kuchinda, Redhakhol and Rengali are the most important urban centres of the District. Declaration of Sambalpur as corporation combining Burla, Hirakud and other adjoining areas with better two lanes roadways, educational and medical facilities have been attracting people of the region. Various developmental projects, which are under execution like Planetarium, Sports complex, Cultural centre, Rope ways over Hirakud main dam, along with the establishment of Sambalpur University Institute of Information Technology(SUIIT), up gradation of University College of Engineering (UCE) to the status of University named as Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology(VSSUT), declaration of VSS Medical College as an Autonomous Institution, Kendriya Vidyalaya , Debrigarh Eco-tourist place etc. and above all peaceful, least pollution have made Burla as most sought after place of stay in the District. HINDALCO in Hirakud has also made it a major player of urbanization in the District. The adjoining areas near Gosala–Basantpur are emerging as an educational and industrial complex with upcoming IIM, Odisha Open University, CRPF Camp, Sainik School and IDCO hub. Further the up gradation of Gangadhar Meher College to the status of University at Sambalpur and OUAT at Chiplima are the added attraction of the District. Consequent upon all these developments, the pace of immigration from various areas of the region and country and urbanization in the District is in great momentum. The need of the hour is to create necessary facilities for

people of urban areas. But along with urbanization, urbanism, ways of respectable livelihood need to be worked out.

The emerging issue of concern in the rural areas is “poverty in abundance”. The green revolution in the Hirakud Command Areas without diversification of crops and occupations has been leading to ‘farmer suicide’. Unemployment among graduates and post-graduates is also of concern. It leads to movement against industrial houses of the nearby areas for preferences to local people in employment. Provision of necessary skills for employment, including self-employment is the need of the hour. The demand for “Kosala” comprising of the western Odisha districts is gaining momentum due to the disparity in State expenditure on development and non-redressal of just demands.

Unplanned urbanisation has led to scarcity of housing, water, power, proper roads and sanitation system. Comprehensive long term plan for developing areas adjacent to existing urban areas and industrial townships has to be worked out and implemented at the earliest. Failing this, urban life in Sambalpur District would become suffocating without adequate facilities of basic requirements. It is needless to say that weak urban planning structure is facilitating slums in the urban areas of the District. Moreover, issues in settlement of Burla urban area are still aching.

CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE, IRRIGAT ION AND FOREST

Agriculture Sector

Physiographic and Agro C limatic Condition

Sambalpur District is situated in the western part of Odisha having three Sub-Divisions namely, Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Redhakhol. It is spread over an area of 6,66,293 hectares out of which cultivated area covers 1,93,674 hectares. It comes under the North-Western plateau and Western-Central table land with hot, moist, sub- humid climate having 44^0 c to 45^0 c as maximum temperature and 10^0 to 12^0 c as minimum temperature; the annual average rainfall is 1495.7 mm spreading over 65 rainy days

Soil

Soil type is mainly red, red & black, black, lateritic yellow & brown forest soils which are mainly acidic in reaction and also the soil is deficient in Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Zinc, Boron and Molybdenum. The soil is suitable for paddy in 'Berna' and 'Bahal' lands while non-paddy like Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables are grown in 'At'/ 'Atta' and 'Mal' lands with the application of fertilizer. 'At' or 'Atta' land means high lying land. 'Berna' land refers to land occurring towards bottom of a depression. 'Bahal' land means a low lying land whereas 'Mal' land is the upland. In Hirakud command area paddy is grown in both 'Khariff' and 'Rabi' while growing of non-paddy crops are being promoted in tail ends of canal system during Rabi. Khariff refers to a crop season (summer-autumn). Similarly, Rabi means a crop season (autumn-spring). To ameliorate acidic soil, application of paper mill sludge is being promoted under different schemes and it is widely accepted by the farmers of the District.

Land Utilization P attern in the District During 2015

a) Geographical Area = 6,66,293 hact
b) Cultivated Area =1,93,674 hact
   i) High Land = 96,535 hact
   ii) Medium Land = 60,759 hact
   iii) Low Land = 36,380 hact
c) Paddy Area = 1,04,800 hact
   i) High Land = 8546 hact
   ii) Medium Land = 59874 hact
   iii) Low Land = 36380 hact
d) Irrigated Area
   i) Khariff = 68,341 hact(35%)
   ii) Rabi = 39,233 hact(20%)

(Source: DDA, Sambalpur)

Crop Grown in the District and other Agricultural Produce

Paddy is the major crop grown in the District covering an area of 1,04,800 hectares in Khariff and 15197 hectares in Rabi. Due to adoption of new technology under BGREI & NFSM (Rice), the productivity has shown an increasing trend. Maize, another cereal is also grown in unbonded high lands of the District. Pulses crops like Moong, Biri, Arhar, Bengal Gram, Field Pea etc. are also grown as pre-Rabi and Rabi crops. Oilseeds like Mustard, Ground Nut, Sunflower, Til are also grown. Chilli is the major spice crop in Kuchinda Sub-Division. Ginger is also grown in some pockets. In high lands plantation crops like Mango, Guava and Litchi are grown. Vegetables are cultivated in dug-well, bore-well and lift irrigation point ayacut.

Cropping Pattern & Crop R otation

i. Area I rrigated by Hirakud Canal

Paddy – Paddy
Paddy- Mustard-vegetable
Paddy- Moong/ Biri- Vegetable
Paddy- Vegetable- Vegetable

ii. Under other Source of I rrigation

Paddy- Mustard- Vegetable
Paddy- Ground Nut
Vegetable- Vegetable- Vegetable

iii. Rain-fed Area

Paddy- Pulses
Paddy- Mustard

iv. Crop Rotation

It is a technology followed in this District to arrest reoccurrence of certain pests/diseases since this is an endemic pocket. Mostly vegetable cultivated lands are rotated with pulses /floriculture.

Agriculture Technology & On -going Schemes

For maximizing agriculture production different scientific interventions are applied in this District under the central sponsored schemes and State plans.

Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)

In this centrally sponsored scheme intervention like line transplanting of paddy, SRI method of cultivation, introduction of new cultivars and hybrid are adopted. Importance is being given to create infrastructure and additional source of irrigation for sustainable development. Subsidy on inputs like Bio-fertilizer, herbicides, Micro Nutrients & Plant Protection chemicals and pump

sets are also being provided. In this scheme farmers are given incentives to go for line transplanting or line sowing of paddy.

National Food Security Mission - Rice/Pulse (NFSM)

In this centrally sponsored scheme emphasis is being given on crop demonstration and subsidy on inputs like bio-fertilizer, micro-nutrient, herbicides, plant protection equipments, plant protection chemicals, HDPE pipes for carrying water and pump sets for increase of production and productivity of pulses and paddy crops. For paddy similar interventions are followed like BGREI.

National Mission on Oilseed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

In this centrally sponsored scheme emphasis is being given on crop demonstration and input subsidy for increasing of production of oilseed crops. Besides, exposure visit of farmers for both inside and outside the State are also organized.

Rastriya Krushi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)

This is a centrally funded State plan scheme which finances different programmes like BGREI, e-Pest Surveillance, Hybrid Maize, Oilseed production programme and Soil profiling.

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

This BKKY programme was launched during the year 2013-14 to provide financial support to needy/poor farmers for medical treatment at Government hospitals and private nursing homes. Under the scheme health care treatment of Rs.30,000/- (Rupees thirty thousand) only is supported for minor ailment and Rs.70,000/- (Rupees seventy thousand) only for critical diseases under stream-I. The RSBY (Rastriya Swastya Bima Yojana) card holders of BPL category farmers are supported with Rs. 70,000/- (Rupees seventy thousand) only towards treatment of critical diseases.

KSK (Krushi Sahayak Kendra)

Previously KSK was operated at 'Agriculture District Level' and subsidy was given by the APICOL. Since 2014-15 it has been functioning at 'Revenue District Level' and the subsidy is administered by the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Line departments like Horticulture, Animal Resources & Fisheries are parts of this KSK in establishing /developing Agro- Entrepreneurship under State Agriculture Policy. Subsidy maximum to the tune of Rs. 50, 00,000/- (Rupees fifty Lakhs) only can be availed by a successful CAE.

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

The centrally sponsored scheme "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reform" is an ongoing scheme being implemented since 2005-06. Under this scheme 'Agriculture Technology Management Agency' (ATMA) is responsible for coordination and management of agricultural extension related works in the District. At Block level, Block Technology Team (BTT) consisting of line department representatives in the Block and Farmers Advisory Committees functions to advise and take up extension activities. Since 2010 the above scheme is modified and the modified extension Reform scheme was introduced with the objective of strengthening the extension under this scheme. Under the umbrella of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), NMAET has been envisaged as the rest step towards this objective through the amalgamation of the schemes and is called National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET), which consists of four sub missions such as:

a. Sub- Mission on Agricultural Extension (SAME)

b. Sub- Mission on Seed & Planting Material (SMSP)

c. Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

d. Sub- Mission on Plant Protection of Plant quarantine (SMPP).

Since 2014-15 funds are being provided under the above scheme (NMAET) for farmer oriented activities at District and Block levels.

Use of Agricultural Implements

In this District the agricultural implements play an important role in crop production. Mostly the farmers are now using Tractor, Power Tiller, Combine Harvester, Rotavator, Axial flow thresher, Transplanter, Weeder, Drum Seeder and other labour saving machineries. Use of bullock power is minimum in this District. Government is providing subsidy on all the farm implements under State Agriculture Policy. A good numbers of Agro Service Centres have been set up in the District to make easy availability of implements to the farmers on hiring basis. Use of combine harvesters and paddy transplanters are picking up thereby reducing the labour problem and saving time.

Soil Testin g

To determine the nutrient status of fields soil testing is vital. This District has a Soil Testing Laboratory with analysis capacity of 10,000 nos per annum. Besides, a mobile Soil Testing Van has been provided under BGRF with analysis capacity of 5000 samples per annum to analyze soil samples at the door steps of the farmers. For testing of samples in the laboratory a

farmer has to pay Rs.5 (Rupees five) only for major nutrients and send samples through field staffs. For testing of any micronutrient sample a famer has to pay Rs 60 (Rupees sixty) only per sample. Major nutrients like NPK are tested and the results are sent to the farmers. Besides recommendation for application of fertilizer to crops are also given. Recently Government has directed to test samples of every farmer. Collection of samples and its testing is going on. It has been decided to issue soil health card to each and every farmer. In the first phase Maneswar, Redhakhol and Kuchinda Blocks have been selected.

Consumption of Manures and Fertilizers

In Sambalpur District, fertilizer is a major input used for crop production. The District has 181 retailers and 30 wholesaler dealers. The average consumption of fertilizer in the District is 128.96 kg/ha. The ratio of NPK use is 5:2:1. Institutions like PACS, LAMPs, MARKFED and OAIC play a vital role in supply of fertilizer to all the interior pockets of the District. IFFCO, IPL, PPL, CIL and KRIBHCO are major suppliers of fertilizer in the District. The availability of fertilizer in the District is better due to presence of Railway rake point. The District Agriculture Officers are licensing authority; the JQCI at Range Level and Assistant Agriculture Officer at Block Level act as Fertilizer Inspectors. The enforcement of the FCO is monitored by squad formed for the purpose. Daily online fertilizer status (Block wise, dealer wise, fertilizer wise) is provided at District website, Collector office, Sub-Collector office, Block office, DDA office and DAO office in peak period.

For maintaining soil health and increasing productivity application of manures and bio-fertilizers are very much required. In Hirakud Command area of Sambalpur District higher dosages of chemicals fertilizers & plant protection chemicals are used for intensive cropping. However, in non-irrigated areas, there is scope for organic farming. To promote organic cultivation, farmers are supplied with vermi-compost, bio-fertilisers like Acetobacter, Azospirillum and PSB at subsidised rate in different schemes. For green manuring, Dhanicha seeds are being supplied. Besides, the farmers are advised to use Bio-pesticides and neem based pesticides. For pest and disease management emphasis is given on IPM / IDM technique.

As the cattle population is reducing day by day and farmers are going for mechanisation so FYM availability has been drastically reduced, so also its application in the field. To supplement the application of organic manures the farmers are being advised to go for green manuring and apply bio-fertilizers such as Rhizobium, Acetobacter, Azospirillum and Phosphorous – solubilising bacteria. For encouraging these application subsidy is being extended in different schemes. Besides application of chemicals fertilizer plays a major role in maximising production. From the following consumption

data, it can be concluded that the fertilizer consumption of the District is more than that of the State average.

Year wise Fertilizer C onsumption

Year	Per Hectare Consumption of the District (Kg/hact)	State Average C onsumption (Kg/hact)
2010-2011	120.79	62.85
2011-2012	139.37	62.25
2012-2013	135.28	58.74
2013-2014	105.94	57.11
2014-2015	123.59	56.01

(Source: DDA, Sambalpur)

Fertili zer Quality Control

The State Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory, Sambalpur has been established in 1985 with an objective for analysis of fertilizer samples covering eight Districts. This Laboratory has been notified and became a referral laboratory. The samples are being analyzed here as per FCO 1985 method and it has the capacity to analyze 2500 samples per annum.

Crop Diseas es, Control mechanism and Crop P rotection

Sambalpur District under Hirakud Command Area is endemic to pests like Stem borer, Gail Midge, BPH and Swarming Caterpillar and diseases like Blast, BLB, Sheath rot and Sheath Blight in paddy crop. In non paddy crops caterpillars, sucking pests, borers and diseases like powdery mildew, Blight, YMV, wilting and rotting are widely noticed. To arrest and to minimize crop loss emphasis has been given for 100 per cent Seed Treatment Campaign. Also for quick reporting and advisory, e-Pest Surveillance is operating in this District with the help of farmers' friend and Government officials. Incidence of Pest/diseases is brought to the notice of the scientists and higher quarters through internet and advisory for pest/diseases management are given by SMS to farmers and field functionaries. There is also provision of subsidy on PP chemicals and PP equipments to combat pest incidence on war footing. Under different schemes 'Farmer's Field Schools' (FFS) and 'Farm Schools' are being conducted on Integrated Pest Management for capacity building of the farmers. Besides farmers' trainings are also being organized to disseminate the pest control know-how among farmers.

Insecticide Testing Laboratory

For analysis of insecticides samples, there is provision for an insecticide testing laboratory which will be operational during 2015-16 at Sambalpur.

Departmental Farm

In this District one seed production farm is situated at Lamal of Dhankauda Block. The farm was established during 1957-58 for the purpose of seed production. Currently the farm has a cultivated area of 17.40 ha. It gets irrigation from Sason Canal to an area of 11.20 ha. Foundation and certified seeds area produced in this Farm.

Natural Calamities and Management

Natural calamities such as flood, drought, hailstorm and cyclone occurred in this District, adversely affect the agriculture production. The river Mahanadi, the Kharla and the Bheden flow in this District. At the time of heavy rain these rivers inundate crop fields and cause loss. To minimize the loss submergence resistance varieties such as Swarna Sub-1 and others are being promoted. The Hirakud command provides water to three Blocks and parts of Rengali Block for irrigation but major cropped areas are rain-fed.

To increase area under irrigation subsidy is being given under BKKY and Jalanidhi to establish PLIS. Diesel and Electric Pump-sets are also being provided on subsidy to utilise different water sources to irrigate crops. For all such natural calamities farmers are advised to go for crop insurance. The input subsidy is also provided as per Government norms to the affected farmers.

Climate change

Climate is the major factor which influences crop production up to 50 per cent. The climate change occurs due to rising of temperature that affects change in rainfall pattern and also yield. Due to high temperature, grain sterility occurs in crops. As part of the District is surrounded by different industries aberration in weather is experienced. To reduce the hazardous effects, the industrial emission of exhausted gas is to be regulated. To overcome the climate effect growing of short duration crop varieties and timely sowing/planting are being advocated.

A) Seed: It has a rich potential of indigenous variety of paddy. Nowadays 120 indigenous variety of paddy seeds are available in the District. Out of which 45 indigenous varieties have been registered. This District has also indigenous Green Gram variety and Chilly variety having good taste and flavour. Recently the farmers are more interested for Hybrid Paddy varieties for better production.
B) Labour : Due to nearby industries and urbanization trend, labour for agriculture sector is becoming a problem for timely operation. For paddy cultivation help of labour from outside the District and even the State is becoming a trend.
C) Crop Diversification : Gradual increase in area of non-paddy crops in high and medium lands is on progress. Farmers are taking fruit crops

like Mango and Banana in high and medium lands. In some irrigated pockets of Rengali, Jujomura, Redhakhol, Jamankira and Dhankauda Blocks, farmers are taking paddy followed by Mustard and Moong. In some pockets Paddy-Moong, Paddy-Mustard-Vegetables are being taken instead of Paddy-Paddy.

D) Production and Productivity : There is a change in the productivity of paddy and non-paddy due to recent introduction of technology and climatic condition. The productivity of paddy has gone up to 41.00 quintal/ha from 9.00 quintal/ha (1968-69) in normal rainfall year.

E) Marketing : Paddy being the major product, marketing is being made through RMC since 2004. The second major product of Kuchinda Sub-Division is "Chilli", famous for its pungency at National level. Organise marketing would offer better return to the farmers.

F) Calamities : This District has suffered from several calamities in recent past like

Flood : 2006, 2007, 2008, 2014
Drought : 2009, 2010
Pest attack (S warming Cater Pillar) : 2008, 2009

G) Farmers Involvement

(i) There is no such legalisation of share-croppers due to which farmers are deprived of many benefit of different sectors.

(ii) The District administration and the Krushak Sangathan maintain cordial relation for the development of farming and welfare of the farmers.

H) Credit : Besides loan from Societies and Banks, farmers also avail credit from different local sources like Micro-finance, money lenders and SHGs. Particularly, the share-croppers avail such credits.

I) Other Hazards

(i) Crop damage by elephant is becoming a regular phenomenon due to their migration from nearby States particularly during the period of paddy production.

(ii) Sometimes crop hazard occur due to industrial pollution. For example, crop damage by fluori of smelter plant of Aluminium Plants like HINDALCO, Aditya Aluminium is reported, and Breach in ash ponds of Thermal Power Plants has created crop damage. However, the District Administration has arranged compensation to the farmers in recent past.

J) Fishery : The natural 120 species of fish which was available during inception of the Hirakud Dam has gone down to 44 species due to pollutants and development of carnival species.

K) Animal Hu sbandry : The milk production has gone up in the District. So, the capacity of milk processing unit has to be increased.

Horticulture in Sambalpur District during 2015-16

Backdrop

Over the years, Horticulture has emerged as one of the most potential agricultural enterprise in accelerating the growth of economy. Its role in the nutritional security, poverty alleviation and employment generation programme is becoming increasingly significant. It offers a wide variety of option to farmers for crop diversion. The horticulture sector encompasses a wide range of crops e.g. fruit crops, vegetable crops, mushroom, potato and tuber crops, ornamental crops, medicinal, spices and plantation crops.

Production of Quality Planting M aterials

In Sambalpur District, there are seven of Government farms/nurseries and 4 registered private nurseries which produce about 4 lakhs of quality planting materials per year. Out of these 11 farms/ nurseries, 10 have got accreditation from NHB. Under the scheme there is provision of subsidies for development and up-gradation of Government as well as Private Sector nurseries.

Fruit P lantation

Since the emergence of the National Horticulture Mission, systematic plantations with commercial and hybrid varieties of mango, litchi, papaya, banana, pomegranate etc. have been taken up in a big way. Subsidy is allowed to individual farmers for cultivation of minimum area of 0.4 ha to maximum 10 ha in the ratio of 60:20:20 having survival rate of 75 per cent during 2nd year and 90 per cent during 3rd year except banana in two instalments of 75:25 where the minimum area is 0.25ha to maximum 4ha in compact patches. There is provision of mango plantation under MGNREGS with convergence with MIDH (100 plants per ha) and without convergence (400 plants per ha).

Vegetables

There is provision of subsidy on cultivation of hybrid vegetable of Rs 20,000/- per ha under State Plan, MIDH and RKVY (NVIUC). Famers also get hybrid vegetable seedlings and seeds (of their own choice at reasonable rate) from the KG sale centre at District as well as Sub-Division level.

Mushroom

There is a wide scope for cultivation of paddy straw and Oyster mushroom in Sambalpur due to more area under paddy cultivation with an admissible subsidy of Rs. 21,000/- with an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000/- per unit under RKVY. There is a provision of 40 per cent subsidy on mushroom production unit, Spawn making unit and Compost making unit under MIDH.

Organic F arming

Organic farming as a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people, is becoming increasingly popular. There is an emerging demand for organic food products especially vegetables amongst urban population. There are lots of benefits of organic products for health as

well as the environment. The ill effects of non-judicious use of organic fertilizer and pesticides in crop production has come up with an idea of going back to an alternative method of farming, which is known as organic farming. The assistance for 1st, 2nd, 3rd year of adoption of organic farming is 50 per cent of the cost (40:30:30, @ Rs 20,000/ per ha) limited to Rs 4000/, Rs 3000, Rs 3000/ per ha respectively. The assistance for Organic certification for 1st', 2nd, 3rd year is 50 per cent of the cost limited to Rs 1.5 lakhs, Rs 1.5 lakhs, Rs 2.00 lakhs for cluster of 50ha respectively. The OAIC Ltd, Bhubaneswar in coordination with Highlands Agriventure Limited has been entrusted with taking up organic farming in Kuchinda Block of Kuchinda Sub-Division, International Traceability System Limited in Jujomura Block of Sambalpur Sub-Division and SIMFED, Gangtok, Sikkim in Redhakhol Block of Redhakhol Sub-Division. There is also subsidy for permanent structure (30'x8'x2.5') 50 per cent of cost limited to Rs30,000/ per unit and for Vermibed (12'x4'x2) is 50 per cent of cost limited to Rs 5000/ per unit.

Back Yard Plantation

This scheme of input subsidy comes under State Plan which has two components: 1. Sale of planting materials in subsidised rate; and 2. Construction of Single Line Trellis. The scheme aims at back yard plantation through supply of subsidised planting materials to help the farmers who require very small quantity of planting materials for back yard (maximum 10 Mango/ klime/ papaya / Drumstick / Coconut plants). This also aims to provide incentives to vegetable grower i.e. Rs 3000/ per unit who is taking vine crops like ridge gourd, cucumber, bitter gourd etc.

Potato Mission

The mission aims to provide a holistic approach to the potato programme, increase acreage, production and productivity of potato, ensure steady supply of potato to the market, increase storage capacity and marketing support, ensure seed production, ensure credit linkage both for cultivation and storage, formation of potato FIG/FPO, inter-departmental coordination and research and development in potato sector including procurement. The mission looks after production, storage and distribution of potato in the District. The mission is to take up installation of more numbers of cold storages.

National V egetable initiative in Urban Cluster (NVIUC)

This scheme is being implemented under RKVY to set a virtue cycle of production and income for farmers and assured supply of vegetables for consumers of the urban population. At present Maneswar, Jujomura and Rengali have been selected covering 105 villages, 185 FIG with 3700 farmers. The Ctran Consulting Ltd has been entrusted for formation of Farmers Producers Organisation (FPO) and to train the vegetable farmers with modern technology. The Horticulture Department is providing subsidy

on Hybrid vegetable cultivation @ Rs 20,000/ per ha under VIUC. The scheme will extend to all Blocks of the District.

Terminal Market Complex (TMC)

The foundation stone for establishment of Terminal Market Complex at Nildunguri in the District under NHM over an area of 60 acres has been laid by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha. The SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) has been formed by M/S LMJ International Ltd. The TMC will operate on Hub and Spoke Model with collection centres at 11 locations for easy access of farmers and will establish backward linkages with farmers through collection centres and forward linkages through wholesalers, distribution centres, retail stores and processing units. Electronic auction system will be established for transparency. It will benefit the producers, farmers and their association in the region. It is one stop solution in terms of providing logistic support, such as transport services and cold chain facility.

Horticultur e Training Institute (HTI)

Transfer of technology plays a vital role for appropriate utilization of research findings in farmers' field. The need for giving on the skill development, especially educated, poor and out of school youth has been highlighted in various forums. Skill based trainings enhance the knowledge base and efficiency of the farmers on the use of technology, thereby increasing production and productivity of crops. For this purpose, Horticulture Training Institute has been established at Nildunguri in Sambalpur district under RKVY.

Protected Cultivation

Protected cultivation is climate controlled. It is desirable to grow under protected condition where the temperature, sunlight and RH remain under control by Poly Green House / Shade Net House. There is also provision for mulching to control evaporation and weed growth. There is provision of 50 per cent subsidy under NHM and additional 20 per cent under New Agriculture Policy.

Micro Irrigation

There is also provision of subsidy of 65 to 75 per cent under micro irrigation where farmers can utilise water through drip and sprinkler in horticultural crops. They can also use water soluble fertilizer through drip in fruit crops and other horticulture crops. Due to adoption of micro irrigation one can save water up to 40 per cent and the productivity will also be more. By adoption of drip in banana one can increase production by 50 per cent.

Medicinal Plants

There is provision of subsidy for cultivation of Bael, Alovera, Pipali, Sarpagandha, Aswagandha, Tulsi and establishment of medicinal nursery under National Mission on Medicinal Plants in the District.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

Soil erosion causes great hazard to the land mass which is the prime enemy for degradation of land mass and is detrimental to crop production and productivity.

With the objective of conserving and upgrading the production base on land and water and superimposing the scientific production systems in the rain-fed areas, the 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) was initiated by the government of India. The term watershed defines "a geo-hydrological unit where run off resulting from precipitation flows and pass through a single point."

Selection of Watershed

To determine the eligibility and necessity of watershed projects factors that are taken into consideration are; area with acute shortage of drinking water during summer due to low ground water table; migration of population due to non-availability of income generating activities in the area; absence of irrigation facilities in the project area; considerable number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in wastelands, and degraded unbunded land in the proposed project area.

Watershed Development Projects aim to achieve among others, development of wastelands/degraded lands, on watershed basis keeping in view the capability of land and its use, promotion of overall economic development and improvement of socio-economic condition of the poor and disadvantaged sections living in the project area, mitigation of natural calamities such as drought and desertification, affecting crops, human life and livestock population, restoration of ecological balance and retention of water bodies and green cover to encourage active participation of villagers for development, sustainable maintenance of assets created and further development of the potential of the natural resources in the watershed area, use of indigenous technology which is locally available, adaptable and easily replicable and generation of employment for poverty alleviation, by empowering the community with sensible utilisation of human and other resources of the area. Along with the aforesaid factors watershed development projects also aim to create pasture land for livestock.

For efficient soil and moisture conservation and arresting soil erosion 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) was introduced in Sambalpur District during 2010-11. 'Odisha Remote Sensing and Application Centre' (ORSAC) has delineated 838 numbers of watersheds spread over 11 IWMP clusters in Sambalpur District covering nine Blocks. Till the end of 2015 eight Blocks comprising 105 numbers of Micro Watersheds covering a total treatable area of 60421.32 hectares have been made operational.

Agricult ural Credit, Market ing, Storage

Introduction

The operational area of Sambalpur Cooperative Department Division is confined to one Revenue District namely Sambalpur under which three Circles are functioning at Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Redhakhol. There are 65 different types of Cooperative Societies registered under OCS Act, 1962 and Rule, 1965 functioning under this Division. The Circle wise information is given here under.

Category of Cooperative Societies	ARCS Sambalpur (Under Sambalpur Sub-Division)	ARCS Kuchinda (Under Kuc hinda Sub-Division)	ARCS, Redhakhol (Under Redhakhol Sub-Division)	Total
PACS	25	-	12	37
LAMPs	-	09	-	09
RCMs	01	01	-	02
WCC Store	01	-	-	01
CARD Bank	01	01	01	03
SHBCS	02	01	01	04
PCC Store	02	-	-	02
ECCS	03	-	-	03
FMCS	-	01	-	01
LCCS	02	-	-	02
MPCS	-	-	-	-
Other CS	01	-	-	01
Total	38	13	14	65

(Source: ARCS Office, Sambalpur)

Sambalpur District Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. (SDCC Bank Ltd.)

In Sambalpur Division one District Central Cooperative Bank namely Sambalpur District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd. is functioning with headquarters at Bargarh having 10 Branches in Sambalpur District. These 10 Branches are functioning under different Circles in Sambalpur District the details of which are given here under.

Name of the Circle	Name of the Block	Name of the Branch Bank	Covering No. of PACS /LAMPCS
Sambalpur	Dhankauda	Main Branch, Sambalpur	7
		City Branch, Sambalpur	-
		Samalesvari Branch, Dhanupali	5
	Maneswar	Maneswar Branch	7
	Rengali	Rengali Branch	6
Redhakhol	Redhakhol	Redhakhol Branch	7
	Naktideul	Naktideul Branch	5
Kuchinda	Kuchinda	Kuchinda Branch	3
	Jamankira	Jamankira Branch	3
	Bamra	Bamra Branch	3

(Source: SDCC Bank, Sambalpur)

The main functions of the Branch Bank are mobilisation of deposits and extending credit support under ST/MT and LT sector for various purposes

such as crop loan, allied agricultural loan, and house building loan and under various Government scheme implemented from time to time.

The Primary Agriculture Cooperatives Societies are playing a key role in dispensation of Short Term Credit / Medium Term Loan and distribution of seeds and fertilisers to the farmers and procurement of paddy under decentralised procurement system.

Coop erative Credit (Short Term Loan)

The Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies, which are 46 in number, play a very vital role in the Cooperative Credit Structure of the Sambalpur District. The PACS of the District advances both Short Term Credit and Medium Term Credit for the Agriculture Purpose. In the Short Term Sector, the PACS of the District advances more than 65 per cent of the crop loan to its members both in terms of cash and kind component. The short term crop loan investment in both Khariff Season and Rabi Season for the last six years average are given here under.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Crop Season	Government allotted target for STSAO finance	Achievement	% of Achievement
Khariff	13316.67	12255.35	92%
Rabi	7316.667	8334.12	113%

(Source: DRCS Office, Sambalpur)

Godown F acility of the PACS / LAMPS

All the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies of the District have godown facilities of their own having capacity of 50 MT to 100 MT. These godowns are used for storage of chemical fertilizers. Besides fertilizer godowns, 16 godowns have been constructed under RKBY scheme for storage of food grains. In addition to this, the Government has sanctioned 32 godowns under RIDF scheme for storage of food grains in Sambalpur District. The details of the godown position are given here under.

Name of the Circle	No. the Block	No. of PACS / LAMPS	Godown capacity	Amount
Sambalpur	4	17	13850	930.89
Kuchinda	3	7	3250	242.64
Redhakhol	2	8	2000	211.71
Total	9	32	19100	1385.24

(Source: DRCS Office, Sambalpur)

Infrastruc ture F acilities for Mark eting of Agricultural Produces

The Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) of the District functioning at Sambalpur, Redhakhol and Kuchinda have provided infrastructure facilities for procurement of paddy and other agricultural produces. In order to facilitate the farmers for cleaning, drying and keeping paddy stock, concrete

drying Platform-cum-Threshing Floors have been constructed at the following centres.

Name of the RMC	Name of the Block	No. of Platform-cum-Threshing Floor	Capacity
	Kuchinda	9	19,800 Qntl.
Kuchinda	Jamankira	8	17,600 Qntl.
	Bamra	5	11,000 Qntl.
	Total	22	48,400 Qntl.

(Source: DRCS, Sambalpur)

Besides the above Threshing Floors, there are 11 Market Yards under three RMCs. These are Baraipali, Gosala, Chourpur, Sason, Themra, Sahaspur, Jujomura and Khaliapali under Sambalpur RMC, Jamankira and Kuchinda under Kuchinda RMC and Charmal under Redhakhol RMC.

In addition to the above Market Yards, the construction of three new Market Yards under RMC, Sambalpur is now under process at the following centres.

a. Jayantpur under Jujomura Block
b. Parmanpur under Maneswar Block
c. Govindpali under Dhankauda Block

Paddy Procurement under KMS 2010 -11 to 2014-15

The role of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies in Sambalpur District is very vital and crucial so far as agricultural marketing is concerned specifically in paddy procurement operation under decentralised procurement scheme. The PACS are major player of paddy procurement operation in Sambalpur District. The PACS / LAMPS have been participating in paddy procurement operation as agent of Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) Ltd. since Khariff Marketing Season (KMS) 2009-10. The PACS/LAMPCS of the District have procured major share of total paddy procured in the District during past five years. The year wise paddy procured through PACS is narrated below.

Year	No. of PACS / LAMPCS partici pated	Total Paddy procured (Fig. in Qnt.)
KMS 2010-11	34	15,56,129.52
KMS 2011-12	41	19,23,154.09
KMS 2012-13	46	39,11,401.68
KMS 2013-14	46	28,77,572.45
KMS 2014-15	46	42,26,068.72

(Source: CSO, Sambalpur)

Other Cooperatives

Besides PACS / LAMPCS, Cooperative Banks, HBCS, CARD Bank, RCMS, Whole Sale Consumer Cooperative Store, Employees Credit Cooperative Societies and other Cooperative Societies namely, Milk Producers Cooperative Society (22 in nos) and Fisheries Cooperative Societies (4 in nos) are functioning under the supervision of respective Department in Sambalpur District.

Name of the Department	No. of Societies functioning under the Department
Fisheries	4 nos. of Fisheries Cooperative Societies
OMFED	22 no. of Milk Producers Cooperative Societies

Animal Resources Development in Sambalpur

In the District of Sambalpur almost 80 per cent of population resides in rural areas and the same proportion depends on agriculture for sustenance. Animal Husbandry as well as poultry farming plays an important role in supporting and supplementing the limited income and employment opportunities particularly for the farmers of small and marginal holding. This sector also provides employment to other farmers involved in processing, value addition and marketing of livestock products. The dairy and poultry activities are being accelerated with a view to increase the livestock productivity and generating self employment for the rural youth in the District.

General Condition of Livestock

There are 281346 cattle, 10351 buffaloes, 19877 sheep, 223856 goats, 11871 pig and 434983 poultry in Sambalpur. The indigenous cattle of the District are generally pami shed and smaller in size in comparison to the breeds of other adjoining States. The principal cause of this is dearth of mature graded bulls in the District for natural service as well as the habit of castrating the young bulls at an early age for use in ploughing trend.

Now gradually as per the change in the agricultural sector the mindset of the people has also changed to accept the modern animal husbandry practices of cross breeding their indigenous animals with hybrids such as Haryana, Red Sindhi and exotic like jersey and Holstein to improve their drought tolerance and milk production so as to increase their socio-economic condition and come to the main stream of development.

The people have gradually improved the feeding and management practices of the livestock due to continuous approach of the Government network as well as the motivation by the NGOs, electronic and print media. Unlike before the animals are now not let loose carelessly by their owners without feeding and watering. Now the animals are at least kept in sheds for protection from rain and inclement weather and fed with the available feed to maintain the minimum health condition.

Buffaloes of this District were previously used specially for cultivation and pressing oil seeds and sugarcane. But now the things have changed and the buffaloes are used for milk production by employing animal husbandry practices like cross breeding and artificial insemination. The sheep and goat in the District were previously reared by the SC & ST community only but now due to the close approach of the Government mechanism and lucrative support sheep and goat rearing has now been

accepted even by the higher caste people with the hopes of higher returns in a short span of time with wide marketing privileges.

Veterinary Services

In Sambalpur District the Animal Husbandry Department has a network of 17 Veterinary Dispensaries at urban and semi-urban areas and 132 Livestock Aid Centres at Grama Panchayat level providing veterinary services like animal health care (both curative and preventive), artificial insemination, fodder cultivation, organization of capacity building programme apart from the support by insuring the livestock through 'National Livestock Mission' and 'Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society'. Services like artificial insemination and vaccination against contagious diseases are facilitated at the door step of the farmer in order to save his time whereas health care, pathological examination and mass de-worming are done through health camps in the villages.

Fodder Cultivation

(A) Seasonal Fodder Production: During summer Maize C.V.J-1006 has been distributed to progressive Dairy farmers to cultivate seasonal fodder crops in their own field. Further at present around 3000 dairy farmers have been identified for cultivation of fodder crops like Bajra, Cowpea etc. and the farmers will be supplied with fodder seed mini kits along with chemical and Bio-fertilizer.

(B) Perennial Fodder Production : Under RKVY Fodder Development Programme in three clusters over 50 acres of land is brought under Hybrid Napier (Co-4) crop which is producing green fodder throughout the year for feeding the livestock and 1-acre crop is producing around 40-50 MT green fodder. During Khariff 2016-17 it has been targeted to extend the area up to 250 acres under Hy. Napier- Perennial fodder crop in the assured irrigated areas.

(C) Azolla Production Unit : In the RKVY Fodder Development Programme in three clusters, 750 units are to be established and so far 58 units have been established.

(D) Crop Residue Enrichment Programme : After harvesting of paddy of Rabi 2015-16, 1500 crop residue enrichment units will be established utilising the paddy straw of the farmers in the RKVY cluster.

(E) Chaff Cutter : Farmer groups has been identified to supply and install 66 chaff cutters in farmers' field under RKVY and NLM programme for proper utilisation of green fodder and crop residues.

(F) Farmers Training Programme: Under RKVY and other Fodder Development Programme farmers training programme is regularly conducted to create awareness among farmers to adopt fodder crop cultivation to increase milk yield and also to minimise the cost of milk production.

Animal Diseases

During the monsoon, diseases like haemorraghicseptecimea, Black quarter, foot and mouth disease, ENT sporadically occurs in different parts of the District. For the control of major livestock and poultry diseases routine prophylactic vaccination is carried out by the field staff which is procured by the District office, Sambalpur from the Odisha Biological Product Institute. Vaccines like FMD and PPR which are not produced in the State are purchased by the Department. During 2014-15 total vaccines utilised in the District are HSV-294550 nos, BQV-229150 nos, PPR 106000 nos, ENT-69100 nos, FMD-170177 nos and R2B-104200 nos.

Veterinary Hospital

The Veterinary Hospital of Sambalpur was established in 1906 and since then it is in the service of the farmers in an around Sambalpur Municipal Corporation. The hospital is headed by a Deputy Director, who is assisted by supporting staff in treatment as well as the other A.H. activities. The Deputy Director is also designated as a Nodal Officer of the Animal Birth Control Programme which has been undertaken by the Department in collaboration with the Municipal Corporation in order to curtail the population of stray dogs and also to minimize the incidence of rabies menace in ULB area.

State Livestock Breeding Farm, Chiplima

Animal Husbandry Department maintains seven farms at Chiplima which is about 20 kilometres from Sambalpur. The total area of the farm is about 957.5 acres which comprises of the following: 1) Sheep Breeding farm; 2) Goat Breeding farm; 3) Dairy Breeding farm; 4) Pig Breeding farm; 5) Special Poultry unit; 6) Duck Breeding farm; and 7) Fodder farm.

Special Poultry Unit

1) Poultry Farming is a profitable business nowadays and it can be treated as Poultry Industry.
2) It can be accepted by any age group of people like old man, women or handicapped people irrespective of caste, creed and religion.
3) It gives easily financial return in a short period of time i.e. in case of broiler 40 days and in case of layer after 5 months.
4) Poultry meat and egg are rich in protein, easily digestible and fight against protein hunger.
5) It is easy to maintain the birds in feeding, watering, vaccination, de-worming and medication.
6) Small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers can adopt small scale poultry farming or backyard poultry for their livelihood and generate income to some extend for their families.

7) Un-employment problem can be solved to some extent in large scale farming either broiler or layer.
8) Initial investment for opening of small farm or backyard poultry is very less and return comes without delay.
9) It is good news for Sambalpur District that one SGSY Government Hatchery has been opened at Kuchinda on 9th October, 2015 on the World Eggs Day for supply of Banaraja chicks to the poor farmers of Sambalpur District for popularisation of backyard poultry and till date 20,833 nos of hatchery eggs have been incubated and 15,811 nos of good chicks have been distributed among 827 nos of farmers on subsidised rate. Further, this year for popularisation of backyard poultry 72 nos of BPL families will be selected in Meghpal GP under Jujomura Block and each family will be provided with 45 nos of one-month age Banaraja birds with Rs.1500/- each for night shelter of birds.
10) One Special Poultry Unit at Chiplima is running for demonstration and distribution of chicks and ducklings to meet the demand of Sambalpur District.

The Broiler and Layer Farms Existing in Sambalpur District

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Farmer	Broiler/layer farm	Capacity	Scheme/owned
1	Nilendra Naik-At/P.O. Jujomura	Broiler	5000	Owned
2	Tuku Swain-At-Kenghati G.O.Jayantpur Block Jujomura	-do-	4000	Owned
3	Surjeet Singh Chawla Vill-Nuakhurigaon G.P.Sason Block-Dhankauda	Layer	54,000	Owned
4	Kulbir Singh Chawla At/Po-Parmanpur Block-Maneswar	Layer	72,000	Owned
5	Aswini Kumar Puruseth At-Jayaghant P.O.-Batemura, Block-Maneswar	Broiler	8,000	KSK
6	Smt. Gelari Panigrahi Vill-Gulunda G.P.Gunderpur Block-Maneswar	Broiler	6,000	KSK
7	Saroj Mirdha At/Po-Block-Jujomura	Broiler	4,000	Owned
8	Saroj Biswal At-Gurupada GP-Tabadabahal Block-Rengali	Broiler	4,500	Owned
9	Siba Sankar Pradhan-Sandpathar G.P./Block Jamankira	Broiler	4,000	Owned

10	Smita patel-Kindeimal Block/G.P. Jamankira	Broiler	4,000	Owned
11	Kundala Panda Vill-Gosala G.P. Baijamunda Block Dhankauda	Broiler	1.25 lakhs/batch / 45 days	Owned
12	Md. Ali Khan Vill-Tihikipali G.P.-Senhapali Block-Dhankauda	Broiler	8,000	KSK

More over Government has given emphasis to establish layer or broiler farm in large scale through CAE with 50 per cent subsidy to SC, ST and women and 40 per cent subsidy to general people for promotion of poultry industry as well as for solving the problem of un-employment.

Duck Breeding Farm

The Duck farm at Chiplima AH complex was established in 1976 with an objective to supplying improved germ plasm to the farmers and to train up them in duck rearing so as to boost their economic condition. At present parent stock of Khaki Campbell and Peking breeds are maintained in the farm and a day old ducklings are supplied to the farmers. This farm is also running on the central government funds of Rs 10 lakhs and Rs.15 lakhs placed under projects RKVY and CSP respectively.

Pig Breeding Farm

The pig farm was established in 1965 with a stock of 30 pigs for extending the benefits to the tribal people. At present the farm is rearing 5 breeds of pigs i.e., LWH, Hampshire, Russian Charmukha, Tomworth & T & D Large White Yorkshire breed with a total stock of 48 pigs.

Goat Breeding Farm

The Goat farm was established in 1965 to capacitate the local community to undertaking goat farming as a profitable enterprise. The farm consists of Black Bengal, Beetal and Sirohi breeds.

Year	Target				Funds	Achievement			
	Unit Size 50 Goats (Nos)	Unit Size 100 Goats (Nos)	Cluster (Nos.)	No of goats scout selected (Nos)	Released (In Lakh)	Unit Size 50 Goats (Nos)	Unit Size 100 Goats (Nos)	Cluster (Nos.)	No of goats scout selected (Nos)
2011-12	10	-	1	1	10.20	10	-	1	1
2012-13	7	-	1	1	8.64	7	-	1	1
2013-14	25	1	2	2	21.60	18	1	2	2

Sheep Breeding Farm

The Sheep farm was established in 1965 with the objective of motivating the local community to undertake sheep farming as a profitable endeavour. Presently, the farm maintains Ganjam and Malpura breeds.

Bull Mother Farm

This farm was established in 1965 as a demonstration unit of exotic cattle for the farmers of the State interested in the AH Programme to augment the milk production of the State as well as to boost the socio-economic standard of the rural mass. At present the farm is maintaining CBJ milch cows including the heifers and calves of different age group and is being used primarily to produce good quality bulls to meet the requirement of the State.

Fodder Farm

The Fodder Farm of Chiplima is producing Hybrid Napier Para round the year as perennial fodder, seasonal fodder like Maize, M.P Cherry and Bajra are being produced in Khariff season. Likewise, Barseem and Oats are cultivated during the Ravi season to cater to the needs of the livestock maintained in the farm. This farm also serves as a demonstration unit for encouraging fodder cultivation among farmers.

Programmes of the Department

Dairy Development

Dairy Development activities in the State play a vital role for the up-gradation of socio-economic status of the rural poor. Dairy development activities are undertaken through ARD Department and 'Odisha State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd' (OMFED). Similarly, 'National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB), a Central sponsored scheme is in operation to upgrade the local cattle & buffalo population and create productive stock in the State. The departmental dairy farm at Chiplima is maintained for the purpose of producing bulls to upgrade the local stock and for demonstration to farmers. OMFED has taken up the responsibility of milk procurement, processing, marketing through Dairy Co-operatives. In order to boost up the dairy development activities in the State financial assistance is provided by the Government of India under different schemes. Farmers are provided with financial assistance for keeping the cows under different schemes to develop their socio-economic status and it also provides employment, out of those programmes.

Clean Milk Production

Government of India has approved the project for the Sambalpur District with an approved project cost of Rs 198.75 lakhs. The project is implemented through OMFED. The financial assistance is to be provided by Government of India and a share of that is borne by OMFED. Private dairy farms have come up in the District attracted by the profitability.

Sl.No.	Name & address	No. of Cow Maintained	Milk yield per day	Value Addition
01	Paban Kumar	11	44	Sale of Milk
02	Lalu Yadav	10	40	Sale of Milk
03	M.V.V.Satyanarayan-Gulundipali	17	51	Sale of Milk
04	Dilip Bisi-Vikampur	12	60	Sale of Milk
05	G. Meher- Patapali	45	180	Sale of Milk & Product
06	D.Pravakar-Kenghati	24	96	Sale of Milk
07	Bhabasagar Pradhan-Baribandha	20	60	Sale of Milk
08	Subodh Behera-Kadalimunda	18	54	Sale of Milk
09	Brundaban Nath-Baham	12	60	Sale of Milk
10	Jagadananda Naik-Durgapali	15	60	Sale of Milk
11	Kamalakanta Naik-Dumerpali	10	50	Sale of Milk
12	Satyanarayan Naik-do-	10	50	Sale of Milk
13	Asutosh Sahoo-Gambharipank	25	75	Sale of Milk
14	Surya Padhi-Dumberpali	30	90	Sale of Milk
15	P. Choudhury-Gambharipank	15	60	Sale of Milk
16	Lokanath Gadei-Mudhenpali	10	50	Sale of Milk
17	H.K. Panda-Baijamunda	14	56	Sale of Milk
18	Sunil Ojha-Ladukhai	20	60	Sale of Milk
19	Kishore Barik-Kalamati	10	50	Sale of Milk
20	Pranabandhu Satpahy-Rambihar-Burla	12	60	Sale of Milk
21	Suraj Bohidar-Nuapali	12	48	Sale of Milk
22	Minu Jadav -do-	22	100	Sale of Milk & Product
23	Surya Panigrahi-Gambharikata	16	64	Sale of Milk
24	Linga Badhei-Gambharikata	11	44	Sale of Milk
25	Raj Kishore Naik-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
26	Kapila Singh-Tangarpali	18	54	Sale of Milk
27	Mustak Jadav-do-	10	50	Sale of Milk
28	Dinesh Jadav-do-	10	30	Sale of Milk
29	Prem Jadav-do-	13	52	Sale of Milk
30	Dhanji Yadav-do-	10	40	Sale of Milk
31	Muna Yadav-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
32	Rambulu Yadav-do-	14	42	Sale of Milk
33	Pravan Singh-do-	16	64	Sale of Milk
34	Kamalesh Yadav-do-	11	33	Sale of Milk
35	Md. Gulsan-Sonapali	51	200	Sale of Milk & Product
36	Md. Haslata-do-	10	60	Sale of Milk
37	Biren Yadav-Sarla	12	48	Sale of Milk
38	Rambharosa Yadav-do-	15	60	Sale of Milk
39	B.K. Sharma-do-	14	42	Sale of Milk
40	Chaudhuri Yadav-do-	13	39	Sale of Milk
41	Gokuldhar Gosala-do-	15	60	Sale of Milk
42	Ramakanta Jadav- Ward No.-2-SMC	12	36	Sale of Milk
43	Dhananjay Reddy-do-	11	44	Sale of Milk
44	Paras Mishra -Ward No.-23	14	120	Sale of Milk & Product
45	Phulbasi Pandey-do-	15	45	Sale of Milk

46	P. Singh-do-	32	96	Sale of Milk
47	Ashok Sharma-Ward No. 22	17	51	Sale of Milk
48	Binod Sharma-do-	15	60	Sale of Milk
49	Dinesh Pandey-do-	11	33	Sale of Milk
50	Awadesh Pandey-do-	14	56	Sale of Milk
51	Ramnath Pandey- Ward No.-21	14	42	Sale of Milk
52	Dillip Pandey-do-	12	48	Sale of Milk
53	Kuldip Yadav-do-	22	88	Sale of Milk
54	Harindra Jadav-do-	16	48	Sale of Milk
55	Raja Jadav –do-	13	65	Sale of Milk
56	Dhuda Jadav –do-	11	55	Sale of Milk
57	Bhigu Jadav –do-	19	57	Sale of Milk
58	Tankeswar Jadav-do-	13	65	Sale of Milk
59	Nardji Jadav –do-	14	70	Sale of Milk
60	Musafir Jadav –do-	15	45	Sale of Milk
61	Jat Jadav –do-	17	51	Sale of Milk
62	Pahelman Jadav –do-	21	63	Sale of Milk
63	Mangal Jadav-Ward No-21	10	40	Sale of Milk
64	Sibnaty Jadav-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
65	Mahesh Jadav-do-	15	60	Sale of Milk
66	Brahamanda Jadav-do-	16	80	Sale of Milk
67	Jagadish Jadav-do-	10	50	Sale of Milk
68	Ram Prasad Jadav- Ward No.-25	13	39	Sale of Milk
69	Shambhu Rampal-do-	11	55	Sale of Milk
70	Arun Paswan-do-	13	65	Sale of Milk
71	Ranjit Pandey- Ward No.-23	15	75	Sale of Milk
72	Dhiren Ku. Mohapatra—do-	14	56	Sale of Milk
73	Indulal Sharma-do-	10	40	Sale of Milk
74	Banchhanidhi Badhei-do-	10	50	Sale of Milk
75	Ramlal Yadav-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
76	Hardeep Yadav-do-	11	55	Sale of Milk
77	Sanjan Barik-do-	14	70	Sale of Milk
78	Sumanta Sahu-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
79	Phul Ku mar Yadav-do-	14	70	Sale of Milk
80	Surendra Yadav-do-	10	40	Sale of Milk
81	Bivendra Yadav-do-	11	33	Sale of Milk
82	Fagua Yadav-do-	11	33	Sale of Milk
83	Surendra Singh Yadav-do-	12	48	Sale of Milk
84	Lal babu Yadav-do-	11	55	Sale of Milk
85	Gopal Yadav-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
86	Sudarshan Yadav-do-	10	30	Sale of Milk
87	Ajaya Yadav- Ward-2	21	84	Sale of Milk
88	Manager Yadav-do-	22	66	Sale of Milk
89	Sujit Yadav-do-	18	54	Sale of Milk
90	Binmal Yadav-do-	12	48	Sale of Milk
91	Md. Anwar-do-	14	56	Sale of Milk
92	Nand kishore Singh-Kacheri-Ward-5	17	68	Sale of Milk
93	Sibji Yadav-do-	18	90	Sale of Milk
94	Dekumev Yadav-do-	14	70	Sale of Milk
95	Raj Kumar Singh-Kalibari-Ward-7	10	50	Sale of Milk
96	Jayaprakash Yadav-do-	14	42	Sale of Milk

97	Suresh Singh-do-	17	51	Sale of Milk
98	Kedar Ray-do-	10	40	Sale of Milk
99	Kasinath Das-Gujarati Colony-Ward-8	12	36	Sale of Milk
100	Fete Ray	12	60	Sale of Milk
101	Lalan Ray-do-	26	104	Sale of Milk & Product
102	Jamuna Ray-do-	12	60	Sale of Milk
103	Chandrabhusan Yadav-do-	16	48	Sale of Milk
104	Suresh Prasad-do-	17	51	Sale of Milk
105	Amardev Sahu-do-	14	70	Sale of Milk
106	Bijay Ku. Saha-Dalaipada-Ward-11	14	56	Sale of Milk
107	Sarajit Yadav-Balibandha-Ward-15	16	62	Sale of Milk
108	Ramesh Yadav-do-	11	55	Sale of Milk
109	Manoj Yadav-do-	20	100	Sale of Milk & Product
110	Chandrama Yadav-do-	11	66	Sale of Milk
111	Luha Singh-Modipada-Ward-16	16	80	Sale of Milk

Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU)

Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU), a recent veterinary service delivery system introduced since June 2014 in the Department, is an alternative model designed for rural animal health care delivery with a team of veterinary professionals, supporting equipments and drugs. It is envisaged to provide preventive and curative services as well as breeding facilities in the inaccessible areas and difficult terrains which are un/under served under normal circumstances. They are also utilized to provide emergency health care during natural calamities/ disaster. Nine MVUs, one in each Block are now operational in the District.

NMPS (National Mission for Protein Supplement)

For the economic upliftment of the farmers and for generation of employment, goat farming in the District is promoted with 50 per cent of the unit cost. The scheme envisages nutritional balance for consumers in terms of animal protein intake, ensuring growth in meat production and holistic development of Animal Husbandry & Dairy Sector.

Animal Birth Control (ABC) Programme

In order to bring down the population of stray dog as well the incidence of rabies in the Municipal Corporation area of Sambalpur this programme has been initiated by the department in collaboration with the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation. Stray dogs are caught by trained dog catchers from different areas of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation and transported to Burla in a special van earmarked for the purpose. At Burla a 40 dog kennel has been constructed in the Veterinary Dispensary Campus and the dogs are housed there with food and water for a week.

An operation theatre has been improvised at the Veterinary Dispensary, Burla wherein the dogs undergo sterilisation through a surgical procedure, de-wormed vaccinated against rabies. After post operations care, the dogs are released in their native neighboured on the 7th day.

Sarada Grama Panchayat with 331 households under Jamankira Block has been taken up as an adopted GP by the local Member of Parliament. Animal husbandry is the major player in the upliftment of the economic status of the people. Community goatery and poultry projects are being taken up by eight SHGs in the first phase for the purpose. Besides this, individual households have been interviewed and targeted for livestock farming of their choice to raise their present income by 100 per cent during 2015-16.

Fisheries Activities of Sambalpur District

Pisci-culture has emerged as one of the leading activities in Agricultural and Allied sectors of the District. Gone are those days wherein pisci-culture was not considered as a means of livelihood and self- employment. With the advancement of technology pisci-culture in the District has moved forward.

Sambalpur District possesses vast and varied water resources in terms of ponds, tanks, katas, reservoirs both small, medium and large reservoirs, and watershed projects etc.

Fish culture has established its growth in all sorts of water resources adopting the varied geo-topographical conditions of the District.

The prime aim of the Department is to enhance the fish production of the District. At present the District produces 15581 MT of fish from all sorts of resources of the District. The demand of fish in the District is 18000 MT. The rest is being met with fishes being imported from the neighbouring States. The Department is looking to double the fish production level in next five years.

Major activities of the Department

The major activities of the Department can be grouped into three categories:

1) Vertical Expansion
2) Horizontal Expansion
3) Implementation of Government sponsored welfare schemes.

1) Vertical Expansion: The Department is engaged in providing quality fish seeds to the fish farmers for taking up pisci-culture in a scientific method at subsidised rates. Quality fish seeds are produced at four Government controlled fish farms, namely, Bomaloi fish farm in Rengali Block, Kuchinda fish farm, Redhakhol fish farm and Sangramal fish farm in

Maneswar Block. During 2014-15, 246.44 lakhs of fry /fingerlings have been stocked in different water bodies of the District.

Besides the above, private fish seeds growers are being promoted, trained time to time by the Department for supplying quality fish seeds to the farmers.

Similarly, in reservoirs like Hirakud, Hariharjore, and Banksal Scientific fish culture is being practised through formation of Co-operative Societies. Particularly management practices and culture based capture fisheries are being carried out through implementation of Reservoir Fisheries Policy, 2012. National Fisheries Development Board, Hyderabad has made a big contribution by stocking 4.50 crores of fingerlings in Hirakud reservoir from the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 for enhancing fish production of the reservoir. As most of the tanks in the District do not retain water throughout the year, farmers are being advised to culture, raise fry to advanced fingerlings and are also advised to culture fast growing species like Pangasius / Minor Carps etc. in their tanks.

2) Horizontal Expansion : Creation of new water bodies for taking up pisciculture is being practised in the District since inception of Fish Farmers Development Agency. Farmers are being motivated to construct new tanks, reclamation of old tanks and making it feasible for fish culture. Farmers are being motivated to avail subsidy up to 50 per cent in different Government sponsored schemes by construction of new tanks, reclamation of old tanks either through bank assistance or through own assistance. During 2014-15, 71 nos of new tanks covering 22.72 hectares of area have been added to the existing available water resources and Rs.31.00 lakhs of subsidy were released to different fish farmers of the District under FFDA, NMPS, NFDB programme and MGNREGS programme is also being implemented through excavation of Multipurpose Farm Pond in the District.

3) Implementation of Government Welfare Schemes : Government has promulgated different welfare schemes in the States to provide facilities to the fishermen population of the State. Accordingly, different welfare schemes as listed below are being implemented in the District.

(i) Matsya Jibi Unnayana Yojana:

a) Assistance on Net and Board with 50 per cent subsidy
b) Cycle with Ice Box subsidy of Rs.2000/Unit.
c) Moped with Ice Box with subsidy of Rs.7500/ Unit.
d) Incentive to meritorious children to pursue higher education.
e) On 3-wheeler with Ice Box with maximum subsidy of Rs.35000/- per unit.
f) Insurance coverage for fishermen.
g) Provision of household land of Ac.0.04 dec under BasundharaYojana.

h) Demonstration under 4 new items under RKVY assistance is to be implemented during 2015-16.

i) Demonstration of cage-culture practice under RKVY is being taken up in Hirakud reservoir with tagging up Mahammadpur PFCS during 2013-14. Pangasius species a fast growing fish is cultured in the cage. Rs.13.00 lakhs have so far been deposited in the accounts of the PFCS.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (OUAT), Sambalpur

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sambalpur was established by ICAR, New Delhi under the administrative control of State Agriculture University i.e. Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar in 2004 with the following mandates.

Mandates of KVK

1. On farm testing to identify the location specificity of technologies in various farming systems.
2. Frontline demonstrations to establish production potentials of newly released technologies on farmers' fields and provide feedback.
3. Training of farmers and farmwomen to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies and training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development.
4. Work as resources and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the District.
5. Create awareness about frontier technologies through large number of extension activities like Farmers' fair, Field day, Strategic campaign, Ex-trainees Sammelan etc.
6. The seed and planting materials produce by the KVKs has also been made available to the farmers.

Facilities and Infrastructure A vailable at KVK

The KVK has demo unit of Vermicomposting, Dairy, Goatery, and Poly House for on campus and sponsored training programme. KVK has hostel facilities having bed strength of 25. It also has an instructional farm which is used for seed production, orchard and demo unit etc.

Operational A reas of KVK

Nine Blocks of Sambalpur District are covered under the operational area of KVK.

Use of ICT by KVK

KVK is using ICT tools, m-Kishan to deliver free agricultural advisory 'SMS' to farmers through Farmer Portal of Government of India.

Irrigation

Hirakud Dam Project is built across the river Mahanadi at about 15.0 kilometres upstream of Sambalpur town for multiple purposes. Hirakud dam is a composite structure of earth, concrete and masonry. The Main dam, having an overall length of 4.8 kilometres spans between hills 'Lam dunguri' on the left and 'Chandli dunguri' on the right. The dam is flanked by 21.0 kilometres long earthen dykes both on left and right sides to close the low saddles beyond the abutment hills. It has the distinction of being the longest dam in Asia, being 25.8 kilometres long, with dam and dykes taken together. It has also the rare distinction of forming the biggest artificial lake in Asia with a reservoir spread of 743.0 square kilometres at full reservoir level.

Hirakud dam intercepts 83,400 square kilometres (32,200 square miles) of Mahanadi catchment; the reservoir has a live storage of 4,823 m.cum (present) with gross storage of 5,896 m.cum (Present).

The main source of irrigation in Sambalpur district is the famous Hirakud Dam Project. An area of 31517.07 hectares gets irrigation water through two canals from Hirakud reservoir, namely 'Sason Main Cana' and 'Sambalpur Distributary' and two canals from Power Channel, namely 'Chiplima Distributary' and 'Senhapali Distributary' along with their distribution system. These systems irrigate 11833.74 hectares in Dhankauda Block, 13266.34 hectares in Maneswar Block, 4067.44 hectares in Jujomura, 1785.67 hectares in ULB, 198.48 hectares in Rengali and 365.40 hectares in Jamankira Block. Though designed Rabi ayacut as per original project report was 48 per cent, after renovation of canal system through RIDF it has reached up to 70 per cent. The project being a multipurpose one (flood control, irrigation and power), for its safety, investigation on construction of additional spill way is under progress. Besides major irrigation projects, there are 81 minor irrigation projects irrigating 19949 hetares of land. There are 367 Lift Irrigation Projects irrigating 9142 hectares of land. Also, some more area is being irrigated through farm ponds, lift points of OAIC, Block and the like. The total irrigated area in the District is 68341 hectraes which accounts for 35.29 per cent. There are two mega lift projects being executed in Rengali Block which will irrigate about 3200 hectares of land and six more such projects are to be executed in Kuchinda Block which will irrigate about 9800 hectares of land.

Block wise Irrigation Potential

Sl.	Block	Major	Minor (No.)		Lift		Dug well	Bore well		Others	Total area in Ha	% of Irrigated Area
			Nos	Ayacut	Nos	Ayacut		Nos	Ayacut			
1	Dhankauda	13620	2	81	71	1892	420	27	54	238	16305	84
2	Maneswar	13266	7	699	76	1966	319	54	108	848	17206	79
3	Jujumura	4068	14	1641	26	728	892	155	310	518	8157	35
4	Rengali	198	7	374	5	124	438	142	284	428	1846	10
	DAO SBP	31152	30	2795	178	4710	2069	378	756	2032	43514	52
5	Redhakhol	0	10	1511	12	304	698	153	306	822	3641	19
6	Naktideul	0	12	2265	6	116	492	129	258	218	3349	23
	DAO, RKL	0	22	3776	18	420	1190	282	564	1040	6990	21
7	Kuchinda	0	5	2115	69	1736	718	429	858	1576	7003	25
8	Jamankira	365	11	3281	32	672	604	166	332	459	5713	27
9	Bamra	0	6	1267	64	1448	805	233	466	1135	5121	18
	DAO, Kcd	365	22	6663	165	3856	2127	828	1656	3170	17837	23
	Grand Total	31517	74	13234	361	8986	5386	1488	2976	6242	68341	35

(Source: DDA, Sambalpur)

1. Catchment area of Hirakud Reservoir is 83,400 square kilometres.
2. Catchment area of Minor Irrigation is 1150.57 square kilometres.

Minor Irrigation at a Glance in Sambalpur District

The Minor Irrigation Organisation (erstwhile Rural Engineering Organisation, i.e. REO) was created in 1962 under Rural Development Department. On the abolition of R.D. Department on 15.06.1980, Minor Irrigation (MI) Organisation was brought under Irrigation and Power Department. Again it came under RD Department from 24.03.1990. Finally, since 1996, it is under Water Resources (WR) Department. Minor Irrigation (Flow) takes care of construction, maintenance and management of irrigation projects of 'Cultural Command Area' (CCA) ranging between 40 hectares to 2000 hectares utilizing the surface flow.

Over the years, efforts have been made to construct a number of minor irrigation projects throughout the District. The total irrigation potential created under Khariff through Minor Irrigation (Flow) by the end of December 2013 is 13442.31 hectares. The projects have been provided with an Identification (ID) number relevant to the District/Block. The project details can be obtained by their ID which is available in the website of Government in the Water Resources Department.

Minor Irrigation projects will play key role in addressing various issues arising out of climate change in the District. Meanwhile many improvements have been made in the MIPs of the State through implementation of various schemes like AIBP, RIDF, and RR&R, OCTMP funded by Government of India, Government of Odisha, NABARD and World Bank. The status of MIPs as on March, 2015 is as below.

Sl. No.	Category of Projects	No. of MIPs	Ayacut in Ha.	
			Designed	Certified
1.	Completed & functional	71	15677.00	12866.22
2.	Partly Derelict (PD)	10	913.00	536.09
3.	Completely Derelict (CD)	14	780.00	-
4.	Renovation under Progress	14	826.00	40.00
5.	On-going MIPs	10	1753.00	-

(Source: EE, MI, Sambalpur)

Minor Irrigation Projects are meant for protective irrigation which is highly sought during period of water scarcity.

It supplements the rainfall and mostly classified under Class-III and Class-IV with depth of irrigation supply of 18"/19".

More emphasis is given now not only to the horizontal expansion of water resources but also for proper utilization and management of created potential through PIM & IMT. In this direction, formation of 'Pani Panchayat' (PP)/ 'Water User Association' (WUA) in Minor Irrigation Projects has a major role. Ending June, 2015, 38 Pani Panchayats have been formed, as per Odisha Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 (w.e.f. 15.11.2002) and Odisha Pani Panchayat Rule, 2003 (w.e.f. 23.04.2013). For operation and management 32 MIPs have been handed over to the Water User Associations / Pani Panchayats. Training is also imparted at regular intervals to the office bearers and farmers of Pani Panchayats at premier training institutions like WALMI & IMAGE as well as outside Odisha at WALAMTARI in Andhra Pradesh on the operation & maintenance of MIPs.

Check Dams (In-Stream Storage Structure)

By the end of June, 2015, 498 nos. of check dams have been accorded with administrative approval with a target to irrigate 6732.40 hectares of ayacut area with an average of 13 hectares of irrigation per check dam. Out of these, 427 check dams have been completed and 53 are in progress.

Bridge -cum -Barrage Project

A State Level Monitoring Committee meeting was held on 4th June 2012 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha to implement the Bridge-cum-Barrage Project. Check Dams can be upgraded to Bridge-cum-Barrage Projects at the feasible sites; so that the water storage height can be increased and road connectivity, ground water recharge, drinking water supply, mega lift facilities can be availed from the scheme. 40 sites have been identified in Sambalpur District out of which seven in Kuchinda Block are TAC cleared and 2 of Bridge-cum-Barrage Project in Bheden river work have been awarded to OCC Limited. Survey investigation and design of the balance B-C-B projects are in progress. Socio-Economic Study of the Blocks involved under the schemes is being prepared at the pre-implementation stage of the projects. The impact of

these projects will be evaluated along with efficient use of irrigation water after implementation of the same.

Focus is also given to create Ecotourism parks in the existing MIPs. Comprehensive database for check dams, canal systems are also under preparation. These databases will help in establishing a proper monitoring mechanism for minor irrigation systems. Citizens will also have access for a feedback and grievance registering system when this database is put in public domain. Minor irrigation is taking steps to create a Web based GIS application soon.

There are 497 existing LIPs which cover ayacut area of 12031 hectares. There are also 5383 Bore-wells covering an area of 8400 hectares.

Forestry in Sambalpur

Forest Cover

Sambalpur District has the following categories of forests within its geographical area of 6657 square kilometres.

Dense forest	- 531 square kilometres.
Moderate dense forest	- 1729 square kilometres.
Open forest	- 1098 square kilometres.

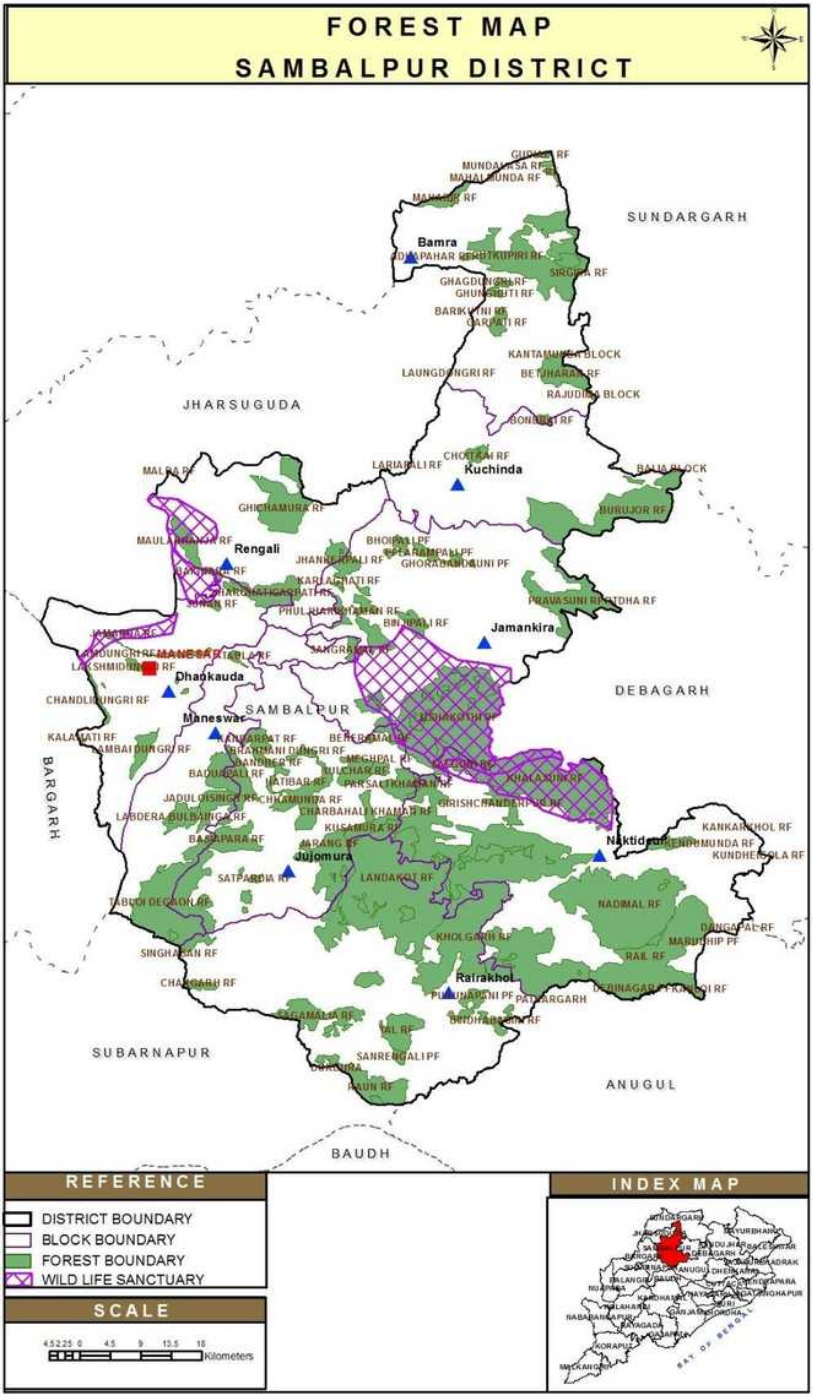
The above forest covers over 50.44 per cent of the total geographical area as per the State Forest Report, 2013.

Forestry

The forest in the District extends over an area of 3631.77 square kilometres under the following Forest Divisions.

Name of the Forest Division	Reserved Forests in Sq.KM	Proposed Reserved Forest in Sq.KM	Demarcated Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Village Forest (KF)	Other Forest	Total Area in Sq.KM
Sambalpur	425.86	2.28	10.72	0.14	3.70	252.31	695.01
Redhakhol	890.51	91.03	27.511	0.51	0.3	467.99	1477.851
Bamra	890.69	278.61	8.41	0.52	2.53	191.53	1372.29

(Source: DFO, Sambalpur / Bamra / Redhakhol)


FOREST MAP
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
SUNDARGARH
JHARSUGUDA
DEBAGARH
SAMBALPUR
BARGARH
SUBARNAPUR
ANUGUL
BAUDH
Bamra
Kuchinda
Rengali
Jamankira
Dhankauda
Maneswar
Jujomura
Rairakhol
Naktidaur
REFERENCE
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
BLOCK BOUNDARY
FOREST BOUNDARY
WILD LIFE SANCTUARY
SCALE
Kilometers
INDEX MAP

The nature of vegetation is mainly that of the Northern tropical dry deciduous type and Northern dry mixed deciduous forest. The forests are of three main types (i) Sal (Shorearobusta) which is the principal species (ii) The dry mixed forest and (iii) The bamboo forest. In the 1st category of forest, Sal is preponderant covering more than 70 per cent of the crop. Sal is found in deeper, damper and better drained soils. The wild range of rainfall and temperature favour the growth of deciduous forest in most of its constituent areas. Sal is found mostly in the foot hills and valleys. The sample enumeration data supplied by NRSA, Hyderabad reveals that species like 'Sal', 'Piasal', 'Kasi Sisoo', 'Bandhan', 'Kurum', 'Mundi, and so on are decreasing whereas species like 'Asan', 'Dhaura', 'Moi', 'Kendu', 'Mahul', 'Karda' and other miscellaneous species are increasing. The data also shows that there is abundance of 'Asan' and 'Dhaura' in almost all the forests. Due to heavy biological invasion, removal of selective valuable species, heavy grazing, repeated occurrence of forest fire and encroachment of forest land for agriculture and homestead purposes the aforesaid changes in the quality and composition of vegetation have occurred.

Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous F orest

In these forests, the proportion of Sal is less as compared with north Indian moist deciduous forests and it rarely goes up to 10 per cent of the total crop.

Bamboo

Bamboo i.e. 'Salia Bamboo' exist on the hill slopes and ridges of the Forest Blocks. The Bamboo crop in the Forest Block is vanishing and there is failure in the potential of bamboo production. Also, the bamboo clumps have been heavily degraded because of other biotic interference as well improper application of prescribed cutting rules. In fact, the easily accessible areas were over exploited and the difficult terrain was either not exploited to its potential or left without it. This has led to the gradual degeneration and degradation of bamboo in the lower slope and congestion in the upper slopes. Bamboos grow with sal forest. They grow in the mixed forest. Bamboos are found over large areas in Hatidhara, Kholgarh, Sagmalia, Bindyabasini, Pravasuni, Gogwa, Mundher and Tabloi-Deogaon Forest Blocks.

Bamboo Artisan

The demand of Bamboos of the local people and artisans are being met from the depots of Odisha Forest Development Corporation on payment of usual royalty for the purpose of domestic use and making the bamboo made articles with a view to preserving the Bamboo Forests from destruction.

Economy

The economy of Sambalpur District is primarily dependent on agriculture and secondarily on forests. Forests play an important role in the economy in terms of contribution to revenue, domestic product and employment. The people living adjacent to the reserved forest of Sambalpur District are heavily dependent on these forest. (ii) Kendu leaf (DiospyrosMelanoxylon) is also produced in Sambalpur District, which is one of the most important non-wood forest products and also called as green gold of Odisha.

Wild Animal Conservation Centre

The Wild Animal Conservation Centre (previously known as Deer Park) located at Motijharan R.F. in the heart of Sambalpur town is one of the few centres which exposes the public to wildlife at display and its habitat. It is also acting as a rescue centre for wild animals seized from illegal captivity or these escaping from the wild.

Deer park made its humble beginning with six hectares of areas in 1980. It is established with the main aim of conservation of wild animals rescued from captivity, for creating awareness amongst the people and for enabling captive breeding of rare animals. The deer park was renamed by central-zoo Authority as Wild Animal Conservation Centre on 7th June, 2006. There are 74 nos of Spotted Deer, 11 nos of Chousingha, 3 nos of Barking Deer, 1 nos of Sambar, 6 nos of Sloth Beer, 3 nos of Monkey, 1 no of Python, 8 nos of Rabbit, 1 no of Hawk Eagle, 6 nos of Peacock, 3 nos of Greay Horn Bill, 30 nos of Perakeet, 5 nos of Duck, 1 no of Moor Hen, 1 no of Ratel, 1 no of Titer Bird/Grey Partridge, 5 nos of Guinea and 1 no of Civet Cat.

Inside Sambalpur town, it offers the opportunity for recreation to the people along with providing fresh air and green surrounding. During winter season, the centre attracts large number of visitors.

Forest Rest House / Shed

The following Forest Rest House / Shed are existing in Sambalpur District:

1. FRH, Sambalpur, Brooks Hill, under Sambalpur Forest Division
2. Forest Rest House, Larasara, under Sambalpur Forest Division
3. Forest Rest House, Gumloi, under Sambalpur Forest Division
4. Forest Rest House, Kolgaon, under Sambalpur Forest Division
5. Forest Rest House at Redhakhol, under Redhakhol Forest Division
6. Inspection Bungalow at Girichandrapur, under Redhakhol Forest Division

7. Inspection Bungalow at Charmal, under Redhakhol Forest Division
8. Forest Rest Shed at Badbahal, under Bamra Wildlife Division
9. Forest Rest House, Badrama, under Bamra Wildlife Division

The forest blocks of Sambalpur Districts are geographically situated within the Northern tropical zone, which is far away from the Sea, and the forests fall within the dry deciduous belt. The District has 531 square kilometres of Very Dense Forests, 1729 square kilometres of Moderately Dense Forests and 1098 square kilometres of open forests. All forests taken together constitute about 50.44% of the total geographical area of the District as per 2013 assessment of the Forest Survey of India (source: SFR: 2013). The District has 3631.77 square kilometres of DLC Forests. However, on introduction of Forest Rights Act, 2006, 12581 titles have been distributed to the Forest dwellers involving about 17140.5 acres of forest land (report as on 30.09.2015 – source: SC and ST Department, Government of Odisha).

The crop over most of the areas to the east of Mahanadi has a predominance of Sal, the crop in areas to its west is mostly miscellaneous. The wide range of rainfall and temperature favours the growth deciduous forests in this pre re-organised Division in most of its constituent areas. Majority of the forest blocks had good percentage of Sal in the past, but due to continuous biotic interference and degradation of forest, the present status of Sal in the forests has suffered and it has now became associated with mixed and bamboo forests and the quality of Sal has become degraded due to edaphic factors i.e. the quality and distribution of Sal varies with the configuration of ground, soil factor and recurrence of annual forest fires making the habitat still drier, thus its quality varies from moist pockets in valleys and nallah banks to in drier localities on hill slopes with shallow soil. Even now it is the major species in the forests of Sambalpur (Sadar), Padiabahal, Dhama and Rengali Ranges. In Sambalpur (South) Division, natural teak occurs in Laxmidungri Reserved forest mixed with miscellaneous species and in the Khesra forests of Tabdakud (an island in Mahanadi) near Dhama.

Sal is found mostly in foothills and valleys. The quality of Sal is ranging from Q-III to Q-V and it is predominantly noticed in the forest blocks like Tabloi-Deogaon, Charbahalikhaman, Ghichamura-Jarmal, Chamunda-Kusamura, Kulcher and Sangramal-Batemura. Species like Sal, Piasal, Kasi, Sisoo, Bandhan, Kuruma, Mundi, Asan, Dhaura, Moi, Kendu, Mahula and Karada are abundant. Another remarkable feature of Sal forests in this District is young and middle-aged trees are found in higher percentage while there is poor representation of trees of higher girth class. The reason is due to unregulated exploitation and high biotic pressure.

Bamboo grows extensively in the miscellaneous forest like Dumerchua-Mundher, Kendrapat, Hatibari-Bandher and Labdera-Bulbunga. However, bamboos occur in patches in the forest blocks like, Tabloi-Deogaon, Tharghati-Garpati, Saraidamak-Budharaja, Dechua, Jhargaon-B etc. The main species of bamboo is “Dendrocalamusstriclus” and it is associated with Sal and mixed forests.

Classification of the Forest

The forests of Sambalpur can be mainly classified into following 3 (three) types.

1. Dry Sal Forests represented by the sub-type.
2. Dry Peninsular Sal Forests.
3. Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests & Bamboo Brakes

Fauna

The most common wild animals found in the District are Elephant, Leopard, Sloth Beer, Jungle cat, Hyena, Wild boar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Porcupine, Fox, Jackal, Mongoose, Pangoline, Sloth bear, Giant Squirrel, Chausingha, Mouse deer, Monkey, Rabbit, Bat, Indian Pangoline and Porcupine Quills etc are seen in the Forests of Sambalpur. Strict vigil is being maintained to protect the animals from the clutches of the poachers and unscrupulous traders.

The common birds found are Peafowl, Jungle fowl, Green Pigeon, Grey Partridge, and Golden Oriole etc. During past 15 years, vulture has never been sighted in the District and even in other parts of Odisha. The NGOs dedicatedly working for Wildlife Conservation have taken a serious note of such sighting of the rare species, whose status has been put under the red list of critically endangered species category.

Implementation of Joint Forest Management

Forests are one of the complex eco-system of our planet. The role of forests in conservation of environment and economic prosperity of mankind is well established. The National Forest Policy 1988 envisages co-operation of the people in conservation and development of forests. In keeping with the policy, Government of Odisha adopted the Joint Forest Management (JFM) approach and sought community participation for protection, regeneration and management of the forest wealth. JFM has not only been a tool for forest regeneration, but also a means of employment generation and social empowerment of the forest fringe dwellers.

The following VSS and EDC exist in the district of Sambalpur.

Sambalpur Forest Division:	217 Nos VSS.
Redhakhol Forest Division:	154 Nos VSS.
Bamra Wildlife Division:	210 Nos VSS
	25 Nos EDC

Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under the 'Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samirddhi Yojana' (SGVSY) Scheme has adopted an integrated approach for forest conservation and the development of communities living in the forest fringes by ensuring a convergence in the flow of funds under various central sector and centrally sponsored schemes in the forestry sector, through Forest Development Agencies constituted in every Forest Division.

The Forest Development Agency in the district of Sambalpur has been constituted in Sambalpur Forest Division, Redhakhol Forest Division and Bamra Wildlife Division having 187 VSS, the details of which are given below.

Sambalpur Forest Division	82 Nos
Redhakhol Forest Division	98 Nos
Bamra Wildlife Division	7 Nos
	187 Nos

The formation of Forest Development Agency in Sambalpur district will definitely help in rehabilitation of fragile forest eco-system in the area with active community participation. It will also help in generating sustainable employment opportunities to the weaker sections of the rural population in the area and overall eco-development of the region. The Forest Development Agency will also help in regenerating and reforesting the degraded forests with a view to improve availability of forest produce to support forest based livelihood.

To check rapid depletion of forest and shrinkage of green cover due to rapid industrialisation and expansion of human habitat, there has been discernible disturbance in the ecological system of the country and the State like Odisha, more so Sambalpur district with marked forest cover has been affected. As a national programme "Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority" (CAMPA) has been introduced with effect from 10th July, 2009 at the exclusive direction of the Supreme Court of India. The Government of Odisha under this scheme has made year-wise allocation of funds since its inception. The funds are utilised for activities like silvicultural operation, bamboo regeneration, checking of undesirable weed growth, compensatory afforestation and regeneration of forest by distribution of seedling and plantation thereof, creation of wildlife protection squads and allied activities. CAMPA also has provision for valuable tree plantation like teak, forest fire protection infrastructure, preservation, renovation and retention of natural water bodies and to check plunder and pilferage of forest wealth and produce. This unique project envisages settlement of forest dwellers and restoration of their community rights.

In another move by the Government of India ‘Samanvit Gram Vanikaran Samriddhi Yojana’ (SGVSY) has been implemented under which forest conservation and development of communities living in the fringes of the forest is taken care of. The Forest Development Agency, Sambalpur has been constituted in Sambalpur territorial forest division, Redhakhol territorial forest division and Bamra wildlife division under the Sambalpur District which has a total of 187 Van Surakshya Samiti (VSS) out of which 82 are in Sambalpur Forest Division, 98 in Redhakhol Forest Division and seven are in Bamra Wildlife Division.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 enables the traditional ethnic groups who have been living in and draw their sustainants from forest. In Sambalpur District as per provision of this Act a good number of claims of rights of individuals and the community have been settled up to 31th March, 2016.

Sl No.	Name of the Sub-Division	No of Certificates of Titles			Area in Acres		
		Revenue Forest (Area in Acres)	Reserve Forest Area in Acres	Total Area in Acres	Revenue Forest	Reserve Forest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kuchinda	11015	191	11206	13714.25	294.28	14008.53
2	Redhakhol	915	115	1030	2054.24	235.14	2289.38
3	Sadar, SBP	1314	-	1314	1989.06	-	1989.06
Total	-	13244	306	13550	17757.55	529.42	18286.97

CHAPTER – V

INDUSTRIES

The District Industries has been bifurcated to Industries and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) since 2008-09. It is the Nodal Agency at District level for sectors like Industries, MSME and Handicrafts.

The present trend of rapid industrialisation in the State of Odisha has expedited the growth of MSME in the district of Sambalpur due to its additional advantages like abundant natural agricultural resource, Forest resources, Animal husbandry and mines.

The biggest hydro project of Asia and a number of power plants have enormous capacity of power production to meet the demand of MSMEs. VSSUT, the oldest engineering college of the State and a number of other engineering colleges/Government ITIs/Private ITCs/Diploma Institutions produce a number of technically qualified manpower to cater the needs of industries. In the District 11 Iron & Steel Plants, two Aluminium Plants and six Captive Power Plants have come up which provide ample scope for development of Ancillary Industries.

The pro-industrialisation policy of State Government and facilitation encourages the young unemployed youths to opt for MSME establishment for their self-employment. There are 97 banks in the District which are liberal to MSME financing. The District Administration and all the line departments are devoted for promotion of MSME in the District. The potential linked plan of NABARD as ACP of Lead Bank emphasises on MSME finance under priority sector and lending up to Rs.1.0 crores without collateral security covering under CGTMSE scheme of Government of India.

District Industries Centre or Regional Industries Centre is also entrusted with the duties of KVI and Handicraft Industries. After the partition of Sambalpur district during 1993-94, Bargarh, Deogarh and Jharsuguda were separated from Sambalpur District. The handicrafts of the District lost its importance as Bargarh and Deogarh were handicrafts concentrated area. However, Government intervention and skilled up-gradation programme have been taken up under Weaving / Art & Textile cluster (covering Kardola, Sason, Ramchandra Nagar, Dalpatpali, Huma, Kandra and Bamra), Brass & Bell Metal cluster (covering Ganesh Nagar, Chouldepo and Themra), Dhokra casting cluster (covering Chaurpur, Basupali and Mundhenpali), Gold & Silver ornaments cluster (covering Laida), Sisal Fibre cluster (covering Nildungri and Bamra), Poultry / Terracotta (covering Sahajbahal, Kadligarh, Laida, Chakuli, Sarapali, Kusuli and Badturang), Bamboo cluster (covering Jhankarbahali, Laumal, Rangiatikra, Khinda, Bhatra & Kadlipal), and Iron craft cluster (covering Dengsargi-Baraipali) and the non- artisans as well as artisans families have been trained to take up handicraft as a source of earning for them.

Apart from this, R.I.C. is also involved in poverty alleviation programme by encouraging various village and cottage Industries like Pottery, Black-smithy, Barber, Dhobi, Bamboo work, Tailoring and other Caste based occupation through Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board (OK&VIB).

MSMEs

MSMEs identified for Sambalpur are Engineering & Structural Fabrication, Packaged Drinking Water, Bakery, PVC Pipes, Mechanical Work Shop, Ceramic Products, Coal Tar, Stone Crusher, Fly Ash Bricks, Hydraulic Hose Pipes, Printing Press, DTP & Cyber Café, Steel Furniture, Aluminium Utensils, Quartz Powder, Red Bricks, Industrial Gases, Leather Shoe, Fibre Glass Products, Electrical Panel Board, Fuel Pump (Diesel) repairing, Agriculture Implements, Idlers, PSC Poles, Cement Products, Fencing Poles, Hume Pipes, Rice Mill, Noodles Mfg., Badi Papad Mfg., Milk Products, Atta Chaki, Hotel & Restaurant, Mudhi Mill, Fabrication Work, Tractor Trolley Mfg., Mobile Repairing, Pheyle & Floor Cleaner, Soap & Detergent, Nu wood Furniture, Agriculture Implements, Xerox & Lamination, Fabrication Work, Screen Printing, Flex Printing, Spices Grinding, Agriculture Implements, Rice Mill, Motor Garage, Tyre Retreading, Spices Grinding, Oil Mill, Mobile Phone Repairing, Steel Furniture, Tin Box, Sauce & Pickles, Cooler Assembling, AC Repairing, Cold Storage, Agarbati Mfg., Solar Power Plant, Chuda Mill, Tin Box and Electronic Repairing.

Large and Mega Industries

Existing Large / Mega Industries of Sambalpur are M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd., Bhusan Power & Steel Ltd., Shyam Metalics & Energy Ltd., Rathi Steel & Power Ltd., Viraj Steel & Energy Ltd., Aryan Ispat & Power (P) Ltd., Jai Jagannath Steel & Power Ltd., Maa Samaleswari Sponge Iron Ltd., Maa Samaleswari Industries Ltd., Samaleswari Ferro Metals Ltd., R.B. Sponge Iron Ltd., Mamta Ispat (P) Ltd., Ravi Metalics (P) Ltd., Brahma Iron & Power Ltd. and Aditya Aluminium.

Prospective Units un der C onsideration

Prospective units under consideration in Sambalpur district are, Tarini Ash Bricks, Ria Motors, Meerabasanta Industries Pvt Ltd., Sri Hari Bricks, Maa Samalei Trading & Industries, G.R. Industries, Chandini Furniture, Jay Jagannath Food Products, Asa Infratank Engineering, Santi Indl. Corporation, A.P. Stone Crusher, Nayak Engineering, Sri Bjaklaji Fly & Ash, Sudhamayee Engineering Works, Sri Sai PVC Pipes, Samaleswari Seeds, MSS Bricks, Rahul Acupressure Health Care Centre, K.C. Stone Works Crusher, Anand Industries, MaaSantoshi Stone Crusher, Nilosa Polymers (P) Ltd., The Grand Siba Hotel, Jay Jagannath Steel Industries, Radhakrishna Stone Works, The Quality printers, Samaleswari Rice Industries, Vedant Agro Products, Kanchan Stone Works, Jagadamba Stone

Crusher, Seashore Agrl. Promotion Co. (P) Ltd., Jharan Ganga Stone Crusher, Liquid & Minerals Solution Pvt. Ltd., Universal Enterprises, C.K. Fly Ash, Shristi Hydroulics, A.S. Engineering, Aztech Mineral Exports (P) Ltd. MaaVatarica Metal Works and D.K. Power Projects India Ltd.

Ancillary & D own stream I ndustries

Identified ancillary and downstream industries of the District are Industrial Gas (Oxygen, Nitrogen, Acetylene), Engineering & Structural Fabrication, Mechanical Workshop, Tyre Re-treading, Cooler and AC Assembling, Soap and Detergent, Plastic tanks, M.S. tanks and tankers, Industrial Gloves, Cement Products, Hume pipes, Idlers, V-belt, Web design, Hotel and Restaurant, Hose pipes, Coal tar, Creosote oil, Naphthalene, Industrial dress making, Screen printing, Phenyl, Motor garage, Bleaching powder, packaged drinking water, Ceramic product, China clay product, Carbon paste, Aluminium crucible, Calcined coke, Fly ash bricks / blocks, Aluminium utensils/circles, Aluminium furniture / door, Agriculture implements, Electrical panel board, Fibre glass product, Tin box, Iron ore crusher, Quartz powder, Nut and Bolt, Ferric alum, PVC door / frame, Aluminium ingot out of dross

Ancestral Industr ial Activities

In past, weaving / Art textile, Brass & Bell Metal Work, work of Gold & Silver ornaments, Pottery & Terracotta work were taken up by the traditional and non-traditional artisans in the district of Sambalpur. After division of the District, Sambalpur has lost its importance in the above activities as handicraft concentrated areas are mostly in Bargarh and Deogarh districts. However, due to Government intervention, skill up-gradation programmes have been taken up in Sambalpur district and artisan as well as non-artisan families have been trained in above mentioned activities / crafts which in turn provides a source of earning for them.

Labour Laws & Relations, Protection of Labour

The State Labour Directorate otherwise known as office of the Labour Commissioner, Odisha discharges the following important functions.

a) Maintaining industrial peace and harmony including settlement of industrial dispute, implementation of settlements as well as awards passed by industrial tribunals and labour courts matters relating to strike, lockout, layoff, retrenchment, closure and prosecution under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

b) Filling of claim cases and prosecutions under Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act.

c) Registration and Licensing under Contract Labour (R&A) Act, Interstate Migrant Workers (RE&CS) Act, Odisha stops and Commercial Establishment Act, Motor Transport Workers Act and Beedi and Cigar Workers (CE) Act.

d) Registration of Trade Unions under Trade Unions Act and verification of membership of Trade Unions for recognition through secret ballot as per the verification of membership and recognition of Trade Union Rules 1994.

e) Ensuring payment of notified minimum wages to workers particularly engaged in the unorganised sector under Minimum Wages Act.

f) Ensuring social security benefits to the workers both in organised and unorganised sectors under (1) Maternity Benefits Act (2) Payment of Gratuity Act (3) Workmen's Compensation Act to both male and female workers.

g) Providing protection to labour with special emphasis to eliminate and prevention of Child Labour system under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.

h) Ensuring payment of equal remuneration to female workers both in organised and unorganised sector at par with workers doing same and similar work under Equal Remuneration Act.

i) Preventing illegal and unauthorised drafting and exploitation of migrant labour through unscrupulous middle men to other states under Inter State Migrant Workmen (RE&CS) Act.

j) Prohibition and Regulation of Contract Labour system in different industries in the State under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act.

k) Regulation of employment of construction workers in the state under Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act.

l) Providing health insurance facility to BPL families under Rastriya Swasthiya Bima Yojana.

m) The State Labour Directorate Complies Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers of Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur centres. Different industries of the state are utilising these industries for fixation / revision of wages of their employees.

IT Sector Development

In 2010, Sambalpur University Institute of Information Technology (SUIIT) came into existence. It is an autonomous constituent of Sambalpur University. The Government of Odisha funded a sum of Rs.10 Ccores for

construction of the academic building. It is designed in line with the Institutes of Information Technology, offering two B. Tech Degree courses in “Electronics & Communications Engineering” and “Computer Science Engineering”; three M. Sc Degree courses in “Computer Sciences”, “Bioinformatics & Electronics”, and MCA; and two M. Tech Degree courses in “Embedded Systems” and “Computer Science”. Due to establishment of such institute, the educational hub of IT sector has been developed a lot in Sambalpur district as well as Western Odisha.



Industrialisation , Displacement & Rehabilitation

Acquisition of agricultural land for industrial purposes is not new in India as well as Odisha. Industrialisation is at the core of India’s as well as State’s planned development and hence large areas were required in the past and same will continue further.

In Sambalpur District a large number of land owners were displaced during construction of the Hirakud Dam. Further, during the last 10 years due to establishment of some large industrial units, substantial numbers of people were displaced. Those people were rehabilitated as per laws of State Government in different ways.

Hotel & Hospitality Industry

Department of Tourism & Culture, Odisha has identified seven tourist spots in the District. Large numbers of people use to come from neighbouring States and different Districts of Odisha to visit these places. Sambalpur is also one of the important places for business activities of Odisha. In business connection also lots of people used to come to Sambalpur. To cater such needs a sizeable numbers of private hotels and a Panthanivas by OTDC at Sambalpur have been established. In those hotels all amenities are being provided to the tourists and businessmen.

Geology

The Sambalpur district houses a wide variety of rock types of different ages. They can broadly be classified into Eastern Ghat Super group, Bonai Group, Gangpur Group, Chhattisgarh Group, intrusive nepheline syenite, Gondwana Super group and Quaternary sediment. The rocks belonging to Eastern Ghat Super group are mostly quartz-garnet-graphite-sillimanite gneiss and quartzite of Khondalite Group and acid/intermediate charnockite, pyroxene granulite and leptynite of Charnockite Group. The khondalite suites

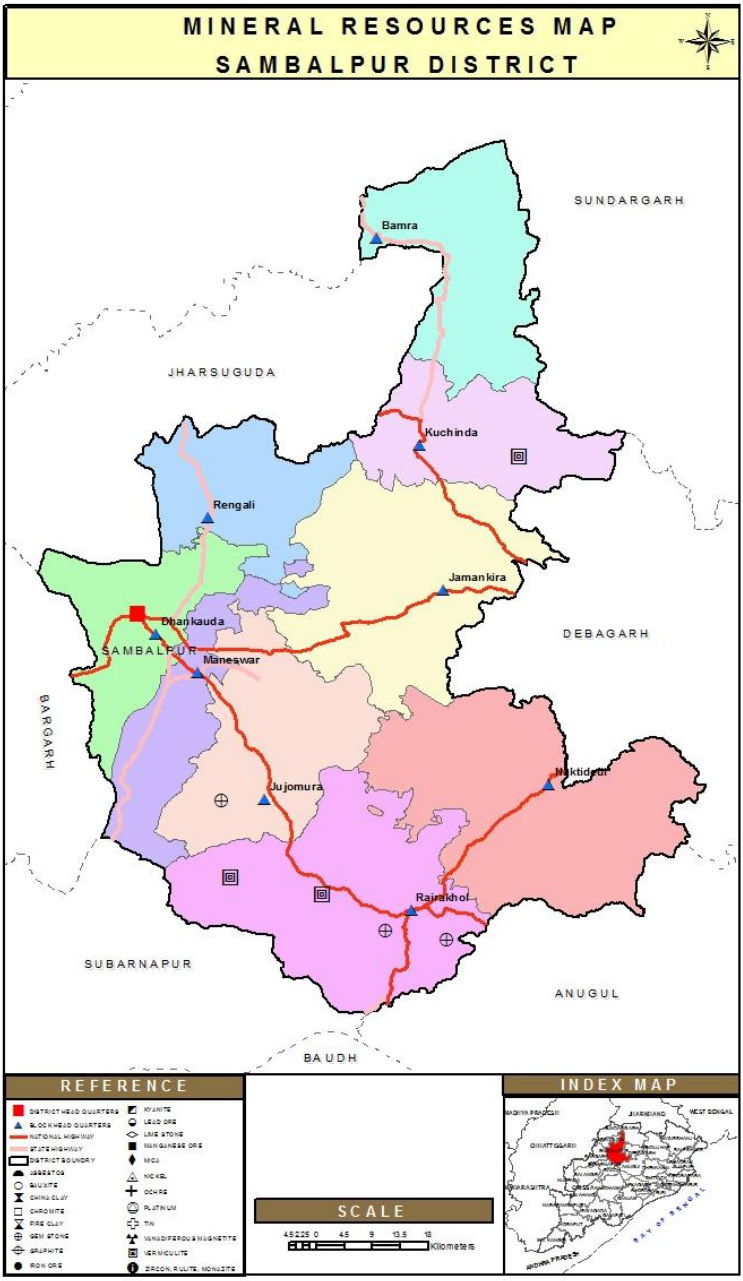
of rocks are found mostly in the southern parts of the District, west of the central Gondwanic graben. The charnockite occurs in the form of massive plutonic massif confined to the central part of the District. The trend of gneissousity in the Eastern Ghat belt swerves from north-easterly in the western part to north-westerly in the eastern part of the District. Granite gneiss, migmatite and augen gneiss from the most conspicuous country rocks in the District, stretching from Panikhimal in the south to as far as Govindpur in the north. It is essentially biotite granite, with composition ranging from granodiorite to occasional alkali granite. Bonai Group is represented by meta-volcanic and sericite quartzite in stratigraphically lower horizons and shale, phyllite, mica schist, quartz sericite schist in the upper horizons. They are mostly found in the north-eastern part of the District. Metabasic bodies are occasionally found as intrusive within the meta-sedimentary of Bonai Group. A very thin strip of sedimentary rocks belonging to Gangpur Group are found near the northern tip of the District. The rock types are basal conglomerate, quartzite, phyllite and mica schist. An isolated out crop of Chhattisgarh Super Group of rocks occurs west of the river Mahanadi. It runs in a N-S direction. A cluster of nepheline syenite bodies are intruded into the Easter Ghat Super Group of rocks near Redhakhol which is responsible for the formation of gemstones in the region. The swarm of NW-SE trending dolerite dykes travers the gneisses near Badaram Reserve Forest. Rocks of Gondwana Super Group are hosted in the fault bounded basins occupying the central portion of the District with a NW-SE trend. They are represented by Talchir Formation, Barakar Formation and Mahadeva Formation. Coal bearing horizons are yet to be reported from the Barakars, present in the District. Quaternary sediments are sporadically distributed District. They occur as soil/alluvium in the pediplains and flood plains. Cenozoic laterites occur as small cappings over the altered bedrocks.

Mineral s

The District constitutes a part of cratonic area which had been subjected to tectonic and thermal activities. Normally, cratons host a number of metallic as well as non-metallic minerals. The following description gives an account of the mineral occurrences in the District.

Diamand

Winning of diamonds from the gravel beds exposed in the Hirakud Dam site is an age old process which is still going on by the local people. This is recovered along with gold panning. The history records that maximum weight of diamond registered at 1 (one) carat (200 mg). The colour of the diamond normally is snow white, yellowish and brown colour. The source of these diamonds is yet to be explored.


MINERAL RESOURCES MAP
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
SUNDARGARH
Bamra
JHARSUGUDA
Kuchinda
Rengali
Jamankira
Dhankauda
SAMBALPUR
Maneswar
DEBAGARH
BARGARH
Jujomura
Naktideul
Rairakhol
SUBARNAPUR
ANUGUL
BAUDH
REFERENCE
DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS
BLOCK HEAD QUARTERS
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
DISTRICT BOUNDRY
ASBESTOS
BAUXITE
CHINA CLAY
CHROMITE
FIRE CLAY
GEM STONE
GRAPHITE
IRON ORE
KYANITE
LEAD ORE
LIME STONE
MANGANESE ORE
MICA
NICKEL
OCHRE
PLATINUM
TIN
VANADIFEROUS MAGNETITE
VERMICULITE
ZIRCON, RUTILE, MONAZITE
SCALE
4.5 2.25 0 4.5 9 13.5 18
Kilometers
INDEX MAP
BAY OF BENGAL

Gold

Alluvial gold is being recovered from the recent gravel of all the creeks and rivers of this District. The activity can be seen in the river Mahanadi around Sambalpur, in the river Tikra of Redhakhol Sub-Division and in the Kharla Nalla of Kuchinda Sub-Division. An auriferous quartz vein is found to contain 0.08 gram per tonne which have been emplaced in Khondalite suite of rocks around Kuchinda.

Gem Stone

The District is bestowed with rich potential of gem stones from Eastern Ghat Super Group of rock: aquamarine, zircon, tourmaline and heliodor in Chabati-Beldihi belt, (ii) aquamarine, rhodonite, garnet, lolite, and amethyst in Bagdhapa-Tabloi belt (iii) corundum, lolite, green tourmaline and aquamarine are reported in the Meghpal-Ranchipada belt. Rare occurrence of alexandrite is reported from biotite schist at the contact of granite pegmatite and peridotite.

Chrysoberyl

The known occurrence of chrysoberyl is located around Ranchipara-Meghpal area about 35 kilometres from Sambalpur town. Small incidence of chrysoberyl including Alexandrite is mineralised along the contact zone of pegmatite and ultrabasic rocks. The gem stones recovered are shattered and a very few pieces are found suitable for lapidary unit. Besides, few pieces of green beryl, tourmaline and garntes are also found. The occurrence has been extensively worked out by the local artisans.

Corundum

Red and pink coloured massive and crystalline variety of corundum is recovered from the colluvial zones located around Meghpal village. Due to its opaque nature, few of them are found to be cabochon variety. In addition, stray occurrences of blues coloured corundums are also found around Redhakhol area.

Aquamarine

Gem grade aquamarines are recovered from the extensively developed colluvial zones on either side of the pegmatites intruding into the older metamorphic rocks. The localities of aquamarine occurrences are Charbati, Shradhapur, Barkhol, Kandhal, Tabloi, Jujumura, Bhimkhoj, Telighana and Badmal. Minor incidence of aquamarine is reported from Bansajal, Bhaluchua, Hatia Joypur, Palsamal, Burhiakata and Chamakhunda.

Heliodor

It is a variety of beryl of yellow colour is found along with the other aquamarine around Charbati.

Goshenite

Transparent, colourless beryl better known as Goshenite are found around Jaripani near Redhakhol and Charbati area in pegmatites intruding into khondalitic rocks. The incidence is erratic.

Zircon

Gem quality zircons are mineralised in the contact zone of pegmatite and khondalite around the east of Charbati. The colour of zircon is reddish brown.

Garnet

Different variety of gem garnet like rhodolite, almandine and pyrope are found to be associated with khondalite suite of rocks. Rhodolite garnets which are purplish red in colour but shattered are found as pockets around Baghdapa, Deojharan under Jujumura Block. Almandine garnets of red and deep red in colour are found to occur around Baghdapa. Deojharan, Badmal in the Redhakhol Sub-Division. In addition to these garnets, small pockets of pyrope garnets are highly fractured and found unsuitable for lapidary units except a few pieces, although brilliant fire and colour are notices.

Manganese

Low grade manganese ores occur near Khandhal in Sagmalia Reserve Forest under Redhakhol Sub-Division in association with khondalite. But it contains high phosphorous. Manganese ore is also reported to occur in Jamankira area of Kuchinda Sub-Division.

Iron Ore

Sporadic occurrences of iron ores are found around Lohakhanda in Kuchinda Sub-Division. The iron ore is of low grade and not suitable for iron making on economic scale at present.

Ilmenite

Fine grained limenite is reported from the area around Mundher with traces of nickel in the Eastern Ghat Suite of rocks.

Coal

Coal seams are encountered in the Gondwana rocks around Rail and Koing area of Redhakhol Sub-Division. Exploration data reveals three numbers of coal seams classified under E & F grade.

Fire clay

Fire clay is located about half a kilometre north-east of Bindupur in Redhakhol Sub-Division, extending intermittently over a distance of 1.5 kilometres. The clay is greyish white to buff in colour. Besides, low grade fire clays are being mined out in Chandli Reserve Forest around Burla over an area of 25 acres of land.

Clay

Sporadic pockets of clay in the khondalitic suite of rocks are found and leased out around Jhankarpali, Banjipali and Choukitikra (Akharkhand Hill) in Kuchinda Sub-Division.

Quartzite / Quartz

Quartz and quartzite containing +97% SiO_2 occur around Bodmal, Charbati and Bamra.

Dimension Stones

Quarriable exposures of pink and grey colour granites and its variants are located around Badmal and Bhoipali of Kuchinda Sub-Division; and Sahaspur, Chhachanpali and Salesingha area of Sambalpur Sub-Division. A reserve of 1.17 million cubic meters of granite blocks has been estimated so far.

Status of Mining Leases in Sambalpur District

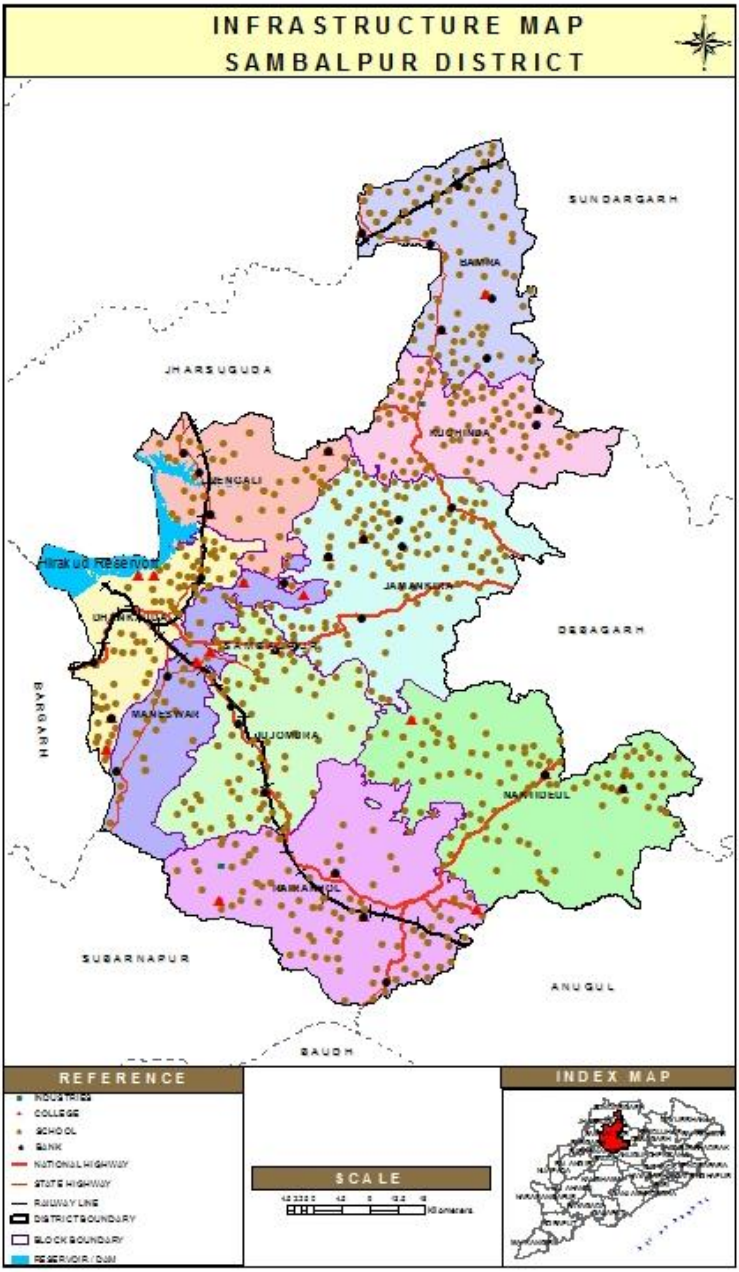
The status of mining leases of different minerals in Sambalpur district and their level of production are as follows:

Minerals	Number of Mines			Level of production
	Working	Non-working	Total	Million tonnes
Coal	1	0	1	2.25
China clay	0	1	1	-
Quartz	0	2	2	-
Quartz & Quartzite	0	1	1	-
Soapstone	0	1	1	-
Fireclay	0	1	1	-
Semi-precious stone	0	1	1	-

(Source: Regional Industries Centre, Sambalpur)

The mineral sector provides considerable scope for generation of employment in the District. A number of mines in the District are non-operational due to want of statutory clearances required for running the mines. In the event of operation of the mines, this sector is likely to generate substantial employment for the local people. There are two decorative stone mines in the District which are non-operational at present.

Leaving aside the above major mineral resources, the District is also rich in minor mineral resources such as river sand, road metals, morrum, laterite and the like. These sources are being developed by the Government in Revenue and Disaster Management Department with an objective of meeting the demands from the construction sector and other allied necessity of the District in particular and State as a whole. The minor mineral sector is also contributing to a large extent in employment generation in the rural areas of the District and the State as a whole.


INFRASTRUCTURE MAP
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
SUNDARGARH
JHARSUGUDA
DEBAGARH
BARGARH
SUBARNAPUR
ANUGUL
BAUDH
REFERENCE
INDEX MAP
SCALE

CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Evolution of Banking, Trade and Commerce in the District

There has never been known any indigenous banking in the District. The usual rural pattern of the credit system maintained by village money-lenders like Sahukar (merchant), Mahajan (traditional moneylender) and Gaontias (village headman) remained unchallenged in the District for generations before 1945, when a Central Cooperative Bank came to be established. In spite of the fact the methods continued to be old and antiquated, the traditional classes of the creditors remained until recently the most important, if not the sole group controlling the bulk of the credit. These creditors still go on considerably un-attracted by any banking policy. As they operate with their own funds without ever coming to the Reserve Bank for accommodation, they are immune from, and independent of the bank's credit control.

The first bank, on modern lines to be established was the Central Bank of India which commenced with its operation in 1941 followed by the Punjab National Bank (PNB) in 1956 and United Commercial Bank (UCO Bank) in 1959. A treasury pay office of the State Bank of India (SBI) was opened at Sambalpur in 1951. Thereafter, the SBI opened its branches at Sambalpur in 1953 and at Kuchinda in 1967. The branches of the SBI were under the administrative control of the Bank's Calcutta Local Head Office at that time.

As on 31 March 2015, there are 20 Public Sector Banks, 7 Private Sector Banks, one RRB and two Cooperative Banks functioning in the District. Out of the total 149 branches, 67 are in rural areas and 12 are in semi-urban areas. Utkal Grameen Bank has 25 branches; SDCCB has 10 branches and one branch of OSCB is operating in the District. SBI is the Lead Bank in the District

There are nine Regional Offices of commercial banks functioning at Sambalpur. These are namely, SBI, PNB, Bank of Baroda (BoB), UCO Bank, United Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Andhra Bank, Central Bank of India and IDBI.

Nationalised Banks, their Operations and Present P osition

The first nationalised bank established in the District was Central Bank of India in 1941 followed by the PNB in 1956 and UCO Bank in 1959. A treasury pay office of the SBI was opened at Sambalpur in 1951. To spread the banking habit in the District the SBI opened its branches at Sambalpur in 1953 and at Kuchinda in 1967. With lapse of time many banks have opened their branches in Sambalpur to provide better banking services to the people

of Sambalpur. As on 31st March 2015 there are 149 branches in Sambalpur with a population of 10,41,099. Out of these 67 branches are operating in rural areas, 12 branches are in semi-urban areas and 70 branches in urban areas. It means one bank branch is operating for every 6987 population of Sambalpur district. In Sambalpur District out of 148 Grama Panchayats (GPs) 114 GPs are still unbanked. These 114 GPs will be covered for banking facilities within 2019-2020 either through Brick and Mortar Branches or through Banking Correspondents.

Public Sector Banks in the District as on 31st March 2015

Name of the Bank	Date of opening Branch at Sambalpur
Allahabad Bank	12th July, 1976
Andhra Bank	18th March, 1975
BOB	28th March, 1995
BOI	27th December, 1978
BOM	11th September, 2013
Canara	3rd February, 1977
CBI	1st November, 1941
Corporation	12th March, 2011
DENA	23rd March, 2007
IDBI	19th October, 2009
Indian	17th December, 1976
IOB	17th October, 1974
OBC	23rd March, 1997
PNB	20th August, 1956
SBI	1953
Syndicate	22nd September, 1977
UCO	29th April, 1959
Union	2nd December, 1974
United	10th September, 1973
Vijaya	12th March, 1993

(Source – LDM, Sambalpur / AGM, NABARD, Sambalpur)

Private Banks in the District

As on 31 March 2015, there are seven private banks with 14 branches operating in the District.

Name of the Bank	Date of opening Branch at Sambalpur
Axis	8th November, 2006
DCB	31st October, 2013
HDFC	20th October, 2004
ICICI	24th March, 2003
Indusind	14th April, 2012
IngVysya (Now Kodak Mahindra)	16th May, 2006
Karnataka	10th September, 2014

(Source – LDM, Sambalpur / AGM, NABARD, Sambalpur)

Regional Rural Bank & Cooperative Bank

Name of the Bank	Date of opening Branch at Sambalpur
Utkal Gramy Bank	20th December, 1977
Sambalpur District Central Co-Operative Bank	26th May, 1956

(Source – LDM, Sambalpur / AGM, NABARD, Sambalpur)

Location of Banking Correspondents

SL No	Name of the Bank	No of BC	NO of CSP
1	State Bank of India (SBI)	7	74
2	Punjab National Bank (PNB)	13	15
3	Union Bank	17	1
4	United Bank of India	8	8
5	UCo Bank	2	2
6	Central Bank of India	2	1
7	Bank of Baroda (BoB0	2	2
8	Andhra Bank	2	2
10	IDBI	3	0
11	Utkal Gramya Bank	1	0
		57	105

(Source – LDM, Sambalpur)

Co-operative Credit and Cooperative Banks
Co-operative Credit

Cooperative Credit Societies and Cooperative Credit Banks are controlled by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS) through their divisions headed by DRCS and circles headed by ARCS. The area of operation of Sambalpur Division is confined to one Revenue District i.e., Sambalpur under which three Circles are functioning at Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Redhakhol. There are 65 different types of cooperative societies, registered under the OCS Act, 1962 and OCS Rules, 1965, functioning under this Division.

The Primary Cooperative Societies play a major role in dispensation of Short Term Credit /Medium Term Credit and distribution of seeds and fertilizers to the farmers and procurement of paddy under decentralized procurement system.

All the 46 PACS of the District advances more than 65 per cent of the crop loan to their members both in terms of cash and in kind component. The short term crop loan investment position for the last 5 Khariff and Rabi seasons are given here under.

Storage facility of the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society (PACS) and Large Sized Adibasi Multipurpose Cooperative Society (LAMPCS)

All the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies of the District have godown facilities of their own having capacity of 50 MT to 100 MT. These godowns are used for storage of chemical fertilizers. Besides fertilizer godowns, 16 godowns have been constructed under RKBY scheme for storage of food grains. In addition to this, the Government has sanctioned 32 godowns under RIDF scheme for storage of food grains. The details of the godown to be constructed under RIDF support are as under:

Besides, the District has proposed for construction of another 24 godowns (100 MT capacity and 300 MT capacity) at PACS level with the support from NABARD. The details are as under:

Name of the Circle	No. of PACS	Name of the PACS/LAMPS
Sambalpur	12	Katarbaga, Jhankarpali, Kardola, Parmanpur, Maneswar, Ghenupali, Jujomura, Chaurpur, Batemura, Bargaon, Sason and A. Katapali
Redhakhol	12	Rampur, Bansajal, Charmal, Badmal, Luhapank, Tribanpur, Kadaligarh, Naktideul, Batgaon, Salebhati, Daincha and Kisinda

(Source: DRCS, Sambalpur)

The entire infrastructure will facilitate the PACS/LAMPS for storage of seeds, fertilizers, etc, besides procurement of paddy. Government of Odisha has planned to provide two godowns (one for inputs and one for paddy storage) at PACS/LAMPS level.

The role of PACSs in Sambalpur district is very vital and crucial so far as agricultural marketing is concerned specifically in paddy procurement operation under decentralized procurement scheme. The PACS/LAMPS participated in paddy procurement operation as agent of the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) Ltd. since Khariff Marketing Season (KMS) 2009-10. The PACS/LAMPS of the District procured major share of total paddy procured of the District during last five years.

Other Cooperatives

Besides PACS/LAMPCS, Cooperative Banks, HBCS, CARD Bank, RCMS, Whole Sale Consumer Cooperative Store and Employees Credit Cooperative Societies, and other Cooperative Societies namely, Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (22 nos), Weavers Cooperative Societies, Textile Cooperative Societies (4 nos), Industrial Societies (17 nos) and Fisheries Cooperative Societies (4 nos) are functioning under the supervision of respective Department in Sambalpur District.

Co-operative Banks

Prior to 1956, there were only two Central Cooperative Banks in the District viz., the Sambalpur Central Cooperative Bank Ltd and Bargarh Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. The Sambalpur Central Cooperative Bank attended to all the Sub-Divisions of the Sambalpur District except Bargarh Sub-Division and entire Sundargarh District.

Prior to the opening up of Graingola Cooperative in 1956, the village moneylenders, Gaontias and others having surplus were lending paddy loans @50 per cent and also were asking the borrowers to do their agricultural operations free of wages giving them some food for working

days. But the Graingola issued paddy loan @ 25 per cent and in some cases @20 per cent and the borrowers were no other obligations. Thus the moneylenders and Gaontias were compelled to reduce their rate of interest from 50 per cent per annum to 25 per cent.

The Sambalpur Central Cooperative Bank was amalgamated with the Bargarh Central Cooperative Bank on 1st July 1956. It is known as the Sambalpur District Central Cooperative Bank (SDCCB). It has jurisdiction over the entire District with headquarters at Bargarh. Presently the Bank is operating in four Districts viz. Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Deogarh. There are 10 branches of SDCCB functioning under three ARCS circles in Sambalpur district. There are five branches in Sambalpur Circle, three branches in Kuchinda Circle and two branches in Redhakhol Circle.

The main function of the branches are mobilizing deposits and extending credit support under ST/MT and LT sector for various purposes such as crop loan, agriculture term loan including allied activities, housing loan and loans under various Government schemes implemented from time to time.

There are 46 PACS/LAMPS affiliated to these branches. These societies extend crop loan, agriculture term loan, consumption loan and other loans to their members and get refinance from their branches. The details of the branches with their affiliated societies are as under.

SN	Name of the Branch	Name of the affiliated PACS/LAMPS
1	Sambalpur	Sason SCS, Kardola SCS, Chaunrpur SCS, A. Katapali SCS, Talab SCS, Remed SCS, SankarmaSCS (7 nos)
2	Maneswar	Dhama, Batemura, Sahaspur, Jhankarpali, Jujomura, Maneswar, Bargaon (7 nos)
3	Rengali	Rengali, Katarbaga, Laida, Tamperkela, Babukhinda, Lapanga (6 nos)
4	Jamankira	Jamankira, Kulundi, Fasimal (3 nos)
5	Kuchinda	Kuchinda, Kusumi, Paruabhadi (3 nos)
6	Redhakhol	Kadaligarh, Badmal, Rampur, Charmal, Luhapanka, Tribanpur, Bansajal (7 nos)
7	Naktideol	Naktideol, Kisinda, Batagaon, Salebhata, Daincha (5 nos)
8	Bamra	Govindpur, Kesaibahal, Garposh (3 nos)
9	Sambalpur City	-
10	Samaleswari Branch	Parmanpur, Nuamura, Therma, Baham, Ghenupali (5 nos.)

(Source: DRCS, Sambalpur)

Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank (CARDB)

The Primary Land Mortgage Banks were organised to advance long term loans (repayable in 15 years) to agriculturists for improvement of land. In 1958, a Primary Land Mortgage Bank was opened at Bargarh with

jurisdiction over Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts. In 1967, there were three such banks opened in Sambalpur, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. Due to operational losses, these banks have become defunct.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Micro -finance

The study of the MYRADA model of group financing and its successful experimentation by involving Bank as the implementing agency gave the required impetus to NABARD to push forward the ideology of Self Help Groups (SHGs). To make the credit requirement more demand-driven and ensuring its fruitful utilization, in 1992, NABARD launched the SHG-Bank linkage programme on a pilot basis. This Programme envisaging synthesis of formal financial system and informal sector has become a movement throughout the country and is also the main contributor towards the financial inclusion process in the country. Thus SHGs have become the common vehicle of development process.

The continued focus and relentless pursuit of reaching out to the last and the least have helped in increasing the outreach of the credit delivery system and is likely to impact the credit disbursement in the hinterland. Financial products like SHG cater to the financial needs of the rural community, especially the poor and the marginalised. The launching of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has put women at the epicenter of the development chain. NRLM would also assist in the increase in quality credit flow especially to the marginalised population segment otherwise thought to be unbankable.

Sambalpur is one of the identified District for implementation of Women SHG Scheme by Department of Financial Services, Government of India and National Rural Livelihood Mission (named as 'Odisha Livelihood Mission' in the State), one of the flagship programme of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to address the poverty alleviation by way of creating sustainable livelihood options for the poorest of the poor through SHG approach.

As per the data available with Mission Shakti, more than 9000 SHGs have been promoted by different agencies in the District. On validation of SHGs, District OLM cell has found 6255 SHGs existing and operating in the District. Most of the SHGs promoted by different facilitating agencies have become defunct / non-functional because of no hand holding support after formation of the SHGs.

The anchor NGOs are promoting, nurturing and providing necessary handholding support to the WSHGs promoted by them in the District. The NGO like ADARSA has been implementing WSHG scheme in five Blocks namely, Dhankauda, Maneswar, Jujomura, Naktideul and Redhakhol; whereas the NGO like SARC is working in four Blocks namely, Bamra, Jamankira, Kuchinda and Rengali. The achievement by these anchor NGOs as on 31 March 2015 remained as under:

	Status of WSHGs promoted / savings linked		Status of credit linkage	
Name of the anchor NGO	No of WSHGs promoted	No of WSHGs savings linked	No	Amt (Rs lakh)
ADARSA	700	700	266	78.58
SARC	700	700	342	114.19

It is needless to say that Sambalpur district has participated in the novel concept of SHG movement during the past few years. Almost all the Banks have adopted SHG-BL as a banking proposition. Over the years, due to targeted approach, no handholding support and post disbursement follow up by the Banks, the level of 'Non Performing Assets' (NPAs) has gone up under SHG financing. Some of the branches have been debarred by the Banks not to finance SHGs fresh at branch level on account of high level of NPA under SHG financing.

Life, General a nd Crop Insurance

The Branch Office of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India at Sambalpur started functioning from 7th September 1959 as a unit of Cuttack Divisional Office. Subsequently Divisional Office at Sambalpur was opened on 25th August 1986. As on date there are four Branch Offices at Sambalpur (2 nos.), Burla and Kuchinda and two Sub Offices at Redhakhol and Rengali. The LIC of India provides different life insurance products to the people of Sambalpur. Recently it is also implementing the flagship programme of Government of India i.e. 'Pradhan Mantri Jiban Jyoti Bima Yojana' (PMJBY).

Life insurance activities are carried out in the District by LIC of India, SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd., Reliance Life Insurance Company Ltd, Bharati Axa Life Insurance Company Ltd, HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd, ING life Insurance Co. Ltd, Max New York Life Insurance Company Ltd, Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Ltd, Met Life Insurance Company Ltd, TATA AIA life Insurance Company Ltd, Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd., General insurance business started from 1st April 1964 , National Insurance Company, United India Insurance Company, New India Assurance Company and Oriental Insurance Company.

Likewise, General Insurance activities in the Districts are under taken by National Insurance Companies Ltd., Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., New India Assurance Company Ltd., United India Insurance Company Ltd., ICICI Lambard General Insurance Ltd., IffcoTokio General Insurance Company Ltd. and Royal Sundaram Alliance Company Ltd.

Crop Insurance

Government of Odisha is implementing the 'National Agricultural Insurance Scheme' (NAIS), otherwise known as 'Rastriya Krushi Bima

Yojana' (RKBY) through all the Banks and PACS/LAMPS to provide insurance coverage to both loanee and non-loanee farmers for the notified crops during the crop seasons. The scheme is implemented by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AICI). The Insurer settles the claims against the crop loss on the basis of yield data. In Sambalpur paddy is the notified crops for both the Khariff and Rabi seasons for which the Grama Panchayat is the unit area. Besides, ginger and banana have been declared as notified crops for Khariff-2015 for which unit area is Block.

The Objectives of the NAIS are as under

a) To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases.
b) To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value crops, and higher technology in agriculture.
c) To help stabilise farm income, particularly in disaster years.

Crops Covered

During Kharif-2015, the notified crops for Sambalpur district are Paddy, ginger and banana.

Farmers to be covered

All farmers growing insurable notified crops are eligible to be covered under NAIS on the following basis.

a) Compulsory basis : All farmers growing insurable notified crops in the notified defining areas and availing crop from Financial Institutions within stipulated time limit i.e. Loanee Farmers.

b) Voluntary basis : All other farmers growing insurable notified crops in the notified defining areas (Non-Loanee farmers) that opt for the scheme. Those farmers desirous of joining the Scheme are to fill up Proposal Form of the Scheme and submit the same to the branch of a Commercial Bank (CB) or Regional Rural Bank (RRB), or PACS (DCCB) with the requisite insurance charge/premium amount after opening an Account in their name or in an existing Account in their name. The functionaries in Branch/PACS shall assist farmers in completing the Proposal form and provide necessary guidance. While accepting the Proposal and the insurance charges, it shall be the responsibility of such Branch / PACS to verify the particulars of sum insured, maximum limit etc. The Branch / PACS shall thereafter consolidate these particulars and send them to the respective Nodal points.

Unit Area for Crop Insurance is as follows:

1	Paddy	All Gram Panchayat/ Municipality/NACs
2	Ginger and Banana	Block

Yield Data

The yield data in respect of paddy, ground nut, and maize and jute crop are furnished by the Director, Economics and statistics; in respect of Niger, Cotton and red gram crops by the Director, Agriculture & Food production and in respect of Turmeric, Ginger and Banana crops by the Director, Horticulture to the Government. In Cooperation Department well in advance so as to enable the Cooperation Department to furnish data to the Agriculture Insurance Company within the stipulated time limit.

Claims

Indemnity claim is settled only on the basis of yield data furnished by the State Government in the Cooperation Department based on requisite number of 'Crop Cutting Experiments' (CCEs) conducted under 'General Crop Estimation Survey' (GCES). Four 'Crop Cutting Experiments' (CCEs) are taken up per 'Grama Panchayat' (GP) for paddy for estimation of yield data as per the direction of Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Illustration of Settlement of Claim

If the 'Actual Yield' (AY) per acre of the insured crop for the defined area on the basis of requisite number of 'Crop Cutting Experiments' (CCEs) in the insured season, falls short of the specified 'Threshold Yield' (TY), all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield. The Scheme seeks to provide coverage against such contingency. 'Indemnity' is calculated as per the following formula:

Shortfall in Yield X Sum Insured for the farmer

Threshold yield

Shortfall = 'Threshold Yield - Actual Yield' for the Defined Area

Threshold Yield = Percentage of Average Yield or Level of Indemnity. For example, Level of Indemnity for Paddy is 60 % of the Average Yield.

Sum Insured

For the loanee farmer the 'Sum Insured' is 100 per cent of the crop loan at normal premium rate. 'Sum Insured' can be up to the value of the 'Threshold Yield' (TY) at the same normal premium rate. Further there is option to cover up to 150 % of the 'Average Yield' (AY) of the crop, on payment of premium at actuarial rate for the differential amount between value of loan amount / TY and 150% of AY and in case of non-loanee farmers, the limit of coverage is up to threshold yield (TY) value at normal premium rate with an option to cover 150% of the average yield (AY) on payment of premium at actuarial rate for the differential amount of Sum Insured.

Subsidy

The premium subsidy for the small and marginal farmers is 10 per cent of the gross premium equally shared by the Central Government and the State Government.

PMJDY in the District

'Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana' (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August 2014 in Sambalpur as a flagship programme of Government of India to provide banking services to at least one member of each family. Under PMJDY the Banks opened 2,26,786 household accounts.

Trading Systems, Centres of Trade and Business, Regulated Markets, Cooperative Marketing

Earlier, the trading system in the District in general was under the control of businessmen locally known as "Sahukars" who dictated the marketing condition during the post independence period up to 1964. The businessmen were privileged to purchase the commodities at the rates as per their whims thereby the producer groups and farming community were very much under distress and oppressed by the business community and debarred from getting remunerative prices for their products. It was also a prevalent system during those days; the poor peasantry section was largely depending upon the businessmen to get financial assistance for their agricultural activities, treatment of diseases, social ceremony and so on. On such occasions the businessman advances loan to the farmer with a promise to dispose of his entire produces after the harvest. By this, the farmer was losing his liberty to sell his produces as per market conditions and became scapegoat in the hands of the businessman. Under the above prevalent system, the middlemen were also very much active at work in extorting the peasantry community by maintaining liaison with the help of businessmen. So, the trading system in those days was helpful very much to the business community in getting higher returns at the cost of hard labour of the farming community.

Similarly, the trading system with regard to marketing of forest products and other products of cottage industry, rural artisans also suffered the said menace emanating from the business community having economic power. With advent of certain legislations over the last years in the arena of Banking, Trade and Commerce, the trading system underwent a great change and the farming community as well as other producer groups have heaved a sigh of relief in their vocations, as the role of middle men and business community gradually receded to the background and the people started getting assistance from the Government Agencies to meet their requirement for their operations.

To ameliorate the conditions of producer groups in marketing their products Regulated Marketing Act was passed to regulate the market of agricultural commodities in which the farming communities are at liberty to dispose of produces with the help of Regulated Marketing Committee. Under the above system the 'minimum support price' (MSP) to the farmer for his product is ensured and the role of middle men/ businessmen is eliminated.

As the peasantry community largely resides in rural areas under oppression of leading businessmen, they are being rescued with the growing participation of Cooperatives over the years. The rural Cooperatives have had their presence in rural areas to meet financial needs of the community at the time of demand. Keeping that in view different developments were brought out in framing the credit structure that fit to changes in the rural economy. The credit flow by Cooperatives is also playing a key role for involvement of agricultural community in the operational system of trade and commerce.

Centre of Trades

Sambalpur is the principal centre of trade. A certain amount of trade in household utensils is transacted at the annual fair at Huma, but most of the trade is carried on at village 'hats'. The District is surplus in Rice and the activities of the CSO-cum-DM under the FS&CW Department are mainly confined to the procurement of all available surplus stocks of rice and paddy and arrange its export in accordance with the all India basic plan under the instructions of the Government of Odisha arranging the import of adequate quantity of other essential commodities and their equitable distribution within the District. The commodities which are handled by the FS&CW Department in this District besides rice and paddy are kerosene oil, sugar, and wheat. Control over these commodities for their imports and distribution is enforced at times when there is scarcity of the commodities. The control commodities are distributed as per the ration card issued in the towns of Sambalpur, Burla, Hirakud, Kuchinda and Redhakhol. The consumers in the rural areas get the control commodities from Grama Panchayats. The main items of imports and exports of the District are:

Imports	Gram and Pulses, Wheat, Potato, Onion, Garlic, Iron &Steel materials, Salt, Sugar, Kerosene Oil, Petrol, Chrome ore, Spices
Exports	Fire Wood, Timber, Kendu Leaves, Mahua Flower, Paddy, Rice and Chilli

Availability of Minerals : The minerals viz; Bauxite, Coal, Dolomite, Graphite and Coarse Crystal Quartz are found in the District.

Regulated Markets

The present agricultural marketing system of the State is governed by the Odisha State Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, which came into force in 1956. Under the present dispensation there are 65 Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) functioning under the supervision and control of the OSAM Board and the Directorate. A Regulated Market Committee (RMC) is a democratically elected body consisting of elected members from different constituencies such as farmers, traders, farmer's cooperatives, local urban bodies etc.

The RMC at Sambalpur was established on 28th March 1962 vide Notification No.5742/CF/MIN-9/62 dated 28.03.1962 of Cooperation and Forestry Department under the provisions of Section 3 (I) of OAPM Act, 1956. Its market area extends over the Sadar Police Station, Burla, Hirakud, Sason and Dhama. The market yard is located at Bareipali. The RMC although established in 1962 remained defunct till 1986 and it was revived and started functioning since 24th November 1986 and running successfully thereafter.

Presently, the RMC provides a platform for wholesale marketing of vegetables and enables paddy procurement process in the District. The wholesale vegetable market at Golebazar was shifted to Main Market Yard, Bareipali on 13th August 2012. The RMC has 8 Market Yards, 14 Paddy Purchase Centres. Paddy procurement is also made through 25 PACS which are under the jurisdiction of RMC, Sambalpur. The details are as under:-

Market Yard	Bareipali, Gosala, Chaunrpur, Sason, Themera, Khaliapali, Jujomura, Sahaspur
Paddy Purchase Centre	A. Katapali, Talab, Bishalkhinda, Katarbaga, Nuan Barangamal, Dhama, Sindurpank, Laida, Sersuantal, Nuanmura, Maneswar, Gunderpur, Charpali, Jayantpur
PACS	Remed, Sankarma, Talab, A. Katapali, Chaunrpur, Sason, Themera, Baham, Jujomura, Dhama, Bargaon, Sahaspur, Batemura, Katarbaga, Rengali, Jhankarpali, Laida, Maneswar, Nuamura, Paramanpur, Kardola, Ghenupali, Babukhinda, Lapanga, Tamperkela

(Source: RMC, Sambalpur)

Paddy Procurement during 2013 -14 und er RMC, Sambalpur

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Kharif (in qtl)	Rabi (in qtl)	Total (in qtl)
01.	PACS	12,38,782.33	8,27,380.78	20,66,163.11
02.	Markfed, Sambalpur	16,119.47	88,987.60	1,05,107.07
Total		12,54,901.80	9,16,368.38	21,71,270.18

(Source: RMC, Sambalpur)

RMC aims at realisation of three major objectives, such as:

a) Ensuring correct weight of produces of the farmers, so that he is not cheated by the middlemen/wholesalers/semi-wholesalers etc.
b) Ensuring prompt payment to the farmers for his produce and immediately his produces are sold.
c) Avoidance of exploitation in the hands of middlemen.

RMC works as a facilitator between the farmers and the procuring agencies. It facilitates both the party by providing facilities like:

Market Yard
Weigh Bridge
Meeting of Farmer and Agencies
Godown for Storage

Revenue Generating Means of RMCs

RMC is a revenue earning body and it earns its revenue by charging 2 per cent of the transaction amount for providing these above mentioned facilities.

It also earns its revenue from the check gates, by charging 1 per cent of the way bill value from the traders carrying notified produces.

Cooperative Ma rketing

The marketing Cooperative structure comprising Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Federation (MARKFED) at the apex, Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies at central level and PACS /LAMPCS/Cooperative Cold Storage/ Commodity marketing Society at the primary level. In Sambalpur, PACS/LAMPCS are engaged for supplying fertilizers to farmer member for use in agricultural operation. Cooperative not only supplies good quality of fertilizer but also stabilizes the market price and market condition.

In 2012-13, Agriculture Department and Department of Cooperation Department jointly decided to hand over the seeds supply activity to the cooperative society which was earlier under Agriculture Department. Accordingly, the PACS/LAMPCS are dealing with seeds business as commission agent of Odisha State Seed Corporation Ltd.

Under central plan and State plan PACS/LAMPCS are playing very crucial role in procuring paddy from the farmers in a decentralised manner as commission agent of Odisha Sate Civil Supply Corporation Ltd. The main purposes of the decentralised procurement of paddy from the farmers are to reduce distress sale of paddy in the District and to ensure minimum support price for their produces.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

A Consumer Cooperative Sector has three-tier structure with the Odisha Consumers Cooperative Federation at the apex, Wholesale consumer Cooperative Store at the middle and PACS/LAMPCS/ Primary Consumer Cooperative Store etc at the base level. In Sambalpur, Sambalpur Wholesale Cooperative Store is functioning. Its area of operation is whole of the Revenue District of Sambalpur. The present financial condition of the Sambalpur Wholesale Cooperative Store Ltd is precarious. The business which was undertaken by the Cooperative Store has been stopped. Now, the Cooperative Store became sick due to want of funds. Though PACS/LAMPCS are primary member of Sambalpur Wholesale Cooperative Store, they are not doing any business due to its financial sickness.

Centres o f Business

Sambalpur and Laida are the principal centres of business where both wholesale and retail transactions take place.

Sambalpur

This market is connected with railways by Jharsuguda Jn. under the main Howrah–Nagpur line and connected with a network of all weather roads. Sambalpur-Raipur road via Sohela, Godbhaga, Attabira, Bargarh and Sohela passes through almost all the principal markets of the Sambalpur and Bargarh districts. Other roads such as Sambalpur-Balangir (via Bargarh, Barpali, Loisingha), Sambalpur-Sonepur (via Dhama, Ulunda) and Sambalpur-Redhakhol also play a major role in the assembly of different commodities of the markets.

The principal exports of the market are rice and paddy besides forest products like timber, kendu leaves, and mahua flowers which are sent in huge quantity.

Imports of the market are salt, sugar, wheat, potato, onions, edible oils, gram and pulses, kerosene oil, textiles (cloth and yarn) and so on. All these commodities are imported in substantial quantities and diverted to different consuming markets of the District.

There are altogether about 40 to 50 wholesale dealers operating in the market handling different commodities including cloth, yarn, iron and steel

and cement. Considerably a large number of retail dealers (about 300) are also functioning in the market.

Laida

This centre is connected with Sambalpur and Jharsuguda by pucca roads. One weekly market is held at this centre on Tuesday. One wholesale is operating in this market besides a number of retailers. Rice, mohua flower, goats and sheep are traded in this market.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Two Regional Marketing Cooperative Societies (RMCS) are working in the District at Sambalpur and Bamra. The Sambalpur RCMS was organised in 1957 with State Government contribution of Rs.25,000 towards share capital and Rs.35,000 as loan for construction of godowns. The RMCS at Bamra was formed during 1961-62 with a share capital of Rs.227023 including State Government's share contribution of Rs.125000 and 46 members in June 1968. All these societies are affiliated to RMCS and the latter in their turn is affiliated to Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Societies. These Societies were mainly engaged in the distribution of chemical fertilizers to Grain Gola Cooperative society who in turn supplied to their farmer members. Besides RCMS also undertook procurement of Rice and Paddy under State Trading scheme and functioned as an authorized dealer in wheat, Consumers Goods etc.

Merchants' Associations

1. Northern Odisha Rice Millers Association :
   The association came into existence on the 26th December 1965. It was organized with 19 members. This Association collects and circulates statistics and other information relating to trade. The aim of the Association is to promote mutual help, friendly feel and co-operation among mill-owners. It is a registered organization with its headquarters at Sambalpur.
2. Sambalpur Merchants Association :
   Established on the 1st January 1959, the Association has strength of 91 members. It stands for the safeguarding of their interests and works to foster amity among the business community. It is not affiliated to the Odisha Chamber of Commerce and Industry but it is recognized by it.

Weights and Measures – Then and Now

Metric system of weights has been enforced in Sambalpur Municipal Area from 1st October 1960. This system has also been made compulsory in all other parts of the District from 1st April, 1962. Prior to enforcement of this

system seer weights were in use. In rural areas people use dry measures like ‘Katha’, ‘Mana’ and ‘Tambi’ in all transactions of rice, paddy and other food grains. These measures vary not only in nomenclature but also in capabilities from area to area. Materials from which these measures are constructed also vary from place to place.

With a view to overcoming these difficulties which vitally concerned the traders and consumers, metric system of weights has been adopted as an all India standard. This system has gained much popularity as it simplifies accounting. The consumers are also benefitted by this system as these weights are thoroughly verified and checked by the Inspector of weights and measures before they are sent to the market.

Before enforcement of metric system of weights and measures, two series of units namely ‘maunds’, seers and ‘tolas’; and tons, hundred weights, pounds and ounces were generally recognized in the District. For measuring lengths, the recognized units were mile, furlongs, yard, foot and inch.

At present, the weights and measures unit is headed by Assistant Controller, Legal Metrology in Sambalpur District to enforce and to regulate the weights and measures provisions. The office is functioning at Sambalpur District Headquarters. The basic work of this office is verification of weights & measures and enforcement of weights & measures provisions. Surprise raids are also conducted to inspect the packaged commodities at retail trader, packer and manufacturing unit to ensure the declaration relating to net content, MRP, month and year of packing, etc. as envisaged under Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 2011.Time to time the recalcitrant traders/ users of weights & measures violating the weights & measures provisions are being prosecuted and brought under book.

Legal Metrology

Legal Metrology is the application of legal requirements to Measurements and Measuring Instruments. More over Legal Metrology is the name given to all applied Metrology subject to regulation by law or Government decree.

State Organization

Legal Metrology Directorate formerly known as State Weights & Measures Wing is at present functioning under Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department, Government of Odisha.

An Overview

In pre-independence period the trade transaction of goods was performed in various ways by using non-standard weights and measures in different units like ‘Katha’, ‘Mana’ and ‘Tambi’ ‘odda’, ‘sola’, ‘mana’, ‘Bisa’, ‘Wooden Dandi’, ‘Shere’ and ‘stones’ of different sizes, which were not

uniform even from one region of a State to the other. Consumers were unable to assess the accuracy of measurement and quantity of goods involved and being cheated by the unscrupulous traders to a great extent.

After independence, the sovereign state of India felt it necessary to ban the existing practice of measurements and to provide a coherent system by enacting and establishing Metric Standards in the year 1956. In course of time and to meet the requirements to protect the consumers from the clutch of unfair trade practice Government has amended the Act from time to time. At present the Act & Rules in force are, 'Legal Metrology Act, 2009', 'Odisha Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rule, 2011' and 'Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 2011'.

To enforce the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 Government of Odisha has implemented Odisha Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rule 2011 in the State with effect from 01.04.2011. These rules have the following aims and objectives; 1) to eradicate the use of non-standard weights and measures etc. and to introduce standard measure in their place; 2) to enforce the prescribed standards of weights and measures; 3) to detect violation of provisions of Law by defaulters and initiate legal action against them and in the process of above, 4) to collect revenue in the shape of stamping fees, compounding fees and the like to augment resources of the State.

The consumer's awareness programmes are also carried out by the Department to educate and enlighten the consumers how to protect themselves from clutches of unscrupulous traders and users of weights & measures.

CHAPTER-VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Old Trade Routes [46]

During early times, some important roads connecting northern India with the Deccan were passing through the present district of Sambalpur. The Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudra Gupta dated about 350 A.D. reveals that a road from 'Kausambi' led through 'South Kosala' (comprising modern Sambalpur and Bargarh districts in Odisha; and Raipur and Bilaspur districts in Chhattisgarh), 'Korala' (modern Balangir District) and 'Mahakantara' (modern Kalahandi and Koraput districts), to coastal tract of Kalinga.

In 1361 when Firoz Shah invaded Odisha he had a Kheda for elephants at Padmatala in ex-Boudh State and proceeded to Sambalpur from where he took a route through hills and forests.

During the medieval period, kings of Kalachuri and Panduvamsi the known ruling families had marched from Central India through Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur regions up to the coastal territories of Odisha. When the Chauhans got possession of Sambalpur, they started improving the condition of communications in their kingdom. It is known from the 'Kosalananda'[47] that there were some good roads in the kingdom of Baliar Singh which comprised 18 'Garhs' (feudatory States). Four important roads connecting Cuttack with Nagpur passed through the Chauhan Kingdom of Sambalpur. One of these roads was followed by T. Motte in 1766 A.D. when he was sent by Lord Clive to Sambalpur for trade in diamond. Motte passed through Cuttack, Banki, Baidyeswar, Kantilo, Barmul to Boudh wherefrom he crossed the river Mahanadi and proceeded to Sambalpur via Dhama and Manesar (Maneswar). The second route was followed by Leckie in 1790 A.D. He came from Cuttack to Boudh through the route travelled by Motte but without crossing the Mahanadi, he passed up to Sonepur, and through Lachhinpur, Mursund, Salebhata, Sarangpur and Borasambar, went to Raipur and ultimately reached Nagpur through Ratanpur. A third route which connected Cuttack with Sonepur crossed the river Mahanadi a little above its confluence with the Tel and ran to Bhojpur leaving Sambalpur town on the left and passing through Chotanagpur, Amarkantak and Bundelkhand, turned towards Nagpur. The route was suggested by Madhoji Bhonsla in one of his letters to the Governor of Bengal[48]. The fourth route popularly called the Jagannath road is said to have been built by Rani Ahalya Bai (1755-1795). This route came from Raipur to Sohela and through Barpali, Rampur

[46] This account on the old trade routes has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.258-281

[47] "Kosalananda Mahakavya" written in Sanskrit by Gangadhar Mishra (17th century); Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.),(1971), op.cit., P.258

[48] Calendar of Persian Correspondence Vol.V No.1088; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.258

and Binka, ran to Sonepur, after which it took the usual course via Boudh, Barmul, Kantilo, Padmabati, Baidyeswar and Banki to Cuttack and thence to Puri.

J.B. Fuller in his "Note on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Central Provinces (1886)" mentions one important trade route from Ganjam to Sambalpur via Sonepur and Binka which was well known as the salt route. In the first half of the 19th century there was a mail route from Calcutta (Kolkata) to Bombay (Mumbai) about which the King[49] wrote:

"…….. The overland mail from Calcutta to Bombay passed through Sambalpur on to Raipur, and this road (though it was infested by rebels, who as Mutiny record show, burned some of the dak houses) was presumably kept at the time in a state of repair befitting a main dak road. With the advent of the railway, the road lost its importance as a mail route, and in 1874 the Settlement Officer reported that the District had no road worthy of the name".

The main line of the then Bengal-Nagpur (Now South-Eastern) Railway extended through the north of the Sambalpur in 1890, and a branch line from Jharsuguda to the town of Sambalpur was opened in 1893. Much was also done to construct new roads and improve old roads. In 1909, the District which then comprised of Sambalpur and Bargarh Sub-Divisions had 238.28 kilometres (148 miles) of roads of which 46.69 kilometres (29 miles) were metalled. Of these, mention may be made of Sambalpur-Raipur road of which 82.11 kilometres (51 miles), Sambalpur-Cuttack road of which 41 kilometres (25½ miles), Sambalpur-Bargarh-Sonepur road of which 83.72 kilometres (52 miles), and Bargarh-Balangir road of which 28.98 kilometres (18 miles) were in the District, as originally composed.

In 1907-08 the ex-State of Bamra, which now forms a part of the District since 1948, had also some good roads. The old Sambalpur-Midnapur road also traversed the ex-State of Bamra. Besides these, there were a number of fair-weather village roads.

In the first decade of the twentieth century, the ex-State of Redhakhol, which also forms a part of the present District since 1948, had some excellent roads. The Cuttack-Sambalpur road passes through the ex-State. There were also good roads from Rampur, the headquarters of Redhakhol, to Bamra towards north and to the border of Sonepur towards south.

In the second decade of the twentieth century, motor cars and motor cycles were introduced leading to improvement of roads. In 1931, the District (excluding the ex-States of Bamra and Redhakhol) had 185.15 kilometres (115 miles) of metalled and 423.43 kilometres (263 miles) of unmetalled

[49] F.C. King Sambalpur District Gazetteer, op.cit, P.184; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.258-281

roads. The Public Works Department was maintaining 161 kilometres (100 miles) of metalled and 66.01 kilometres (41 miles) of unmetalled roads. The upkeep of the less important roads was entrusted to the District Council to manage 24.15 kilometres (15 miles) of metalled road. In addition, there was a network of village roads and cart tracks about which King[50] wrote in 1931.

"These roads are maintained by the villagers under the mukaddam rules, and thanks to these roads, there are but few villages in the District which are not accessible by motor car during the dry season."

In 1931, the Deputy Commissioner Shri Nilamani Senapati[51], ICS was able to motor to Vikramkhol by improving the village roads called 'Dharsas'. Vikramkhol brought to light the pre-historic writings which had remained hidden for centuries.

All the main roads of the District were bridged throughout. A rail-cum-road bridge over the Mahanadi was constructed in 1951.

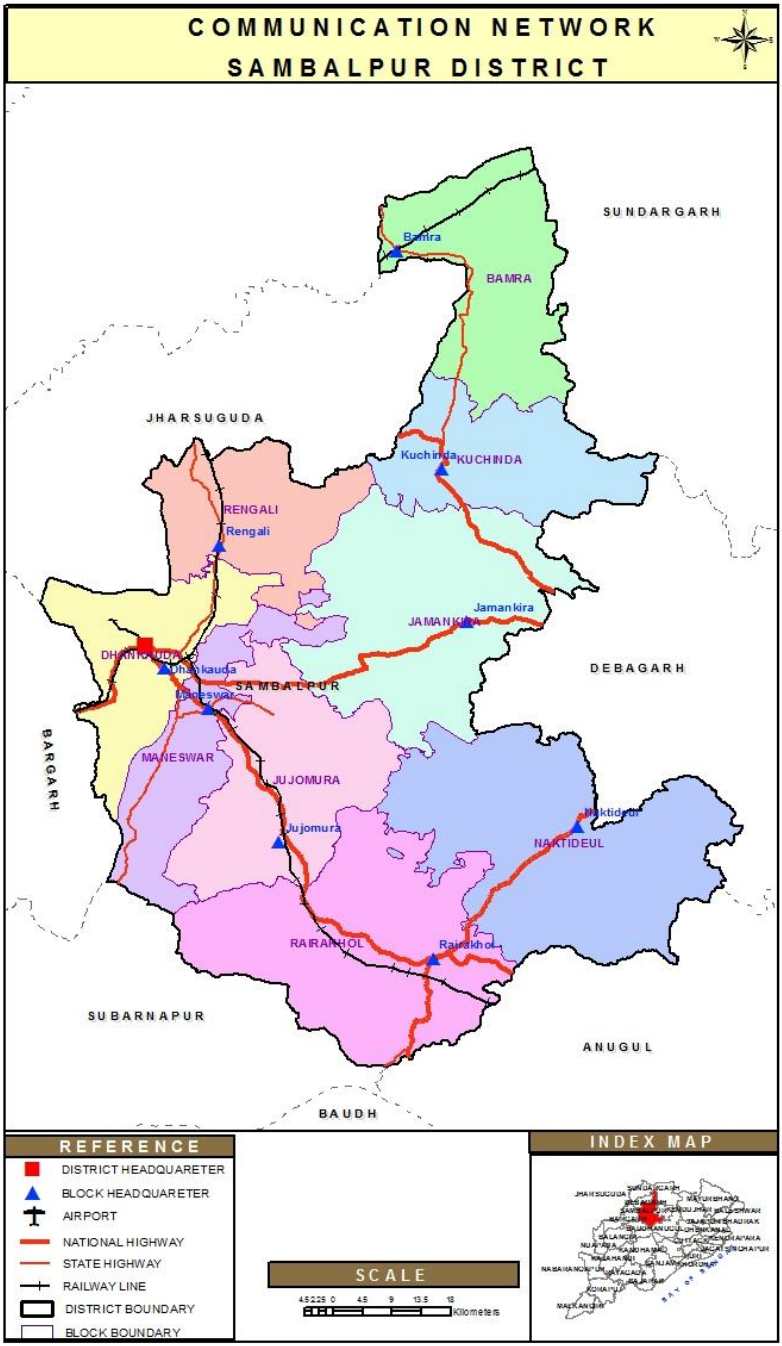
The road leading from Sambalpur to Raipur continued to be the principal road of the District. Next in importance comes the Sambalpur-Cuttack road which was 280.70 kilometres in length in the District. The other important roads are (a) Sonepur road (83.20 kilometres); (b) Sambalpur-Jharsuguda road (37.100 kilometres); and (d) Bamra road (25.76 kilometres) in the District.

Communications in the District have developed considerably in the last two decades. Most of the important roads are bridged and metalled, and well maintained throughout. New roads have also been added and new railway lines constructed.

Road Network

The Public Works Department maintains 1179.751 kilometres of road in the District which include 162 kilometres of National Highway, 183.065 kilometres of State Highways, 76.97 kilometres of Major District Roads, and 757.716 kilometres of other District Roads. The roads maintained by different Municipalities and NACs come to about 2,329 kilometres.

[50] F.C. King, Sambalpur District Gazetteer, P.185, 1932; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.260
[51] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.260


COMMUNICATION NETWORK
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
SUNDARGARH
Bamra
BAMRA
JHARSUGUDA
Kuchinda
KUCHINDA
RENGALI
Rengali
Jamankira
JAMANKIRA
DHANKAUDA
Dhankauda
SAMBALPUR
Ullapeswar
DEBAGARH
BARGARH
MANESWAR
JUJOMURA
Jujomura
Naktideul
NAKTIDEUL
RAIRAKHOL
Rairakhol
SUBARNAPUR
ANUGUL
BAUDH
REFERENCE
DISTRICT HEADQUARETER
BLOCK HEADQUARETER
AIRPORT
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY LINE
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
BLOCK BOUNDARY
SCALE
4.5 2.25 0 4.5 9 13.5 18
Kilometers
INDEX MAP

National Highways

National Highway No. 42 (NH 55)

NH-42 is a National Highway of India entirely within the State of Odisha. NH 42 newly named as NH-55 links up NH-5 north-east of the city of Cuttack with NH-6 in Sambalpur. This is the old Cuttack-Sambalpur Road that enters the District and passes through Redhakhol, Charmal, Jujomura, Mundher and Sambalpur town. This road, which is 80.70 kilometres in the District is metalled, blacktopped and bridged throughout. It is a valuable trade route, being a much more direct route to Angul and Cuttack like the rail route to Cuttack. This important road was constructed in the first decade of twentieth century and is presently maintained out of the funds allotted for the purpose by the Central Government.

Its principal feeder roads are the Rampur-Kiakata Road (Major District Road 23), Deogarh-Redhakhol Road (Major District Road 23), Maneswar-Kolpara Road (Major District Road 24) and Sambalpur-Sonepur Road (Major District Road 24). There are Inspection Bungalows (IBs) at Mundher, Jujomura and Charmal, besides a Rest Shed at Redhakhol.

National Highway No. 6

The principal road of the District is the National Highway No.6, now read as N.H.53, which forms a part of the old Great Eastern Road (later Sambalpur-Raipur Road), which is the main trunk route from Mumbai through Nagpur, Raipur, and Sambalpur to Kolkata entering the District at Godbhaga.

This is an all-weather road up to Gundeimara and has been bridged all along. Some of its important feeder roads are Sambalpur-Hirakud Road, Sambalpur-Jharsuguda Road (State Highway No. 10), Sambalpur-Sindurpank-Samasingha Road, Maneswar-Kolpara Road.

There is an Inspection Bungalow (IB) at Sambalpur besides a Circuit House at Sambalpur. The authority of the Hirakud Dam Project also maintains two well-equipped guest houses at Burla. One of them standing on a hill commanding the Hirakud Lake is called Ashok Nivas.

The road is maintained out of the funds allotted for the purpose by the Central Government.

State Highways

State Highway No. 10 (Sambalpur -Jhars uguda Road)

Starting from Sambalpur, this State Highway of 37.100 kilometres runs to Jharsuguda District via, Ainthapali, Sason, Kilasama and Rengali of Sambalpur District. This road is blacktopped and bridged throughout. There is Inspection Bungalows at Rengali.

State Highway No. 15 (Sambalpur -Sonepur Road)

Starting from Sambalpur, this State Highway of 34.200 kilometres runs to Sonepur District via, Dhanupali, Gunderpur, Dhama, Sahaspur and Larasara of Sambalpur District. This road is blacktopped and bridged throughout.

State Highway No. 24 (Kuchinda -Bamra Road)

Starting from Kuchinda, this State Highway of 42.550 kilometres runs to Bamra via, Patrapali, Paruabhadi, Arda Bahal, Nagdihi and Routbahal of Sambalpur District. This road is blacktopped and bridged throughout.

Major District Roads

Rampur (Redhakhol)-Kiakata Road (Major District Road No.23)

Starting from National Highway No. 42 at Rampur (Redhakhol), this Major District Road runs for 26.76 kilometres in the District. This is being blacktopped all along.

Deogarh -Redhakhol Road (Major District Road No.23)

This fair weather road constructed before the 2nd World War meets the NH-42 at Rampur (Redhakhol) passing through Naktideul and Doincha.

Sambalpur -Sonepur Road (Major District Road No. 24)

This road leads from Sambalpur along the eastern bank of the Mahanadi through Golabandh, Bargaon, Dhama and Larasara, and leaves the District at the 34.20 kilometres, a short distance beyond Larasara. This is a blacktopped and fair-weather road. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Dhama and a Forest Bungalow at Larasara.

Deogarh -Bamra Road (Major District Road No. 31)

This all-weather road starts from National Highway No.6 at Deogarh and proceeds up to Bamra Railway Station where it connects Kiraj-Bamra road and Gariamal-Bamra road of Sundargarh District. This road is blacktopped and is 87.74 kilometres in length. It passes through Bhojpur, Kuchinda, Kesaibahal and Rangiatikra. There are Inspection Bungalows at Sirid (Siridi), Kesaibahal and Gobindpur and a Revenue Rest Shed at Kuchinda.

Kuchinda -Kusumi Road (Major District Road No. 26(a))

The road, 22.94 kilometres in length, is a blacktopped one. This is the shortest route between two Sub-Divisions viz. Kuchinda of Sambalpur district and Bonai of Sundargarh district. The road connects Revenue road at Kusumi which connects Bijakuli on Barkot-Bonai road. There is a Rest Shed at Kusumi.

Other District Roads

The statement given below indicates the name, mileage and condition of the other District roads:

Sl.	Name of the road	Length	Condition	Whether fair - weather or all - weather
1.	Sambalpur-Gunderpur Road	5.63 kilometres	Black Topped	All weather
2.	Sambalpur-Hirakud Road	7.25 kilometres	do	do
3.	Sindurpank-Samasingha Road	40.170 kilometres	do	do
4.	Bhojpur-Jamankira Road	14.49 kilometres	do	do
5.	Patrapali-Jhirlapali Road	8.00 kilometres	do	do
6.	Kusumi-Badbahal-Gudguda Road	12.88 kilometres	do	do
7.	Bamra-Garposh Road	20.00 kilometres	do	do

Roads Maintained by Municipal Bodies

The Municipalities and NACs maintain about 1380.925 kilometres of roads of various types. Burla NAC and Hirakud NAC along with 12 GPs of Dhankauda Block and Maneswar Block merged with Sambalpur Municipality are declared as 'Sambalpur Municipal Corporation' vide Notification No. 23574/HUD dated 21.11.14 of Government in H&UD Department. The details are given in the statement below:

Name of the Municipal Corporation / NAC	Type of road (in kilometre)			Total length (in kilometre)
	Black - topped	Cement Concrete	Other roads	
Sambalpur	139.33	507.592	434.086	1081.008
Kuchinda	41.18	21.59	114.23	177.000
Redhakhol	6.950	27.167	88.80	122.917

(Sources: Sambalpur Municipality / Kuchinda NAC / Redhakhol NAC)

Roads Maintained by Forest Department

The Forest Department also maintains about 747.90 kilometres of forest roads in the District. Almost all these roads are either dust roads or morrum-topped. They are utilised mainly for transportation of forest produce. They form an important means for touring officers. There are 82 forest roads covering 747.93 kilometres in the District.

Vehicles and Conveyance

There were in 1931, 65 motor cars and 57 trucks as against 27 and 1 in 1921. In 1957-58, total number of vehicles registered in this District stood at 3,074. It included 726 cars, 304 jeeps, 461 motor cycles, 165 buses, 1,938 goods vehicles, and 76 motor vehicles. The number has been increasing yearly and comes to 3,355 (including 561 cars, 779 jeeps, 214 motor cycles, 109 buses, 1,616 goods vehicles and 73 other vehicles) in 1960-61. Besides, 625 vehicles of different categories registered in other Districts or outside the State were also plying in the District during 1960-61. In 1969, 2378 vehicles were operating which include 611 motor cycles, 93 taxi cars, and contract carriage, 92 state carriages, 73 goods vehicles (private carriers), 492 goods vehicles (public carriers), 907 jeeps and private cars, and 110 other vehicles.

In 2012-13, 14794 vehicles were registered which include 10732 motor cycles / Scooter / Moped, 1557 LMV, 335 Heavy Goods Vehicles, 483 Auto Passengers, 701 Tractor & Trailers, 418 Car Cab / Maxi Cab, 443 Pick Up Goods, 25 Buses, 13 School Buses, 10 Ambulances and 77 others.

In 2013-14, 15706 vehicles were registered which include 11520 motor cycles / Scooter / Moped, 1490 LMV, 478 Heavy Goods Vehicle, 416 Auto Passenger, 708 Tractor & Trailer, 404 Car Tax / Maxi Cab, 524 Pick Up Goods, 33 Bus, 8 School Bus, 15 Ambulance and 110 others.

In 2014-15, 16510 vehicles were registered which include 12615 motor cycles / Scooter / Moped, 1614 LMV, 577 Heavy Goods Vehicle, 393 Auto Passenger, 620 Tractor & Trailer, 284 Car Tax / Maxi Cab, 348 Pick Up Goods, 46 Bus, 07 School Bus, 06 Ambulance and 240 others.

Public Transport

The State Transport Department has been converted to Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) in 1974 as per Notification No. 7144-R-VI-Corpn.6/74-T dated 11.05.1974. The District Transport Manager is the head of the depot in respect of the Sambalpur District. There were a number of routes under operation prior to OSRTC. At present OSRTC operate in limited routes both inter and intra-District routes for the convenience of travelling passengers with Luxury, Deluxe, Hi-Tech buses and Hi-Comfort buses.

The present routes of Sambalpur depot under operation and distance of the route is furnished below.

Name of the route	Distance in Kilometre	Daily No of trips
Sambalpur – Khariar	251	1
Sambalpur – Cuttack	282	1
Jharsuguda – Berhampur	386	1
Burla – Berhampur	351	1
Hirakud – Berhampur	351	1

Sambalpur – Sunabeda	448	1
Sambalpur – Mukhiguda	328	1
Sambalpur – Gaisilet	131	1
Sambalpur – Mursundi	99	1
Sambalpur – Kumari	171	1
Sambalpur – Khariar Road	215	1

(Source: DTM, Sambalpur)

City buses are also running to different destination like Chiplima, Burla, Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Maneswar with regular interval. There are 32 nos of city buses running to cater to the needs of the public from 2014.

Besides, there are inter-District buses like Khariar Road- Bhubaneswar, Keonjhar–Balangir, Jharsuguda–Bhubaneswar, Rourkela–Jeypore, Rourkela–Aska, Anugul–Jeypore and Anugul–Phulbani via, Kiakata which are passing through this District.

The passenger shed and toilet facilities have been provided at new bus stand at Ainthapali during the year 1997 which has been maintained by SDA, Sambalpur over OSRTC land on lease basis from 25.10.1997 for 10 years. At present the same bus stand have been reconstructed with the help of M/s. Bhusan Steel Authorities under the corporate social responsibilities scheme from 2013 and the same is under construction to provide required amenities to the travelling passengers of the District so also the State.

Waiting sheds have been provided for passengers at Sambalpur, Burla, Hirakud and Redhakhol bus stands. There are provisions for lavatory in the waiting shed at Sambalpur.

Rates of reservation charges per kilometre of different buses vary according to capacity. They are as follows:-

Sl.	Bus	Rate per Km	Minimum Rate
1	AC Super Deluxe	97 paise	Rs. 13/-
2	Delux	76 paise	Rs. 13/-
3	Express	59 paise	Rs. 5/-
4	Ordinary	56 paise	Rs, 5/-

(Source: DTM, OSRTC, Sambalpur)

Rail Ro utes

The main line of the South-Eastern Railway traverses the District through Bamra and Sambalpur Sub-Division of the District for a length of 117.53 kilometres the stations being Garpos, Bamra, Dharuadihi (lies in Sundargarh District), Bagdihi, Dhutra, Jharsuguda, Ib, Brajarajnagar and Belpahar. This line was opened in 1890-91. The branch line from Jharsuguda to Sambalpur (opened in 1893) has been extended up to Titlagarh where it joins Raipur-Vizianagram branch line of the South-Eastern Railway. The new link which passes through Sambalpur and Bargarh was opened on 15th April, 1963. The total length of the branch line in the undivided district was 152.95 kilometres (95 miles) and the stations were

Jharsuguda, Lapanga, Rengali, Sason, Sambalpur Road, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Attabira, Bargarh and Barpali. Double line is being constructed[52].

At present all major parts of the State and the country like Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and Bhubaneswar are linked up by a good number of express trains through Sambalpur. In recent years the rail route has been extended from Sambalpur to Bhubaneswar. Further, the capital city of Bhubaneswar is linked by three trains named as Inter City Express on daily basis.

Railways play the most important role in the economy of the District. Textiles, gram, pulses, coal, iron and steel materials, salt, sugar, kerosene, petrol, engine oil, chrome ore, quartz, silica stone, lime stone, lime, potatoes and so on are imported to the District by rail. Similarly, Bamboo, firewood, timber, charcoal, myrobalans, Kendu leaves, pipers, papers, paper board, refractory bricks, magnesite, fire clay, mahua flower, paddy, rice, aluminium, gum (crude) and the like are exported from the District by rail[53].

Waterways

If mountains are the natural manifestation of the creation, rivers are the gifts of nature and the eminent creation of God; with inherent powers of generation, operation and dissolution. These are the carrier of civilizations and the natural 'boat ways' for the movement of mankind in general. The 'Puranas' narrate volumes on the utility and utilisation of rivers and as ways over water for required communication.

In 'Bana Parva 114/4', the Vedic Rishi Lomasha is said to have told his disciple, "Ete koshala kounteya jatra chitrotpala nadi prabahaman dakshina disha. . . . . ." Lomasha had established his Ashrama over the Vindhyan mountain. Similarly, we have another reference in the 'Padma Purana', where Raja Nala standing over the Amarkantak mountain of the Vindhya Range, says his Queen Damayanti about the Kingdom of Kosala in the south, and the river chitrotpala, "Kosholesu trayah punyaah punyo marjar keshari subrnakshya puri punya punya chitrotpala nadi"

In subsequent 'candi', the river Mahanadi has been described as, which connects the Vindhyas with the eastern Seas. In the 'Kulavanija Jataka', we get a reference to the names of two rivers 'Hiraprasu' and 'Tailabaha', connected with the diamond trades in Kosala. 'Hiraprasu' is very safely identified with the river Mahanadi, for its meaningful name. Similarly, 'Tailabaha' is identified with the river Tel. The 'Jataka' story further reads that a Buddhist Vihara (Swarnaputa) was established at the confluence of these two rivers. Hiuen Tsang says about the movement of Tapasu and Vallika two merchants of Kalinga over the river Mahanadi from Sambala to the eastern

[52] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.) op.cit., PP.273
[53] Ibid., PP.273

Seas. These two merchants are said to have accepted Buddhism and were the first person to offer food to Lord Buddha.

One Kalachuri King attacked Sambalpur during the rule of Chhatrasai and imprisoned him too. There is a reference to it in the 'Arang Copper Plate' of the Kalachuri King. The secret movement of an armed troop from Arang to Sambalpur in a big boat has been mentioned in this Copper plate.

Thus for the purpose of trade and commerce when roads or land routes were not built, the river Mahanadi was the main water-way for the communication from the Chhattisgarh region to the eastern Seas. It means that boats could in former days ascend the Mahanadi as far as Arang of Chhattisgarh. Thus the river Mahanadi was formerly the main route for the trade of the District and boat transport is still carried on as far as Sonepur in the flood season. But since the opening of the railway, river-borne trade with Cuttack has been diminished[54].

Due to the development of road and rail infrastructure connecting major parts of the State and the country from this District the use of waterways has been greatly reduced. There is no ferry in the District maintained by the Public Works Department. A list of ferries maintained by different Grama Panchayats is given below.

List of Ferries

Name of Community Development Blocks	Name of Gram Panchay at	Name of Ferry Ghat
1	2	3
Sambalpur Sub -Division		
1. Dhankauda	1. K.Gunderpur	1. Gunderpur-Tulandi
		2. Mahada-Kardola
		3. AsharamGunderpur
		4. BaunsaraHaldiMahada
	2. Gadmunda	5. Budakata
	3. Kardola	6. Kardola
		7. Tulandi
	4. Chaurpur	8. Chaurpur
	5. Talab	9. Talab
2. Rengali	6. Laida	10. Dehuripali
		11. Bijapali
	7. Khinda	12. Dantamura
3. Maneswar	8. Dhama	13. Dhama
	9. Deogaon	14. Deogaon
	10. Bargaon	15. Haldi
	11. Huma	16. Huma
	12. Sahaspur	17. Chakuli
	13. Tabla	18. Gambharikata

(Source : District Panchayat Office, Sambalpur)

Boats

In 1931, boat transport has been described as follows: "The boats mostly used are dongas, kuslis, patwas and chaps. Dongas are merely dug-outs, which are sometimes used for passenger traffic down to Cuttack. The

[54] Ibid., PP.273

other vessels are larger boats poled along by the boatmen and steered by a paddle tied to the stern, which is merely a long pole with a round piece of wood at the end. Patwas are long narrow boats made of Sal or Bija planks fastened together with iron nails. They run to a length of 75 to 90 feet, and are used for the conveyance of grain up to the middle of December. They are poled, according to their size, by six, seven or eight men, and cost Rs. 250 to Rs. 450. Boats of this kind hold from 150 to 200 maunds of grain. Chaps are merely Patwas lashed together for the conveyance of cattle and carts, and are only used in flood time. Kuslis are similar in build to Patwas but broader, and are 45 to 60 feet long. A Kusli manned by three men usually holds 40 to 50 maunds of grain, and one poled by four men 60 maunds. The cost is Rs. 130 and Rs. 175, respectively, while the largest Kusli which is manned by five men, costs Rs. 200. They ply in mid-stream on the Mahanadi for passenger traffic, up to the end of March, but for the conveyance of grain, up to the middle of February only. About this time the river runs low, and owing to the small depth of water and the rocks, they are steered with considerable difficulty.

"When a Kusli manned by four men is engaged by a merchant, he has to pay the wages of six men, the extra wages being made over to the owner. The rates are: to Dhama, Rs.2; to Binka and Trum, Rs.3; to Sonepur, Rs.4; to Boud, Rs.5; and to Cuttack Rs.12 per boatman. Each boatman receives for the journey up and down stream 1 ¼ seers of rice and 1 pice daily, and the man who hires the boat has to pay any extra money spent in extricating it from sand and rocks. The steersmen get 8 annas each extra per stage. They are pilots who know the rocks and currents in their particular length of river, and do not go beyond it. The Sambalpur steersmen go up to Baghra and down to Dhama". In 1969, it has diminished almost to nil except where ferries exist[55].

Airstrip at Jamadarpali

There is a fair-weather aerodrome at Jamadarpali under the control of the State Government. This came into existence when Hirakud Dam over the river Mahanadi was under construction. At this aerodrome various dignitaries like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India landed during visit to the Dam site to assess the progress of the work.

Posts and Telegraphs [56]

Towards the end of the year 1908, the District (excluding the present Sub-Divisions of Kuchinda and Redhakhol which were then ex-States) contained 65 post offices. The number of postal articles delivered in 1906-07 was 10,88,256 including 5,40,228 letters, 3,78,846 Post Cards, 69,498

[55] F.C. King, Sambalpur District Gazetteer, op.cit., P.187; N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.274

[56] This account on Post and Telegraph has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.277-279

packets, 86,840 newspapers and 12,844 parcels. The value of money orders issued in the same year was Rs. 9,11,639 and those paid Rs. 4,27,906. In 1907-08, there were 1,096 deposits in savings bank, the total amount deposited being Rs. 2,19,319. There were five telegraph offices in the District. During the above mentioned period, the ex-State of Bamra had Sub-Post Offices at Deogarh and Bamra and branch post offices at Kuchinda and Barkote[57].

Previously, Raja Basudev Sudhal Dev of Bamra had his own Postal System in his State. The Head Post Office was at Deogarh, with a few more branches at different places. He had his own postage stamp. For letters sent outside the State, postage worth one 'anna' was being charged and for letters communicating within the State half 'anna' postage was charged. The ruler was deriving some income from postal business. But inconvenience was experienced in its administration. Moreover, it was costly to the people. So at last, the ruler agreed in 1894 to hand it over to the Imperial Post Office Department. In this connection, the following is quoted from Administration Report (1894): "The Raja has hitherto kept the postal arrangement within his State, entirely in his own hands …….. The authorities of the Imperial Post Office Department are now prepared to take over the arrangements undertaking to afford the same postal facilities and convenience to the public of Bamra State ……. Amalgamation of his local postal system with that of the Government of India were brought to happy conclusion and the new arrangement have been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1895"[58].

There was a telephone line connecting Bamra Railway Station with Deogarh and Barkote. Telephone communication was introduced in 1901 in Bamra ex-State. It may be noted that Telephone was invented only in 1875. At first, Gobindpur (Bamra), Kuchinda, Sirid (Siridi), and Deogarh were connected by telephone. Then it was extended to Balam and Barakot. As incidences of dacoity increased in Mahulpali area, the line was extended to Kesaibahal. At that time, the Statesman of Calcutta is said to have reported that this was the longest telephone line in India[59].

The ex-State of Redhakhol had a branch post office at Rampur under the management of the Imperial Postal Department. Towards 1930, Postal Organisation in the District was already under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices. The District then contained 84 post offices. The value of money orders issued in 1930 was Rs. 30,29,153 and of those paid was Rs. 14,91,752. In the same year, there were 7,163 deposits in the Postal Saving Bank, the total amount deposited being Rs. 5,33,054. There were 8 telegraph offices in the District[60].

[57] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.277
[58] Basudev Granthabali (in Odia), P.33; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.278
[59] Basudev Granthabali (in Odia), PP.35-36; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds), (1971), op.cit., P.278
[60] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., P.278

In 1931, there were 85 post offices in the District which included one Head Office, 10 Sub-Offices and 74 branch offices. In 1941, besides the head post office, there were 12 Sub-Post Offices, 79 branch post offices and one extra Departmental Post Office in the District. After 1947, the postal communication of the District has developed considerably. In 1961, the District had one head post office, 20 sub-post offices, 2 extra departmental sub-post offices and 297 branch post offices. In 1969, there were 390 post offices of all categories, which include 1 Head Office, 47 sub-offices, and 342 branch offices. The Sambalpur Postal division which comprises two Districts, viz., Sambalpur and Sundargarh, is controlled by a Superintendent of Post Offices, who has his office at Sambalpur[61].

During 1967-68, the money orders issued were 2,76,756 and the amount was Rs. 1,81,97,077 while during 1968-69, it was 2,80,472 and Rs. 1,90,60,199 respectively. Similarly, 1,26,473 money orders were paid in the District during 1967-68 and the amount was Rs. 98,36,925 and during 1968-69 it was 1,25,868 and Rs. 85,23,999 respectively. The total number of Saving Bank depositors in 1960 and 1961 were 21,623 with a deposit of Rs. 39,56,973 and 22,812 with a deposit of Rs. 39,08,751 respectively. The number of withdrawals in the above two years were 16,732 with a withdrawal amount of Rs. 2,62,430 and 16,036 with a withdrawal amount of Rs. 23,08,150 respectively. During 1967, Rs. 21,09,989 was deposited in Saving Bank account and Rs. 26,18,850 withdrawn. In 1961, total number of insured letters, ordinary parcels and insured parcels posted in different post offices of the District stood at 72,06,060 and 276 respectively. There were 75,312 letters posted monthly in the same year. In 1967, the total number of insured letters and insured parcel posted were 6,953 and 1,401 respectively[62].

By 1963, all important post offices were connected with telegraphs and telephone communications. In 1969, there were 39 combined post offices at the following places: Ambabhona, Attabira, Bamra, Bargarh, Barkote, Barpali, Belpahar R.S., Bhatli, Bheran, Bijepur, Brajarajnagar, Budharaja, Burla, Charmal, Chiplima, Deogarh, Dhama, Dhanupali, Gourpali, Hirakud, Jagdalpur, Jamunkira (Jamankira), Jharsuguda, Jharuapada, Jujomura, Katarbaga, Khetrajpur, Kuchinda, Laikera, Mahulpali, Melchhamunda, Paikmal, Redhakhol, Raj-Borasambar (Padampur), Rengali, Riamal, Sason, Sohela and Talpatia[63].

In 2015, there are 206 post offices in the District which included one Head Office, 33 Sub-Offices and 172 branch offices. Two franchise Outlets are functioning under Sambalpur District, one at Shanti Nagar, Budharaja and another at Sahajog Nagar, Budharaja. There are three Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendra functioning under Sambalpur District. Number of

[61] Ibid., P.279
[62] Ibid., P.279
[63] Ibid., P.279

Savings Bank Accounts opened during the financial year 2014-15 is 41643. A list of Post Offices functional under Sambalpur Head Post Office is provided below.

List of Post Offices in Sambalpur District

(Under Sambalpur Head Post Office)

(1). Sambalpur H.O.

1. Badsahir
2. Baham
3. Bansajal
4. Basiapara
5. Charmal C.O.
6. Chaurpur
7. Dangapara
8. Gourpali C.O.
9. Hatibari
10. Jhankerpali
11. Jujomura C.O.
12. Kabrapali
13. Manesar (Maneswar)
14. Mochibahal
15. Mandhanpal
16. RengaliBadmal

(2). Bamra C.S.O., P.C.O.

1. Bansalaga
2. Gardega
3. Garposh
4. Katarimal
5. Lampti
6. Nuapali
7. Pindapathar
8. Rangiatikra
9. Sagra
10. Uchakapat

(3). Barabazar (Sambalpur) N.D.T.B.O

(4). Veer Surendra Sai Nagar N.D.S.O.

(5). Budharaja D.S.O.

(6). Burla (L.S.G.) C.S.O., P.C.O.

(7). Chiplima C.S.O.

(8). Dhanupali C.S.O.

1. Amkuni
2. Bargaon
3. Batemura
4. Dhama C.O.
5. Sahaspur

(9). Engineering College, Burla S.G.

(10). Golebazar N.D.

(11). Hirakud (H.S.G.) C.S.O., P.C.O.

(12). Industrial Estate (L.S.G.) N.D.

(13). Jamankira C.S.O.

1. Badarama
2. Bhojpur
3. Chakulibahal
4. Chinimahul
5. Dholpada
6. Kansar
7. Katarkela
8. Phasimal (Fasimal)
9. Tikiba
10. Tiklipada
11. Shired

(14). Jharuapada N.D.C.S.O.

(15). Khetrajpur N.D.C.O.

(16). Kuchinda C.S.O., P.C.O.

1. Baksama
14. Kabribahal

2. Bauriguda
3. Badbahal
4. Babuniktimal
5. Chandnimal
6. Dhudipali
7. Gochura
8. Hattipali
9. Jarabaga
10. Jarda
11. Jhargogwa
12. Kuntara
13. Kesaibahal
15. Kusumi
16. K.Jamankira
17. Kutrachuan
18. K.Laimura
19. Lariapali
20. Lachada
21. Mohulpali
22. Paruabhari (Paruavadi)
23. Sole
24. Talitilaimal
25. Turei

(17). Medical College, Burla-ND

(18). Redhakhol C.S.O., P.C.O.

1. Batgaon
2. Doincha (Daincha)
3. Kisinda
4. Kadligarh
5. Kelloballam
6. Luhapank
7. Naktideul
8. Sarapali
9. Tribanpur

(19). Remed – S.O.

1. Amsada-Katapali
2. Baraipali
3. Dhankauda
4. Gurbhaga (Godbhaga)
5. Jamadarpali
6. Lahanda
7. Sankarma
8. Talab

(20). Rengali – C.S.O., P.C.O.

1. Bamaloi
2. Jharghati-Colony
3. Khinda
4. Katarbaga C.O.
5. Lapanga

(21). Sason – C.S.O.

1. Bisalkhinda
2. Parmanpur
3. SangramalB.Camp
4. Tamperkela
5. Talab
6. Themra

(22). Sambalpur Court – N.D.S.O.

N.B : CO- Combined Office; CSO-Combined Sub-Office; PCO-Public Call Office; NDTBO-Non-Delivery Town Branch Office; NDSO- Non Delivery Sub-Office; DSO-Delivery Sub-Office; HSG-Higher Selection Grade; LHG-Low Selection Grade

(Source: DD, Postal, Sambalpur)

Telephone Exchange

Jharsuguda, now a separated District headquarters, was the oldest Telephone Exchange in the erstwhile undivided Sambalpur District which became operational in 1944. Next to follow was the Sambalpur exchange in

1947, with linked exchanges at Burla, Hirakud and Chiplima, those places being the hub of the Hirakud dam project.

With exponential growth of telecommunication service by the end of 2015, the total exchange capacity of Sambalpur District has been 40508. These relates to only the land line services provided by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). In addition, with the expansion of satellite communication system several private telecom service providers have started operation in Sambalpur since the early 1990s. Such service providers including BSNL also cater to the needs of internet, broadband and such other text and data transfer services. The spatial spread of telecom users in the District is growing and it will be presumptuous to hazard a guess.

Pigeon Service

The Odisha police was known for its pigeon postal service. The service was necessitated to send messages to inaccessible areas in the hinterland due to the difficult and hostile terrain. Though, it was meant largely for use by the Police, even the civil administration was dependent on this service rather than dakia because of its reliability. There was a main pigeon-loft at Sambalpur with 60 birds with another loft of 20 birds at Padampur, now in Bargarh District.

Earlier, there were two kinds of services, one being 'static' and the other 'boomerang'. Static birds communicate with Deogarh, Redhakhol, Jharsuguda, Kuchinda, Rampur and Brajarajnagar in times of emergency. Daily boomerang services operated to Kuchinda, Katarbaga, and Bheden Police-Stations from the Sambalpur loft. From Padampur loft, pigeons were sent to Gaisilat, Jagdalpur, Bijepur and Paikmal Police-Stations. On each of these routes four birds operated on a daily basis[64].

With the advent of modern communication system supported by electronic and satellite gadgetry, there is no need for maintaining the pigeon service either by police or the civil administration. Presently, Sambalpur and its Sub-Divisions along with its police establishment and outpost are well connected by Very High Frequency (VHF) network.

Radio and Wireless

(i). Radio

The Sambalpur Station of All India Radio was commissioned on 26th May, 1963, as an auxiliary of All India Radio, Cuttack with a 20 KW medium wave (MW) transmitter. It was meant to cater to the information, education and entertainment requirements of the general public in most of the districts of Western Odisha. Initially, it was catering to the rural listeners with

[64] Ibid., P.280

emphasis on Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP). In a phased manner it started broadcasting programmes of information and entertainment for Farm and Home, Youth, Education Broadcast, Industrial and general audience in the shape of Sambalpuri music, Radio plays and special audience programmes of composite nature. Initially this station transmitted and also recorded some programmes from its transmitting centre located at Maneswar, 10 kilometres away from Sambalpur town. The permanent type-I Studios along with the office complex was commissioned on 21th September, 1984. Earlier, the transmitting capacity of the station was 20 KW MW which was augmented to 100 KW in 1998. Transmission-I has been bridged with Transmission-II with effect from 27th November, 2012 and accordingly Transmission-I (Morning Transmission) commences at 5.55 AM and concludes at 3.00 PM every day.

In 2003, the Hard-Disk recording facility was imbibed to its studio set up. Computers with server in all the studios were linked through LAN system. Digitalisation of studio set up helps saving space, making work faster, adding quality to programmes, saving of time and for dispatch of programme through ISDN to sister stations.

Facts at a G lance

(i). Frequency of Broadcast - 317.5 Mtr. / 945 Khz
(ii). Studio Type -Type – I
(iii). Coverage Area - Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Sonepur, Boudh and Athmallik
(iv). Primary Coverage Area - 85,564 square kilometres
(v). Principal Language of B'cast- Odia
(vi). Other Language / Dialect of Broadcast - Hindi,English,Sanskrit, Sambalpuri, Kisan, Khadia, Munda, Bagta, Oram
(vii). Transmission Hours - 15 hrs. 10 mts.
(viii). Timing of Transmission - TR-I - 05.55 AM to 03.00 PM
TR-II- 05.00 PM to 11.05 PM

(ii). Wireless

The Police Wireless Station is located at Sambalpur. This station has been installed for transmission of message connected with law and order. VHF communication is also provided for use in Sambalpur town and in industrial areas during disturbances or during visits of VIPs to those places. During monsoons, three more temporary wireless stations are installed in the District for transmission of flood messages, as well as for the gauge reading of Hirakud Dam.

CHAPTER-VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

District Domestic Product: Its Composition and T rends

The 'Gross District Domestic Products' (GDDP) represents the sum of money value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the District after deducting the necessary inputs utilised in the process of production and other intermediary services. The present calculation is based on the constant price of 2004-05. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha compiles this data annually. The District Income or the 'Net District Domestic Product' (NDDP) is arrived at by deducting 'Consumption of Fixed Capital' (CFC) from 'Gross District Domestic Product'. The District income is divided by the mid-year estimated population of the District to arrive at the per capita income of that District.

District Domestic Product

The monetary value of all the final goods and services produced within a District in a specific time period is the 'District Domestic Product' (DDP). The time period generally is one financial year. The 'Gross District Domestic Product' (GDDP) of the District is Rs.446217 lakhs for the year 2011-12 which is 3.4 per cent of the State (Rs.13011301 lakhs). The per capita 'Net District Domestic Product' (NDDP) is reported to be Rs.33662.00 for 2011-12 as against the State figure of Rs.24542.00. The District Domestic Product has been segregated in four sectors viz., a) Primary, b) Secondary, c) Tertiary, and d) Finance and Services Sectors.

In 2011-12 the DDP was the highest i.e. Rs. 446217 lakhs at 2004-05 base prices. For the purposes of estimation of District income, the economy is divided into Agriculture and Allied Sector, Industrial Sector and Services Sector. The Gross District Domestic Products from 2004-05 to 2011-12 at 2004-05 base price along with sector wise percentage share of the District have been prepared and presented in the tables below.

Sector wise C ontrib ution t o the GDDP of Sambalpur District (Rs. in Lakh)

Year/Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Primary	60558	66441	68197	71986	80403	79977	70400	80660
Secondary	90056	97003	114124	137704	142926	137377	154241	176280
Tertiary	40157	45629	52992	57765	64364	69404	79521	85121
Finance& Service	59957	63070	67463	72938	83148	90581	99052	104182
Total DDP	250728	272144	302776	340393	370840	377339	403214	446243

In 2004-05, the domestic product of Sambalpur district was Rs.250728 lakhs which recorded a significant growth and arrived at Rs.446243 lakhs in 2011-12. The contribution of the secondary sector continues to be highest and recorded at Rs. 176280 lakhs during 2011-12 although the economy of the District is mainly agrarian in nature. This change is largely due to the presence of some large industries in the District.

Sector wise and Percentage -wise Contribution to the GDDP of Sambalpur District

Year/Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Primary	24.15	24.41	22.52	21.15	21.68	21.19	17.46	18.08
Secondary	35.92	35.64	37.69	40.45	38.54	36.41	38.25	39.50
Tertiary	16.02	16.77	17.50	16.97	17.36	18.39	19.72	19.08
Finance& Service	23.91	23.18	22.28	21.43	22.42	24.01	24.57	23.35
Total DDP	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00	100.00	100.00

From the above table it is observed that, the contribution of the 'primary' sector continues to fall whereas the 'secondary' and 'tertiary' sectors grow at a modest rate and the 'finance & service' sector continues with stable return.

Sub-sector wise Contribution to GDDP

Primary Sector

(Rs. In lakh)

Sub Sectors	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agriculture& A.H.	39534	42926	43370	45454	50604	48918	48595	52526
Forestry	16094	16521	17052	17089	17303	17414	6259	12511
Fishery	2343	2699	2637	2940	3215	3114	3292	3555
Mining& Quarrying	2587	4295	5138	6503	9281	10531	12254	12068
Total	60558	66441	68197	71986	80403	79977	70400	80660

The percentage of contribution of agriculture has been declining from 15.77 per cent to 11.77 per cent meaning dilution of importance of the subsector. About 64 per cent of the total population engaged in agriculture produce only 11.77 per cent of the total DDP. This unequal contribution is solely due to large rainfed agriculture land in Kuchinda and Redhakhol Sub-Division. About 35 per cent of the cultivable land is irrigated in the District. Dhankauda and Maneswar Blocks recoreded 84 per cent and 79 per cent irrigation potential where as Rengali Block has a lowest figure of 10 per cent only. Bamara,Jamankira and Kuchinda Blocks have irrigation potential of 18 per cent, 27 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. Similarly, Redhakhol and Naktideul Blocks have 19 per cent and 23 per cent irrigation potential. The contribution of agriculture and allied sector has been reduced from 23.12 per cent to 15.37 per cent. The main crops grown in the District are paddy,

pulses, oil seeds, chilly, ginger, potatoes, cabbages and the like. Similarly, the contribution of the forestry sector has come down from 6.42 per cent to 2.80 per cent during the above period although 54.5 per cent of the total area is covered under forests in the District.The District is having good potential to produce wood, timbers and other raw materials for forest based industries. The availability of non-timber forest products such as fruits,nuts and barries as well as medicinal plants is serving as potential livelihood source and support for forest dependants.

Secondary Sector

(Rs. In lakh)

Sub Sectors	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Manufacturing (Registered)	27095	33677	39688	54685	63434	58116	61206	61403
Manufacturing (Unregistered)	10721	10628	11627	12655	12061	12214	12225	12662
Supply	15210	13782	16978	19433	14297	10666	15149	14536
Construction	37030	38916	45831	50931	53134	56381	65661	87679
Total	90056	97003	114124	137704	142926	137377	154241	176280

'Secondary Sector' includes manufacturing industries and households, construction and power industries. In 2004-05 DDP created by the secondary sector was Rs.90056 lakh which increased to Rs.176280 lakh by 2011-12. The percentage of contribution of the registered manufacturing units rose from 10.81 to 13.76 during this time. However, the contribution during 2008-09 was highest i.e.17.11per cent. The establishment of 11 large industries have raised the contribution of this sector. The percentage of contribution of the unregistered manufacturing units was reduced from 4.28 per cent to 2.84 per cent during this time. This is due to the operation of about 6000 cottage industries with less than optimal scale. The 'construction sector' maintains stable contribution to the DDP. About 20 per cent of the DDP comes from this sector.

Tertiary Sector

(Rs. In lakh)

Sub Secto rs	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	21194	23969	28019	30654	33550	36427	41992	45097
Railway	4066	4340	5142	5622	6220	5550	6056	6794
Transport by other means	11574	13308	14887	15712	17989	19714	22271	24163
Storage	221	240	263	256	265	276	309	342
Communication	3102	3771	4681	5521	6340	7437	8894	8725
Total	40157	45629	52992	57765	64364	69404	79521	85121

The contribution of the 'Trade, Hotel & Restaurant sub-sector' has been increasing constantly; and it became more than double during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Sambalpur district headquarters being the RDC headquarters

also happens to be the most important city of Western Odisha creating potential for hotel industries. This is the most important sub-sector contributing highest per cent in the tertiary sector. The other sub-sectors like railways, storage, communication etc do not record significant growth during the period.

Finance and Services Sectors

(Rs. In lakh)

Sub Sectors	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Banking& Insurance	9710	11276	13573	16112	18985	22132	28082	31846
Dwelling, Business & Legal Services	16963	17920	18949	19832	20801	21157	22346	23452
Public Administration	12872	11930	12517	12925	15996	16019	15938	15902
Other Services	20412	21944	22424	24069	27366	31273	32686	32981
Total	59957	63070	67463	72938	83148	90581	99052	104182

The banking and insurance sub-sector and other services contribute major portion of the total sector. However, the banking and insurance sub-sector has recorded significant growth during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The percentage of contribution of other sub-sectors remains stable during the period.

Livelihood and Sustainability

People live in a space with adoptable facilities and quality environmental behaviour with hygienic conditions. A minimum change in that space can bring the changes in the life and livelihood of the population. Though people of Sambalpur have good facilities of electricity, drinking water and so on, there is still a need for improved quality sanitary structures and facilities. For a suitable community living in the District's mining areas, emphasis on the environmental conditions is extremely necessary. Henceforth for a sustained livelihood, environment and sanitation have been given emphasis.

Women Empowerment

The District has been making sustained efforts to improve the conditions of women. The majority of women of the State as well as the District lag behind their male counterparts in all facets of the socio-economic development. At present the District has set up 9144 Self Help Groups (SHGs) including 112198 members (up to April, 2015). This indicates that the District’s investment for women empowerment is progressing. On viewing this, the two strategies have been designed as indicators for women empowerment: (1) better participation in decision-making at all levels, and (2) effective functioning of SHGs and capacity enrichment.

Block -wise SHGs in Sambalpur

Name of the Projects	No. of SHG formed	Members	Cumulative Deposit , Savings (Rs. In Lakh)
Bamra	1203	14094	149.29
Dhankauda	956	11762	122.27
Jamankira	1106	14335	199.01
Jujumura	909	10086	89.8
Kuchinda	827	9044	245.95
Maneswar	793	9722	125.34
Naktideul	450	6338	884.29
Redhakhol	694	9495	99.12
Rengali	974	10979	111.97
NAC, Kuchinda			
Sambalpur Municipality	1232	16343	216.87
Total	9144	112198	2250.19

Source: DSWO, Sambalpur, 2015

Employment and Self Employment

Employment of human resources is the pre-condition for sustainable livelihood, food security and raising standard of living of people. In Sambalpur district, out of total population of 10,41,099, the total workers are 505840 constituting 336854 male workers and 168906 marginal workers as per Census 2011. The work participation rate of the District is 48.6 per cent as against the State figure of 41.8 per cent.

Apart from the government sector, the private industries provide employment opportunities in the District. There are 11 large industries operating in the District providing employment to 20615 persons. During the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) 59 units grounded under PMEGP providing employment to 302 persons. MSME sector has provided employment to 18618 persons during the above period. The District Employment Exchange, Sambalpur plays the role of catalyst to cover the un-employed persons for searching employment opportunities under different schemes/sectors.

The jurisdiction of District Employment Exchange, Sambalpur covers the entire revenue District and has two sub-offices at Redhakhol and Kuchinda. The main activities of the Employment Exchange are registration of un-employed youths, vocational guidance, sponsoring of eligible candidates to different employers and collection of placement. However, due to shrinkage of job in government sectors, Career Counselling and different types of training programmes have been taken up by the department with the help of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs).

Trend in Live Register and Placement Position of Sambalpur District from 2011to2016

Year	Registration	Vacancy Notification	No. of Candidates Sponsored	Placement	Live Register
2011	10302	582	1739	381	28010
2012	6422	224	1071	367	28937
2013	8509	386	1169	342	30720
2014	9490	810	1844	154	31888
2015	6064	180	1233	51	31179
2016 (as on 30.04.2016)	1742	14	327	109	30849

Qualification wise Live Register P osition as on 30.04.2016

Sl. No.	Qualification	Male	Female	Total
1	Below Matric	1021	265	1286
2	HSC Pass	6272	2180	8452
3	+2 Pass	7226	5559	12785
4	+3 Pass	1914	1991	3905
5	Diploma	924	159	1083
6	ITI	1837	59	1896
7	CT	73	61	134
8	Pharmacist	70	20	90
9	Nurse	17	224	241
10	Other Technical	658	319	977
	G. Total	20012	10837	30849

The Employment Potential

In present scenario the employment opportunity is very much crucial in Government / Government Undertaking / Private sector. To cater to the needs of unemployment problem Odisha State Employment Mission Society has been formed in 2005 to create job opportunity for the unemployed youth. The following activities are presently going on to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities for the unemployed youth.

(i). Placement Linked Training Programme

Year	No of PIAs engaged to impart training	No of Candidates Sponsored	No of Candidates Completed Training	No of Candidates got placed
2012-13	4	4365	115	72
2013-14	5	5378	145	81
2014-15	3	3148	145	78
2015-16	3	4274	173	24
2016-17	4	1014	180 (Continuing)	--------

(ii). Construction of Skill Development Training Centre

The construction of ‘Skill Development Training Centre’ at Ardabahal, Kuchinda is completed and handed over to the PIA (SSEPL Skills) which has started the training programme in five trades:

a) Domestic Electrician
b) Welding and Fabrication
c) Ref & AC Mechanic
d) Plumber
e) Driver-cum-Mechanic

(iii). Organisation of Pre -Recruitment Training Camp (PRT)

Pre-Recruitment Training Camp for entry into Army have been organized in the District to boost-up and prepared the candidates for the requirement rally.

Sl.No.	Year	Candidates attended the PRT Camp (in No.)	Candidates Selected (in No.)
1	2013	72	11
2	2014	28(only ST)	13
3	2015	50	08

(iv). Organisation of Bloc k Level Counselling Camp

Block Level Counselling Camps have been organized in different Block headquarters of the District to motivate and to encourage the candidates for different training programmes which will help them for employment and self-employment. The details of Block wise application forms received for the last three years is given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Blocks	Nos. of application form received		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Rengali	212	204	208
2	Jujomura	172	165	120
3	Redhakhol	202	126	124
4	Dhankauda	148	98	310
5	Naktideul	187	143	206
6	Kuchinda	148	118	450
7	Jamankira	219	162	166
8	Bamra	76	77	116
9	Maneswar	82	117	158
	TOTAL	1446	1210	1858

(v). Organisation of District Level Job Fair

The 'District Level Job Fair' was organized during the last three years to provide a platform for the unemployed youths for the purpose of employment and training. The year wise breakup is placed below:

year	No of Job Fair held	No of PIA / Employers attended	No of Job offers issued
2013	1	23	2163
2014	1	16	1110
2015	1	21	1059

(vi). Establishment of Model Career Centre

One Model Career Centre is going to be established in the current year at District Employment Exchange, Sambalpur with the following objectives: (a) to transform the current Employment Exchange to Career Counselling Centre; (b) to provide relevant counselling, assessment of capabilities and vocational guidance to job seekers to improve their employability; and (c) to conduct outreach activities in schools and colleges and organise job fairs with the help of industrial houses.

Price Level

The farm harvest price, retail and wholesale prices of the agricultural products are placed below.

Farm Harvest Prices of Agriculture Products in Sambalpur District (per quintal)

year	Paddy	Wheat	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Mung	Biri
2001-02	474.33	600	900	650		1962.5	1994
2002-03	391.93	800		400	2000	2267.76	1427.12
2003-04	470.69	792.5	675	622.22		1922.77	1705
2004-05	442.66	900	437.5	493.75		2075.93	1812.78
2005-06	516.87	875		432		2288.54	2354.44
2006-07	525.15	940.63	622.5	611.11		3186.67	2283.33
2007-08	638.96	1068	724.61			2589.24	2434
2008-09	858.08	1306.25	764	857		2977.66	2804.76
2009-10	941.45		1000	945	2950	3560	3368.18
2010-11	956.6667			1030.05		4003.571	3715.385
2011-12	1020	1390		950		4100	3850
2012-13	1091.6			1012.5	2750	5000	4250
2013-14	1225	1475	1400	1100		5000	4485.71
2013-14	1225	1475	1400	1100		5000	4485.71

year	Kulthi	Mustard	Groundnut	Til	Sugarcane	Potato	Onion
2001-02	900	1820	1450	1618	113	346	
2002-03	1142.55	1518.17	1400	1379	200	394.14	444.16
2003-04	836.74	1927.78	1534.72	1854.16			569.27
2004-05	1007.78	2282.41	1385.28	2319.37	142.5	504.37	600
2005-06	1147.92	2250		2250	97.5	545.56	883.33
2006-07	615.38	2275.33	2554.86		106	550	
2007-08	1218.98		1875.07	2730		646.24	619.44
2008-09	1406	3258.33	2383.33	3460	90	739.58	
2009-10	1450	2925	2388.24	3280		600	1200
2010-11	1700		2250			500	1520
2011-12	1995	3250	2000	2750		600	
2012-13	2255	3585		3450		700	1100
2013-14	2464	3725	3111.11	4000		875	
2013-14	2464	3725	3111.11	4000		875	

Wholesale Price of Agriculture Products in Sambalpur District (per quintal)

year	Paddy	Wheat	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Arhar	Mung	Biri
2001-02	505	700	1000	700			2037	2094
2002-03	443		600	475	2038	2301	2285	1992
2003-04	459	809	885	588	2000	1916	2291	1752
2004-05	452	1050	950	667		2775	2218	1805
2005-06	533	1100	1000	633	1800	3150	2633	2671
2006-07	558	867	1300	838		2883	3281	3132
2008-09	876	1350	1000	940		3067	4186	3495
2009-10	965			1055			4129.6	3907.08
2010-11	1009.72			1112.45			4157.14	4196.3
2011-12	1080	1480				3900	4233.33	4151
2012-13	1189.333			1133.44				
2013-14	1274.44	1600	1524.44	1263.333	3610.17	4500	5266.667	4500

year	Kulthi	Mustard	Groundnut	Til	Sugarcane	Potato	Onion
2001-02	983	1880	1550	1739	122	446	500
2002-03	1169	1899	1703	1550		558	
2003-04	1068	1800	1693	2000	80	546	737
2004-05	1029	2385	1629	2410	129	578	646
2005-06	1192	2428	1702	2297	88	416	769
2006-07	1229	2565	1378	2525	105	630	850
2008-09	1916	3758	2502	3600	96	813	1513
2009-10	1882	3200	2937.88	3860		785.19	1671.875
2010-11			2475			800	1688.889
2011-12	2033.333	3320	2480	3254.167		650	1177.78
2012-13	2368.75			3500		735.5	1200
2013-14	2500	4400	3400	4111.111	190	1185.714	1411.111

Rural Reta il Price (Annual) of Sambalpur District (per quintal)

year	Rice	Atta	Mung Dal	H-Dal	M-Oil	Groun dnu t oil	Coco oil
2009-10	15.43	19.29	75.06	77.43	68.81	66.67	126.99
2010-11	16.72	19.32	70.99	69.04	73.10	73.06	128.54
2011-12	18.03	19.81	68.92	68.1	84.02	89.02	152.45
2012-13	12.29	21.56	71.51	71.75	99.33	100.56	175.03

year	Salt	Potat o	Onion	Sugar	Surh	K-OIL
2009-10	10.25	13.36	16.93	36.19	36.65	20.83
2010-11	10.53	9.14	21.07	32.85	38.07	23.65
2011-12	11.86	10.24	13.93	33.35	37.79	26.61
2012-13	12.76	14.88	12.61	37.71	42.64	28.25

Minimum Wage System

a. Implementation of Minimum Wages Act and Odi sha Rules

The Act has been enacted to provide for fixing minimum rate of wages in certain employments. The Government of Odisha in Labour and ESI Department fix and revise the minimum rate of wages for the employees

working in different schedule of employments. The Government have revised the minimum rate of wages for 88 schedules of employments vide Notification No. 6502 dated 24.7.2015 and published in the Odisha Gazette NO. 1112 dated 24.7.2015. The above notification has come into force with effect from 24.7.2015. There are four categories of employees for which the minimum rate of wages has been fixed.

a) Unskilled employee Rs. 200/- per day.
b) Semi-skilled employee Rs. 220/- per day.
c) Skilled employee Rs. 240/- per day.
d) Highly skilled employee Rs. 260/- per day.

In addition to the above, the Government have also revised the minimum piece rate of wages for 15 schedule of employments vide Notification No. 9655 dated 9.11.2015 which has come into force with effect from 9.11.2015.

b. Wage payment system

During the feudal rule, two types of forced labour called 'bethi' and 'begari' were prevalent. They used to work without any wage or compensation for investment of their labour. After independence the system of payment of minimum wages was introduced through legislation. There are four categories of workers based on their level of skill classified as un-skilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled. Given below in a tabular form the rate of minimum wages fixed by the Government for various sectors.

Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers			
	Un-Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled	Highly Skilled
	Total Daily Minimum Wages (In Rupees Per Day)			
Agriculture	200	-	-	-
Automobile Servicing, repairing, Garages and work shops	200	220	240	260
Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy	200	220	240	260
Bakeries and confectioneries and Biscuit making	200	220	240	260
Bamboo forest establishments	200	220	240	260
Brass and Bell Metal Industry	200	220	240	260
Manufacture of Brush and Brooms	200	220	240	260
Carpet Weaving Industry	200	220	240	260
Cashew Process Establishments	200	220	240	260
Contingent and Casual employees in Government and other establishments	200	220	240	260
Ceramic and Pottery Industry	200	220	240	260
Cement Pipe making and allied products industry	200	220	240	260
Chemical Industry	200	220	240	260
Cinema Industry	200	220	240	260
Clay, Pottery	200	220	240	260
Manufacture of Coke and burning coal	200	220	240	260
Collection of Sal Seeds	200	220	240	260
Construction, maintenance of dams and	200	220	240	260

embankments irrigation projects, sinking of wells and tanks				
Construction or Maintenance of roads or in building operations.	200	220	240	260
Coir Industry	200	220	240	260
Cold drinks, soda and other allied products	200	220	240	260
Cotton Ginning and Processing Industry	200	220	240	260
Distilleries	200	220	240	260
Dispensary of a Medical practitioner or in any establishment etc.	200	220	240	260
Electrical bulbs	200	220	240	260
Electricity Board	200	220	240	260
Fisheries and Sea Food industries	200	220	240	260
Finishing, Dyeing or Yarn and Fabrics, Painting and Knitting and Embroider	200	220	240	260
Foundry Industry with or without attached Machine	200	220	240	260
Forest produce such as Genduli Gum, Mahua, making of Coal and Resin.	200	220	240	260
Gold and silver Ornaments and article of artistic design	200	220	240	260
Glass industry	200	220	240	260
Graphite Industry including Benefactions	200	220	240	260
Handloom and Hosiery	200	220	240	260
Hotels, Eating Houses and Restaurants	200	220	240	260
Ice Factories and Cold Storages.	200	220	240	260
Jute Industry and Jute Twine Industry	200	220	240	260
Kendu leaf collection	200	220	240	260
Khadi village Industries including manufacture of Khandsari and other products	200	220	240	260
Laundry including dry washing	200	220	240	260
Local Authority	200	220	240	260
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Manufacture and Distribution	200	220	240	260
Leather Industry	200	220	240	260
Manufactory of Matches fireworks and explosives	200	220	240	260
Metal Industries (except Cottage and Village Scale Units)	200	220	240	260
Minor engineering Industry (Less than 50 persons)	200	220	240	260
Motor Body Building	200	220	240	260
Nails and pins	200	220	240	260
Oil Mills	200	220	240	260
Paper and Card Board Industry	200	220	240	260
Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes	200	220	240	260
Petrol and Diesel Oil Pumps	200	220	240	260
Pharmaceutical Industry	200	220	240	260
Manufacture of Plastic Products including toys	200	220	240	260
Power Loom Industry	200	220	240	260
Printing Press	200	220	240	260
Private Road Transport	200	220	240	260
Private Security Agencies / Services	200	220	240	260
Public Motor Transport	200	220	240	260

Public Health Engineering.	200	220	240	260
Radio by assembling with parts	200	220	240	260
Readymade Garments Industry	200	220	240	260
Refractory Industry	200	220	240	260
Regulated Markets, Marketing Societies, Cooperative Societies and Banks	200	220	240	260
Rice Mills, Dal Mills and Flour Mills	200	220	240	260
Ropes	200	220	240	260
Rubber and Rubber Products Industry	200	220	240	260
Salt Pans	200	220	240	260
Saw Mills	200	220	240	260
Shops and Establishments	200	220	240	260
Siali leave pluckers	200	220	240	260
Soap and Detergent Manufactory	200	220	240	260
Social Forestry	200	220	240	260
Spinning Mills	200	220	240	260
Stone Breaking or Stone Crushing	200	220	240	260
Tamarind collection	200	220	240	260
Tile and Brick Making	200	220	240	260
Timber Trading (excluding felling, Sawing)	200	220	240	260
Timber Trading including felling, Sawing	200	220	240	260
Tobacco (including Beedi Making Manufactory)	200	220	240	260
Trunks, Suitcase and Bucket manufactory	200	220	240	260
Manufacture of Utensils including Aluminium products	200	220	240	260
Wood Works and Furniture making Industry	200	220	240	260

c. Enrolment of construction workers

The registration of building and other construction workers and issue of identity cards to them started in Sambalpur District during 2009-10. Till 2015-16, 45,325 numbers of workers have been registered and issued with identity cards under the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Act, 1996 read with Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers (RE&CS) Rules, 2002. The year-wise data on issue of identity cards to the construction workers is given below.

Year	No. of I.Cards issued
2009-10	2008
2010-11	1047
2011-12	1372
2012-13	1191
2013-14	4018
2014-15	15516
2015-16	20173

There is provision of providing different benefits like working tools assistance, safety equipments and death benefits for normal and accidental death to the beneficiaries registered under the above Act.The above benefits can be availed soon after registration of the concerned workers. The following benefits can be availed after one year of registration.

a) Bi-cycle Assistance.
b) Marriage Assistance for two daughters.
c) Education Assistance for two children.
d) Maternity Benefits for female workers.
e) Medical Assistance for cancer, heart, kidney, brain, thalasemia-cum-sickling and insulin dependent.
(f) Besides, housing assistance under "Nirman Shramika Pucca Ghar Yojana" after three years of registration.

The distribution of benefits to the registered beneficiaries started in this District during 2012-13. The year-wise benefits provided to the construction workers are given below.

Type of Benefit/Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Working Tools Assistance	30	122	2072	6589
Death benefits	02	01	10	02
Bi-cycle Assistance		81	1433	537
Safety Equipment		38	1026	217
Marriage Assistance		10	47	43
Education Assistance			190	237
Maternity Benefits			02	03
Total	32	252	4780	7628

In addition to the above, 138 numbers of beneficiaries have been included in the 'Nirmana Shramika Pucca Ghara Yojana' during 2015-16 to provide housing assistance to them.

d. Implementation of Child Labour (P&R) Act , 1986

The Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 has been enacted to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain other employments. Child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age. Section 3 of the Act prohibits employment of child in any of the occupations set forth in Para A and processes set forth in Part-B of the Schedule. There are 18 numbers of occupations and 65 numbers of processes where the employment of child has been prohibited.

The District Level Task Force on Child Labour was constituted in this District on 29.9.2014. The said Committee has been re-named as District Level Monitoring Committee on Labour with effect from 16.2.2015. This Committee will act as District Level Task Force to curb both supply and demand of child labour. The Committee acts as a composite committee for issues pertaining to labour including migrant labour, child labour, RSBY and OB&OCWW Board.

During 2014-15 and 2015-16, raids were conducted in 12 establishments and 19 child labourers were rescued. The rescued child labourers were handed over to the different Child Welfare Committee and parents.

CHAPTER-IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Background of Revenue Administration System

The administration of Sambalpur region passed on from the feudal rulers of Chauhan dynasty to the Marathas and thereafter to the British East India Company during the first half of the 19th century. Before the British rule in Sambalpur region, the concept of District administration and a structure revenue system was unknown to this area. In 1860 Sambalpur remained under the administrative control of the Chotanagpur division which was then known as a part of South-West Frontier. Subsequently, in 1862, it was transferred to Odisha division of Bengal. Again, it was relocated to the Central Provinces till 1905 and finally it was tagged to Odisha division then a part of the Bengal Presidency. In 1912, Sambalpur became a part of the Bihar and Odisha Province when such a new formation was created and remained as such till 1936 when Odisha became a separate province.

In this process, Sambalpur District witnessed territorial enlargement and adjustments resulting in transfer of certain areas like the Mahadevpali Police Station and Khariar Zamindari (now a part of Nuapada District) to Central Province and Berar on the 1st day of April, 1936. After merger of princely states upon India's independence, the erstwhile of Bamanda (Bamra, now Deogarh) and Redhakhol (Redhakhol) merged with the province of Odisha on the 1st day of January, 1948 and formed Sub-Divisions of Sambalpur District. While Redhakhol by itself became a separate Sub-Division, the state of Bamanda was divided into two parts one being Deogarh Sub-Division and the other Kuchinda. Before division of Sambalpur District into four parts, the District had seven Sub-Divisions, namely, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Padampur, Redhakhol, Jharsuguda, Kuchinda and Deogarh. With the creation of three new Districts namely, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Bargarh[65], the present Sambalpur District has only three Sub-Divisions i.e. Sambalpur, Kuchinda and Redhakhol.

There is uniformity in general and revenue administration in almost all the Districts of Odisha governed by various statutes and consequent rules and regulations with only minor variations because of historical reasons and certain local traditions and ethnic practices.

The Land Revenue System - Past and P resent

When Sambalpur was transferred to the Odisha division of Bengal in 1860, the Bengal Rent Act, 1859 was made applicable to the area. But the provisions of this Act were not found suitable to the conditions prevailing in the District. Hence when it came under the administrative jurisdiction of Central Provinces in 1862, the successive land revenue and tenancy Laws

[65] Ibid., P.344

of the Central Provinces enacted subsequent to 1862 have been governing the substantive and procedural law relating to land and land revenue in the District. The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881 and Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 although repealed subsequently in Central Provinces, were in force in the areas of Sambalpur District whereas the areas newly transferred from Central Provinces in 1936 were governed by the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1917 and Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1920 which have repealed the old enactments[66]. Thus, there were two sets of Act prevalent in the District.

For the purpose of land revenue administration, the District of Sambalpur was divided into two tracts, namely, the 'Khalsa' and the 'Zamindaris'. The term 'Khalsa' used to indicate land held directly from Government. It included lands not belonging to Zamindari and lands not forming a part of Government reserve forest. The area of Khalsa in the District was 1657 square miles consisting of 117 'malguzari', 870 'Gaontias' and 16 'raiyatwari' villages. The biggest village then was Tamperkela with an area of 7168.58 acres and the smallest village was Purichampa having an area of 4.85 acres only. This small village has been now merged with Sambalpur town area. From the earliest government records and the settlement reports it is found that besides Zamindars, there were five classes of proprietors in the Khalsa areas as given below[67].

The Khalsa

(i) The Gaontias

The Gaontias were the most predominant and a peculiar class of proprietors. They were the village headmen and 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. They had no proprietary right over the villages and had such rights over the Bhogra lands only. The amount of assessment was recovered from the village cultivators and the remuneration of the Gaontias consisted in undisturbed enjoyment of home-farm i.e. Bhogra lands, free of revenue (or cash in lieu thereof) equivalent to only 25 per cent of the rents paid by raiyats. Thus when the rental value of the home-farm or Bhogra land exceeded the limit of concession, the Gaontias had to pay 'Zapti' or excess valuation and when on the other hand the same was less than 25 per cent of the raiyati rental of the village, he received 'puraskar' or cash drawn back from the government[68].

(ii) The Malguzars

The Malguzars were full proprietors in villages held by them. A large number of Malguzari villages were, however, revenue free. Tracing the history of this tenure, L.S.S. O'Malley has observed, the Malguzars of

[66] ibid, P.345
[67] ibid. P.345
[68] ibid. P.345-346

Sambalpur consist of certain estate-holders who, for services rendered to the native rulers or to the British government, had their estates revenue-free, or paid only nominal quit-rents. Though the legal status of the Gaontia in 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 the Gaontia. The former as proprietor of his waste land could sell timber growing on it which the Gaontia could not. The assessment paid by a Gaontia was also higher than that of a Malguzar. The Malguzar had to pay 45 per cent to 60 per cent of the total valuation of the village whereas the Gaontia received only 25 per cent of the rent paid by the raiyats[69].

(iii) Bhogra Bhogis

The tenure called 'Bhogra-Bhogi' referred to proprietary right exercised in small parcels of land and not the entire village. The history of Bhogra-Bhogi tenure is that at the time of private partition of a Khalsa village among various branches of Gaontia family, the senior members divided among themselves the principal part of the home-farm land and took over management of the village. The junior members of the family, however, did not desire to take the trouble of managing the village. They did not pay anything to the village assessment except a share of the Zapti or excess assessment on the home-farm land[70].

(iv) Malik Makbuza

'Malik Makbuza' is only a name given to Bhogra-Bhogi lands held by Malguzars. Malik Makbuza belonged to Malguzari villages and had the same history and incidences as the Bhogra Bhogi tenure in a Khalsa Gaontia village. There were few Malik Makbuza plots in the District though the numbers of Bhogra Bhogi plots were many. Mr. F.C. King in the District Gazetteer of Sambalpur (1932) referred to the existence of only thirteen Malik Makbuza tenancies in the undivided District of Sambalpur[71].

(v) 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 revenue, to have a proprietary sub-settlement made with them. The person holding Brahmottar land had no privilege of village home-farm. These small plots of land 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 ruler or the society in general[72].

[69] ibid. P.346-347

[70] ibid. PP.347-348
[71] ibid. P.348
[72] ibid. P.348

The Zamindaris

The Zamindaris were tracts held by proprietors having feudal status. There were 16 Zamindars in the undivided District of Sambalpur extending over the area of 1791 square miles. The Zamindari of Borasambar was the largest having a total area of 841 square miles where as Pat-Kulunda was the smallest with an area of only 6 square miles. According to Hamid settlement report (1926), the total number of Zamindari villages in Sambalpur and Bargarh Sub-Division was 1042 before Sambalpur came under direct British administration. While it was under the Rajas of Sambalpur, the Zamindaris were service tenures held on payment of small tribute called 'takoli' subject to the condition that the proprietors were bound to render military services when required. When the District escheated to the British, these Zamindars who held in perpetuity continued in the enjoyment of their tenures on payment of their existing 'takoli' and were directed to perform police duties instead of rendering military service[73].

In the settlement of 1876, the police powers were nominally left to them. In 1888, the Government availing itself of the opportunity afforded by the revision settlement resumed the police administration in 12 of the smaller estates namely Ghess, Bheran Kharsul, Pahadsirgida, Patkulunda, Mundo Mahal Rajpur, Laising, Laira, Machida, Kadabaga and Rampur. In 1890, the ordinary police jurisdiction was extended to Borasambar and then under management of court of wards. In 1892, the same measure was carried out in the remaining Zamindaris of Barpali, Bijepur and Kolabira. The excise administration was taken over on the basis of an equitable compensation. Till the general abolition of intermediary rights by the Estate Abolition Act, 1951, the Zamindars were allowed to retain forests and fishery rights[74].

The Zamindars of Sambalpur occupied a position which was mid-way between the chief of a feudatory state who paid tribute to the British Government and the ordinary proprietor of a Khalsa village who used to pay a portion of his assets as land revenue. The tenure of the Zamindar was not laid down in any Act, but it was expressed in the Wazib-Ul-Urz or village administration record accepted by him in each settlement. Briefly, the legal status of a Zamindar was that he was proprietor of the estate which was impartible and non-transferable except to heirs, who too had to be approved by Government. No person other than the Zamindar had been recognised as proprietor of land within a Zamindari or had successfully contested his claim to proprietorship. The only exception was that of sub-Zamindar of Garhloisingh who was locally known as the Zamindar of Jujomura. In this area a younger branch of Zamindar family was established separately by

[73] ibid. P.349
[74] ibid. P.350

cleaning land and settling villagers in Loisingh hills and was recognised in the settlement of 1885-89 as having sub-proprietary rights[75].

The Maufidars

In the Zamindaris, many villages were held free of rent by persons who were either relations of Zamindars or his former servants. They were commonly known as Maufidars. 'Maufi' means free hold. The Maufi was against the Zamindar and not against the Government. 'Maufidar' means holder of 'maufi'. Therefore, the Maufidars used to pay proportionate share of land revenue payable by the Zamindar to the Government. This was however, an amicable arrangement which had no official recognition.

The Thekadars

The most important feature in the Zamindari was the intermediate status of the 'Thekadars' who had the right to collect rent from the tenants of the village; to manage the village and enjoy the Sir Land (home-farm) 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. Though the Thekadar was liable to pay the total rent collected from the village, he enjoyed the sir lands which were most valuable lands of the village. It was therefore a recognised custom in the Zamindaris that on each renewal of the Theka lease, the Thekadar was called upon to pay a considerable sum of Nazarana, the amount of which generally varied according to this value of Sir Lands. This system led to much abuse and some Zamindars enhanced the Nazarana very excessively which resulted in many aboriginal Thekadars being ousted freely in favour of rich higher class 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 protected Thekadar was made heritable but not transferable[76].

The land revenue system prevalent in the District prior to independence has been presented in the above paragraphs. Now the system has been made simple and cultivator friendly. There is no intermediary between the raiyat and the Government. The details have been mentioned in the paragraphs dealing with system of collection of land revenue.

Land Tenure System and Tenancy Rights [77]

The Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 which was in force in the District of Sambalpur defines that with the exception of tenants in possession of service holdings as well as such servants of the Zamindars who hold land

[75] ibid. P.351
[76] ibid. P.352
[77] This note on Land Tenure System and Tenancy Rights' has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.353-356

in return for a variety of services, all tenants who were not sub-tenants had the right of occupancy in their holdings. The occupancy right of tenants was also recognised under section 44 of the C.P. Tenancy Act 1898. For every tenant who on the first day of 1884 held land continuously for twelve years the occupancy right was heritable and descended to heirs like any other property subject to statutory restrictions against transfer, so long as the rent was paid and land was not discarded to non-agricultural purpose. Occupancy right though not transferable, was indirectly made by tenants by surrender to the land lord that is Gaontia, Thekadar, Malguzar or the Zamindar in villages where there was no Thekadar and resettlement by him with the transferee. This method directly benefited the landlord at the cost of the tenant. The land lord used to charge about 25 per cent or sometimes more of the consideration money as premium.

About 25 per cent of the tenants of the District were occupancy tenant who were thus put to immense difficulty that was inherent in the statutory restrictions regarding transfer of their property. After independence the government therefore had to amend the C.P. Tenancy Act of 1998 in the year 1953 which gave the occupancy tenants the right to transfer their land.

According to the provisions of the settlement wazib-ul-urz, each cultivator was entitled to house site free of rent and when he abandoned his holding, he lost his right over the site in the village. The right on non-agriculturists to the house sites occupied by them were regulated by agreement with the Lambadarand village Panches. The settlement Wazib-ul-urz gives right to all occupancy tenant to enjoy fruits and timber of trees planted or grown in his land holding.

The following classes of village service tenants were there in the District, Jhankar, Chowkidar/Chaukidar, Nariha, Negi, Kumbhar, Lohar, Bhandari and Dhoba. The areas held by them were free from assessment during the settlement. The village service tenants namely Jhankar and Chowkidar were appointed, controlled and dismissed by Deputy Commissioner under the provision of C.P. Land Revenue Act of 1881. Such service tenants were also entitled to receive grains from the raiyats as per the stipulation in the record of rights. The Chowkidars were further entitled to receive the hide and horn of the dead animals, if the owners did not have any claim or objection; even there were instances of Chowkidar receiving cash remuneration from the Gaontias or Malguzars.

In the ex-State of Redhakhol, there was no regular revenue law. The tenant had got raiyati right over his lands and he could not be evicted without the permission of the ex-State authorities and that only for treason, disloyalty, being in arrears of rent for 12 months, letting the land deteriorate and transferring without permission or violating any other condition or custom. A raiyati holding was only heritable and not transferrable without the

previous sanction of the ruler. No under tenant or sub-tenants existed. After the merger of the state in 1948, the tenants got the occupancy right and could freely transfer his holding subject to the restriction that no transfer of a holding from the member of an aboriginal tribe to the member of a non-aboriginal tribe should be valid unless such transfer has the prior sanction of the Sub-Divisional officer.

The Kuchinda Sub-Division which was a part of Bamra ex-state was governed by the Bamra Cess Rules of 1928-29. In the last regular settlement which was completed in the same year tenants have been recorded as having occupancy rights and the Gaontias acted as revenue collecting agents.

Survey and Settlement [78]

After the death of Raja Narayan Singh in 1849 when Sambalpur was escheated to the British Government, a hasty revenue settlement was made only to be followed by a second one in 1854. No papers of these settlements are now traceable. During 1862-63, the usual measurement operation for a regular settlement was taken up by Mr. Russell, the then Settlement Officer. However, expecting resentment among the people and considering the conditions then prevalent, the settlement operation was suspended even though by the end of February, 1864 demarcation of Khalsa villages was completed.

In 1872, it was again decided to undertake a settlement operation in the District on the basis of fixed quantity seed sown. No boundary or field survey was attempted. Only 'Khasras' or Register of fields showing each plot with the name and particulars of cultivators, the kind of land according to seed measure, the extent of land, the nature of crop raised, together with remarks about irrigation facilities etc. were prepared. The procedure was completed in July, 1873 in Khalsa area. No such operation was taken in Zamindari area except in the then Zamindaris of Chandrapur and Padampur. Kabuliyats were taken from the Zamindars binding them to pay fixed assessment for the period of settlement.

Then Mr. Russell's full settlement was undertaken and continued 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.

This was followed by Nethersol's Settlement which expired on the 13th June, 1903 in the Khalsa portion of Sambalpur. Protected status was given in deserving cases in this settlement.

[78] This note on 'Survey and Settlement' has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.356-359

Immediately on the close of Mr. Nethersal's settlement, steps were taken to extend settlement operation to Zamindari villages. Mr. Dewar joined as Settlement Officer in 1902. The term of Mr. Dewar's settlement expired on 12th June, 1925 in the entire District except six Zamindaris where the term of settlement expired on 30th June, 1926. Mr. Dewar prepared maps and complete records in respect of the Khalsa and Zamindari villages of the District.

Mr. McPherson was the Settlement Officer for a period of only nine months after whom Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hamid took over the charge in July, 1922 and remained in Office till the close of settlement operation in February, 1926. Mr. Hamid's settlement was made current for a period of 20 years commencing from July, 1926. It was the last settlement before independence.

The ex-states of Redhakhol and Bamra were not covered by the above settlements. Redhakhol ex-state was one of the feudatory states of the Central Province which was transferred to Odisha division in 1905. The first regular settlement was completed in 1898. The settlement remained operative till 1917 after which a revisional settlement was taken up. The term of revisional settlement expired in 1930 and a third settlement was taken up in 1928 to be completed in 1931. This settlement remained operative for a period of 15 years since 1931 and the operation was conducted for the first time according to the procedure adopted in Odisha and all villages were fully surveyed. A Nayabadi settlement was also undertaken in 1935 in respect of lands newly reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

No regular system of settlement operation was made in Bamra ex-state till 1877 and the rent was fixed by the appraisement of harvest. The last regular settlement was completed in 1928-29. The Sub-Division of Kuchinda now a part of present Sambalpur District was a part of Bamra ex-state and the Bamra Cess Rules of 1928-29 were applicable. Another settlement was undertaken during the period from 1941 to 1947 for assessment in respect of newly reclaimed land.

After independence, Government decided to take up a uniform programme of survey, preparation of record of rights and settlement of rent throughout the State. Accordingly, the Odisha survey and Settlement Act was passed in 1958 which was further amended in 1962. The Odisha survey and settlement Rules were enacted in 1962. Under the provision of new Act survey and settlement operations were undertaken in the District since 1961.

The tradition of rent settlement in Central Province was according to soil unit system which was not found suitable. The new Act and Rules therefore classified villages and land into different groups considering the situation of the village, communication and marketing facilities, depredation

by wild animals and liability to vicissitudes of season. Group of land classified accordingly to crop grown on the land, nature of soil, situation of the land in the village and sources of irrigation. The Rules also provided grouping the lands in the village for homestead purpose with regard to proximity of land to markets, value of land and extent of development of locality in which the land is situated.

Considering the above parameters, villages situated within 5 miles of all-weather roads or railway line were placed in Class-I. Those situated within 5 to 10 miles were Class-II and beyond 10 miles Class-III. Classification of land was same as adopted during last settlement but divided into above three classes for assessment of fair and equitable rent.

This major settlement operation in the District started from the year 1961 and Record of Rights (RoRs) have been published in different parts of the District in different phases. In rural areas of Sadar Sub-Division RORs were published as early as 1970. In urban areas of Sambalpur, the records were published in 1982. In Redhakhol and Kuchinda Sub-Divisions the records have been published in 1985. The latest settlement has been completed in Burla Town and RORs have been published on 31.10.2013.

In 2012, the 'Odisha Special Survey and Settlement Act 2012' has been enacted with the 'Odisha Special Survey and Settlement Rules 2012'. The purpose of the Act is to provide for undertaking survey and settlement operations in the State by adopting modern technology to minimise the time span without compromising quality, transparency and grievances redressal. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 12th July, 2012. No notification has yet been issued for such survey in the District according to this Act.

District Administration –Over view

In conformity with the uniform pattern of District administration set up under the British rule in India, the Collector of Sambalpur who was also called the Deputy Commissioner for the District is the pivot of the set up with vast and varied powers. He is also designated as the District Magistrate and is 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 control of their respective Heads of Departments, the Collector exercises general right supervision on them with regard to quantum and efficiency of their non-technical work. He can call for the assistance of any officer of the District. In case of difference of opinion between the District level officer and the Collector in respect of non-technical matters connected with the execution of work, the decision of the Collector prevails. Co-ordination of the activities of various Departments by constant contact with the officials concerned, control over self-governing bodies, contact with the public in committees, execution of government policies and miscellaneous

functions such as food and civil supply, procurement, relief material in times of emergency like flood, epidemics etc. are all included among the functions of the Collector.

As Collector, he is the head of land revenue administration at the District level. His major revenue duties include general supervision and control of land records and staff of Revenue Department, supervision over collection of revenue and hearing of appeals. He is assisted by a hierarchy of officials.

Prior to May, 1961, the Collector was functioning as Magistrate for administration of criminal justice in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC). Judiciary was separated from the Executive on 1st May 1961; as a result, the Collector and Revenue Magistrates were relieved of the judicial powers. But the responsibility of maintaining law and order continues to rest with Collector / District Magistrate who exercises such powers through the Executive Magistrates.

At present planning and development activities have assumed increasing importance in the field of public administration. The Collector as chief District officer is responsible for implementation of major development activities comprising agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, communication, health and sanitation, education, industries, tribal matters, women and child development, co-operation, rural and urban development and many others. In the development field, the duties of Collector are wide and he plays a vital and all embracing role.

The rural development activities are channelized through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). The Sambalpur DRDA was formed on 07.08.1980 and restructured on 17.03.1997. Prior to its formation, the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) was looking after the development activities of farmers. Today the DRDA is the most important organisation at the district level looking after rural development, poverty alienation programmes, all centrally and state level schemes connected with rural development. The Collector as the Chief Executive Officer of the DRDA plays a vital role in supervision and monitoring of all schemes of DRDA. The Project Director, DRDA is responsible for implementation of all such programmes.

The Odisha Zilla Parishad Act came into force in the District w.e.f. 26th January 1961. The development administration was decentralised with the three-tier system viz. the Zilla Parishad at the District level, the Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and the Grama Panchayat at the village level. But on 1st November, 1968, the Zilla Parishad was replaced by the District Advisory Council which was again replaced on 14th November, 1970 by the District Development Advisory Board. The Zilla Parishad has again been

reintroduced and functioning in the District since 27.02.1997. The Collector, Sambalpur is the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad and plays an important role in implementing its programme.

With regards to superintendence and control of administrative functions, the Collector is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division whose jurisdiction also extends over nine other districts namely Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Balangir, Sonepur, Angul and Dhenkanal. The Office of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is located at Sambalpur, the District headquarters. So far as the administration of Tenancy Acts, Land Reforms, Land Record and Surveys are concerned, the Collector is under the control of the Member, Board of Revenue. The powers of the Commissioner and the Member Board of Revenue vis-à-vis the Collector has been defined in the Odisha Act XXIII of 1964 and the Act XLX of 1957.

The Collector is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate. Besides, there are a number of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors who are in charge of different sections of the Collectorate. Some of these sections are General & Miscellaneous Section, Revenue, Touzi, Land Acquisition, Special Land Acquisition, Judicial, Emergency, District Record Room, Social Welfare, Development, District Welfare, Grama Panchayat, Civil Supplies, Election, Nizarat, RTI Cell, PG Cell, Sarva Siksha Abhijan, District Planning etc. They are to assist the Collector in taking decisions and in the efficient discharge of various administrative functions by effecting adequate check and scrutiny on papers and proposals sent to Government or received from sub-ordinate offices.

The Collector is in charge of public relation and assisted by the District Information & Public Relation Officer (DIPRO). Similarly, in respect of supply matters the Civil Supply Officer (CSO), in tribal welfare matters the District Welfare Officer (DWO), for Gram Panchayats the District Panchayat Officer (DPO) and for Social welfare, women and child welfare, the District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO) assists the Collector. The Additional District Magistrate (ADM) is the District Registrar and is vested with powers under the Registration Act.

The District Treasury is managed by an officer belonging to the Senior Branch Class-I of Odisha Finance Service (OFS). There is an Additional Treasury Officer from the Junior Branch of Class-I, Odisha Finance Service (OFS). They are under the control of the Collector.

The Regional Transport Officer (RTO) looking after enforcement and collection under the Motor Vehicles Act is controlled by the Collector.

System of Collection of L and Revenue

Hitorically, collection of land revenue has been regarded as the most important aspect of revenue administration in a District. The British Government in spite of all efficient administrative system was nevertheless a foreign power over an unfamiliar country. They did not like to be involved in the intricacies of revenue collection and they shifted the burden to a host of intermediaries in whatever name known allowing certain commission and concession for prompt and timely payment. Thus between the State and the actual tillers of the soil this artificial class was merely super imposed only for the benefit of the Government and much to the detriment of the tenants.

In this District, which could be broadly classified into Zamindari and Khalsa tracts, land revenue was being collected by various part time collecting agents like the Gaontia, Lambardars, Malguzars, Patels and the like. In the Khalsa raiyatwari villages, the revenue collection agent was known as Patel as in the Zamindari areas. There were Thekadar for one or more villages settled with them for facility of collection of land revenue.

But consequent upon the abolition of intermediary rights in land in the State, a direct relationship between the Government and the tenants has been established and the Government have assumed full responsibility of collecting their land revenue direct from the tenants. The Tahasil pattern of administration has been introduced. A “Manual of Tahasil Accounts” containing uniform rules for the management of ‘Khasmahals’ and ‘Raiyati’ tracts throughout the State has been introduced by the Board of Revenue in 1961. In pursuance of this Manual, the responsibility of collection of land revenue now mainly devolves on the Tahasildar who is a revenue officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector under whom Revenue Inspectors (RIs) have been posted in charge of specified areas called Revenue Circles depending on the quantum of revenue demands. There are Revenue Supervisors (RSs) in the overall charge of a number of Revenue Inspector Circles. The District has been divided into nine Tahasils under the charge of nine Tahasildars who are assisted by one or more Additional Tahasildars of the rank of Deputy Collector or an officer of the Odisha Revenue Service (ORS). The following table given below indicates the staff pattern in the Tahasils who take part in the revenue collection work more or less directly.

Following is the staffing pattern of revenue field functionaries like Revenue Supervisor (RS), Revenue Inspector (RI), Assistant Revenue Inspector (ARI) and Amin. In Sambalpur Sadar Tahasil, there is 1 Revenue Supervisor, 10 Revenue Inspectors, 9 Assistant Revenue Inspectors and 20 Amins. In Rengali Tahasil, the staffing pattern is, Revenue Supervisor 1, Revenue Inspector 5, Assistant Revenue Inspector 4 and Amin 10. For Maneswar, Jujomura, Redhakhol, Naktideul, Jamankira, Kuchinda and Bamra Tahasil the number of Revenue Supervisor is 1 for each Tahasil, the

numbers of Amin remain equal at 5 for them. There is a variation in the post of Revenue Inspector and Assistant Revenue Inspector in respect of all the Tahasils. Maneswar has seven RIs and ARIs. Jujomura and Bamra have 5 RIs and ARIs and Jamankira has 8 RIs and 8 ARIs respectively. Kuchinda and Redhakhol have strength of seven RIs and six ARIs. There are six RIs and equal number of ARIs in Naktideul.

The RI is assisted by ARIs and Amins in the revenue collection work and his duty is to make the Demand Register (Tenants' Register) correct and up-to-date. He is authorised to grant receipts in support of payment made to him. An elaborate procedure has been prescribed 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 irrigation facilities made available by the Hirakud Dam Project, the assessment and collection of water rate both for Khariff and Rabi crops in Sambalpur Sub-Division has become necessary since 1961-62. Amins have been posted for survey and assessment of water rate. Due to large scale industrialisation mostly in Sambalpur Sub-Division, vast tracts of Government land have been leased out to different farms and companies. Industries also draw large quantity of water from the Hirakud Dam reservoir for use in their factories and residential colonies. Besides collection of premium for the lands leased out, annual revenue and collection of water rate from companies and factories has gained importance in the recent past and has substantially increased the revenue of the District. The demand calculation and balance figures of land revenue, cess, water rate, miscellaneous revenue etc. for the year 2014-15 has been given in the following table.

Annual Returns on Land Revenue Statistics for the Year 2014-15 of Sambalpur District

Sl. No.	Item of Revenue	Demand			Collection			Balance		
		Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total
1	Land Revenue	4,34,009.53	1,18,01,140.73	1,22,35,150.26	11,49,008.60	1,48,41,420.31	1,59,90,428.91	-7,14,999.07	-30,40,279.58	-37,55,278.65
2	Cess	24,77,392.23	89,78,381.93	1,14,55,774.16	8,31,578.10	1,14,47,101.84	1,22,78,679.94	16,45,814.13	-24,68,719.91	-8,22,905.78
3	Nistar Cess	29,063.89	77,606.50	1,06,670.39	19,583.77	70,298.70	89,882.47	9,480.12	7,307.80	16,787.92
4	Sairat	30,79,189.53	1,72,64,000.00	2,03,43,189.53	70,892.00	1,04,84,275.00	1,05,55,167.00	30,08,297.53	67,79,725.00	97,88,022.53
5	Misc. Revenue	8,70,29,656.21	6,99,77,614.20	15,70,07,270.41	10,31,569.73	12,99,46,380.40	13,09,77,950.13	8,59,98,086.48	-5,99,68,766.20	2,60,29,320.28
6	CBWR	1,14,58,275.97	62,76,298.34	1,77,34,574.31	28,17,622.86	28,80,608.30	56,98,231.16	86,40,653.11	33,95,690.04	1,20,36,343.15
7	FWR	76,38,466.03	70,97,619.70	1,47,36,085.73	28,70,345.15	33,13,415.60	61,83,760.75	47,68,120.88	37,84,204.10	85,52,324.98
	Total	**11,21,46,053.39**	**12,14,72,661.40**	**23,36,18,714.79**	**87,90,600.21**	**17,29,83,500.15**	**18,17,74,100.36**	**10,33,55,453.18**	**-5,15,10,838.75**	**5,18,44,614.43**
8	Other Misc. Revenue	-	-	-	-	8,77,77,499.44	8,77,77,499.44	-	-	-
	Total	**11,21,46,053.39**	**12,14,72,661.40**	**23,36,18,714.79**	**87,90,600.21**	**26,07,60,999.59**	**26,95,51,599.80**	**10,33,55,453.18**	**-5,15,10,838.75**	**5,18,44,614.43**

(Source: Revenue Section, Collectorate, Sambalpur)

Land Reforms Position in the District [79]

After independence land reform measures relating to the occupancy rights of tenant in Sambalpur were carried out in 1953 when the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1898 was amended by Odisha Act XIII of 1953.

[79] The note on 'Land Reforms' has been prepared mainly from N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.366-373

The amending Act provides that an occupancy tenant would be free to sub-let his holding or any portion thereof in one agricultural year and shall have right to transfer his holding or any portion thereof by sale, mortgage, gift, bequest or otherwise to a bonafide agriculturist. This provision, however, contained a restriction on the transfer of occupancy right by a tenant belonging to a Scheduled Tribe to any person who is not a member of the Schedule Tribe. Such transfer could only be effected with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The amendment further provided that all transfer excepting by way of lease or bequest shall be by a registered instrument. This Act was again amended in 1956 so as to give unrestricted right of transfer to occupancy tenants. Previous written permission of the Deputy Commissioner was necessary for transfer of land in favour of Grama Panchayats and public institutions. The Act was further amended in 1958 to give occupancy tenants the right to plant, fell and dispose of timber of any tree standing on his land except the trees reserved and propagate lac on trees standing on his land. The tenants of Sambalpur got the rights which their counter parts in other areas of the State had been enjoying for a long time.

Odisha Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 entitled 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 the non-aboriginal tribe shall be valid unless such transfer is made with previous permission of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) concerned. He is to have full right over all kinds of trees standing on his holding. The interest of an occupancy tenant in his holding shall on his death pass by inheritance or survivorship in accordance with his personal law. Any person holding any homestead whether or not recorded in the settlement papers as “Ghar”, “Bari” or “Gharbari” or a person who is granted by the Thekadar or a competent Revenue Officer shall be entitled to the right of an occupancy tenant over his homestead. Persons holding service tenure lands would no more be required to render the prescribed services and on payment of rent as assessed by the State Government they could acquire the right of occupancy on the land. It was 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 fixed by any competent authority and thereupon, acquire right of occupancy.

Before the merger, the rulers and their relatives held large areas of rent-free land as their private lands. But after the enactment and operation of the Odisha Private Lands of Rulers (Assessment of Rent) Act, 1958 this privilege was abolished.

The Odisha Estates Abolition Act of 1951 abolished Zamindari and other intermediary interests. In pursuance of this Act tenants came in direct contact with Government.

Various notifications were issued vesting the Zamindari estates in the District of Sambalpur from 1952 to 1968. The Jujomura estate in Sadar Sub-Division of present Sambalpur District vested in notification No. 421-R, dated the 6th March, 1953.

On 1st April 1960, the interest of Gaontias, Malguzars and Maufidars in Khalsa villages and those of Thekadars and Maufidars in the ex-Zamindari villages of Sambalpur Sub-Division were notified as vested to the State. Gounti system in Redhakhol Sub-Division (Redhakhol ex-state) was abolished through Press Note No. 101/A, dated 19th March 1961. Bhogra lands were settled with occupancy rights with the Gaontias on fair and equitable rent subject to reservation of a portion for 'Grama Sabhas'. According to this Press Note, Gaontias were to surrender their Gounti rights. But many Gaontias did not surrender voluntarily. Therefore, Government enacted the Odisha Merged Territories (Village Office Abolition) Act 1963 which came into force in Sambalpur District with effect from 1st May, 1965 vide Government in Revenue Department Notification No. 26210/R, dated 2nd April, 1965. As a result of this Act, village offices in Redhakhol Sub-Division (Redhakhol ex-state) and Kuchinda Sub-Division (part of Bamra ex-state) were abolished. Bhogra lands were settled with fair and equitable rent subject to reservation of a portion for Grama Sabha. Those who had no Bhogra lands were paid solatium on abolition of offices.

Maufi tenures, Kharposh, Debottar, Brahmottar, Dan Maufi, Maufi and Maufi Khariati have been abolished in Sambalpur Sub-Division in Revenue Department Notification No. 63561-EAI (ND)-58/64 R, dated the 29th September 1964. Kharposh, Debottar, Brahmottar, Mahatran, Dan Maufi, Bubuan Maufi and Anugrahi Tenures in Bamra ex-state (relating to Kuchinda Sub-Division) and Brahmottar, Debottar, Kharposh and Khamar Maufi tenures in Redhakhol ex-state (Redhakhol Sub-Division) have been abolished in Revenue Department Notification No. 63558-EAI-(ND)-58/66R of the above date.

The offices of Jhankar and Chowkidar were abolished by implementation of the Odisha Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964. The service holding (Jagir lands) were settled with them on a fair and equitable rent. In case of Jhankar performing the duties of a village priest, 50 per cent of the Jagir lands will be enjoyed by him in consideration of worship performed.

After elimination of the intermediary interest and bringing the tenants in direct contact with 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 Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 was enacted. The provisions of this Act have been implemented in different phases. The Act came into force

except Chapter-III and IV in Revenue Department Notification No. 63382/R, dated 25th September 1965 w.e.f. 01.10.1965. Chapter-III of the Act came in to force w.e.f. 09.12.1965 in Revenue Department Notification No. 78619/R, dated 8th December, 1965; and Chapter-IV of the Act relating to ceiling provisions came in force w.e.f. 07.01.1972 in Revenue Department Notification No. 916/R, dated 5th January, 1972.

The Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 gave raiyati rights to (a) persons holding land immediately before commencement of this Act or any time thereafter with rights of occupancy under or within the meaning of any law for the time being in force; (b) a raiyat in a Raiyatwari village in Sambalpur or Bargarh (including Padampur) Sub-Divisions within the meaning of Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881; (c) a person with whom land has been settled for agricultural purposes after the commencement of this Act under a lease from a land holder or under a permanent lease from Government; (d) persons entitled to acquire right of occupancy in the Khamar lands of the ruler in the ex-State areas and persons holding lands on service tenure under the ruler or under any member of his family; (e) temporary lessees in personal cultivation of lands in vested Estates and; (f) recorded sub-tenants and under-raiyats[80].

The right of a raiyat is permanent, heritable and transferable but he shall have no right to lease out his lands unless he is a person under disability or is a privileged raiyat. He is liable for eviction, if he (a) has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unsuitable for agriculture, or (b) has leased out his land in contravention of the provision of the Act or (c) has used the land for any purpose other than agriculture. A person having no permanent or heritable right in respect of homestead land is entitled to get raiyati right on it or a portion thereof not exceeding 1/5 th of an acre[81].

The landlord can resume half of the land in respect of tenants and land which cannot be resumed will be held by the tenants as before. Later on, a new provision was added under section 36A of this Act which provided that tenants to become raiyats in respect of whole land in certain cases a Revenue Officer may declare such land as non-resumable, fix compensation and determine fair and equitable rent.

Chaper-IV of the Act regarding fixation of ceiling on agricultural land and distributing ceiling surplus land came into force w.e.f 05.01.1972. The provisions define family, ceiling area, standard acre etc. It provided a cut off date of 26.09.70 regarding transfer of land, major married separated son to be a separate family. Land has been classified as class-I, class-II, class-III and class-IV land for determination of ceiling area of 10 standard acres. A family with more than five members to get 2 standard acres more for each

[80] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds.), (1971), op.cit., PP.371-372
[81] Ibid., P.372

additional member's subject to a maximum area of 18 standard acres. In Sambalpur District the fixation of ceiling on land took a long time due to prolonged litigation. The surplus land that was made available has been distributed among landless people as bellows-

Name of	Land Distributed							
the Tahasil	SC		ST		Other		Total	
(undivided)	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Sambalpur	941	1378.92	1162	2033.49	658	1044.54	2761	4456.95
Rengali	429	475.27	574	711.12	278	297.77	1281	1484.16
Kuchinda	807	760.14	2048	2162.25	853	853.36	3708	3775.75
Redhakhol	611	882.20	573	989.23	478	649.57	1662	2521.00
Total	2788	3496.53	4357	5896.09	2267	2845.24	9412	12237.86

(Source: Revenue Section, Collectorate, Sambalpur)

In the context of strategy for increasing agricultural production in the country and in pursuance thereof to give inducement and incentive to the cultivators, it was considered expedient to initiate legislation for consolidation of scattered holding and rearrange the holdings including fragmented holding among various land owners to make them more compact and to provide against future fragmentation of holding "The Odisha Consolidation holding and Prevention of Fragmentation Land Act 1972" was enacted. It came into force w.e.f. 10.08.73. This is another progressive agrarian land reform measure. The provision of the Act has been made applicable in the command area of Hirakud Irrigation Project in Sadar Sub-Division of the District.

Modernization of Land R ecords

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaicised. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases

during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker up-dation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district. Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network(VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Hi-Tech survey operation using Aerial Photography followed by Ground Truthing by Electronic Total Station (ETS) and Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) has been started in the district under DILRMP. All areas

except those declared as urban areas and as forest areas are being covered under the programme. Necessary Ground Control Points have already been installed in the district. These Ground Control Points have been established taking the reference of existing Survey Pillars of Survey of India for the sake of accuracy and uniformity. One private agency namely M/s IIC Technologies Ltd. has been engaged by the State Government to undertake Hi-Tech Survey operation in the district. Digital map preparation depicting the ground reality in most accurate manner under Hi-Tech survey is expected to bring paradigm shift in the land record management and shall bring efficiency in the public delivery system.

Other Source of Revenue

Stamp

Revenue is derived from sale proceeds of all kinds of stamps, general stamp, court fee, special adhesive, revenue stamp, insurance stamp and the like. The sale proceeds of stamps during the last five years are given below.

Head of Account	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
General Stamp	74424311	71189690	77269408	100670687	83051950
Court Fee	6522597	6374648	6035431	6173500	7407048
Spl. Adhesive	79397551	735500	81303608	105045887	84717250
Revenue Stamp	896000	768000	768000	768000	512000
Insurance Stamp	3217000	267000	2152000	31000	65000

(Source: District Treasury, Sambalpur)

Excise

The Collector is the Chief Revenue Officer under the Excise Act. The Superintendent of Excise is the Chief Executive Officer of the District under the control of the Collector. He is assisted by the Superintendent of Excise. In addition to the Superintendent of Excise the District has three Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 1 ASI and 38 Constables. The collection of excise revenue for the last five years is as follows:

Annual Excise Revenue (March 2010 to April 2015)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Amount Collected	21,37,12,176.00	24,04,19,451.00	18,78,01,891.00	31,79,41,773.00	41,33,08,880.00

(Source: Superintendent of Excise, Sambalpur)

Sub-Divisional Administration

For the purpose of general administration, the District is divided into three Sub-Divisions namely Sambalpur Sadar, Redhakhol and Kuchinda. Prior to 1905, Sambalpur was a part of the Central Provinces. In 1912, with the formation of Bihar and Odisha, the Sub-Division was transferred to the new province of Bihar and Odisha. After independence and with the merger of ex-states of Redhakhol and Bamra, the Redhakhol and Kuchinda Sub-Divisions have been created.

Sambalpur Sub-Division

The Sub-Divisional Officer, who is now called the Sub-Collector, is the head of the Sub-Division. He is a member of Senior Branch Class-I of Odisha Administrative Service (OAS). He is assisted by two to three Deputy Collectors. As principal Revenue Officer of the Sub-Division, he is in-charge of revenue matters and criminal cases relating to the preventive sections of the code of criminal procedure code. Other officers of his office who are declared as Executive Magistrate also deal with such cases. The Sub-Collector assists the District Magistrate in maintaining law and order.

Sambalpur Sub-Division is divided in to four Tahasils and four Blocks. These Tahasils and Blocks are Dhankauda, Maneswar, Jujomura and Rengali. The Tahasildars are under the administrative control of the Sub-Collector, Sambalpur. The Tahasils have one or two Additional Tahasildars who are either Deputy Collectors or Assistant Collectors.

The Tahasil of Sambalpur which spread over the Sambalpur Corporation and Dhankauda Block area has one Revenue Supervisor, 10 Revenue Inspectors, 9 Assistant Revenue Inspectors and 20 Amins. The Maneswar Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor, 7 Revenue Inspectors, 7 Assistant Revenue Inspectors and 5 Amins. The Jujomura Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor, 5 Revenue Inspectors, 6 Assistant Revenue Inspectors and 6 Amins. The Rengali Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor, 5 Revenue Inspectors, 5 Assistant Revenue Inspectors and 10 Amins.

Besides the District Treasury at Sambalpur, there are three other Sub-Treasuries at Burla, Rengali and Jujomura which are managed by Officers of Finance Department.

Sambalpur Tahasil

Sambalpur Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 01.04.1960. This Tahasil consists of 115 revenue villages with total area of Ac. 4,165 square kilometres, having nine R.I. circles i.e. 1.Sadar-I, 2.Sadar-II, 3.Sadar-III, 4.Sadar-IV, 5.Kainsir, 6.A.Kantapali, 7.Chiplima, 8.Sason and 9.Larpank. There is a total area of Ac. 97,317.557 dec in this Tahasil out of which Ac. 52,129.045 land is raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac. 45,188.512 deci Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is 4,50,34,225.10 for the year 2014-15. Out of this Rs. 3,15,49,358.35 is the current demand and Rs. 1,34,84,866.75 is the arrear demand. There are 73 irrigated villages in this Tahasil. There are nine Grama Panchayats and 07 police stations in this Tahasil. The total population of this Tahasil is 3,69,600 as per 2011 census. Out of this 1,95,810 are males and 1,73,790 females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Sadar-I	39,36,422.38	35,47,395.70	3,89,026.68
Sadar-II	22,06,233.42	14,02,349.05	8,03,884.37
Sadar-III	24,31,889.79	10,02,751.70	14,29,138.09
Sadar-IV	1,44,05,909.16	1,34,89,199.00	9,16,710.16
Kainsir	16,18,513.74	6,34,952.20	9,83,561.54
A. Katapali	1,03,44,799.72	68,81,931.75	34,62,867.97
Chiplima	62,71,679.62	50,28,421.49	12,43,258.13
Sason	1,36,13,498.52	89,27,687.00	46,85,831.52
Larpank	39,69,453.28	17,18,331.40	22,51,121.88

Rengali Tahasil

Rengali Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f. 2nd December 1982. Pursuant to Notification No.75766 / R. dated. 02.011.1982. This Tahasil consists of 67 (Sixty-seven) Revenue villages with total area of having four R.I. circles i.e. 1. Rengali, 2. Lapanga, 3. Katarbaga, and 4. Laida. Originally, the Tahasil had 63 (Sixty-three) villages, 04 more villages were created in 2014 after resumption of land from Water Resource Department. There is a total area of Ac.Ac.93122.22 dec. in this Tahasil out of which Ac.61004.20 dec. land is raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac.32118.02 dec. is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is Rs.123573381.52 for the year 2014-15. Out of which Rs.35926291.00 is the current demand and Rs. 87647090.52 is the arrear demand. There are two irrigated villages, 15 Gram Panchayats and four Police Stations i.e. 1. Rengali, 2. Thelkoloi, 3. Katarbaga and 4. Sason (P) in this Tahasil. As per the 2011 census, the total population of this Tahasil is 1,23,665 out of which 62885 are males and 60780 females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Rengali	1,11,02,060.48	96,79,848.40	14,22,212.08
Lapanga	9,19,16,773.39	1,44,03,380.30	7,75,13,393.09
Katarbaga	39,86,400.87	32,51,273.60	7,35,127.27
Laida	6,04,677.18	4,46,335.70	1,58,341.48

Jujomura Tahasil

Jujomura Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 26.01.2009. Pursuant to Notification No 33535/R&DM dated 06.08.2008. This Tahasil consists of 125 revenue villages with total area of Ac. 127159.83, having 05 R.I. circles i.e. 1. Jujomura, 2. Keshapali, 3. Kabrapali, 4. Nua-barangamal, and 5. Kukudapali. There is a total area of Ac.127159.83 dec in this Tahasil out of which Ac. 63226.46 land is raiyati / private lands and an area of 63933.37 is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is 1,34,85,767.23 for the year 2014-15. Out of this Rs. 81,12,904.74 is the current demand and Rs. 53,72,862.49 is the arrear demand. There are 45 irrigated villages in this Tahasil. There are 18 Grama Panchayats, and 03 police stations in this Tahasil. The total population of this Tahasil is 72728 as per 2011 census. Out of this 42077 are males and 30651 are females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Jujomura	55,70,938.36	41,25,54,779	14,45,390.57
Nuabarangamal	6,13,759.51	2,17,297.89	3,96,461.62
Kesapali	5,90,334.03	60,190.00	5,30,144.03
Kukudapali	19,47,067.34	11,04,949.00	8,42,118.34
Kabarapali	47,63,667.99	21,58,747.93	26,04,920.06

Maneswar Tahasil

Maneswar Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 26.01.2009. Pursuant to Notification No.28 dated 21.01.2009. This Tahasil consists of 104 revenue villages with a total area of Ac. 73518.46, having seven R.I. circles i.e. 1. Maneswar, 2. Golabandh, 3. Themera, 4. Dhama, 5. Bargaon, 6. Parmanpur, and 7. Sanhaspur. The total area of the Tahasil is Ac.73518.46dec out of which Ac. 52669.60 land is raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac. 20848.86dec is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is Rs.1,94,25,953.67 for 2014-15. Out of this Rs. 1,26,67,661.93 is the current demand and Rs. 67,58,291.74 is the arrear demand. There are 70 irrigated villages, 12 Gram Panchayats and four Police Stations in this Tahasil. As per 2011 Census, the total population of the Tahasil is 96976 out of which 49275 are males and 47701 females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Maneswar	33,01,400.95	19,69,214.78	13,32,186.17
Golabandh	24,96,314.15	20,22,705.25	4,73,608.90
Themra	57,04,208.51	32,59,653.35	24,44,555.16
Dhama	8,67,566.38	7,98,464.80	69,101.58
Bargaon	21,30,040.21	11,20,625.00	10,09,415.21
Parmanpur	26,44,395.01	18,54,611.45	7,89,783.56
Sahaspur	22,82,028.46	16,42,387.30	6,39,641.16

Sambalpur district is divided into 3 Sub-Divisions namely Sambalpur Sadar Sub-Division, Redhakhol Sub-Division and Kuchinda Sub-Division. Each Sub-Division is divided into a number Blocks. Block Development Officer is the head of the Block. The Block Development Officers are under the control of the Project Director, DRDA. The Blocks have one Additional BDO. Sambalpur Sub-Division is divided into four Blocks namely Dhankauda Block, Maneswar Block, Jujomura Block and Rengali Block. Redhakhol Sub-Division is divided into 2 Blocks namely Redhakhol Block and Naktideul Block. Similarly, Kuchinda Sub-Division is divided into 3 Blocks namely Kuchinda Block, Jamankira Block and Bamra Block.

Redhakhol Sub-Division

This Sub-Division was the ex-state area of Redhakhol. The Sub-Division is managed by the Sub-Collector who is a member of the Odisha Administrative Service Class-I Senior Branch. He is assisted by two Deputy or Assistant Collectors. The Sub-Collector looks after the general administration, revenue and law and order matters of the Sub-Division.

The Sub-Division has two Tahasils and two Blocks at Redhakhol and Naktideul. The Redhakhol Tahasil has a Tahasildar and one Additional Tahasildar. He is assisted by one Revenue Supervisor, seven Revenue Inspectors, six Assistant Revenue Inspectors and five Amins besides other staff. The Naktideul Tahasil has a Tahasildar, one Additional Tahasildar, one Revenue Supervisor, six Revenue Inspectors, six Assistant Revenue Inspectors and five Amins.

There is a Sub-Treasury Office at Redhakhol which is managed by an Officer of the Finance Department.

Redhakhol Tahasil

Redhakhol Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 17.11.1962 pursuant to Notification No 14913/ dated 29.03.2008. This Tahasil consists of 228 revenue villages with total area of Ac. 158099.13, having six R.I. circles i.e. 1. Rampur, 2. Kadaligarh, 3. Luhapank, 4. Tribanpur, 5. Charmal, 6. Badmal. Out of the total area of the Tahasil Ac. 43480.02 of land are raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac. 114619.11 dec is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is Rs.11693963.81 for the year 2014-15 out of which Rs. 106493.67.70 is the current demand and Rs. 1044596.11 is the arrear demand. There are 21 irrigated villages, 14 Grama Panchayats and two Police Stations in this Tahasil. The total population of this Tahasil is 55259 as per 2011 census out of which 30356 are males and 24903 are females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Redhakhol	1,16,93,963.81	1,06,49,367.70	10,44,596.11
Rampur	23,16,968.60	20,70,574.75	2,46,393.85
Kadaligarh	15,33,303.00	14,46,465.00	86,838.00
Luhapank	17,04,271.05	16,92,748.15	11,522.90
Tribanpur	17,16,191.00	15,67,593.45	1,98,597.55
Charmal	10,11,837.25	7,32,654.20	2,79,183.05
Badmal	24,70,748.95	22,52,082.10	2,18,666.85

Naktideul Tahasil

Naktideul Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 23.06.2008 pursuant to Notification No. DRC 11/08-14913/R&DM dated 29.03.2008. This Tahasil consists of 195 revenue villages with total area of Ac. 132053.32, having six R.I. circles i.e. 1. Naktideul, 2. Daincha, 3. Batgaon, 4. Salebhata, 5. Kisinda and 6. Panimura. There is a total area of Ac.1,32,053.32 dec in this Tahasil out of which Ac. 32,206.60 land is raiyati / private lands and an area of 99,846.72 is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is 71,46,201.55 for 2014-15. Out of which Rs. 47,98,401.45 is the current demand and Rs. 23,47,800.10 is the arrear demand. There are 28 irrigated villages in this Tahasil. There are 13 Gram Panchayats, and two Police Stations in this Tahasil. The total population of this Tahasil is 50,188 as per 2011 census out of which 32055 are males and 31877 are females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Salebhata	3,10,837.20	40,866.20	2,69,971.00
Batgaon	5,33,729.75	2,28,444.80	3,05,284.95
Naktideul	68,793.20	61,875.25	6,917.95
Kisinda	3,47,448.00	87,740.95	2,59,707.05
Daincha	7,48,204.20	163,986.15	5,84,218.05
Panimura	25,821.80	7,208.90	18,612.90

Kuchinda Sub-Division

This was a part Bamra ex-state. The Sub-Division is managed by the Sub-Divisional Officer who is now designated as Sub-Collector. He is a member of the Odisha Administrative Senior Class-I Branch. He is assisted by two Deputy / Assistant Collectors. The Sub-Collector looks after general administration, Revenue and law and order matters. He also tries cases under the preventive sections of the criminal procedure code. The other Deputy Collectors are also declared as Executive Magistrates and try cases under the preventive sections.

The Sub-Division has three Blocks and Tahasils namely Jamankira, Kuchinda and Bamra. The Tahasildars are assisted by one Additional Tahasildar. Jamankira Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor, eight Revenue Inspectors, eight Assistant Revenue Inspectors and five Amins. Kuchinda Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor, seven Revenue Inspectors, six Assistant Revenue Inspectors and five Amins. Bamra Tahasil has one Revenue Supervisor, five Revenue Inspectors, five Assistant Revenue Inspectors and five Amins besides other staff.

There is a Sub-Treasury Office at Kuchinda which is managed by an Officer of the Finance Department.

Kuchinda Tahasil

Kuchinda Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f. 1963. This Tahasil consists of 139 revenue villages with total area of Ac. 106885.085, having six R.I. circles i.e. 1. Kuhinda, 2. Kusumi, 3. Paruabhadi, 4. Tainsar, 5. Gochhara, and 6. Kuturachuan. Out of the total area of the Tahasil an area of Ac. 54062.335 is raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac. 52822.750 dec is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is 72,31,799.91 for 2014-15 out of which Rs. 64,93,755.34 is the current demand and Rs. 7,38,044.57 is the arrear demand. There are 15 irrigated villages in this Tahasil. There are 17 Gram Panchayats, one NAC and four Police Stations in the Tahasil. The total population of the Tahasil is 86825 as per 2011 census, out of which 43251 are males and 43574 are females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Kuchinda	41,94,112.48	39,10,410.75	2,83,701.73
Tainsar	18,19,505.10	17,54,678.70	64,826.40
Paruabhadi	25,48,195.70	24,22,866.25	1,25,329.45
Gochhara	14,20,634.85	14,08,319.35	12,315.50
Kusumi	25,40,734.49	24,90,847.60	49,586.89
Kuturachuan	16,27,162.05	15,81,458.80	45,703.25

Jamankira Tahasil

Jamankira Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 21.01.2009 pursuant to Notification 1470, dated 06.09.2008. This Tahasil consists of 242 Revenue Villages with total area of Ac. 96,823.71 hec, having eight R.I. circles i.e. 1)Jamankira, 2)Fashimal, 3)Badarama, 4)Goudpali, 5)Bhojpur, 6)Tangarani, 7)Gundruchuan and 8)Mundhianipali. There is a total area of Ac.1,91,130.90 dec in the Tahasil out of which Ac. 80,483.48 land is raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac. 1,10,647.42 dec is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is 1,72,09,583.06 for 2015-16, out of which Rs. 1,14,91,465.05 is the current demand and Rs. 57,18,118.01 is the arrear demand. There are 09nos of irrigated villages in this Tahasil. There are 21 Gram Panchayats and two Police Stations (one full and one part i.e. Jamankira PS and other one is part of Kuchinda) in the Tahasil. The total population of this Tahasil is 92,958 as per 2011 census.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Jamankira	16,97,465.45	12,26,458.80	4,71,006.65
Badarama	15,91,844.54	12,89,823.98	3,02,020.56
Fasimal	41,58,349.51	35,49,071.62	6,09,277.89
Gunduruchuan	24,65,600.32	20,66,376.97	3,99,223.35
Bhojpur	22,70,683.46	19,35,378.47	3,35,304.99
Goudpali	31,32,883.66	19,04,751.10	12,28,132.56
Mudhianipali	8,87,122.66	1,83,630.16	7,03,492.50
Tangarani	16,06,735.38	15,68,744.10	37,991.28

Bamra Tahasil

Bamra Tahasil has been started / created w.e.f 23.03.2008 pursuant to Notification No 14913, dated 29.3.2008. This Tahasil consists of 135 Revenue Villages with total area of Ac. 1,15,977.89, having five of R.I. Circles i.e. 1. Kesaibahal, 2. Gobindpur, 3. Babuniktimal 4. Garposh, 5. Jarabaga. There is a total area of Ac.1,15,977.89dec in this Tahasil out of which an area of Ac. 47,077.74 is raiyati / private lands and an area of Ac. 68,900.15 dec is Government land. The total demand of this Tahasil is 1,51,88,000.00 for 2014-15 out of which Rs. 1,36,49,682.85 is the current demand and Rs. 14,88,947.58 is the arrear demand. There are seven irrigated villages, 17 Grama Panchayats and two Police Stations in the Tahasil. The total population of this Tahasil is 96,335 as per 2011 census out of which 47,881 are males and 48,454 are females.

RI Circle	Total Demand	Current Demand	Arrear Demand
Kesaibahal	30,97,982.80	27,90,092.80	3,09,890.00
Gobindpur	45,48,416.58	41,12,754.25	4,35,662.33
Babuniktimal	13,71,426.05	12,90,585.80	80,840.25
Garposh	37,60,681.80	33,45,559.80	4,15,122.00
Jarabaga	23,60,123.20	21,10,690.20	2,49,433.00

Other District Offices

There are a number of offices functioning in Sambalpur at the District level. These are under the administrative control of their respective Heads of Departments at the State level. There are also Regional and Zonal Office

headquarters of some offices at Sambalpur. A list of such offices is given below.

List of Offices

1. Additional Assistant Commissioner, Endowments, Sambalpur
2. Analytical Chemists, Soil Testing, Sambalpur
3. Assistant Controller, Legal Metrology, Sambalpur Zone
4. Assistant Director of Employment, Sambalpur
5. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sambalpur
6. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Niladunguri, Sambalpur
7. Chief Research Officer, Hirakud Research Station, Hirakud, Burla
8. Commandant, 5th Odisha Battalion (NCC), Sambalpur
9. Commandant, 4th Odisha Battalion Medical Coy (NCC), Burla
10. Commandant, Home Guards, Sambalpur
11. Commandant, National Cadet Corps Group Headquarters, Sambalpur
12. Commandant, OSAP First SS Battalion, Sambalpur
13. Commandant, 3rd Odisha Battalion (NCC), Burla
14. Commercial Taxes Officer, Commercial Taxes Circle, Sambalpur
15. Conservator of Forests, Kendu leaf Circle, Sambalpur
16. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Sambalpur
17. Deputy Director of Horticulture, Sambalpur
18. Deputy Director, Fisheries, Sambalpur
19. Deputy Director, Information and Public Relations, Northern Division, Sambalpur
20. Deputy Director, Mining, Sambalpur
21. Deputy Director, Planning and Statistics DPMU, Sambalpur
22. Deputy Director, Regional Office of Vocational Education, Sambalpur
23. Deputy Director, Soil and Water Management, Sambalpur
24. Deputy Electrical Inspector, T and D, Sambalpur
25. Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Sambalpur Range, Sambalpur
26. Deputy Inspector General, Police (Northern Range), Sambalpur
27. Deputy Inspector General, Registration, Northern Range, Sambalpur
28. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Sambalpur
29. Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Sambalpur-II, Division, Sambalpur
30. Deputy Superintendent, Government Homeopathy Hospital, Sambalpur
31. District Agriculture Officer, Sambalpur
32. District Audit Officer, Local Fund Audit, Sambalpur
33. District Collectorate, Sambalpur
34. District Cultural Officer, Sambalpur
35. District Education Officer, Sambalpur
36. District Information and Public Relations Officer, Sambalpur
37. District Probation Officer, Sambalpur
38. District Sports Officer, Sambalpur

39. Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Division (North), Sambalpur
40. Divisional Forest Officer, Kendu Leaf Division, Sambalpur
41. Divisional Forest Officer, Hirakud Wild Life Division, Sambalpur
42. Divisional Forest Officer, Sambalpur Forest Division, Sambalpur
43. Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange UI & GB, Sambalpur University, Burla
44. Executive Engineer (Project)-cum-Deputy Electrical Inspector (Gen) Division-II, Burla
45. Executive Engineer, National Highway Division, Sambalpur
46. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Sambalpur
47. Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings (Mechanical) Division, Sambalpur
48. Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings Division, Sambalpur
49. Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Mechanical) Division, Sambalpur
50. Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Division, Sambalpur
51. Executive Engineer, Rural Works Division, Sambalpur
52. Executive Engineer, Agriculture IADP, Northern Zone, Sambalpur
53. Executive Engineer, Command Area Division, Sambalpur
54. Regional Directorate of Education, Sambalpur
55. Regional Transport Officer, Regional Transport Office, Sambalpur
56. Settlement Officer, Major Settlement, Sambalpur
57. Soil Chemists, Soil Testing, Sambalpur
58. Superintending Engineer, Hirakud Dam Circle, Burla
59. Superintending Engineer, Northern Minor Irrigation Circle, Sambalpur
60. Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Sambalpur
61. Superintending Engineer, Rural Works Circle, Sambalpur
62. Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle, Hirakud, Sambalpur
63. Superintending Engineer, National Highways Circle, Sambalpur
64. Superintending Engineer, Northern Investigation Circle, Burla
65. Superintending Engineer, Roads and Building Northern Circle, Sambalpur
66. Tourist Officer, District Tourism, Sambalpur
67. Treasury Officer, District Treasury, Sambalpur

Disaster Resilient infrastructures in Sambalpur District

Vulnerability of district

Sambalpur district is mainly vulnerable to high floods, sunstrokes, heat waves, droughts & earthquakes. Major portion of the district including the Hirakud Dam falls under the seismic zone-III posing moderate risk.

Further, the largest river of Odisha that flows through Sambalpur swells either by opening of the flood gates of the Hirakud dam or during heavy rain

& over run the embankment causing deluges in the lower catchment of the river Mahanadi. In a view to save lives, both human & livestock, the state government decided to build elevated structures to withstand very high wind speeds, proof against flooding and resistance to moderate earthquakes. Two types of drawing and design have been developed by IIT, Kharagpur; one for 3000 capacity & another for 2000 capacity.

Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed above High Flood Level (HFL) with raised platform & stilted floors in different vulnerable areas of Maneswar, Dhankauda Blocks and Sambalpur Municipality of the district basing on the recommendations received from the district administration.

Use of the shelter buildings

Almost all the shelter buildings are mainly constructed inside the school premises or adjacent to the school so that it can be used as class rooms during normal time and potential shelters at the time of disasters. The ground floors of these buildings have been designed to be used as shelters for livestocks during emergencies. Relief materials and medicines can be stacked for emergent situations. Additionally, these shelter buildings can be used as community halls and can be put to various other community uses like Anganwadi centers, training centers, marriage mandaps and for other social gatherings etc. with payment of agreed user charges. Therefore, the shelter buildings are known as Multipurpose Flood Shelters (MFS).

Features and facilities available in the MFS buildings

All the MFS have separate hall & toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope & separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

Community based management & maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Flood Shelter Management & Maintenance Committees (FSMMC) are formed and imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, the shelter level Mock Drill on disaster preparedness is also conducted at each shelter on 19th June every year. The minor repair works of the shelter buildings are taken up by the FSMMC whereas the responsibility of the major repairs lies with the authority. All the FSMMCs have been provided with corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for regular capacity building of the local community out of the interest generated per year.

Different Scheme s for construction of MCS & MFS

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	MCS / MFS	No. of Shelters	Period of construction
i.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)	MFS	04	Post Phailin (2013-14)
	Total		04	

Availability of Block -wise shelters in Sambalpur district

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total number of MCS & MFS
1.	Maneswar	01
2.	Sambalpur Town	02
3.	Dhankauda	01
	Total	04

Construction of MFS under Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)

After Phailin, visualizing the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the State Government has decided to construct 04 MFS out of the Chief Minister's Relief Fund in Sambalpur district.

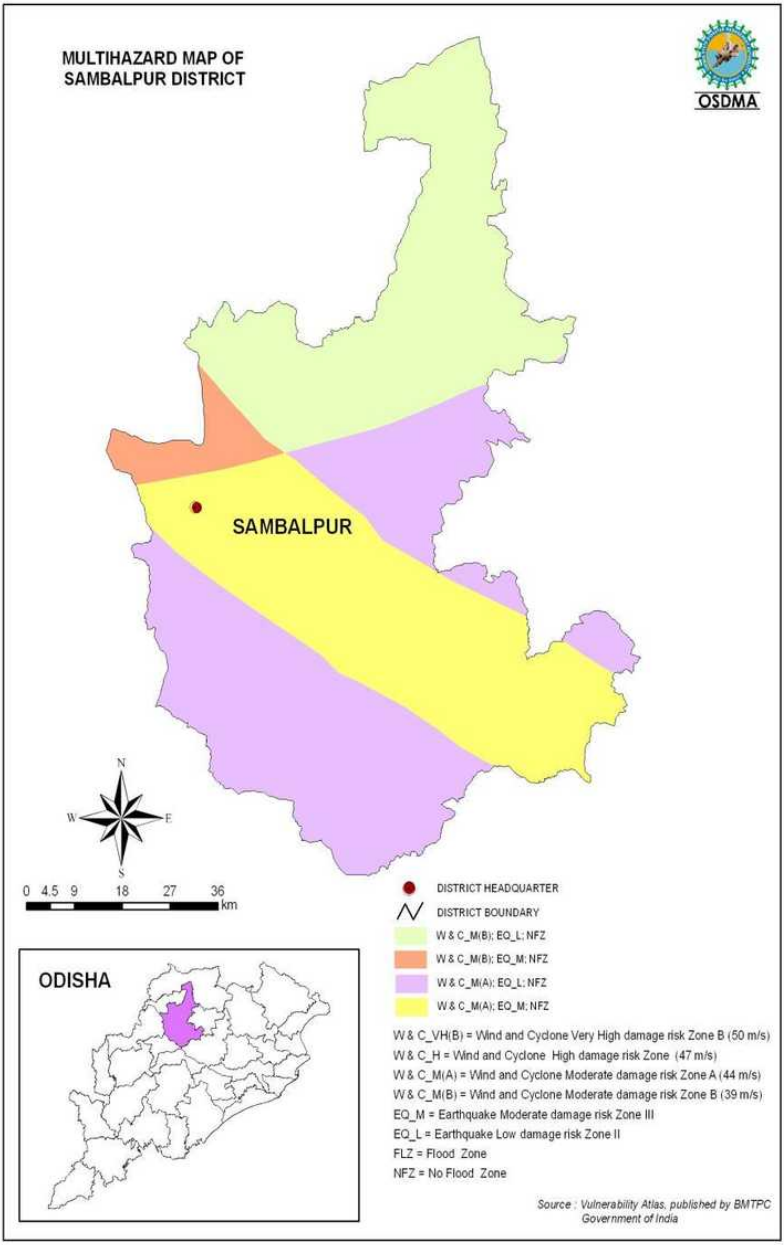
The Department has so far not encountered with any big natural calamities. However, at times floods have damaged the ponds/ tanks of the fish farmers. The fishermen operating nets and boats in open water system like rivers, rivulets at times encounter loss of nets and boats due to sudden release of water from Hirakud reservoir by the Dam Authority. This type of loss which is not natural but man-made deprives the poor fishermen from earning their livelihood.

Sudden rise of water level in Hirakud reservoir and increase in wind speed due to low pressure in distant areas cause damage to the fisheries properties. There is a need of government attention to provide timely compensation for such type of loss encountered by the fishermen.

A warning system for the fishermen operating in such area under such condition needs to be set up.

Blasting in some area of Mahanadi river system by the miscreants is a threat to natural fish fauna of the river system. It needs to be controlled through patrolling system.

Fish diseases like- Eus, Gill rots, Fin rots, Argulosis etc. do affect the fresh–water cultured fishes at times but timely treatment of Lime and CIFAX etc. do control the outbreak of diseases.


MULTIHAZARD MAP OF
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
OSDMA
SAMBALPUR
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km
ODISHA
DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
W & C_M(B); EQ_L; NFZ
W & C_M(B); EQ_M; NFZ
W & C_M(A); EQ_L; NFZ
W & C_M(A); EQ_M; NFZ
W & C_VH(B) = Wind and Cyclone Very High damage risk Zone B (50 m/s)
W & C_H = Wind and Cyclone High damage risk Zone (47 m/s)
W & C_M(A) = Wind and Cyclone Moderate damage risk Zone A (44 m/s)
W & C_M(B) = Wind and Cyclone Moderate damage risk Zone B (39 m/s)
EQ_M = Earthquake Moderate damage risk Zone III
EQ_L = Earthquake Low damage risk Zone II
FLZ = Flood Zone
NFZ = No Flood Zone
Source : Vulnerability Atlas, published by BMTPC
Government of India

CHAPTER-X

LAW AND ORDER, JUSTICE

Crime in the District

(a) Post-Independence Crime Scenario

The readjustment of boundary of the District in 1948, consequent on the merger of the ex-States and the beginning of the construction of the Hirakud Dam in the same year, had considerable impact on law and order situation in the District. The Hirakud Dam with its Hydro-electric and Canal Irrigation Projects gave rise to certain problems relating to law and order. These projects attracted many outsiders from far and near, among whom were numerous veteran and desperate criminals. They committed serious crimes hither to unknown in the District. They also changed the outlook of the local criminals and made them bolder and skilled. The influx of outside criminals resulted in sudden increase of violent and sensational crimes such as dacoity associated with murder, Highway robbery and use of fire arms to terrorise innocent people[82].

The people of this District were generally innocent and prone to believe thing very easily without question. They had nurtured traditional blind belief. So, human sacrifice used to be a common way to please the gods and goddesses for personal gain. This type of murder was often committed. With the growth of industry, more of law and order problems have been added to this District due to labour unrest. Strikes and threats of strikes are quite frequent and deputation of extra police force from headquarters becomes necessary on occasions for maintenance of law and order in the affected areas. Besides, theft of cattle and copper wire used for telephone connection are crimes frequently committed in this District[83].

(b) Present S cenario , 1990 onwards

Sambalpur, the second biggest District of Odisha after Koraput, was divided into four new Districts namely, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Deogarh and Jharsuguda during 1993-1994. After division the Jharsuguda, the most industrial area of undivided Sambalpur got separated. The natural effect of this was a sudden drop in the crime figures.

Sambalpur is the heart of western Odisha and it is the most vibrant part of it. All regional offices of the State government, banking organisations, private business houses, government or private companies or corporations are located here. The previous Sambalpur Municipality has now taken the shape of Mahanagar Nigam or 'Sambalpur Municipal Corporation'. Its police administration is now on the verge of becoming a Commissionorate Police. Hence radical changes are taking place in Sambalpur.

[82] Ibid., P.384
[83] Ibid., PP.385-386

During the past two decades Sambalpur District was heavily industrialised. Adjoining Jharsuguda was also extensively industrialised. Many rural settings got transformed into urban industrial areas. Non-Odia population increased in number and proportions; they are drawn from different parts of India more specifically from Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and the like. In this population we find good number of habitual and hardened criminals. Sambalpur is now a hub of 'desi' guns and revolvers.

A large number of people from neighbouring states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Bihar come to Sambalpur for carrying on small business or for employment. Most of the construction workers, fruit sellers, motor mechanics and vegetable vendors are from these states. This cross-cultural set up has brought into the District mostly uneducated, less civilised and economically poor population. A substantial part of it indulges in crime. Besides this, Sambalpur has a sizeable population of SC, ST and Muslims who commit crimes for easy and quick money.

Sambalpur is well connected to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh which are contiguous to Sambalpur. Prominent cities of Chhattisgarh which are close to Sambalpur are Raigarh and Raipur. Tata Nagar of Jharkhand is also close to Sambalpur. All these cities are well connected to Sambalpur by train. This facilitates the criminals to run away easily to Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand after committing crimes in Sambalpur.

Criminal cases instituted in Sambalpur District

District	Year	Opening Balance			Case instituted
		Gen. File	Trial File	Total	
Sambalpur as on 01.01.2010	2010	63552	15737	79289	10562
Sambalpur as on 01.01.2009	2009	61633	16362	77995	3911
Sambalpur as on 01.01.2008	2008	59262	16823	76085	4533
Sambalpur as on 01.01.2007	2007	57024	16388	73412	4815

(Source: Superintendent of Police, Sambalpur)

NB: The figures shown comprise of four Districts which are Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Deogarh that is undivided Sambalpur District. Figures of Sambalpur District alone are not readily available.

The figure of Sambalpur District alone for the year 2013 is readily available and is as under.

District	Year	Opening Balance			Case instituted
		Gen. File	Trial File	Total	
Sambalpur as on 01.01.2013	2013	18833	5174	24007	6222

(Source: Superintendent of Police, Sambalpur)

According to Mr. O'Malley who compiled the first Sambalpur District Gazetteer in 1909, "The police force in 1907 consisted of a Superintendent of Police, 4 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 69 Head Constables and 371 Constables of whom five were mounted constables giving a total strength of 456, there being one police made to every 8.4 square miles and to every 1,401 persons"[84]. During 1930s for the total District, which now stands divided into four Districts, there were one S.P., a Sergeant Major, 4 Inspectors, 37 Sub-Inspectors, 50 Head Constables and 367 Constables. This works out to one Constable for every 14.8 square miles and 3059 persons[85].

Now, there is a discernible change in the organisational set up of police administration. Sambalpur District is under a Superintendent of Police with a sanctioned strength of two Additional SPs, four Sub-Divisional Police Officers (SDPOs), three Deputy Superintendents of Police (DSPs), 25 Inspectors, 116 Sub-Inspectors (Sis), 106 Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASIs), 805 Constables, 650 Home Guards and 569 Village Policemen. The following table gives details of the actual position of staffing in the District as on 23.07.2015.

Sl. No.	Post	Sanctioned Strength	Filled up Post	Vacancy
1.	SP	1	1	-
2.	Addl. SP	2	1	1
3.	SDPO	4	4	-
4.	DSP	4	3	1
5.	Inspectors	25	25	-
6.	Sub-Inspectors	116	50	56
7.	ASI	106	104	2
8.	Constables	805	792	13
9.	Home Guards	650	552	98
10.	Gram Rakshi	569	398	171

(Source: Superintendent of Police, Sambalpur)

The District, at present, has 24 Police Stations and 24 Police Out Posts. Table-III given below contains the details of Police Sub-Division wise locations of these establishments.

Sl. No.	Police Sub-Division	Specification of PS	Outposts	
			Out Post	Tonw Out Post
1.	Sambalpur Sadar Sub-Division	Town, Dhanupali, Sadar, Khetrajpur, Dhama, Ainthapali, Women, Sason, Katarbaga, Rengali, Thelkoloi, Jujomura	Traffic, Majhipali, Laida, Gunderpur	Balibandha, Budharaja I, Budharaja II, Badabazar, Khetrajpur, Baraipali, Samaleswari, Bhuliapada, New Bus Stand, Remed, Industrial
2.	Kuchinda Sub-Division	Kuchinda , Mahulpali , Govindpur , Jamankira	Kusumi , Gourpali,	

[84] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds) op.cit, P.387
[85] N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds) op.cit, P.387

			Garposh	
3.	Redhakhol Sub-Division	Redhakhol , Jujomura , Charmal, Naktideul	Badmal	
4.	Burla	Burla PS, Hirakud , HSF, Special Energy	MCH, Jyoti Vihar, Chiplima	Burla, Gosala

(Source: www.odishapolice.gov.in)

In addition to the aforesaid Civil Police establishment, there are allied and specialized branches like Armed Police Reserve, District Intelligence Bureau (DIB), Traffic Police and Court Staff etc.

(a) Civil Police

Sambalpur Police District comes under the Northern Police Range of Odisha. The Range headquarters is located at Sambalpur and is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP). The Range includes the Districts of Sambalpur, Balangir, Bargarh, Jharsuguda and Subarnapur.

The head of the Police District in Sambalpur is the Superintendent of Police. The Sambalpur police District is analogous to the Revenue District in terms of geographical area and population which is 6,657 square kilometres and 10,41,099 people respectively. For proper maintenance of law and order, the District is divided into four Police Sub-Divisions namely Sambalpur Sadar, Redhakhol, Kuchinda and Burla each under the supervision of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer (SDPO).

Details of Police Sub-Division wise Police Stations and Out Posts have been mentioned in the preceding Table-III.

(b) Armed Police Reserve

To meet emergent situation like sudden outbreak of riot, natural mass disaster and serious law and order situation, a ready to serve armed police reserve is there. It consists of 236 Armed Police Constables. They are under the control of Reserve Inspector. The Reserve Inspector under the direction of SP deploys force as necessary to control the emergent situation.

(c) District Intelligence Bureau (DIB)

The District Intelligence Bureau which functions in every Police District is responsible for collection of intelligence information, collation and transmission of the facts to the Government before an impending event that may likely to disturb public peace and create adverse law and order situation. The DIB also acts as an eyes and ears of the District administration in terms of various political developments which may impact governance. At times of events of sensitive communal nature with religious overtones the DIB comes into play to gather intelligence on disruptive and anti-social elements that may be causing disharmony and disaffection among people. The intelligence inputs are both critical and vital in nature for

the Government. DIB also is entrusted with the task of verification of character and antecedent of people who are considered for Government appointment both central and state, applicants for passport and visa and also to keep a watch over foreign nationals visiting the District. The DIB is headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police who is assisted by 2 Sub-Inspector, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables.

(d) Railway Police

Sambalpur Junction is a Divisional headquarters of East Coast Railways. Hence, it is an important Railway junction. Several trains such as Mail, Express, Intercity and passenger trains pass through this railway station round the clock and people of all parts of India use this station to reach their destinations. This affords good opportunity for criminals to commit crimes in the railway stations under Sambalpur Government Railway Police (GRP) which extends from Bargarh Railway Station to Jharsuguda Railway Station. The GRP of Odisha has two Divisions with their Headquarters at Cuttack and Rourkela. Each Division is headed by a Superintendent of Police. Sambalpur Junction GRP comes under the Rourkela Division.

The GRP, Sambalpur is staffed by one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, One Cadet Assistant Sub-Inspector, four ASIs, one Havildar and 8 Constables. In spite of the large area of operation which is about 100 kilometres, there is no GRP outposts to assist Sambalpur GRP. The GRP exercises investigating power in all criminal cases committed inside railway stations. It has no authority to investigate any offence committed outside the Railway Station, even if that place is very close to railway station. The number of cases registered in Sambalpur GRP shows a slow increase in the incidences of crime every year. It is quite evident from the following figure:

Year	Number of cases registered
2012	57
2013	58
2014	60
2015 till 8th October, 2015	67

The rate of detection is about 40 per cent. The pertinent reason is that witnesses hesitate to speak out. They feel that it is unsafe to be a witness in a case in which they are in no way connected.

The GRP works under the Odisha Police. The DGP, Odisha is the highest authority of the GRP.

(e) Railway Protection Force (RPF)

RPF is a force for the protection and safeguard of Railway passengers and property. Sambalpur is the divisional Head Quarters of RPF. The Divisional Office is headed by one Divisional Security Commissioner under whom One Asst. Divisional Security Commissioner, Inspectors-in-Charge,

Sub-Inspectors, Asst. Sub-Inspector and Constables work. Territorial jurisdiction of Sambalpur RPF is from Mahasamud to Redhakhol. The important RPF Police Stations under this division is Sambalpur, Titilagarh, Balangir, Kantabanji, Mahasamud and Redhakhol. Sambalpur RPF exercises jurisdiction from Hirakud Railway Station to Jharsuguda Road Railway Station in Jharsuguda line and up to Maneswar in Puri line. The Redhakhol RPF exercises jurisdiction over Hatibari Railway stations to Kerejang Railway Station.

RPF can exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed under the Railways Act and Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act. The following table indicates number of crimes committed under the provisions of the Railway Act.

Crimes Committed under the Provisions of the Railway Act

Year	Cases Registered	Persons arrested	Person convicted	Fine realised
2012	830	830	815	Rs. 93,200/-
2013	1352	1359	1331	Rs. 91,300/-
2014	1524	1535	1506	Rs. 94,250/-
2015 till date	1144	3724	3652	Rs. 2,78,750/-

Cases under RP (UP) Act

Year	No. of cases	Persons arrested	Property recovered
2012	19	44	Rs. 57,737/-
2013	8	13	Rs. 8,800/-
2014	12	14	Rs. 14,880/-
2015 till Sept, 2015	3	7	Rs. 18,720/-

The above statistics indicate a gradual upswing in the crime rate.

(f) Cyber Crime and Mechanism to Counter them

There is no Cyber PS in Sambalpur District. The lone Cyber PS of the State of Odisha is situated at Bhubaneswar. The Police personnel posted at Sambalpur are not specially trained to detect cyber-crimes. When any major cyber-crime is committed, the case is sent to Bhubaneswar Cyber Police Station. The Government has recently has taken a decision to establish cyber police station at a few other locations including Sambalpur.

(g) Court Staff

Judiciary was separated from the executive from 1st May 1967. Up to 1961, it was within the power of the police to receive FIR, collect evidence from the people acquainted with the crime and when the case is forwarded from the police to the court for trial of the accused to determine whether he has committed the crime or not, the same police was prosecuting as public prosecutor. The Executive Magistrates used to decide as to whether the accused has committed a crime. This gave us the idea that the executive

(police) investigates the crime, prosecutes (police) the criminal and tries (executive magistrate) the criminal. It is not ethical that the party which prosecutes should also sit to judge the person prosecuted. Hence, it was necessary to separate executive from Judiciary.

After separation it became none of the duty of the police to take part in the prosecution. Now, this part of duty is taken care of by advocate appointed by the Government as Public Prosecutor, Additional / Assistant Public Prosecutor etc. This reduced the role of police in court affairs. Now, the police who are appointed as court staff, only take care of police records relating to the case and see that the accused are produced before the court on the date fixed for them to appear before the court.

Presently, 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors are posted as court staff.

(h) Community Policing

To make the Police people friendly an initiative called “Ama Police” has been launched by Odisha Police on 1st April, 2013.It is aimed at changing the perception of the people towards the Police which by and large is considered to be that of a persecutor rather than a peace maker, a punisher rather than a friend. It has brought about perceptible change in refurbishing the image of the police and to dispel unfounded fear for the police by the common men. Community Police Officers have been appointed in Police Stations to keep a record of persons within a particular locality and to keep watch over new comers visiting the locality. A Committee comprising eminent and respectable citizens of a locality is formed to meet every month to interact with the local police and to discuss problems if any of the area to find viable solutions. Every third such meeting of the committee is attended by the Superintendent of Police of the District and on the spot minor disputes of conflicting parties are resolved.

The scary tales of the Police Station in Odisha are gradually becoming things of the past. Police Stations have become friendly places with space for visitors and amenities for their comfort. In Sambalpur District there are 15 such Police Stations with properly furnished reception rooms to welcome a visitor which is likely to be extended to all Police Stations in a phased manner.

(i) (a). Vigilance Police

For the purpose of Vigilance Odisha State is divided into six vigilance divisions. They are at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Balasore, Bhubaneswar and Koraput. Sambalpur is the headquarters of Northern Division. It controls corruption related cases of eight vigilance Districts which are Bargarh, Balangir, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Subarnapur, Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Rourkela. The SP, Vigilance, Sambalpur is the head of Northern Vigilance Division.

Corruption is in increasing order in our society. It is perpetrated by unscrupulous people in different ways such as resorting to bribery or cheating the government by not paying legitimate tax dues or by accumulating wealth disproportionate to known sources of income. The vigilance team traps people who demand bribe to discharge official duty for which they are paid salary. They also raid to find out people who have accumulated wealth (disproportionate assets) beyond their known source of income.

The Vigilance Police deals with the prevention of corruption by government officials and public undertaking. Whenever a bribery case comes, they try to trap people who demand bribe. When vigilance police gets concrete information regarding accumulation of wealth by someone, disproportionate to his known source of income, it files a vigilance case against such person to ascertain as to whether such disproportionate wealth is legal or not. Vigilance case is also filed against such officials who abuse their official position to favour specific individuals / groups.

The Sambalpur Vigilance Police registered criminal cases as per Table given below.

Year wise, Offence wise, Clam wise Vigilance C ases Registered fro m 2010 to 2015

Year	Nature of Offense	No. of cases regd.	Class I	II	III	IV	OPS and other public services	PP (Private persons)
2010	DA	12	03	02	06	-	01	01
	Trap	56	01	05	52	-	02	01
	Misc	29	11	10	42	-	-	09
	EC	07	-	-	17	01	-	14
Total		104	15	17	117	01	03	25
2011	DA	11	03	03	04	01	-	-
	Trap	45	05	07	34	02	03	-
	Misc	32	06	03	24	01	02	13
	EC	02	-	-	-	-	-	03
Total		90	14	13	62	04	05	16
2012	DA	14	08	01	07	-	-	-
	Trap	28	04	03	21	01	01	03
	Misc	38	07	08	45	01	09	28
	EC	04	-	-	-	-	-	08
Total		84	19	12	73	02	10	39
2013	DA	13	01	01	13	01	-	05
	Trap	26	05	-	19	01	01	-
	Misc.	22	03	03	28	-	05	25
	EC	05	-	-	-	-	-	09
Total		66	09	04	60	02	06	39
2014	DA	10	03	02	04	-	01	02
	Trap	45	06	04	32	01	04	05
	Misc	54	15	08	85	-	04	72
	EC	01	-	-	-	-	-	02
Total		110	24	14	121	01	09	81
2015 up	DA	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
to	Trap	39	02	03	30	-	04	09
26.07.15	Misc	29	05	15	34	01	04	85
	EC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		69	07	19	64	01	08	95

(Source: Superintendent of Vigilance, Sambalpur)

Forest Offence cases in Sambalpur Vigilance Division

Year	No. of cases detected	No. of persons involved	Approximate value of the seized produce
2010	32	21	Rs. 61,62,000/-
2011	40	24	Rs. 19,02,000/-
2012	37	13	Rs. 17,18,000/-
2013	34	15	Rs. 50,39,940/-
2014	32	15	Rs. 48,36,841/-
2015 till 30.07.15	08	04	Rs. 17,88,000/-

Sales Tax Wing of Vigilance Sambalpur Division

Year	Spot Collection
2010	Rs. 2,76,12,300/-
2011	Rs. 2,94,43,034/-
2012	Rs. 3,00,24,347/-
2013	Rs. 3,04,50,327/-
2014	Rs. 3,59,86,820/-
2015 till 30.07.15	Rs. 3,42,09,752/-

(Source: Superintendent of Vigilance, Sambalpur)

The rate of conviction has been increasing from 2012 onwards.

(i) (b) Vigilance Court

The vigilance cases are tried by the vigilance court where the presiding officer is of the rank of Additional District Judge. Till October, 2014 the cases pending for trial was 591 cases. In vigilance cases, where the accused persons are government servants, cognizance can be taken only after sanction for prosecution comes from the appropriate authority. If cognizance does not come the vigilance case is sent to ordinary civil court for trial as bribery or some other IPC case.

The vigilance court decided the following number of cases as per Table given below

Year wise cases tried by the Special Judge (Vigilance)

Year	No. of cases Tried	Cases ended in co nviction	Cases ended in acquittal
2011	21	5	16
2012	13	7	6
2013	14	6	8
2014	14	6	8

In 2015 till date that is up to July 2015 ten cases were disposed off.
(Source: Superintendent of Vigilance, Sambalpur)

(j). Fire Services

Historically speaking the only fire station of the District was opened in the District Head Quarters town on 14th January, 1955. This was a 'B' class fire station and was manned by one Station Officer, one Assistant Station Officer, two Leading Fire Men, three Driver-Havildars and sixteen Fire-Men[86]. Now Sambalpur Fire Station has been upgraded to become the Northern Range Headquarters. Odisha is divided into three fire safety range; the other two range offices were located at Cuttack and Berhampur.

[86] Ibid., P.391

Northern range, with Headquarters at Sambalpur exercises control over ten Districts and over Rourkela city. The Districts under its control are:-

1. Sambalpur	2. Bargarh	3. Balangir	4. Jharsuguda
5. Sundargarh	6. Deogarh	7. Subarnapur	8. Dhenkanal
9. Angul	10. Keonjhar and the city of Rourkela		

The Division is headed by a Fire Officer who is equivalent to the rank of Superintendent of Police under whom one Deputy Fire Officer and 11 Assistant Fire Officers work. At present 91 Fire Stations are functioning under this Range and 11 Fire Stations are ready to function under this Range within weeks to make the number of Fire Station 102.

The Fire Officer, Northern Range, Sambalpur comprises of 1 Fire Officer, 1 Deputy Fire Officer, 11 Assistant Fire Officer, 91 Station Officers, 41 Assistant Station Officers, 204 Leading Fireman, 114 Driver-Havildar, 102 Fireman-Driver and 1076 Fire man.

There are ten fire stations in Sambalpur District alone. These are located at Sambalpur city, Maneswar, Burla, Rengali, Redhakhol, Jujomura, Naktideul, Kuchinda, Govindpur and Jamankira.

The activities of fire services are basically six folds like, (i) Fire Fighting; (ii) Fire Prevention; (iii) Fire Protection; (iv) Rescue Operation; (v) Disaster Mitigation; and finally (vi) Creating Public Awareness on fire safety. Fire prevention is that part of their business where if any activity is carried on and there is chance of incidents of fire, to advice, the occupier of such premises regarding installation of fire safety devises as recommended by them. Fire protection is that part of their duty which requires deputation of fire-fighting personnel along with their equipments to places where large number of people will congregate in any meeting, be it political or religious.

The fire-fighting personnel generally use tools or gadgets like Rescue Tender, Advanced Water Tender, Motor Fire Engine, Towing Tender, Quick Response, Water Tanker, Ambulance, High Pressure Pump, Power Boat, Tower Light, Mechanical Cutter, Electrical saw, Life Boat, Combi Tool and Life Jacket etc. for carrying out their work.

Fire Service work of Northern Division is highly commendable. During “Philine” (the severe tornado which hit Odisha at Gopalpur) forty-two rescue teams comprising 300 fire service personnel were placed into service at coastal Districts especially in Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack. Similarly, during “Hud-Hud”, 2014, 22 teams comprising 160 personnel were placed to the service in the city of Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh to ameliorate the pain of the affected people.

21 teams consisting of 161 personnel were deputed for fire protection and disaster mitigation during celebration of ‘Nabakalebara’, 2015 at Puri. It

may be noted that 'Nabakalebara' is a great festival of Lord Jagannath at Puri when his metamorphosis takes place. It usually occurs at an interval of 19 years.

Sambalpur division was awarded with the Chief Minister's Award for excellence innovation in observation of public service delivery on 13th November, 2014.

(k) Jail and Jail Administration

In Sambalpur District there are three jails namely, 1) Circle Jail, Sambalpur; 2) Sub-Jail, Redhakhol; and 3) Sub-Jail, Kuchinda.

Sambalpur Jail was constructed towards the end of the 19th century. Sub-Jail, Redhakhol is contemporary to Sambalpur Jail but Kuchinda Sub-Jail was constructed during 1930s. Sambalpur Jail was functioning as a District Jail for a long time in Central Provinces and afterwards in the combined province of Bihar and Odisha. After formation of Odisha province in 1936, it was declared as a second class District Jail. After merger of the ex-States in Odisha in 1948, the status of this Jail was raised to that of class I District Jail to function as a Circle Jail in respect of controlling the warders establishment of Jails of four Districts (undivided) of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir and Kalahandi. In the early stage, the Civil Surgeon (CDMO) of the District held collateral charge for a Superintendent of the Jail[87]. Subsequently, Odisha Administrative Service Officers held that post of good number of years. But, from 1988, the cadre officers of the Jail Administration are holding the post of Jail Superintendent.

The inmate capacity of the Circle Jail, Sambalpur is 541 but it houses 40 to 45 per cent more prisoners almost every day. The strength of prison inmates on 28th July 2015 was as under.

1. Capacity	- 541
2. Under trial prisoners (UTPs)	- 544
3. Convicts	- 200
Total number of prisoners were	- 744

The inmate capacity of Sub-Jail, Kuchinda is 69 but on 28.07.2015 there were 90 prisoners. Likewise, the Sub-Jail, Redhakhol has the capacity to house 29 prisoners. On 28.07.2015 only 21 prisoners were there. The Circle Jail, Sambalpur has 18 enclosures where the prisoners are kept.

Welfare of Prisoners

(i) Training: The prisoners are given vocational training in different handicrafts such as tailoring, dari making, book binding, agricultural farming and dairy farming etc. Educated prisoners are also given computer training. Occasionally, the inmates are given Industrial Workers Training through

[87] Ibid., PP.393-394

workshops organised inside the jail premises. The vocational training given inside the jail are designed to train up different categories of prisoners in simple industries so as to enable them to earn their livelihood once they are released from the jail.

(ii) Medical facility : In Sambalpur jail, a 10-bedded hospital runs to treat the inmates of the jail when they become ill. It is in charge of a qualified doctor. One psychiatrist is also attached to the hospital. Other medical staffs are some ward attendants and a pharmacist. After intake of prisoner, a thorough medical check-up is done and the attendant is made to treat him, in case he suffers from any ailment or in case of physical disability.

(iii) Education : An elementary school has been provided by the School & Mass Education Department of the State government to educate the illiterate prisoners. A teacher is appointed to teach them alphabet and mathematics for their everyday use. Basically adult education is provided. Many inmates of the jail have passed matriculation examination through NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling). Recently one inmate has passed +2 examination conducted by CHSC. He was provided with a laptop for his success by the Government. A library containing about 1100 books functions inside the jail. The books are mixtures of religious, historical, novels or story books. Most of the books are Odia books; however, some Hindi and English books are also there. The library subscribes six Odia newspapers for the inmates.

(iv) Recreation : Recreation plays a vital role for the treatment of mal-adjustment problem in human behaviour. To make the prisoners happy and to break the monotony of incarceration, they are given certain games to play during their off time. Outdoors games include Volley Ball, Ring Ball, Lawn Tennis and Kabbadi. Indoor games are carom, chess, luddo etc. The circle jail is divided into 18 enclosures and each enclosure is provided with a TV set with cable connection.

(v) Treatment of Prisoners : The treatment of prisoners is based according to the rules of the Jail Manual. The under-trial prisoners are segregated from the other prisoners. Women prisoners are also housed separately. At present, after the establishment of “Nari Bandi Niketan” (Women’s Jail), women prisoners are kept in this prison and not in circle jail. However, the women Maoist terrorists are not kept in “Nari Bandi Niketan” but in the Circle jail. Habitual prisoners are also separated from casual prisoners. Now-a-days, prisons are not considered as simply penal institution, rather they are viewed as pre-correctional institution, where they will suffer the pinch of pain but ultimate aim of their incarceration is their correction. Attempt is always made to bring the errant people to the main stream of social life.

(i) Nari Bandi **Niketan (Women's Prison)**: This is otherwise known as women's prison. It is the first of its kind in Odisha. It is an exclusive jail for women prisoners. In 2014 it had 20 inmates (ten convicts and ten under-trial prisoners). This prison was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister Sri Biju Pattnaik with a capacity to house fifty-five inmates. As a matter of principle, it houses women convicts from Balangir, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Sonepur, Rourkela, Deogarh, Kuchinda, Redhakhol and Sambalpur. It was not meant for under-trial prisoners. However, subsequently it houses under-trial prisoners of Sambalpur Sadar Sub-Division only.

On 28.07.2015, there were 29 prisoners out of which 15 were convicts and the rest 14 were under-trial. On the same day five children were also there. There is a provision to house small children below the age of six years with their mothers who are housed in a prison.

The Superintendent of "Nari Bandi Niketan" is the District Probation Officer, who is a cadre officer of the Jail staff. The staffs of "Nari Bandi Niketan" are: Jailor – 1 (which is now vacant), Assistant Jailor – 2, Craft Instructor-1, Tailor-1, Trained teacher-1, Librarian-1, Pharmacist-1. There is also a part time doctor generally from the Headquarters Hospital to treat the inmates. Besides these there are 2 Head Warders and 8 Warders and a daily wage sweeper.

The inmates are given training in appliqué work, chandua, wall hanging and purse making etc.

Visitors to Jails

The District Judge, the Collector and the Superintendent of Police are regular visitors to the jail. Occasionally, the jail is visited by the NGOs. During the visit, the authority interacts with the prisoners and tries to sort out their difficulties or grievances. If there is delay in trial of an under-trial prisoner, he may point out his difficulty to the District Judge and seek remedy of his/her problem. They may also point out violation of human rights in the jail. According to the statute the District Judge, the Collector and the Superintendent of Police should visit the jail in every quarter.

The jails, in general, in our country are facing numerous problems. The first and the most visible problem is that, most of our jails are overcrowded. The Circle Jail, Sambalpur which has the capacity of 541 inmates, houses 744 people or more than that in the average on every day. This creates problem of housing as well as maintenance of sanitation, health and hygiene. Other problems are use of mobile phones inside the jail for the purpose of controlling criminal activity outside. Smoking and use of drug inside the jail are also reported. We also come across homosexual activities; fightings between rivals inside the jail are other instances of indiscipline inside the jail.

In the “Nari Bandi Niketan” only ladies work in all the positions from Superintendent to sweeper; they speak of security problems. The Assistant Jailor says that outsiders throw stones to the jail, urinate near the jail gate and commit hooligan activities very near the jail. As there is no single male employee it becomes difficult for them to control the nuisance.

Odisha Special Armed Police Battalion

In 1947, it was decided to raise a Gurkha Military Police Company in Odisha. The then AIG M.C. Clarici was entrusted with the work of recruitment and organisation of Gurkha Coy. After the recruitment M.C. Clarici was appointed as commandant of 1st Gurkha Company of Odisha Police with the following strength.

1.	Commandant	-	1
2.	Assistant Commandant	-	1
3.	Subedar	-	1
4.	Jemadar	-	4
5.	Havildar Major	-	4
6.	Havildar	-	10
7.	Naik	-	17
8.	Lance Naik	-	12
9.	Sepoys	-	166
10.	Bhistis	-	6
11.	Cooks	-	6
12.	Accountant	-	1
13.	Clerk	-	1

In January, 1948 there was integration of States and the Odisha Military Police strength had to be increased. Hence, establishment of a 2nd Battalion was considered. The newly formed Gurkha Company was selected as one of the unit of this Battalion. The 2nd Battalion consisted of 4 companies (2 Gurkha companies and 2 Odia companies).

Mr. H.O. Wright was appointed as commandant of the 2nd Battalion at initial stage. There were four companies stationed at Nayagarh and Jharsuguda; two coy at Nayagarh and two coy at Jharsuguda. The headquarters of Jharsuguda was Dhenkanal but in 1961 the headquarters of the 2nd Battalion was shifted to Jharsuguda. During this time two coy stationed at Nayagarh were shifted to Jharsuguda and the 2nd Battalion consisting of four companies was stationed at Jharsuguda. In 1980, the Odisha Military Police was re-designated as Odisha Special Armed Police Battalion. Its area of operation is throughout the Western Odisha.

History of Justice Delivery System in the District

The civil and criminal courts were under the judgeship of Cuttack till March, 1910 when a new judgeship was created, styled as Manbhum-Sambalpur judgeship and sessions division, comprising two Districts of Bihar namely Manbhum and Singhbhum and Sambalpur of Odisha. The Head Quarters of the judgeship was at Purulia. Camp court of this new judgeship functioned once in every quarter to dispose of all sessions and civil cases and appeals of Sambalpur District. A Deputy Commissioner was there at Sambalpur to decide all cases in which up to seven years of rigorous imprisonment could be given. Murder cases were decided in the camp court by the Sessions Judge. Besides the District and Session Judge, other criminal courts were those of Deputy Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrates subordinate to him.

There were three civil officers in the District; one Subordinate Judge and one Munsif each stationed in Sambalpur and Bargarh. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur was exercising the power of Subordinate Judge. Three were also civil and criminal courts in the ex-states of Bamra and Redhakhol. The respective rulers were the head of the Justice.

Present P osition

At present several judges work in different capacities in Sambalpur town. The District Judiciary is headed by a District Judge who also holds the power of a Sessions Judge. In the capacity of District Judge, he exercises jurisdiction over civil cases and civil appeals. The District Judge in the capacity of Sessions Judge tries criminal cases triable by the court of sessions, mostly where imprisonment for life and / or death sentence is provided.

The District and Sessions Judge is exclusively authorised to try NDPS (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance) and POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences), Atrocities against SC and ST prevention cases. He is also the first Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Tribunal and first appellate authority to some cases.

The District Judge is assisted by two Additional District Judges (ADJs), one of whom deals with chit fund cases besides his original work as an Additional District Judge. The judicial power of both the District Judge and Additional District Judge are co-extensive.

The other courts are the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM), Registrar Civil Court, Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Civil Judge (Junior Division), the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate (SDJM), Seven Judicial Magistrates of First Class (JMFC) and a judicial Magistrate of the Second Class (JMSC).

The CJM exercises control over the magistracy. He is also the Principal Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board. All children less than 18 years of old and indulged in criminal activities, are produced before the Juvenile Justice Board for inquiry. If after inquiry the child is found guilty, he is sent to the Special Home for his correction.

The Registrar-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge acts as a Special Court of women. All crimes committed against women such as rape or outraging modesty of a woman are tried by this court.

A Special Judge to try vigilance cases is also there who is generally known as Vigilance Judge. Here the vigilance cases of the entire northern range are tried. The range consists of 9 District and Rourkela. Special Judge, Vigilance is of the rank of Additional District Judge.

A Family Court also functions to try all matrimonial cases relating to maintenance of wives and children, divorce, judicial separation, custody of children etc. Family Court Judge is equivalent to District Judge in rank.

For dealing with motor vehicle accident cases, Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Tribunal Court is there which is known as second MACT. It deals with all accidents cases and awards compensation to the victims as per law. Another Special Court is the Labour Court which is presided over by a Judicial Officer of the rank of Chief Judicial Magistrate, who deals with labour cases. The Labour Court is almost a referral court. The labour cases referred by the Government are tried by the Labour Court. It has original jurisdiction only in certain provisions of Industrial Dispute Act, particularly in computation of compensation etc.

Another Special Court is that of Assistant Commissioner, Endowment, which deals in endowment property and endowment related matters.

The following tables will give a clear picture of the existing courts of Sambalpur.

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Number of Court	Subject matter of the case	Power
1.	District and Sessions Judge	1	Civil and Criminal cases	Appellate power to decide civil and criminal case. Any sentence death, life imprisonment, imprisonment and fine
2.	Additional District Judge or Session Judge	2	As above	-do-
3.	Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Assistant Session Judge	1	Criminal cases	Up to 10 years imprisonment and fine

4.	Civil Judge (Senior Division)	1	Civil, unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction	Can pass final order decree, judgement etc.
5.	Civil Judge (Junior Division)	1	Civil (up to Rs.50,000/-)	Can pass final order, decree judgement etc.
6.	SDJM	1	Criminal cases	3 years sentence with or with fine. Cognizance taking court
7.	JMFC	7	Criminal	3 years imprisonment with or without fine up to Rs.10,000/-
8.	JMSC	1	Criminal	One year imprisonment with or without fine up to Rs.50,000/-

Special Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Court	No. of Courts	Subject matter that it d eals	Power / order
1.	Registrar-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge	1	Special Court for women	Sentence up to 10 years and / or fine
2.	Special Judge, Vigilance	1	Corruption cases	Imprisonment and or fine
3.	II MACT	1	Accident claims	Power to order compensation
4.	P.O., Labour Court	1	Labour cases	Compensation and other orders
5.	Assistant Endowment Commissioner	1	Endowment / Trust property	Orders relating to endowment

Dispo sal of Civil and Criminal Cases

There is a common belief that cases are not disposed of quickly. A sense among the common people prevails that justice delayed is justice denied. Cases could not be disposed off due to several reasons like frequent adjournments, less number of courts than necessary and inflow of new cases etc. The following table will be helpful to understand the situation.

Civil Pending Cases

Court	Civil suits	Civil appeal	Misc. appeal	Civil revn.	MACT	MJC / Special Court	Others	Total
District Judge	5	76	28	5	159	81	337	691
1st ADJ	0	23	13	3	13	2	0	54
Civil Judge, Senior Division, Sambalpur	2242	0	0	0	0	530	358	3130
Civil Judge Junior Division, Sambalpur	271	0	0	0	0	56	104	431
ADJ, Kuchinda	0	21	0	0	52	0	0	73
Civil Judge Senior Division, Kuchinda	386	0	0	0	0	61	97	544
C.J. (JD), Kuchinda	90	0	0	0	0	10	20	120
CJ (JD), Redhakhol	155	0	0	0	0	14	5	174

(Source: District Court, Sambalpur)

Criminal Pending Cases

Court	Sessions	Cri. Appl.	Cri. Revision	Cri. Misc. Case	Sp.Act /PC others	Act	Juvenile	Gen	Trial	Total
Sessions Judge	236	35	38	24	393	0	0	0	0	726
Vigilance Judge	0	1	0	5	0	645	0	0	0	651
ADJ (1st 2nd)	+258	71	29	0	252	0	0	0	0	610
ADJ, Kuchinda	138	4	0	3	31	0	0	0	0	176
SDJM, Sambalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12459	558	13017
SDJM, Kuchinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4013	2204	6217
SDJM, Redhakhol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2854	827	3681

(Source: District Court, Sambalpur)

Total Civil and Criminal Cases as on 30.06.2015

Civil / Criminal cases	Civil Suits	Civil Appeal	Misc. Appeal	Civil Revision	MACT	MJC Spl. Act	Exa / others	Total
Total civil up to 30.06.15	3160	120	41	8	225	759	921	5234

Total Criminal Cases up to 30.06.15	Sessions Cases	Criminal Appeal	Criminal Revision	Criminal Misc.	Spl. Act others	PC Act	Juvenile	General	Trial	Total
Criminal	941	111	67	32	676	645	412	19326	6362	28572

(Source: District Court, Sambalpur)

Pending in Family Court as on 30.06.2015

Family Court Sambalpur	Total Civil Proceeding	183	Total Criminal Proceedings	279

(Source: District Court, Sambalpur)

Bar Association

Sambalpur District Bar Association was formed on 23rd December, 1908 with ten practising lawyers and a full-fledged written Constitution. The Association maintains a role of advocate members. At present there are more than 1500 advocates on its roll. The Bar Membership fee is Rs.20/- per annum. Out of the roll about 500 advocates come to the Bar almost every day.

The Bar owns its library where very old but useful books are there. It subscribes a number of Law Journals every month as well as new editions of old Law books. There is a librarian of the library but the Assistant Secretary of the Bar Association is in overall charge of the library.

The Bar has raised a fund in the title of 'District Welfare Fund'. In case of any exigency that is natural or unnatural death of an advocate who has contributed for the fund a death benefit of Rs.40,000/- is paid to the family members of that advocate. In 2014, the District Welfare Fund was converted into 'District Welfare Fund Trust'. After the Fund became a Trust the ex-gratia payable to advocates on death was increased to Rs.80,000/- in place of Rs.40,000/-. Previously, the contribution to the Fund was Rs.500/- which has now become Rs. 1000/- after it becomes Trust.

The District Bar Association elects its office bearers every year. An advocate, who is a member of the Bar Association, can contest for any post he likes. The members of the Association elect eleven members including the President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Assistant Secretaries etc. Out of these eleven members six members form the executive body. Immediate past President and Secretary are the ex-officio members of the executive body.

The Sambalpur District Bar Association observes functions like the Lawyers' day on the birth date of Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das, freedom fighter and distinguished lawyer of Odisha on 28th April every year. They also fight for social cause and improvement of Western Odisha.

(i) Bar Association of Kuchinda and Redhakhol

The Bar Association of Kuchinda and Redhakhol also function at their respective places. Initially there were very few advocates in those places. In course of time due to more number of courts their importance has grown and sizable numbers of advocates are now working there. They also elect their executive members through annual election. They maintain their bar library.

Juvenile Delinquency an d Justice Delivery System

The term juvenile delinquency ordinarily refers to the anti-social acts committed by young offenders who are less that the age prescribed by the law. These acts may either be specifically forbidden by law or may be interpreted as requiring some form of official action. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 defines juvenile as a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years and a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years. However, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 which repealed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, kept both boys and girls on one footing by making the age of juvenility 18 for both of them.

According to Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, a Juvenile in conflict with law means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence. Now-a-days, we do not use the term juvenile delinquency as the term "delinquency" is regarded as disparaging to the prestige of juvenile. In the place of juvenile delinquency, we use the work "juvenile in conflict with law".

According to the provision of law a juvenile in conflict with law is produced before the Juvenile Justice Board within 24 hours of the incident excluding the journey time. The 'Juvenile Justice Board' (JJB) consists of three members, a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class, and two social workers out of which one shall be a woman. A child conflict with law may be produced before an individual member of the Board when the Board is not sitting.

In Sambalpur, the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) is the Principal Magistrate of the JJB. When a Juvenile in conflict with law is produced before the Board, the Board may release him/her on bail or send him/her to an observation home. The Board then carry out inquiry of the child. The inquiry should be complete within four months. As a matter of principle the child is never sent to a jail even if he/she has committed a serious crime. He/she can be sent to a special home for a maximum period of three years. The JJB, Sambalpur has received the following number of cases as per the list below.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases
1	2009	57
2.	2010	47
3.	2011	53
4.	2012	60
5.	2013	110
6.	2014	137
7.	2015 (till 1st August 2015)	86

(Source: Juvenile Justice Board, Sambalpur)

There is marked increase in cases involving Juvenile in Conflict with Law since 2013.

Consumer Protection

For the purpose of protecting the interest of consumers of goods and services, the Government passed the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It has created a three-tier authority one each in the Centre, State and District level to give relief to the consumers whose rights were infringed.

According to the Act, there is a 'District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum' in every District. The Sambalpur District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum was created in 1991. For some years, the District Judges were tagged to the Consumer Court. Then the sitting District Judge used to be the Chairperson of the District Forum. Subsequently, this practice was abandoned and retired District Judges or Senior Advocates used to hold the office of the Chairperson of the District Forum.

At present, the District Forum can hear cases where the value of property or service does not exceed Rs.20 lakhs. The Forum can also award compensation up to that amount.

CHAPTER – XI

LOCAL SELF -GOVERNANCE

History of Self -Governance in India

In ancient India a system akin to the modern day municipal governance system was in existence in the cities, the system was in some rudimentary form. In the 'Rig Veda', there is mention of the "Purapati", an officer of the State who was entrusted with the superintendence of all civil affairs. From the 'Travelogue' of Meghasthene, who visited India during the invasion of Alexander during the Maurya rule in India, it is learnt that the governance of the capital city of Pataliputra was conducted by a Board similar to a municipality consisting of thirty members who were divided into six committees of five members each. But Chanakya has not made any mention of municipal board or committees in his 'Arthasastra'. During the Mughal and Maratha periods, whatever municipal administration existed functioned as a dependent body of the central administration. According to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, "the Mughals were essentially an urban people in India and their most distinctive achievements in the sphere of local government were in urban administration".

The urban local government in India as it is found today was primarily a British innovation and its origin owes much to Josia Child who obtained a charter from James II to setup a corporation at Madras. The Madras Corporation came into being in September, 1688. The corporation was to be responsible for a number of public services and it was also a court of record in civil and criminal causes. Subsequently, in 1726 another municipal charter was issued for setting up of municipal bodies for Calcutta and Bombay and reconstituting the Madras municipality. The new urban bodies were mainly confined to the exercise of judicial functions. In these corporations local magistrates set up informal committees to collect funds for being spent on conservation, police and roads.

The history of local self-government in India under British rule may be divided into four phases. The first phase ends in 1882, the year in which Lord Ripon issued his well- known resolution on local self-government. The second phase of development was from 1882 to 1919. The third phase provided provincial autonomy and gave a further impetus to the development of local self-government from 1919 to 1935. The fourth phase ended in 1947 when India became independent. In this process of evolution of local self-government during the British Rule Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870, became a mile stone. Lord Ripon's historical Resolution of 1882 was a forerunner of a liberal approach to urban governance by introducing a limited representation of non-officials as a part of political and popular education for the first time. Lord Ripon's determination for empowering local urban

government as an institution for education in democracy culminated in the enactment of legislation for the urban local bodies (ULB) for Madras in 1884 and for Calcutta and Bombay in 1888. This idea of political education gave rich dividend in the form of creation of great national leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Subash Chandra Bose, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and many more who came to the mainstream of national politics from different municipal areas. This was possible with the transfer of power from the East-India Company to the British Monarch in 1858. A system of devolution of governance took place in the form of urban local self-government. The next stage of evolution took place with Montague-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms and the Government of India Resolution on local self-government. It was followed by further changes in the Government of India Act, 1935 and the local governments grew under the purview of the State or provincial government with specific powers and responsibilities.

Odisha then being a part of the Bengal Presidency also reaped the dividend of municipal administration. Before Odisha became a separate state in 1936, there were eight Municipalities within what is now Odisha, one of them being the Sambalpur Municipality established in 1883.

History of Sambalpur Municipality

Sambalpur is the only municipality in the District. It first received a municipal constitution in 1867, when the Punjab Municipal Act of that year was made applicable to the Central Provinces of which the District formed a part until 1905. Subsequently, in 1873 a special Act was passed for the Central Provinces and the municipality as now constituted was established in 1883. Municipal administration is regulated by a revised Act passed in 1889, viz. the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889). Mr. L.S.S. O'Malley in his Sambalpur District Gazetteer of 1909 describes the area within municipal limits to be three square miles with a population of 14,003 and for administrative purposes was divided into 11 wards. The Municipal Board of Committee consisted of 16 members, including 12 elected and four nominated members.

In the post independent period, the Constitution of India did not pay much attention to urban local self-government; instead the law emphasises on Panchayati Raj in rural India. The institutions of local self-government were made creatures of the State Government to devolve powers and functions that were delegated to them through specific legislations on local government by the State Legislator. The process of urbanization is a universal phenomenon. In India, urbanization has shown its phenomenal growth during post-independence period due to fast population growth, rapid industrialization and rural-urban migration. As a result, new towns have

come up and old towns have expanded. The growth in urban conglomeration demanded urban local bodies to take care of various day to day problems relating to the urban areas, which can be better served through local bodies. The Constitution of India has no doubt bracketed the Central, State and local government as “State” in Article 12 of the Constitution. But they can be distinguished from one another in respect of the receipt of popular mandate. The Central and State Government receive mandate from the Constitution and constitute the laws of legal sovereignty, while local government enjoys authority under statutory law. The former exercises original authority, while the latter exercises delegated authority. But the latter also receives popular mandate from its local electorates. Thus, the responsibility of the local government is both upwards and downwards, perhaps more significantly downwards because of the popular mandate that provides it a fresh lease of life.

Centralization was the fashion of 1960s and 1970s and India was not an exception. However, 1980s witness the process of decentralization through a global phenomenon. The command economics in Eastern Europe and Central Asia became prone to the wave of decentralization in varying degree. In India the Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 (74th Amendment) empowered the system of municipal government. The State Governments were to enact their municipal laws in confirming with the provisions of 74th Amendments by April, 1994.

Earlier the ULB were classified into following four major categories:

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Municipality (Municipal Council, Municipal Board, Municipal Committee)
3. Town Area Committee
4. Notified Area Committee

The Municipal Corporations and Municipalities are fully representative bodies while the other two ULBs are either fully or partially nominated bodies. After the 74th Amendments, there are only three categories of ULB, namely:

(i). Mahanagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation)
(ii). Nagar Palika (Municipality)
(iii). Nagar Panchayat (Notified Area Council, City Counsel)

A municipality can be declared by taking into consideration the population of the area, density of population therein, potential sources of revenue generation for local administration, the percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities, and economic importance of the area. Among all the urban local governments, the municipal corporation enjoys a greater degree of financial and functional autonomy, although such autonomy may vary from State to State.

Responsibilities

The ULBs have been delegated a long list of functions by the State Government under the municipal legislation. Broadly these functions relate to public health, public safety, public infrastructure, welfare, regulatory function and development activities. The jurisdiction of public health covers water supply, sewerage, sanitation and eradication of communicable diseases. Public welfare includes education and recreation. Public safety deals with fire protection, street lighting etc. The regulatory functions relate to preserving and enforcing building regulation, encroachments on public land, registration of birth and death and issue of relevant certificates. Public works measures include construction and maintenance of inner city roads and development functions relating to town planning and development of commercial market complexes, maintenance and regulation of abattoirs. In addition to these statutory functions, the State Government may assign additional functions like measures on family welfare, nutrition, slum development, control of epidemic and disease. Beside the above traditional functions, development functions like planning for economic development, social justice, urban poverty alleviation programme and promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic atmosphere in the urban areas like creation and maintenance of parks, playgrounds, recreational centres, auditorium and such other public space are also included.

The obligation of service delivery mechanism of ULB is quite comprehensive. These services are required to be delivered under the relevant municipal laws, which govern all the three types of ULBs that is Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayats or NACs. In view of poor fiscal, technical and managerial capabilities it becomes a challenging task especially for the ULBs of small and medium urban areas to carry out all the responsibilities and functions satisfactorily.

As an initiative to put in place urban settlements in a planned manner first the Sambalpur Regional Improvement Trust (SRIT) was created in the mid-1970s. The SRIT prepared a prospective plan for future infrastructural development, slum improvement keeping in view environmental factors and without disturbing the natural topography of Sambalpur town and its vicinity. With the growing demand for creation of better human habitation, institutional areas, public spaces, urban surface transport, government of Odisha upgraded SRIT and formed the Sambalpur Development Authority (SDA) as a statutory body. This authority in consultation with the Municipal Authorities is entrusted with the task of developing a master plan for the greater Sambalpur urban agglomeration. This body regulates construction of buildings - residential, commercial and institutional in a planned way so that basic infrastructure like roads, drainage and sewerage system do not get clogged or congested. Sambalpur authority has brought within its ambit the

peripheral villages and Panchayats which have now been integrated into the expended Municipal limit. Within jurisdiction of Sambalpur Development Authority, there are 171 slum clusters of which 104 are in Sambalpur, 32 in Burla and the rest in Hirakud. SDA helps the Municipal authorities in designing and structural planning for development of slums so as to improve the living condition and quality of life of slum dwellers.

The Sambalpur Municipal Corporation

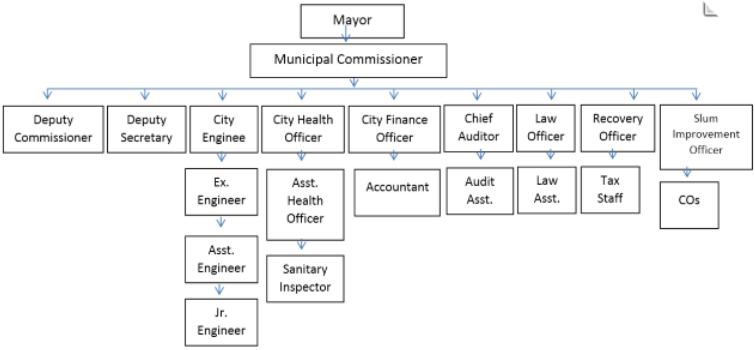
Nearly a year after announcing the up-gradation of Sambalpur Municipality into a Corporation, the Government of Odisha has formally issued an order vide Notification No. 23574/HUD, dated 21.11.2014 of Housing and Urban Development Department, composing the Sambalpur Municipal Corporation. The area demarcated for this Corporation includes the former jurisdiction of Sambalpur Municipal Council, Burla NAC, Hirakud NAC, seven Gram Panchayats of Maneswar Block and five Gram Panchayats of Dhankauda Block. The Grama Panchayats thus brought within the ambit of the newly formed Corporation are Amsada Katapali, Baijamunda, Chaurpur, Senhapali, Gadmunda, Kainsir, Sankarma, Mathapali, Sindurpank, Themra, Maneswar and Gunderpur. The population coming under Sambalpur Municipal Corporation is 3,35,761, spread over 41 wards living in 78,803 households. There are 171 slums with 34,862 households with 1,13,120 slum dwellers.

Objectives of the Corporation

The objectives behind up-gradation of Sambalpur Municipality to Municipal Corporation are broad. It is to provide better civic services to the inhabitants of the town and the extended area of the newly formed Corporation. The provisions of Corporation include cleaning and sanitation work, street lighting, water supply, construction and maintenance of roads, drains, culverts, community centres, renovation of ponds, controlling of mosquito and other pests and insects, manage health hazards, regulation of unplanned development of town and promotion of planned township, betterment of the poor and the destitute through implementation of different poverty alleviation programmes and taking tangible steps for the beautification of the city through better market places, parks, public convenience, Kalyan Mandap, town halls, guest houses and other public utility space.

Organisation of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation :

Following is the organization chart of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation



(Source: Commissioner, Sambalpur Municipal Corporation)

Procedure of Election to the Municipal Corporation

The election to a Corporation shall be held as per the People's Representation Act 1951. Each Corporator shall be elected by the system of adult franchise through the method of direct voting from the designated Ward that he or she prefers to represent in the Corporation. All the 41 Wards of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation have been properly demarcated and identified for the purpose of reservation based on the criteria of population and the proportion of various tribes, castes, communities, gender and class. The following table gives the details of allocation of Wards based on the above criteria.

Reservation Chart of Sambalpur Municipal Corporation

Wards determined for Reservation	SC, ST, SC Women, ST Women, Backward Classes	Wards determined for Reservation	SC, ST, SC Women, ST Women, Backward Classes
1	SC (W)	20	ST (W)
2	ST	21	UR
3	BCC	22	BCC (W)
4	SC (W)	23	BCC
5	SC	24	BCC
6	SC	25	SC (W)
7	WOMEN	26	BCC
8	WOMEN	27	BCC (W)
9	UR	28	ST
10	UR	29	ST (W)
11	UR	30	BCC (W)
12	ST (W)	31	WOMEN
13	BCC	32	BCC (W)
14	WOMEN	33	UR
15	WOMEN	34	BCC
16	BCC (W)	35	UR
17	WOMEN	36	UR
18	SC (W)	37	WOMEN
19	BCC (W)	38	SC
		39	ST
		40	SC
		41	SC (W)

Composition of the Municipal Corp oration

The Municipal Corporation has the following functionaries adequately empowered by the Odisha Municipal Corporation Act, 2003 and are assigned tasks to be performed by them.

(a) the Mayor
(b) the Standing Committees of the Corporation and
(c) the Commissioner

Of all the Urban Local Bodies in Sambalpur district, Sambalpur Municipal Corporation is the only Municipal Body and the rest are Notified Area Councils.

Redhakhol Notified Area Council (NAC)

Redhakhol is a Notified Area Council in Sambalpur district. It has been constituted on 01.03.99 vide Government in Housing & Urban Development Department Notification No. 7610 / HUD, dated 26.02.99 after the merger of Rampur GP fully and Badabahal, Luhapank, Burda partly. The NAC is located between latitude $21^{0}0667$ (214'0.120"N) and Longitude $84^{0}3500$ (8420'60.000"E). The Redhakhol city is divided into 13 Wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Redhakhol NAC has a population of 15,379 of which 7,938 are males while 7,441are females as per 2011 Census.

Population of Children in the age group of 0-6 is 1748 which is 11.37 per cent of total population of Redhakhol NAC. In Redhakhol NAC, Sex Ratio is 934 against the State average of 979. Moreover, Child Sex Ratio in Redhakhol is around 912.48 compared to the State average of 941. Literacy rate of Redhakhol NAC is 74.27 per cent which is higher than that of the State average of 72.87 per cent. In Redhakhol, male literacy rate is 81.43 per cent while female literacy rate is 66.60 per cent. Schedule Castes constitute 20.07 per cent and Schedule Tribes constitute 15.21 per cent of the total population in Redhakhol NAC.

Reservation Chart

Wards determined for Reservation	SC, ST, SC Women, ST Women, Backward Classes
1	UR
2	Women
3	SC (W)
4	BCC (W)
5	SC
6	ST (W)
7	UR
8	SC (W)
9	BCC
10	Women
11	ST
12	BCC
13	BCC (W)

Kuchinda Notified Area Council (NAC)

Kuchinda, a Notified Area Council in Sambalpur district, has been constituted on 01.09.1969 vide Government in Housing & Urban Development Department Notification No. 7955 / HUD, dated 24.04.1969. This NAC comprises of five revenue villages, namely Kuchinda, Saida, Kundaposhi, Ghosa and Mahuldihi. The NAC is located between latitude 21.44^{O}N 84.21^{O} E and Longitude 21.73^{O}N 84.35^{O} E. It is divided into 11 wards for which elections are held every five years. It has a population of 15576 of which 7837are males and 7739 are females as per the Census 2011.

Reservation Chart

Wards determined for Reservation	SC, ST, SC Women, ST Women, Backward Classes
1	ST
2	Women
3	UR
4	SC (W)
5	ST
6	UR
7	UR
8	ST (W)
9	ST (W)
10	Women
11	ST (W)

Rural Local Self -Government System

Prior to the formation of Odisha as a separate province in 1936, portions of present day Odisha were spread over the Bihar-Orissa Province, the Madras Presidency and the Bengal Presidency. Besides that, there were 26 Gadjats or feudatory states which were under the rule of Kings. Each part of Odisha before 1936 was being governed under the relevant rules of local self-government of that Presidency or Province. The districts like Cuttack, Puri and Balasore were governed by laws of Bengal Presidency and later by the Bihar Local-Self Government Act, 1922. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 was applicable for the districts like Koraput and Ganjam. Sambalpur Local Self-Government Act, 1939 was applied to Sambalpur District[88].

The government of Odisha passed the first Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 to promote local self-government at village level for better administration. In this regard, Odisha became the first State in India to introduce Grama Panchayats as early as in 1948, by replacing the Bihar and Odisha Village Administration Act 1922. Subsequently, Grama Panchayats were reorganised with suitable amendments in the Act. The Grama

[88] B.S. Bhargava and A. Samal, “Panchayat Raj in Odisha: Retrospect and Prospects”, 2002

Panchayat Act of 1948 covered the whole of rural areas of the State. Thus, the Grama Panchayats at the village level combined with the existing District Boards at Taluka levels formed the spine of the rural administration in the post-independence period. The introduction of Community Development Programme and the National Extension Services in October 1952, a new system of administrative setup started with the concept of Community Development Blocks to carry out different development programme beginning from the grass root level. This system of administration continued till 26th January 1961. The Grama Panchayat Act of 1948 was replaced by Odisha Act I of 1965 by consolidating all the laws relating to Grama Panchayat in Odisha. Under the provisions of the Odisha Act I of 1965, GP elections were held in 1967; along with this the Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads were reconstituted in the same year.

Gram Panchayats being the smallest unit of governance, became the stepping stone for aspiring politicians of different political parties to get into the mainstream of State and national politics. This gave the Panchayats a unique place in the political scenario of the Country.

Mahatma Gandhi too strongly believed in the Panchayat Raj system and advocated empowerment of the neglected villagers through devolution of political power up to grass-root level. In fulfilment of the concept of Mahatma Gandhi, the framers of our Constitution included Panchayati Raj as system within the State List of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby making the States responsible for devolution of power to the Panchayats. As a corollary, the Community Development Programme was introduced in 1952, but with minimal involvement of the people in the community. To strengthen the Community Development Programme, Government of India formed Committees to suggest ways and means. In this regards, the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and Ashok Mehta Committee stood significant. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee suggested a three-tier Panchayat Raj system which consisted of a Zilla Parishad in each District at the District level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Gram Panchayat at the village level. Likewise, the Ashok Mehta Committee recommended substantial authority to Grama Panchayats for success of democracy and also development of villages as desire by the village beneficiaries with adequate power to formulate plans and programmes of development at the lowest rung of the ladder of the Panchayat Raj system.

During 1990s, it was realized that without Constitutional power the success of local self-government becomes meaningless. Therefore, the Government of India passed the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (w.e.f. 20th April 1993). It brought major reforms in the field of local self-governance. It contains provisions for devolution of power and responsibilities to the Panchayats for economic development and social

justice. The Panchayats were empowered to implement twenty-nine subjects listed in the eleventh schedule of the Constitution.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj was set up exclusively to oversee the implementation of Part IX of the Constitution inserted in 73rd Amendment Act, PE&A Act 1996 and Article 243 (ZD) of Part-IX-A relating to District Planning Committee. These acts have institutionalized the Panchayati Raj organisation at village, Block and District level.

Election to Rural Local Bodies

The elections in respect of all the members to the Panchayats at all the levels are direct, with the election in respect of the post of the chairman at the Block and the District level remaining indirect. What is remarkable in this structural pattern of the Panchayati Raj is the provision of the constitutional status for the Gram Sabhas on the one hand, and the uniform application of the Act in all those States which have a population of more than 2,000,000 on the other hand. In this context the creation of State Election Commission through the 73rd Amendment Act assumes an important place for the conduct of free and fair election for Panchayati Raj Institution. Thereafter, the elections to these bodies became regular, and were conducted in a free and fair manner.

In the three-tier Panchayati Raj System, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the intermediary between Zilla Parishad at District level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level and each of them functions within their own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the Districts. The usual tenure of all these local bodies in the three-tier Panchayati Raj System is for a period of five years only.

Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad or the District Council stands at the apex of the three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system. Generally, the Zilla Parishad consists of elected representatives of the Panchayat Samitis; all the members of the State Legislature and the Members of Parliament representing a part or whole of the District; all District level officers such as the District Collector, Chief District Medical Officer, Officer of Public Health, Public Works, Engineering, Agriculture, Forest, Veterinary, Education departments and other officers relating to the developmental activities of the District. The Collector of the District acts as the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parisad. There is reservation of seats for SC and ST members in proportion to their population while 1/3rd of the seats are reserved for women members including SC and ST woman. The Chairman and Vice–Chairman of the Zilla Parishad are elected from among its members, who are elected directly. The Zilla Parishad generally performs as a co-coordinating and supervisory agency in the structure of the Panchayat Raj.

The Zilla Parishad also renders necessary advice to the State Government for the implementation of various development schemes. It also undertakes responsibility for the maintenance of primary and secondary schools, hospitals, dispensaries; minor irrigation works etc. and promotes local industries.

The funding of the Zilla Parishad consists of the grants from the State Government and share in the land cess, other local cess and taxes. Sometimes it has been allowed in a limited manner by the State Government to levy certain taxes or enhance the taxes already levied by the Panchayat Samitis.

Panchayat Samiti

In the three-tier Panchayati Raj System, the Panchayat Samiti functions as the intermediary between Zilla Parishad at District level and the Gram Panchayat at village level and each of them functions within their own jurisdiction for the development of rural areas of the Districts for a normal tenure of five years. Generally, a Panchayat Samiti consists of 20 to 60 villages depending on area and its population. The average population under a Panchayat Samiti is roughly 80,000 and it may range from 35,000 to 1, 00,000. The Panchayat Samiti normally consists of (1) about twenty members elected by the Panchs of all the Panchayats coming under the Block; (2) It provides reservation for two women members and one member each from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be co- opted, provided the above categories do not get adequate representation; (3) two local persons possessing experience of public life and administration; (4) representatives of the co-operatives working within the area of the Block; (5) one representative elected by and from the members of each small municipality coming within the geographical area of a Block; and (6) the members of the State and Union legislatures representing the area are taken as associate members.

The Samiti Sabhyas are directly elected by the people. The elected members of the Panchayat Samiti elect one amongst them as the Chairman and another as Vice-Chairman of whom one must be a woman. The Sarpanch of all Grama Panchayats within the C.D. Block become non-official members of the Panchayat Samiti. Besides Chairman, one Vice-Chairman is also elected. The Chairman convenes and presides over the Panchayat Samiti meetings. He acts as an ex-officio Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Samiti. He ensures the implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the Samiti and its Standing Committees. He exercises administrative control over the Block Development Officer (BDO) and his staff. He is an ex-officio member to the Zilla Parishad. The BDO acts as the Chief Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti. Other Block level officers are the official members of the Samiti. The BDO is entrusted with the

responsibility for implementing the resolutions of the Samiti and its Standing Committees. He prepares the budget of the Samiti and places it before the Samiti for approval. He also prepares the annual report of the Samiti and sends it to the Zilla Parishad and State Government for approval. He is accountable to the Chairman of the Samiti. The Panchayat Samitis, which act as the intermediary between Zilla Parishad and Grama Panchayats, were established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and its jurisdiction is confined to the area of the Community Development Blocks. Panchayat Samitis are not only responsible for the planning, execution and supervision of all types of governmental development programmes in their areas but also look after the spread of primary education, management of trust and endowments etc. and all other developmental matters in their respective localities. The principal functions of the Panchayat Samiti are to coordinate and supervise the activities of the various Panchayats within the Block. It has the right to suggest measures for improving the functioning of the Panchayats. Theoretically, it appears that the Panchayat Samiti enjoys vast powers. But practically it has no independence in instituting special programmes or development projects of its preference. It simply carries out the directives of the State Government relating to definite projects. Furthermore, the dominance of the non-elected members of the Samiti over the elected members leads to lapses of democracy and its decentralization. Composition and jurisdictions of Panchayat Samitis in Sambalpur district in brief stand as follows :

Dhankauda Block / Panchayat Samiti

Dhankauda Block is started functioning since 10.06.1959 and it is running in its post Stage Block. The geographical area of this Block is 28689.06 hect. The total population of Block is 99269, out of which 24726 are SCs, 34107 are STs and 40436 are other castes as per 2011. Total household of Block is 23304. The Kuchinda Block headquarters is situated at Dhankauda which is 03 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are nine GPs, 85 Revenue Villages, 207 Wards, four RI Circles, five Police Stations, three Health Centres, 118 educational institutions, 1038 tube wells and 24 Pipe Water Supply in this Block.

Jujomura Block / Panchayat Samiti

Jujomura Block started functioning since 03.10.1961 and it is running in its post stage 2 Block. The geographical area of this Block is 660 square kilometres. The total population of the Block is 83072, out of which 12332 are SCs, 41608 are STs and 29132 are other castes as per 2011 Census. Total household of the Block is 21137. The Jujomura Block headquarters is situated at Jujomura which is 35 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 18 GPs, 126 Revenue Villages, 222 Wards, 5 RI

Circles, one Police Station, 14 Health Centres, 167 educational institutions, 1323 Tube wells and 25 Pipe Water Supply in this Block.

Maneswar Block / Panchayat Samiti

Maneswar Block is started functioning since 16.03.1961 and it is running in its post Stage II Block. The geographical area of this Block is 362 square kilometres. The total population of the Block is 60287, out of which 17662 are SCs, 19796 are STs and 22829 are other castes as per 2011 Census. Total Household of Block is 15217. The Maneswar Block headquarters is situated at Malti-Gunderpur which is eight kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 12 GPs, 76 Revenue Villages, 160 Wards, 5 RI Circles, 2 Police Stations, 4 Health Centres, 151 Educational Institutions, 886 Tube wells and 8 Pipe Water Supply in this Block. The famous leaning temple at Huma is dedicated to “Lord Shiva”. It is situated in Huma GP on the bank of river Mahanadi which is about 25 kilometres from Block headquarters. “Shiva Ratri” is the main festival in the temple when thousands of devotees throng to the temple. A fair and market catering to daily needs of people brought from other District also held there extending up to seven days.

Rengali Block / Panchayat Samiti

Rengali Block started functioning from 1957 and it is running in its post stage II Block. The geographical area of this Block is 386.78 square kilometres. The total population of Block is 92088, out of which 17630 are SCs, 37838 are STs and 36621 are other castes as per 2011 Census. Total household of the Block is 22858. Rengali Block headquarters is situated at Rengali which is 25 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 15 GPs, 67 Revenue Villages, 179 Wards, four RI Circles, three Police Stations, two Health Centres, 150 Educational Institutions, 1454 Tube wells and 23 Pipe Water Supply in this Block.

Redhakhol Block / Panchayat Samiti

Redhakhol Block started functioning w.e.f. 19.4.1960 and it is running in its post stage First Block. The geographical area of the Block is 651.045 square kilometres. The total population of Block is 55,259 out of which 7959 SCs, 13524 are STs and 33,776 are other castes as per 2011 Census. Total household of the Block is 13303. The Redhakhol Block headquarters is situated at Redhakhol which is 65 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 14 GPs, 185 Revenue Villages, 177 Wards, six RI Circles, two Police Stations, four Health Centres, 148 Educational Institutions, 1334 Tube wells and 16 Pipe Water Supply in this Block. Kandhara Bhima Bhoi Pitha in Kadaligarh GP is the important place of this Block.

Naktideul Block / Panchayat Samiti

Naktideul Block started functioning since 01.04.1961. The geographical area of this Block is 403 square miles. The total population of Block is 63474, out of which 9958 are SCs, 17246 are STs and 36270 are other castes as per 2011 Census. Total household of Block is 14723. The Naktideul Block headquarters is situated on the main road of Bijayawada-Ranchi which is 110 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 13 GPs, 195 Revenue Villages, 158 Wards, six RI Circles, three Police Stations, 19 Health Centres, 153 Educational Institutions, 1088 Tube wells and 16 Pipe Water Supply in this Block. Bhima mandali in Ghosoramal GP is an important place situated 15 kilometres away from Naktideul and 28 kilometres from Redhakhol. There are eight chambers inside the cave which is one kilometre long. At the last of Cave, a lamp is lighting continuously.

Kuchinda Block / Panchayat Samiti

Kuchinda Block started functioning since 20.10.1954 and is running in its post stage Block. The geographical area of this Block is 42178.00 hect. The total population of Block is 71189, out of which 11535 SCs, 36543 STs and 23111 are other castes as per 2011 Census. Total household of the Block is 18721. The Kuchinda Block headquarters is situated at Kuchinda which is 80 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 17 GPs, 133 Revenue Villages, 203 Wards, six RI Circles, two Police Stations, four Health Centres, 141 Educational Institutions, 1558 Tube wells and 29 Pipe Water Supply in the Block. The Waterfall named ‘Gudguda” in Salebhadi GP is 30 kilometres away from Kuchinda. It is a famous picnic spot visited by people from of all over Odisha and nearby states of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Jamankira Block / Panchayat Samiti

Jamankira Block started functioning since 1959 and it is running in its post Stage Block. The geographical area of this Block is 89.91 square kilometres. Total population of the Block is 92590, out of which SCs are 11321; STs are 52213 and 29056 other castes as per 2011 Census. Total household of the Block is 23342. The Jamankira Block Head Quarter is situated at Jamankira which is 50 km. from District Headquarter Sambalpur. There are 21 GPs, 242 Revenue Villages, 273 Wards, 8 RI Circles, one Police Station, 32 Health Centres, 228 Educational Institutions, 1892 Tube wells and 27 Pipe Water Supply in the Block. Badrama Sanctuary is an important tourist place in the Block

Bamra Block / Panchayat Samiti

Bamra Block started functioning since 1962 and it is running in its post Stage Block. The geographical area of this Block is 51678.00 hect. The total

population of Block is 96335, out of which 11274 are SCs, 60609 are STs and 24452 are other castes people as per 2011. Total household of Block is 23118. The Bamra Block headquarters is situated at Bamra and 130 kilometres from District headquarters Sambalpur. There are 17 GPs, 135 Revenue Villages, 216 Wards, five RI Circles, two Police Stations, three Health Centres, 184 Educational Institutions, 1319 Tube wells and 27 Pipe Water Supply in the Block.

Gram a Panchayat

Article 40 of the Constitution enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, and put down that the State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. In the light of the above, a new Part IX relating to the Panchayats has been inserted in the Constitution to provide for Gram Sabha in a village or a group of villages; constitution of Panchayats at village level, direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at the village and intermediate level, if any, and to the offices of Chairpersons of Panchayats at such levels; reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level; reservation of not less than one-third of the seats for women; fixing tenure of five years for Panchayats and holding elections within a period of six months in the event of supersession of any Panchayat.

Every Panchayat elects ward members, a President or Sarpanch and a Vice-President or Naib-Sarpanch directly through secret ballot but in some other States the mode of election is indirect. The Sarpanch occupies a crucial position in Gram Panchayat. He is the ex-officio member of the Panchayat Samiti and participates in its decision-making as well as acts as a member to various Standing Committees. He acts as the executive head of the Panchayat, and represents in the Panchayat Samiti as spokesperson and coordinator of Panchayat in different activities and those of other local institutions. The Panchayat Secretary and the Village Level Worker (VLW) are the two officers at the Panchayat level to assist the Sarpanch in day to day administration. The Gram Panchayat at the primary level is constituted of a group of villages which are divided into ‘wards’. Ward members are directly elected by the voters of each ward. The Sarpanch of the Panchayat is elected by the voters of all the wards under the Gram Panchayat and one Naib-Sarpanch is also elected from amongst the ward members to look after the work of the Panchayat. This primary unit of democratic de-centralization is the main agency to mobilize the rural man-power. Functions of the Gram Panchayat include sanitation, supply of drinking water, maintenance of ferry Ghats and wells, construction and maintenance of Panchayat roads, cattle pounds, providing street light and implementation of different agricultural

schemes in the village(s) under its jurisdiction. It may create necessary provisions for the promotion of agriculture and animal husbandry, cottage industries, co-operative societies etc. The minor disputes among residents of the village(s) are also resolved by the Village Panchayat. There is no hard and fast rule regarding the specific judicial jurisdiction of the Panchayat. This vacuum would to be specified through legislation.

Gram Panchayat under Sambalpur Sub-Division
Dhankauda Panchayat Samiti

1. Talab Grama Panchayat comprises of 12 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 8322, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1455, 4769 and 2098 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1910.
2. Kilasa ma Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 09 revenue village and 16 Wards. The total population of the GP is 7491, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1654, 3612 and 2225 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1839.
3. Bisalkhinda Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5945, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1509, 2138 and 2298 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1469.
4. Sason Grama Panchayat constituted in 2001. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6443, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1786, 1715 and 2942 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1512.
5. Kalamati Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 02 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 9331, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 3016, 1237 and 5078 are respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2157.
6. Kardola Grama Panchayat comprises of 05 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 7552, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 2899, 847 and 3806 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1901.
7. Basantpur Grama Panchayat comprises of 07 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 8842, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 2576, 3080 and 3186 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2046.
8. Kud-Gunderpur Grama Panchayat comprises of 07 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 1941, out of

which SC, ST, and other castes are 544, 642 and 755 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 481.

9. Kankhinda Grama Panchayat constituted in 2001. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5326, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1271, 1859 and 2196 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1224.

Jujomura Block Panchayat Samiti

1. Jayantpur Grama Panchayat comprises of 04 revenue villages and 13 Wards. Total population of the GP is 5678, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 700, 3137 and 1841 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1330.
2. Kukudapali Grama Panchayat comprises of 09 revenue villages and 16 Wards. Total population of the GP is 5690, out of which SC, ST, and other caste population are 1537, 1560 and 2593 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1463.
3. Baham Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 08 revenue villages and 16 Wards. Total population of the GP is 6847, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 2075, 1377 and 3395 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1738.
4. Dangarpada Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 07 revenue villages and 15 Wards. Total population of the GP is 6105, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 645, 2857 and 2603 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1500.
5. Ghenupali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1955. It comprises of 07 revenue villages and 15 Wards. Total population of the GP is 6363, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 1060, 2676 and 2627 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1569.
6. Jhankarpali Grama Panchayat comprises of 06 revenue villages and 13 Wards. Total population of the GP is 5629, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 1205, 2412 and 2012 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1379.
7. Nua-Barangamal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 04 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 5319, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 579, 2683 and 2057 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1288.
8. Tampergarh Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 05 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is

4246, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 473, 2042 and 1731 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1049.

9. Chhamunda Gram a Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 03 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 4150, out of which SC, ST and other caste population are 379, 3025 and 746 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 923.
10. Jujomura Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 02 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 3576, out of which SC, ST, and other caste population are 531, 1360 and 1685 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 794.
11. Kansara Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 08 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 4509, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 269, 3578 and 662 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 985.
12. Birsinghgarh Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 04 revenue villages and 13 Wards. Total population of the GP is 4785, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 675, 2016 and 2094 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1165.
13. Godloising Grama Panchayat comprises of 11 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 3237, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 282, 2360 and 595 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 750.
14. Kesapali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 14 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 3081, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 560, 1394 and 1127 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 750.
15. Lipinda Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 13 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 3270, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 478, 1876 and 916 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 768.
16. Kayakud Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 13 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 3760, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 370, 2544 and 846 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 863.
17. Kabrapali Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises of 06 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 4551,

out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 571, 2602 and 1378 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1082.

18. Meghapal Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises of 02 revenue villages and 11 Wards. Total population of the GP is 3210, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 68, 2553 and 589 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 693.

Maneswar Panchayat Samiti

1. Nua-Tihura Grama Panchayat constituted in 1968. It comprises of 03 revenue villages and 14 Wards. Total population of the GP is 5458, out of which SC, ST, and other castes population are 1301, 1452 and 2705 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1334.
2. Parmanpur Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 11 Wards The total population of the GP is 3764, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 660, 845 and 2259 are respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 926.
3. Tabala Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 21 Wards. The total population of the GP is 9290, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1745, 3847 and 3698 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2328.
4. Batemura Grama Panchayat constituted in 1962. It comprises of 09 revenue village and 12 Wards.The total population of the GP is 5308, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1798, 2120 and 1390 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1332.
5. Sahaspur Grama Panchayat constituted in 1956. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6019, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 2350, 1348 and 2321 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1531.
6. Bargaon Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 09 revenue village and 16 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6006, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 2345, 1680 and 1981 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1510.
7. Huma Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 10 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4275, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1316, 1284 and 1675 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1107.

8. Dakara Grama Panchayat constituted in 1989. It comprises of 12 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4696, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 847, 2278 and 1571 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1272.
9. Dhama Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4191, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1865, 646 and 1680 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1056.
10. Deogaon Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 10 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3780, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1341, 1742 and 697 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 958.
11. Baduapali Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises of 04 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3889, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1189, 1475 and 1225 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 990.
12. Bhikampur Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3611, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 905, 1079 and 1627 respectively as per 2011 census. Total numbers of household of the GP are 873.

Rengali Panchayat Samiti

1. Khinda Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 10094, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 2454, 2408 and 5232 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2707.
2. Lapanga Gram a Panchayat constituted in 1956. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6277, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1516, 1584 and 3177 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1594.
3. Ghichamura Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6276, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 967, 3302 and 2007 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1505.
4. Laida Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6404, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 2228, 1557 and

2619 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1802.

5. Kinaloi Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4305, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 437, 2807 and 1061 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1129.
6. Bhamaloi Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5682, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 799, 3124 and 1759 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1346.
7. Katarbaga Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 16 Wards. The total population of the GP is 8984, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1706, 3344 and 3934 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2258.
8. Jhankarpali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6390, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 918, 3570 and 1902 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1541.
9. Tabadabahal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4528, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 843, 2590 and 1095 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1000.
10. Tamparkela Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3647, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 730, 1552 and 1365 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 864.
11. Jangala Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises of 03 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4423, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 662, 2686 and 1075 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1068.
12. Nishanbanga Grama Panchayat constituted in 2001. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5721, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 995, 2387 and 2339 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1394.
13. Rengloi Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is

2503, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 458, 1487 and 558 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 679.

14. Salad Grama Panchayat constituted in 1960. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5009, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1520, 1413 and 2076 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1211.
15. Rengali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 01 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 10867, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1308, 3409 and 6150 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2529.

Grama Panchayat under Redhakhol Sub-Division
Redhakhol Panchayat Samiti

1. Badmal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1955. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2499, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 620, 617 and 1262 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 607.
2. Mochibahal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 10 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3102, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 372, 1342 and 1388 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 742.
3. Charmal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1955. It comprises of 13 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4215, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 701, 1336 and 2178 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1056.
4. Burda Grama Panchayat comprises of 08 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2042, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 209, 445 and 1388 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 487.
5. Luhapank Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 29 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5234, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 439, 1510 and 3285 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1248.
6. Bansajal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1957. It comprises of 17 revenue village and 18 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5704, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 855, 1173 and

3676 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1410.

7. Gadgadbahal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1991. It comprises of 15 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4129, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 514, 1277 and 2338 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1001.
8. Rengali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 14 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3213, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 453, 1210 and 1550 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 794.
9. Bharatpur Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It comprises of 11 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2805, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 491, 813 and 1501 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 696.
10. Tribanpur Grama Panchayat comprises of 22 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5612, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1045, 1083 and 3484 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1351.
11. Kadaligarh Grama Panchayat constituted in 1955. It comprises of 21 revenue village and 16 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5607, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1040, 597 and 3970 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1288.
12. Badabahal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 22 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4288, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 489, 375 and 3424 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 999.
13. Kukudabahali Grama Panchayat comprises of 10 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3897, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 291, 492 and 3114 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 878.
14. Bhaliakata Grama Panchayat comprises of 14 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3486, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 481, 1504 and 1501 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 873.

Naktideul Panchayat Samiti

1. Kisinda Grama Panchayat constituted in 1955. It comprises of 14 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4279, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 794, 1744 and

1741 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1028.

2. Girishchandrapur Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 15 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3780, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 550, 2102 and 1128 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 789.
3. Panimura Grama Panchayat comprises of 21 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3926, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 322, 2387 and 1217 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 919.
4. Daincha Grama Panchayat comprises of 17 revenue village and 16 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6769, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 920, 1178 and 4671 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1590.
5. Similipal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 07 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3672, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 232, 1196 and 2244 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 882.
6. Ballam Grama Panchayat comprises of 23 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6833, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 725, 1442 and 4666 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of Household of the GP is 1592.
7. Sarapali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 27 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6350, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1125, 1229 and 3996 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1531.
8. Naktideul Grama Panchayat comprises of 05 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3643, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 857, 476 and 2310 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 915.
9. Ghusuramal Grama Panchayat comprises of 16 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4814, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 344, 1871 and 2599 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1081.
10. Batagaon Grama Panchayat constituted in 1955. It comprises of 14 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6180, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1667, 345 and 4168 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1425.
11. Salebhata Grama Panchayat constituted in 1962. It comprises of 23 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is

5838, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 979, 2188 and 2671 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1327.

12. Jamjori Grama Panchayat comprises of 12 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4902, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 980, 753 and 3169 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1096.
13. Sahebi Grama Panchayat constituted in 2001. It comprises of 07 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2840, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 417, 648 and 1775 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 674.

Gram Panchayat under Kuchinda Sub-Division

Kuchin da Panchayat Samiti

1. Bauriguda Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4473, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 854, 2201 and 1418 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1133.
2. Ardabahal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3555, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 481, 1707 and 1367 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 834.
3. Gochhara Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5100, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 924, 2607 and 1569 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1431.
4. Bankey Grama Panchayat constituted in 1987. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3350, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 486, 1791 and 1073 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 897.
5. Kuntara Grama Panchayat constituted in 1963. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5787, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 653, 3594 and 1540 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1467.
6. Kusumi Grama Panchayat constituted in 1953. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4646, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 811, 2274 and 1561 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1187.

7. Tainsar Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 06 revenue villages and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3608, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 324, 2537 and 747 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 895.
8. Telitileimal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 19 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5156, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 551, 3241 and 1364 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1335.
9. Paruabhadi Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 07 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5007, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1082, 2007 and 1918 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1388.
10. Hadipali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 04 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3475, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 334, 1464 and 1677 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 892.
11. Kuturachuan Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 05 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3824, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 833, 1553 and 1438 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1047.
12. Chandinimal Grama Panchayat constituted in the 1984. It comprises of 04 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2884, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 569, 1504 and 811 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 749.
13. Boxama Grama Panchayat constituted in 1958. It comprises of 15 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5712, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1022, 2770 and 1920 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1608.
14. Salebhadi Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 12 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3610, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 390, 2358 and 862 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 921.
15. Jamankira Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 11 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5461, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 645, 3315 and

1501 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1375.

16. Khandokata Grama Pan chayat constituted in 1993. It comprises of 04 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2717, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 906, 678 and 1133 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 732.
17. Kudapa ra Grama Panchayat constituted in the year 1993. It comprises of 03 nos. of revenue village and 11 nos. of Wards. The total population of the GP is 2951, out of which SC, ST, and other caste are 670, 1067 and 1214 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of Household of the GP is 859.

Jamankira Panchayat Samiti

1. Kenadhipa Grama Panchayat comprises of 08 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2613, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 333, 1349 and 931 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 727.
2. Dhudipali Grama Panchayat consists of 14 revenue village and 16 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5637, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1067, 3253 and 1317 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1469.
3. Subarnapali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises of 06 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4237, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 452, 2474 and 1311 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1148.
4. Dimirimunda Grama Panchayat comprises 24 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4863, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 388, 2598 and 1877 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1268.
5. Bhojpur Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It has 11 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5017, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1006, 2645 and 1366 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1188.
6. Badmal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1992. It includes of 10 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3579, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 456, 2008 and 1115 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 903.
7. Gunduruchuan Grama Panchayat constituted in 1953. It comprises of 12 revenue village and 18 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6312, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 991,

2929 and 2392 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1762.

8. Fasimal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 12 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4797, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 735, 2433 and 1629 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1175.
9. Chakulibahal Grama Panchayat comprises 13 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3441, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 436, 2449 and 556 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 948.
10. Mundhenpali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5329, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 854, 2478 and 1997 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1250.
11. Kharasanmal Grama Panchayat comprises of 14 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5288, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 343, 2766 and 2179 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1285.
12. Kulundi Grama Panchayat constituted in 1960. It comprises of 19 revenue village and 17 Wards. The total population of the GP is 8639, out of which SC, ST, and other caste are 1378, 4017 and 3244 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2144.
13. Badarama Grama Panchayat constituted in 1962. It comprises of 17 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5997, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 337, 4153 and 1507 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1401.
14. Tikiba Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It has 12 revenue villages and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2086, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 100, 1195 and 791 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 535.
15. Kasada Grama Panchayat comprises of 06 revenue villages and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2364, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 315, 1213 and 836 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 625.
16. Katangapani Grama Panchayat comprises of 13 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3306, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 185, 2406 and 715 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 771.
17. Jamankira Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 09 revenue village and 15 Wards. The total population of the GP is

7413, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1121, 3228 and 3064 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1855.

18. Sarada Grama Panchayat comprises of 04 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 1156, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 55, 1002 and 99 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 312.
19. Tikilipada Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 17 revenue village and 13 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5744, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 455, 3996 and 1293 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1415.
20. Mahada Grama Panchayat constituted in 2001. It comprises of 08 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2934, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 532, 1704 and 698 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 703.
21. Sirid Grama Panchayat comprises 10 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 2959, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 108, 2511 and 340 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 739.

Bamra Panchayat Samiti

1. Govindpur Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises 04 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 10385, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 987, 3425 and 5973 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 2467.
2. Baunslaga Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises 07 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6123, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 819, 4075 and 1229 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1444.
3. Kutarimal Grama Panchayat comprises of 10 revenue village and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5827, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 825, 3463 and 1539 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1457.
4. Uchakapat Grama Panchayat constituted in 1983. It comprises 04 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5605, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 828, 3461 and 1316 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1338.
5. Pindapathar Grama Panchayat comprises 05 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4305, out of which SC,

ST, and other castes are 330, 3186 and 789 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1055.

6. Garposh Grama Panchayat constituted in 1961. It includes of 06 revenue villages and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6412, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 1013, 3712 and 1687 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1433.
7. Sagara Grama Panchayat comprises of 06 revenue villages and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4526, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 728, 2841 and 957 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1058.
8. Kinabaga Grama Panchayat constituted in 1966. It comprises of 08 revenue villages and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 6703, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 529, 5203 and 971 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1586.
9. Rabga Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 08 revenue villages and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4706, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 314, 4029 and 363 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 965.
10. Rangiatikira Grama Panchayat constituted in 1984. It comprises of 09 revenue villages and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 5254, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 418, 4266 and 570 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1241.
11. Lariapali Grama Pancha yat constituted in 1972. It comprises of 09 revenue villages and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4685, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 314, 3560 and 811 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1086.
12. Jarabog a Grama Panchayat constituted in 1954. It comprises of 13 revenue villages and 17 Wards. The total population of the GP is 7383, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 691, 5166 and 1526 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1790.
13. Keseibahal Grama Panchayat constituted in 1967. It comprises of 09 revenue villages and 14 Wards. The total population of the GP is 7478, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 895, 4774 and 1809 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1784.
14. Kabir -bahal Grama Panchayat comprises 04 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4365, out of which SC,

ST, and other castes are 536, 2316 and 1513 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1067.

15. Mahulpali Grama Panchayat constituted in 1952. It comprises of 12 revenue village and 12 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4819, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 898, 2164 and 1757 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1279.
16. Babuniktimal Grama Panchayat comprises 15 revenue village and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 4127, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 698, 2466 and 963 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 1084.
17. Turei Grama Panchayat constituted in 2002. It comprises 07 revenue villages and 11 Wards. The total population of the GP is 3385, out of which SC, ST, and other castes are 359, 2387 and 639 respectively as per 2011 census. Total no of household of the GP is 917.

CHAPTER – XII

EDUCATION AND CULTUR E

Introduction

Education is the basic and most vital input for human excellence and growth of civilization. India has been an ancient land of learning attracting students from far and wide. Vedic wisdom and Buddhist learning began in this land. The 'Gurukul' system of education and the monastic system of dissemination of knowledge brought many seekers of knowledge from the whole world to the Indian subcontinent. Teachers of yore were treated with reverence and were equated with Brahma, the lord of wisdom. Even among the aborigines of this land aspirations to learn was evident. Various literatures, 'Sastras', 'Puranas', various treatises and even stories and tales were being taught in a systematic manner in organised institutions called 'Ashrams' and 'Viharas'. Generally, 'Vihara' refers to a Buddhist monastery. Relics and remnants of such great institution like Nalanda, Takshsila, Vikramsila indicate the glory of India as a land of knowledge and wisdom.

Education Scenario in Sambalpur in the Past

Odisha was no stranger to this milieu, so also Sambalpur. As revealed from old Buddhist literature of 'Mahayana' and 'Vajrayana' streams Parimalagiri which the Chinese traveller Yuan Chawng describes as Pa-li-mo-lo-ki-li, identified with the present day Gandhamardan area of Padampur Sub-Division in Bargarh district was considered a great seat of learning during the reign of King Indrabhuti. Much before that men of this area have used scripts to inscribe on rock their thoughts and feelings as evident from the pre-historic Vikramkhol Rock inscription in Jharsuguda district which is yet to be deciphered or interpreted. This indicates the past educational scenario of Sambalpur area.

Through the passage of time because of geophysical, socio-economic and other extraneous factors Sambalpur area lapsed into an era of darkness. Institutional learning was buried under the sands of time. This, however, did not extinguish the quest for knowledge among various individuals and families. Private tutors, old 'Chatasalis' for small group of pupil and family elders taught their wards the basic alphabets and numbers. Earlier, 'Chatasali' refers to a village school. Recitations from old palm leaf manuscript of classical scripture by mainly Brahmin scholars were regular and ritualistic events which helped impart knowledge to the uninitiated. There was Sanskrit academy known as Sanskruta 'Tol' where various scriptures, logic, Vedic mathematics were being taught along with manners of performing rituals. Such was the scene in the distant past. One such institution at the Gopaljee 'Math' exists even today in Sambalpur town.

For want of any authentic and reliable records, it is difficult to make any conjuncture as to when modern and western system of education came to Sambalpur. Even before a formal High School came up in Sambalpur affluent people from higher castes were going to places like, Cuttack, Nagpur, Kolkata and Patna for studies.

During the Chauhan rule from mid-16th to early 19th Century AD Sambalpur had some stability in terms of governance. Only after the British took over Odisha in 1803 by ousting the Marathas modern education arrived with the initiative of Christian evangelist and enthusiastic British officers. There was a period of unrest in Sambalpur after the death of the last King due to internal conflict for succession and the rise of Surendra Sai and his rebel forces. Only after the rebellion was quelled again stability returned and the District administration took up education as a welfare measure. The other intent to sponsor education as the responsibility of the Government was to create an educated work force to assist in local governance and collection of revenue. The first organised School was started by Mr. J. Cadenhead, the Assistant to the Political Agent which in due course was upgraded as a Zilla School and now is well known as the over 150 years old Chandra Sekhar Behera Zila School.

Status of Education since Independence

The rate of literacy at the dawn of independence of India was 18.3 per cent and in Sambalpur, it was 12 per cent as revealed from the records of 1951 Census. There has been considerable growth in the rate of literacy which is recorded at 76.91 per cent as per the 2011 Census. Of this male literacy is 85.17 per cent and female is 68.47 per cent. Out of 10.41 lakh population of Sambalpur district total literates are 7.04 lakhs (Males-3,93,192 and Females- 3,10,499). Increase in literacy rate is a positive sign and indicates at the growth and progress of the society. But mere literacy alone cannot be taken as ‘education’. Education is imparted in a graded structure beginning with pre-schools and culminating at the University and higher research institutions. In addition, there are institutions for imparting technical knowledge and skill for application in various material and productive areas of activities for which persons with vocational and professional education from technical and professional institutions are required.

There is a rural-urban divide in terms of location and availability of education in Sambalpur District. Rural areas mostly have general education and only in urban sector technical institutions from the base level to the higher level are available. Apprenticeship in professional colleges is available. The education system in rural areas is government operated. Government runs primary, secondary and higher schools. In urban areas the system is a mix of government and private operated schools. There are

colleges for higher education both in rural and urban areas but most of them are located in urban or semi-urban areas.

Historical Review

In order to develop a smooth transition from past to present, it may be desirable to mention some educational statistics from the year of first census of free India. However, the statistics referred here is prior to 1993, and is for undivided Sambalpur district. Usually to have some glimpses of early development of education standard in undivided Sambalpur district, pre-independence era and upto1961 may give a rational picture.

(a) Growth of Literacy Rate: L. S. S. O'Malley during 1906-07, mentioned that Sambalpur was one of the most backward Districts of Bengal as per census 1901. The literacy rate was 3.3 per cent only with 400 odd literates from women segment only. The situation was so bad that educated persons from coastal area had to come to serve as School Master/Post Master/Clerks in Sambalpur district. Gradually the situation improved with signs of advance at various levels of education. In 1901, Government opened 50 new Schools which gradually saw increase in student strength to 9376 during 1903-04 and 10, 852 students during 1906-07. There were 120 Schools at that time with the break up as 1 High English School, 6 Middle Vernacular Schools and 113 Primary Schools which were managed by Government (8), District Council (97), Municipality (4) and 11 were privately managed.

In 1931, the number of Schools went up to 457 with student strength of 23,756. The first College was established in 1944. The literacy rate in 1961 was 22.9 per cent (Males-37.2 per cent and Females-8.6 per cent).

Literacy Rate as per Last three Censuses

Census Year	Total	Male	Female	Population	Total Literate
1991	55.52%	65.9%	36.43%	undivided	-
2001	67.01%	78.87%	54.79%	928889	543377
2011	76.91%	85.17%	68.47%	1041099	703691

(b) Female Education

Women education in the society is essential. Women have been respected in our society since the Vedic period but it is observed that the women were considered incompetent during the post-Vedic period to perform sacred jobs and to read the Vedas. The 'Manusmriti' declares that initiation of women was instituted in their marriages which mean that till marriage, women were ignored and were not accepted at par with men. Gradually the situation has changed and now men and women are equally important.

In ancient time the female education was entirely domestic and vocational. They were being prepared for the duties of the household. The evil of child-marriage, which also crept in made the education of girls virtually impossible. Towards the end of the ancient period, the Hindu system of education evolved one type of schools, the 'Tol' or 'Pathasala' which was the Hindu school of higher learning. It was a school for teaching of Sanskrit. But women were not admitted such schools. Such oppression of women section remained in force and they were debarred from obtaining any form of formal education. The British Empire however considered women as important segment of the society. In 1813, the Charter Act entrusted the British rulers with the responsibility of educating the people of India. But the Company did not show any interest to spread education. Female education made a beginning in Odisha under the initiative of the missionaries as early as 1822; however, it was negligible till around Sepoy Mutiny. In 1854, for the first time stress was given on the education of girls.

During 1900-01 only 471 girls were attending schools. The number rose substantially to 1332 in 1906-07 out of which 899 were attending Boys' Schools and 433 were in Girls' Schools. There were only six Upper Primary Girls' Schools situated in Sambalpur town, Rampela, Attabira, Bargarh, Barpali and Padampur. These schools were formally controlled by the District Council of Schools but were subsequently transferred to the control of Government in 1903.

Co-education was very popular in Odisha mainly due to the provision of education for boys and girls in most of the Primary Schools. During the period from 1902 to 1907, there were more girls in primary boys' schools than in primary girls' schools. Hornell, the Director of Public Instruction was of opinion that it should be encouraged by every possible means as it was impossible to establish a girls' school in every village. The statement of Sri Nilamani Senapati, ICS, the then Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, narrates that his order allowing girls to get admitted into Zila School (in 1931) could not yield results as no girl sought admission to High School.

In 1961, Sambalpur District (Undivided) had only one Girls' High School, 10 Girls' Middle School, and 26 Girls' Primary Schools. But during the subsequent five years some rapid growth in girls' education could be noticed. For instance, in 1965-66, there were eight High Schools, 21 Middle Schools and 29 Primary Schools for the girls. The total number of girls attending these schools was 58,058 as against 1529 in 1958. The establishment of a Women's College in Sambalpur in 1959 provided scope for spreading education among women. It is needless to say that in the next 50 years i.e., till today, the growth of women education has been unprecedented. There are several prominent educational institutions which

provide co-education. Besides, existence of several colleges and high schools for women has helped in spreading of women education.

(c) Education among Backward Classes and Tribal

Sambalpur is regarded as a backward District with a sizable population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As reported in 2001 Census, the District population is composed of 34.5 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 17 percent of Scheduled Castes. Sri Nilamani Senapati[89] who was the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur got a child from "Ganda" caste admitted to a school in Maneswar in 1930. The child was not allowed to enter the school and had to sit in the veranda outside the class. The poor tribal people were ignorant and indifferent towards benefits of formal education. It was difficult to persuade the tribal population to join schools. The tribal people were averse to school education and their children learnt traditional skills and knowledge acquired from the family and village elders.

In 1906-07, only 1119 children from backward classes were in schools. Government gradually opened special schools for the students belonging to backward communities. By 1930, 20 primary schools for the underprivileged children and 2 schools for tribal children were opened.

After independence, Government of India took special interest and implemented several plans to open different types of schools in the places where the tribal population was concentrated. Ashram Schools and 'Sevasramas' were opened in the backward areas. These schools are residential for tribal population which can impart education together with training in agriculture, weaving, carpentry, bee-keeping etc. The entire expenses of lodging, boarding, dress, cost of books and training materials are offered free by the Government. Even the students are given stipends. There were 8 Ashram schools including one 'Kanyashram' (Middle School) for tribal girl students. Three of such schools have been upgraded as High Schools. Following is the list of some of early 'Sevashram' Schools.

Sl	Name	Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
1.	Banjari	1950-51	130	10
2.	Bhojpur	1950-51	196	17
3.	Charadapali	1955-56	75	9
4.	Kansar	1960-61	134	14
5.	Bijayapali	1960-61	157	17
6.	Arda	1961-62	63	8

The 'Sevashrams' are day schools of Lower Primary Standard. This project got expanded in 1968-69 to include 165 'Sevashrams' with 8968 students and 397 teachers.

[89] The Paurusha (Odia monthly) October 1968, P.22; Quoted in N. Senapati and B. Mahanti (eds) op.cit, P.456

Sub-Division wise 'Sevashrams' in Sambalpur District

Name of Sub-Division	No. Of Sevashrams	Students	Teachers
Kuchinda	9	316	16
Redhakhol	10	530	18
Sambalpur	57	5579	149

However, now with expansion of modernised education system covering all streams like general, technical and medical etc. leading to Degree Award, so many prominent institutions, schools, colleges, universities have come up with reservation of seats for SC/ST students.

In addition, separate schools for SC/ST students are also available as seen below.

SC/ST Schools in Sambalpur District

Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Jamankira	Badamundaloi	1992-93
Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Jamankira	Sandhapathara	1989-90
Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Kuchinda	Bhojpur	1965-66
Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Kuchinda	Aradabahal (G)	1989-90
Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Bamra	Garposh (G)	1992-93
Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Bamra	Tangarmunda	1982-83
Sambalpur	Kuchinda	ITDA	Bamra	Rabaga (G)	1998-99
Sambalpur	Redhakhol		Redhakhol	Sundhimunda (G)	2006-07
Sambalpur	Redhakhol		Naktideula	Girish Ch. pur	1993-94

This has helped in expansion of present day education among the backward classes. Many students from this category have excelled in education and occupy very prominent positions. Various government projects undertaken in recent years during Five Year Plans would be able to provide good education amongst tribal population of Sambalpur district.

Growth of General Educati on

From the middle of the 19th century, the British Government, and after independence, Government of India undertook drives for the expansion of education among all and thereby the number of schools and colleges increased many-fold. A brief synopsis of such growth is presented here up to 1970.

a. Primary Level Schools

During early part of 20th century, Sambalpur was in Bengal. However, the curriculum in the Primary Level was different from that of the general school in Bengal and included local topics of interest like plantation, keeping village records, local law of landlords, and keeping record of money lending etc., along with the subjects of general stream like arithmetic, language reading/writing. During 1901-02, there were 64 Upper Primary Schools and 50 Lower Primary Schools where 6624 students got enrolled. There were also Primary Schools for Girls during these years having 433 enrolments in six Schools. The Primary Education witnessed rapid expansion in following

2-3 decades. During 1929-30, the number of Lower Primary Schools for Boys and Girls were 362 and 15 respectively and corresponding numbers of Upper Primary Schools were 54 and 5. The total number of students in these Schools was 20746 boys and 4302 girls. There were some Primary Schools offering co-education. These numbers further rose to 725 schools as per the data available in first census of free India. In 1968, there were 2030 and 16 Primary Schools respectively for Boys and Girls. The number of students rose to around 1.5 lakhs for the undivided Sambalpur district. In addition to Primary Schools, there were 38 (36 Junior and 2 Senior) Basic Schools attended by 3468 (junior) and 385 (senior) students receiving basic education.

As per record available in 1909 District Gazetteer, there were 6 Middle Vernacular Schools (two classes beyond Primary), one of which was Patnaikpara School in Sambalpur. In 1930, there were six English Middle School and 10 Middle Vernacular Schools (three for girls) having student strength of 568 and 526 respectively.

List of all C ategory Schools in 1968

		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	High School	87	10	97
2.	Middle	285	15	300
3.	Senior Basic	2	-	2
4.	Ashram	4	1	5
5.	Primary	2030	16	2046
6.	Junior Basic	36	-	36
7.	Sevashram	165	-	165
8.	Secondary Training	2	1	3
9.	Elementary Training	2	1	3
10.	Engineering	1	-	1
11.	Polytechnic	1	-	1
12.	Sanskrit Tol	2	-	2
13.	Urdu schools	3	1	4

In 1965, the number of students were 13,330 in High Schools and 14,974 in Middle Schools. The lone Higher Secondary School was at Larambha established by Late Braja Mohan Panda in 1938 which was elevated to HS Stage in 1960. This is now in Bargarh District. In 1969 (20th March), the number of Education Districts were increased from Two (Bargarh and Sambalpur) to Four (Bargarh, Deogarh, Padampur and Sambalpur). The first General College in Sambalpur was established in 1944, first Medical College in 1959 and first Engineering College started in 1959. The other schools and educational institutions will be presented in the later section of existing frame of education in present Sambalpur district after division.

The Secondary Education progressed at a slow pace for the next two decades, but picked up thereafter. There were 11 High Schools and 42 ME

Schools in 1951. The number increased to 23 High Schools and 150 ME Schools in 1961, to 74 High Schools and 273 ME Schools in 1965.

Present School Scenario

The following tables give the number of schools in each Block of Sambalpur district spread over all the three Sub-Divisions along with their status, number of students and teachers as reflected in the Census 2011.

Block Wise Schools

Block	Government	Aided	Recognized	Un-recognized	Total
Bamra	164	19	8	5	196
Dhankauda	129	5	11	7	152
Jamankira	195	11	9	7	222
Jujomura	161	7	7	2	177
Kuchinda	122	15	9	0	146
Maneswar	144	12	16	1	173
Naktideul	139	10	4	0	153
Redhakhol	131	5	5	0	141
Rengali	138	12	4	3	157
Burla NAC	21	0	11	0	32
Hirakud NAC	16	0	3	0	19
Kuchinda NAC	15	0	5	0	20
Redhakhol NAC	18	0	4	0	22
Sambalpur Municipality	93	5	8	10	116
Total	1486	101	104	35	1726

Block Wise Students Enrolment

Block	Government	Aided	Recognized	Un-recognized	Grand Total
Bamra	11753	1343	662	758	14516
Dhankauda	11103	156	2048	1451	14758
Jamankira	11654	849	813	376	13692
Jujomura	9038	346	1063	148	10595
Kuchinda	8174	875	1113	0	10162
Maneswar	10165	444	2783	79	13471
Naktideul	8860	664	237	0	9761
Redhakhol	7587	221	241	0	8049
Rengali	9635	459	257	280	10631
Burla NAC	2803	0	2328	0	4141
Hirakud NAC	2803	0	2892	0	5695
Kuchinda NAC	1121	0	992	0	2113
Redhakhol NAC	1567	0	1141	0	2708
Sambalpur Municipality	10857	529	6895	0	22156
Total	106419	5886	23465	3092	142697

Block Wise School Teachers

Block	Government	Aided	Recog nized	Un-recognized	Grand Total
Bamra	619	101	79	57	856
Dhankauda	546	26	188	83	843
Jamankira	637	74	79	66	856
Jujomura	526	41	70	28	665
Kuchinda	463	96	115	0	674
Maneswar	539	68	205	7	819
Naktideul	536	59	37	0	632
Redhakhol	551	39	49	0	639
Rengali	499	73	32	45	649
Burla NAC	116	0	205	0	321
Hirakud NAC	102	0	51	0	153
Kuchinda NAC	82	0	79	0	167
Redhakhol NAC	93	0	78	0	171
Sambalpur Municipality	502	22	94	202	820
Total	5811	599	1361	488	8259

As a matter of policy, Government of Odisha has decided to open one Model High School in every District as a pathfinder. In the process, it is decided to restructure the existing Chandra Sekhar Behera Zila Schools in District headquarters as a Model High School.

Sarva Sik shya Abhiyan (SSA), 2014-15

Education for all has been the motto under 'Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan'. Sambalpur District Authorities in collaboration with Education Authorities adopted following schemes in 2014-15 for benefit of students:

Free text books are provided to all girls, to all the students up to Class-VIII, SC boys, ST boys and BPL boys. Apart from these APL boys are covered by State Government budget.

Free text books at Primary level: Rs.150/- per child.

Free text book at Upper Primary level: Rs.250/- per child.

Supply of Uniform: As per provision 2 sets of Uniforms are provided to all girls, SC boys, ST boys and BPL boys @Rs.200/- per child.

Teachers Training

As per the provisions, regular teachers are to be trained for 20 days, newly recruited teachers are to be trained for 30 days and untrained teachers have are to be trained for 60 days in distance mode. Teachers are oriented on CCE. Orientation is carried on leadership. Teachers are imparted Primary Teacher Training. Academic support is obtained through BRCC/ CRCC:

Engagements for Sm ooth conduct of School Business

MIS-Cum-Planning Coordinator and Data Entry Operator (DEO) are engaged in each Block for maintenance of database at the Block level. For maintenance of accounts of schools as well as BEO offices, 18 Account-Cum-Support staffs are engaged in all Blocks. Block Resource Persons on CWSN are engaged in all BEO offices.

Special Assistance : BRCCs are provided with Contingency Grant (Rs.50,000/- per BRCC) and assistance for meeting TA (Rs.30,000/- per BRCC). Similarly, CRCCs are also provided with Contingency Grant (Rs. 10,000/- per CRCC) and assistance for meeting TA (Rs.12,000/- per CRCC).

Computer Aided Learning (CAL): there are 80 UP Schools in the District covered under Computer Aided Learning (CAL), thereby benefitting 9,531 students and 187 teachers. This year intensive training has been imparted to teachers on CAL activity by American India Foundation.

Annual Grant : School grant @Rs.5000/- per Primary Schools and @Rs.7000/- per Upper Primary Schools and Similarly Repair Maintenance Grant @Rs.5000/- per Primary Schools and @Rs.10000/- per Upper Primary Schools are provided. 1,326 Primary Schools and 543 Upper Primary Schools are provided with School Improvement Grant. Besides, 1,426 schools are provided with Repair Maintenance Grant.

Inclusive Education : All the identified 3,160 Children with Special Need are enrolled in different schools. 58 sets of Braille books supplied to students with CWSN of visually impaired.

Training to teachers on “Sparsh”, “Samabedana” and “Sambhav” modules has been completed. Training to parents of CWSN has been completed in all Blocks. Training to General School Teacher on "Sampark" module has been provided.

SC/ ST Education

“Srujan”, a child friendly activity including storytelling, art and craft, music and dance and traditional games, is conducted at Blocks. In 2007, ‘Multi Lingual Education’ (MLE) has been introduced in three tribal dominated Blocks namely Bamra, Kuchinda and Jamankira of Sambalpur district. At present it is going on in five Blocks namely Bamra, Kuchinda, Jamankira, Jujomura and Rengali wherein 36 MLE schools are functioning. There are 77 MLE Shiksha Sahayks (SS) engaged in MLE schools. Teachers have been oriented under induction training and untrained MLE SS are to be covered through DPEP training.

Formation of SMC: SMCs have been constituted in 814 Primary Schools and 427 Upper Primary Schools in Sambalpur district.

Civil Works: Till now PAB has accorded approval for construction of 2,033 additional classrooms out of which 1,842 classrooms have been completed and the remaining 191 are in progress. Also, PAB has accorded approval for construction of 214 New Upper Primary Schools out of which 210 have been completed and the remaining four are in progress. Besides, PAB approved 164 New Primary Schools are completed in all respect and handed over to SMC.

PAB has accorded approval for construction of 295 common toilets for boys, out of which 291 toilets are already completed and four are in progress.

Steps have been taken for construction of 1035 separate toilets for girls, out of which 775 are completed and 260 are in progress. There are 333 CWSN toilets and 743 Ramps for CWSN students are sanctioned and all are in the stage of completion.

The PAB has approved 332 drinking water facilities for schools in urban areas having no drinking water facility which are completed.

322 Model Kitchen Sheds are sanctioned; these are in progress.

9 BRCC Training Halls sanctioned by Government are nearing completion.

High Schools in Sambalpur District

The first Zilla School of Sambalpur district was founded in 1852 as a Middle English School. Later on in 1864, it was upgraded to High School. From a small building in the heart of town, it was shifted to a double storied building in 1927. In 1956, it shifted to the present building on the foot of Circuit House. The number of students had been recorded to be small, say 142 in 1886, 214 in 1906 and 484 in 1930. There were 25 teachers including 8 graduates; all teachers excepting 3 were trained. There were 8 Classes having two sections each. The medium of instruction was English in top 4 Classes and vernacular (mainly Odia) in lower four classes with English as the second language. In top classes, vernacular, Sanskrit and Persian were taught. The vernacular languages taught were Odia, Hindi, Bengali and Urdu. Amongst other main subjects, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics were taught. In 1968, the student strength rose to 822 in six slasses (Class VI to XI) and number of teachers were 32. There was a hostel for this school accommodating 50 boarders. The other important High School was Lady Lewis Girl's High School established in 1942.

OBSE Pattern

Government schools, Government aided schools and some private schools follow the Odisha Board of Secondary Education pattern and curriculum.

The Total Number of High Schools in the District is 175.

Enrolment and Results in High School during the Last Five Years

Year	Students Enrolled	Appeared	Passed	Percent of Results
2010-11	8325	8268	5223	63.17
2011-12	8308	8274	5604	67.73
2012-13	11122	11054	8149	73.72
2014-15	13357	13177	9748	73.98

The following Table shows the number of Colleges, enrolment of students and Results of High Secondary (+2) Results of Sambalpur District from 2011 to 2015.

Enrolment and Results in Junior C olleges / Higher Secondary Schools during Last Five Years

Year	Government Colleges	Aided Full/Block Grant	Private /Res Colleges	Total no. of Colleges	Stream Wise Students Strength	Appeared	Passed	%
2011	03	09/22	03/06	43	A-3911	3860	2818	73.0
					S-1938	1917	1530	79.81
					C-678	669	476	71.15
					V-64	63	59	93.40
2012	03	09/22	03/06	43	A-4305	4256	3112	73.12
					S-2102	2090	1537	73.54
					C-698	692	518	74.85
					V-64	45	11	24.44
2013	03	09/22	03/06	43	A-4437	4377	3034	69.31
					S-2443	2432	1791	73.64
					C-699	693	489	70.56
					V-88	86	50	58.13
2014	03	09/25	-/06	43	A-4821	4747	3513	74.0
					S-2537	2504	2014	80.43
					C-783	775	535	69.03
					V-93	93	70	75.26
2015	04	09/25	-/07	45	A-5659	5591	4787	85.63
					S-2649	2629	2218	84.36
					C-1001	992	695	70.06
					V-55	54	38	70.37

Note: A-Arts, S-Sciences, C-Commerce, V-Vocational

CBSE Pattern

The following Schools of Sambalpur district follow the central pattern of curriculum framed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE): 1) Aditya Residential School; 2) Balika Vidyalaya; 3) DAV Public School; 4) Guru Nanak Public School; 5) Indian Public School; 6) Kendriya Vidyalaya-I; 7) Kendriya Vidyalaya-II; 8) Madanawati Public School; 9) Prabhujeee English Medium School; 10) Rashtriya Gopal Vidya Mandir; 11) Seven Hills Residential School; 12) Veer Surendra Sai English Medium School; and 12) Vikash: The Concept School.

ICSE Pattern

St. Joseph Convent High School, Sambalpur established in 1962 is the only School which follows the ICSE pattern of courses of studies.

Schools of Emin ence

Chandra Sekhar Behera Zilla School

In 1852, an Anglo-Vernacular School was set up at Sambalpur at the initiative of Mr. J. Cadenhead. In its initial years it was located within the precinct of the royal palace which is popularly known as Raja Bakhri in Kunjelpada area of Sambalpur town. In due course, the School got upgraded and assume a status of a Zilla School in 1864. During the last 150 years, the School has seen several locations.



In 1932, it was shifted to where the present Gangadhar Meher University is located because in its previous location a girls' school came up. During the 2nd World War, the Odisha Government Secretariat shifted from Cuttack to Sambalpur and started functioning in the building of Sambalpur Zilla School and the school was located in the nearby field on a temporary thatched accommodation. In 1952, the school was renamed as Chandra Sekhar Zilla School after the prominent freedom fighter and social reformer Chandra Sekhar Behera. The name of the school was changed again to make it specific and to remove the confusion that arose because there are other Institutions named after Samanta Chandra Sekhar, the famous Odia

astronomer. The school is now known as Chandra Sekhar Behera Zilla School. The school got its permanent building under the Circuit House hillocks in 1954. This is one of the first multi-storied buildings in Odisha built with hollow bricks.

The School celebrated 150th year of its establishment in November 2014 and was honoured with the presence of Late Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, former President of India and the renowned missile scientist as Chief Guest. On this occasion this school got thoroughly renovated with the initiative of alumni association of the school. This school has produced eminent scientists, administrators, educationists, public servants and entrepreneurs. The school was blessed to have several eminent educationists as head master and teachers. A full-fledged auditorium has been commissioned in 2014 and is named after one of the dynamic head masters Late Man Mohan Patnaik. Earlier perceived as boys' school, from the session 2016-17 it has become a co-educational school with 20 girls having been admitted to the school.

Lady Lewis Girls' High School

A girls' school was started as Middle Vernacular School in the former location of Sambalpur Zilla School. In due course it was upgraded to a High School for girls and was named after the first lady of Odisha as Lady Lewis Girls High School.

Kendriya Vidyalaya

With the growing presence of several Central Institutions both in the government and public sector, it was felt necessary to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sambalpur to accommodate the children and ward of Central Government Employees. The first Kendriya Vidyalaya was started in the year 1965. Initially, it was started at Ainthapali of Sambalpur town. Now it is having its own campus at Baraipali and it is considered as a premier school offering CBSE course up to senior secondary level. The second Kendriya Vidyalay has been set up at Burla in 2015 to meet the ever growing demand for school education of central government and public sector employees like the Mahanadi Coalfield Limited and the upcoming group centre of the CRPF among others.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), Sambalpur with an intake capacity of 80 students per year is catering quality education since 1987. It is located by the side of NH-6. Children from the District are admitted at class-VI stage through an All India Entrance Examination. This Vidyalaya is a full-fledged Vidyalaya with strength of 545 out of which 318 are boys and 227 are girls.

In addition to these Institutions, the following schools provide Higher Secondary education which is currently termed as Junior College up to the level of +2: 1) Kendriya Vidyalaya-I; 2) Guru Nanak Public School; 3) St. Joseph Convent Higher Secondary School; 4) Sreema Aurobinda High School; 5) Madanabati School; 6) Sri Aurobindo School; 7) Navodaya Vidyalaya; and 8) DAV Public School.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)

To upgrade and update the skill of school teachers in education and training methodology and also to devise innovative methods of effective knowledge transfer, the District Institute of Education and Training has been set up at Sambalpur. This Institution has in a phased manner round the year conducts training programmes for all level of teachers beginning from the Primary School level to the Secondary School level. DIET utilises the summer vacation of teachers for summer courses in advance and innovative methods of teaching.

Colleges of Eminence

Agriculture College, Chiplima



With the expansion of canal network in western Odisha as a result of Hirakud Irrigation Project, Sambalpur and its adjacent districts became a part of the Integrated Agriculture Development Project (IADP) in 1962. This ushered green revolution in Odisha. To further extend the knowledge base in agriculture and allied sciences, it was necessary to promote higher education in this field. As a result, the Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) was started in Bhubaneswar in 1963. The University was not able to take the entire load of students' enrolment. As an extension of the OUAT the Agriculture College was set up at Chiplima in 1981. This remains an affiliated college of OUAT and offers courses in Bachelor in Science in Agriculture.

Veer Surendra Sai Medical College and Hospital (VSSMCH)

Odisha had only one Medical College at Cuttack till 1959. It is famously known as Sriram Chandra Bhanja Medical College and Hospital. In view of the growing demand of health education and for better delivery of public health system, the Government of Odisha decided to set up a second Medical College and Hospital at Burla, 15 kilometres away from Sambalpur town. The college commenced in 1959, in accommodation then available at

the Hirakud project buildings which were gradually being wound up as the project was nearing completion. In phased manner, the Burla Medical College got its academic and hospital buildings. The Medical College & Hospital was renamed as 'Veer Surendra Sai Medical College and Hospital' in 1992 and subsequently renamed as 'Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Research' in 2014.

The Institute provides medical education both at the Graduate and Post Graduate levels in various clinical and non-clinical subjects. In addition, there is facility for diagnostic studies at the Regional Diagnostic Centre in the Institute. This Institute has one of the oldest nursing training and patient care education facility in the State leading to award of Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery. Among other academic activities of the Institute are the courses leading to achieving Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology and Diploma in Medical Radiology.

Government Women's College, Sambalpur

Government Women's College, Sambalpur is a Government educational institution imparting higher education for women in Graduation and Post-Graduation level. This Institution was established on 17 July, 1959. It extends teaching facilities in Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Commerce and Information Technology etc.

Government College of Physical Education, Kulundi

This college was established in 1993 with hostel facilities for men and women and adequate facilities for training.

Odisha Medical College of Homoeopathy and Research

It was established in 1978 and offers Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medical Sciences (BHMS) course.

Lajpat Rai Law College

It was established in 1965 to impart education in Law. It offers 3-year Bachelors' Course.

Dr. Parasuram Mishra Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Sambalpur

A College to impart training to teachers in education was started in 1962 at Sambalpur and was called the B.Ed College, Sambalpur. Prior to this the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack was the only Institution of this nature. With the growing numbers of schools in western Odisha and to train teachers in structural methods of imparting education, another Institution was the need of the hour. The Sambalpur B.Ed College stood up to this task. The Institution was upgraded to the level of an advanced study centre and was renamed as Dr. Parasuram Mishra Institute of Advanced Studies in Education.

Universities

Sambalpur University located at Jyoti Vihar and Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology are located in Burla. Gangadhar Meher University and Odisha State Open University are located in Sambalpur. Indira Gandhi National Open University has a study and counselling centre located at Gangadhar Meher University.

Sambalpur University

Odisha got its first University in the year 1944 in the shape of the Utkal University having jurisdiction over the entire state. With growth of higher education and increased in the number of both general and technical colleges, it became necessary to set up a few more University. Due to necessity and with the persistent demand of the people of western Odisha, the Sambalpur University was set up. The Sambalpur University Act was passed by the Odisha Legislature on 10th December, 1966. The territorial jurisdiction of the University covers 10 Districts of the state of Odisha namely Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Balangir, Subarnapur, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Boudh and Athamallik Sub-Division of Angul District.



The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967 with Padma Shri Dr. Parsuram Mishra as the first Vice-Chancellor. The University was inaugurated on 4th January, 1967 by Dr. Ayodhya Nath Khosla, the Hon'ble Governor who was the Chancellor of the Universities in Odisha.

Sambalpur University which was functioning in various private and hired accommodation in Sambalpur town, shifted to its permanent campus in 1973 to Jyoti Vihar, Burla. The University at Jyoti Vihar provides Post-Graduate education in twenty-seven subjects through twenty Post-Graduate Departments. These departments are Anthropology, Business Administration, Centre of Regional Art and Culture Studies, Chemistry, Computer Science and Application, Earth Science, Economics, English, Environmental Science, History, Home Science, Law, Library and Information Science, Mathematics, Odia, Physics, Political Science and Public Administration, School of Life Sciences, Sociology and Statistics.

In addition to the above, M.Sc. Electronics Course started in 1996 was a part of the PG Department of Physics. In 2010, a separate institution called Sambalpur University Institute of Information Technology (SUIIT) was started within the University to accommodate the faculty of former MSc Electronics course. Apart from these, the University offers self-financing courses for M.Sc. in Computer Science, M.Sc. in Bio-Technology, Master in Computer Application (MCA), Executive Course in Master in Business Administration, P.G. Diploma in Business Economics, Master of Population Studies and Master of Social Work.

The University Post-Graduate Departments offer one-year study Programme for M.Phil Degree, two-years study programme for the Degrees of M.A. / M.Sc. / LL.M. / Business Administration / Master in Library and Information Science, one-year P.G. Diploma Course in Computer Science and Application and Diploma Course in Sambalpuri Studies and three-year course in M.C.A. and Executive M.B.A.

The P. G. Departments of Chemistry, Life Sciences, History, Economics, Library and Information Sciences and Mathematics have been conferred Autonomous Status by the University. They adopt Semester system based on continuous evaluation. They devise their own courses of studies.

The Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education has started in the year 1998 with only on-campus courses in collaboration with P.G. Departments of Sambalpur University.

Affiliated Colleges of Sambalpur University in Sambalpur District

Bamra TF College Bamra, Basudev Godabari Degree College, Charles Babbage College of IT, Dr Parsuram Mishra Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Dr.Jhasketan Sahu College, Paramanpur, DutikaSahu College, Laida, Govt College of Physical Education, Kulundi, Govt Women's College, Sambalpur, Gram Panchayat Rural College, Kuntara, Hirakud College, Hirakud, Jamankira College, Jamankira, Kesaibahal, Bhīma Bhoi College, Kuchinda College, Kuchinda, Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur, Maa Jhadeswari College, Dhama, Naktideul College, Mahulpali, Phuljharan, Sambalpur, Naktideul, Netajee Subash Chandra Bose College, Sambalpur, Odisha Medical College of Homeopathy and Research, Sambalpur, Parvati Giri College, Redhakhol, NAC College, Burla, Sambalpur Nursing College, Sambalpur, Saraswat Mahavidyalaya, Godbhaga, SLB Medical College of Physiotherapy, Sambalpur: Being Opened, Surjmal College, Rampela, Sambalpur and Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Research, Burla.

Gangadhar Meher University



Gangadhar Meher College was established in 1944. In the initial days it was just called Sambalpur College. Subsequently it was named after the eminent Odia poet Gangadhar Meher. The college became an autonomous institution in the mid-1990s. It was formed into a unitary University with effect from 01.06.2015.



Gangadhar Meher University provides teaching facility in 19 subjects at Under-Graduate level and Post Graduate level and in four subjects in the M.Phil. course. In addition to the conventional streams of Humanities, Science and Commerce, this institution has introduced courses in Still Photography and Audio Production and Textile Science. The Institution also offers courses in B. Sc. and M. Sc. in Computer Science and Master in Computer Applications. Facilities of career oriented courses like P.G. Diploma in Bio-Informatics, B.B.A., M.B.A. and B.Sc. Information Science and Telecommunication are also offered in the Institute. The University has recently introduced a 4-year integrated B. Ed. Course.

Odisha State Open University

As an initiative to provide education to college dropouts and to willing late learners the Government of Odisha has set up an Open University in the line of IGNOU. It is named as the Odisha State Open University (OSOU). It has started functioning from mid-2015 and presently located in the campus of Gangadhar Meher University. The permanent campus of the University will be located near Gosala for which adequate land has already been earmarked. This University is envisaged for imparting education not only in traditional subject but also in new areas of application and vocation like Mass Communication, Journalism, Computer Application, Graphic Design, Animation and so on.

Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology

The University occupies nearly 300 acres of land in Burla. In 1956, UCE was the first engineering college of Odisha started with 20 students enrolling into three branches, namely the Civil Engineering, the Electrical

Engineering and the Mechanical Engineering. It was converted into a University on 8th November, 2012.



With a glorious history of about 60 years, providing technical education within a modern educational environment and strong academic staff, VSSUT is strongly identified with engineering education in India. Since its inception and foundation, keeping abreast with modern developments, VSSUT is constantly restructuring itself and renovating its physical infrastructure as well as its research and education facilities. Facilities in laboratories of various departments and central facilities such as Computer Centre, Library, Internet Centre and workshop, separate hostels for boys and girls, conference hall, recreational amenities and other utility services are adequately available for the students in the Campus. Semester system is being followed for both Undergraduate and Post graduate programmes. Medium of Instruction and teaching is English. The syllabus is updated at regular intervals keeping an eye to the advancements in technology and need of the industries so as to maintain the level of technical education at par with other institutes of international repute. The University has infrastructures for all the indoor and outdoor games.

Academic programmes available at VSSUT are - Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech): Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics and Telecomm, IT, Manufacturing Sc., Computer Sc and Engineering, Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch), Master of Technology(M.Tech), Master of Science (M.Sc.), Master of Philosophy (M.Phil), Master in Computer Application and Doctor of Philosophy(Ph.D.).

Other Professional Educational Inst itution s

Indian Institute of Management and Veer Surendra Sai Medical College and Hospital renamed as ‘Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Research’ and ‘Chiplima Agriculture College’ are the other academic institutes of eminence in Sambalpur district.

Lajpat Rai Law College, ‘Odisha College and Hospital of Homeopathy and Research’, Silicon Institute of Technology, Dr. P.M. Institute of Advance Study in Education, Badri Prasad Institute of Technology, Government College of Physical Education at Kulundi, Sambalpur Nursing College, ITI, Hirakud Sambalpur Football Academy and Gayatri College of

Pharmaceutical Sciences are some professional educational institutions of Sambalpur district.

India n Institute of Management (IIM)



On 10th July, 2014 the Union Finance Minister announced in Parliament during his Budget Speech, to establish Indian Institute of Management in Odisha. The People of Sambalpur and Western Odisha demanded the Institute to be located in western Odisha. With efforts put for a year by all sections of people and supported by all political wings, the Central Government finally issued notification to establish this new IIM in Sambalpur. The IIM Sambalpur was formally inaugurated on 13.09.2015. The first academic session of the Institute commenced with initial batch of 49 students who are presently settled in the campus of Silicon Institute of Technology (SIT) near Sason at a distance of about 14 kilometres from Sambalpur town. IIM Indore is the mentor institute for IIM, Sambalpur and faculty from Indore visit Sambalpur IIM for imparting teaching. Land in the village Basantpur on the right bank of the river Mahanadi near Gosala has been identified for the permanent campus of IIM, Sambalpur.

Distance Education in Sambalpur District

The idea of Distance Education started in London in 1966. In India it started in 1986 with the opening of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). A Centre is operating at present Gangadhar Meher University Campus. Several courses are offered in Distance Education Mode with two-day classes in a week. The Education is provided through Internet, Correspondence etc.

A Distance Education Cell is operational in Sambalpur University since 1998. This DEC runs various Courses off campus and on campus.

The subjects offered for Post Graduate Courses is Master in Computer Application and Master in Business Administration, Under Graduate Course is Bachelor in Computer Application and Post Graduate Diploma Course is P.G. Diploma in Computer Application.

Sambalpur Foot Ball Academy (SFA)

The Academy, established on 22nd November, 2008 in a sprawling 18-acres of land very close to the Hirakud Dam, is complete with three full-sized playfields, a state-of-the-art gymnasium, accommodation for nearly 100 boys of different age groups, a dinning hall, a well-equipped kitchen, class rooms, a three-storied guest house, swimming pool and a well-stocked store room. Apart from learning the nuances of the game, the boys are given compulsory education in a Government-affiliated school.



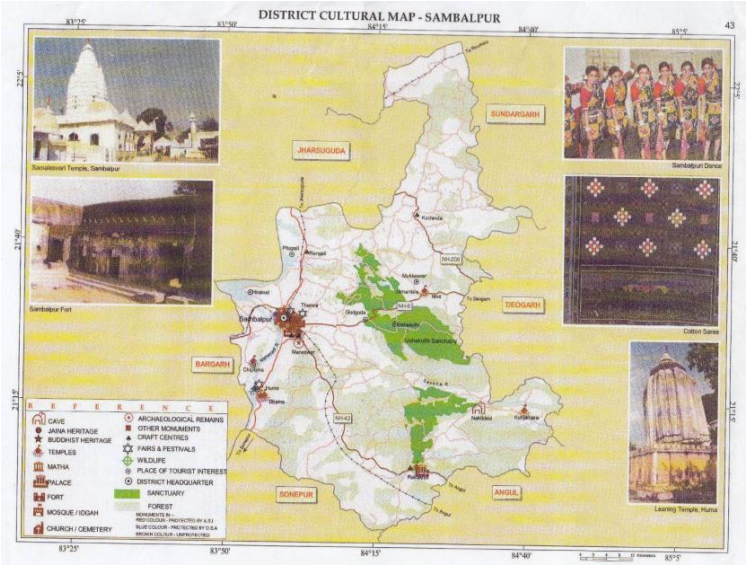
The SFA has made a marked difference to soccer in the State. Two of the leading clubs of Cuttack have based their teams on the SFA boys. More are eyeing talent from this academy. At present it has 25 boys in under-14 group, 24 boys in under-16 group and 20 in senior group.

A Sainik School and a National Cadet Corps complex are being set up to accommodate these Institutions in the Basantpur / Gosala institutional cluster on the right bank of the river Mahanadi at the distance of about 20 kilometres from Sambalpur District headquarters. This distance will considerably be reduced once the 2nd Bridge over the river Mahanadi which is now under construction and becomes commutable.

The Sambalpur-Burla agglomerate has come up an education hub western Odisha during the last two decades and many more institutions of learning are coming up in this zone. This has enabled the people of western Odisha in particular and Odisha in general to become active participants in a knowledge based society.

Culture
Historical Background

Culture manifests itself in several ways directly related to the life and living of a place and its people. Sambalpur is no exception in this regard. Nature, man, faith and religion, utilities, expressions, culinary habits, robe garment and apparel, essence of aesthetic and the ways of expressing creative faculties through various performing art formed the core of culture.



Centres of L earning in Early Times

Sambalpur had a hoary history, some recorded and some lost in human memory due to negligence. From the available historical evidences in the shape of rock inscriptions and literary tradition, Sambalpur region had several seats of learning in the ancient time. There were places of Buddhist learning, more so the medieval history of Sambalpur indicates that there was a glorious tradition and a rich culture in this area. The whole territory was known as “Sambala”, a part of Dakshina Kosala. There were several dynastic rulers who were known not only for their military prowess and administrative ability, but also for emancipation of people in terms of their spiritual understanding and cultural progress. The tradition of Buddhist Tantra had its origin with the effort of some “siddhas” and saints. King Indrabhuti and his sister Laxminkara took great interest in expanding this cult, which signifies that they had experimented with truth. A classical work titled ‘Janasiddhi’ by King Indrabhuti relates the Sambalpur ruling dynasty of the 8th Century to Lord Jagannath who Indrabhuti accepted as a form of Lord Buddha. Describing him as quoted below -

"Pranipatyam Jagannntham Sarva Janavararchitam

Sarva Buddhamayam siddhi vyapinam Gaganopamam"

They paved the way for the spiritual progress of the inhabitants. Moreover, the spread of folk art and folk culture, the innovative forms of Sambalpuri handloom, handicraft, music and dance claimed a separate status in the country's cultural map.

Its rivers, spring and dales, lush green forest and fields, unspoilt by any extraneous influences in the days of yore, made the people of this land simple and free from worries. They had all the traits of the highlanders. The Mahanadi, great river as the name signifies was the lifeline for them and kept them connected with other parts of the country; it helped them procuring the best of things that they saw elsewhere. The primitive dwellers of the land are 'adivasis' who had cohesively lived with the outsiders who came to settle in this virgin land. This helped fusion of various cultures and evolvement of Sambalpuri culture. It got so ingrained in the soil and the psyche of the people that many things got the prefix 'Sambalpuri' like Sambalpuri handloom, Sambalpuri song, Sambalpuri dance, Sambalpuri language and the like. Even ornaments and domestic article and utensils have their unique design and shape.

Sambalpuri Handloom

Cotton and silk handloom of Sambalpur has caught the imagination of the people since ages. Even though the power-loom fabric has captured the market, a Sambalpuri 'saree' with intricate design of tie and dye with vast colour remains at the top of the list of choice of ladies. Oven by traditional weavers of the Bhulia caste with least formal knowledge on textile technology their designs are inimitable and are difficult to replicate. In the early 20th century, Sambalpuri handloom was kept alive with the efforts of master craftsmen and fabric designers. Many master designers have been honoured with national award including 'Padma Shri' for their artistic excellence. The father and son duo, Padmashree Jadunath Supakar (1985) and Padmashree Sribhas Supakar (2016) of Sambalpur are two other master artist and designer who have been honoured nationally by the Government of India for textile designing.

In another aspect of textile, a community called 'Kustha' too have contributed in raw silk textile handloom. They are dependent on the cocoon available in the forests of Sambalpur region due to availability of Arjun tree. The shawl and such other materials made by the Kustha are still in great demand because of their durability.

Ornaments

Women of Sambalpur like elsewhere are fond of adorning themselves with ornaments of various shape, size and utility from head to toe. Because of economic reason, most of the people preferred ornament of silver and brass. Only the rich and effluent could afford gold. Among the ornaments mention may be made of few like 'katria', 'bandria', 'taad', 'bahasuta', 'khagala', 'gunji', 'painjhal', 'jhutia', and 'bichhia'. They were using 'chakaguna', 'phuli', 'dani', 'nakputki', 'karnaphula sikla', 'khirpini' (hairpin) and 'panpatari' all made of gold for their pierced nose and ears. These ornaments were quite heavy and protective from any abrasive and ill intentional move by any person. The women were well built and used to work in the field and forest; they needed such protective gear. Of late, due to various socio-cultural and economic reasons, the life style of people has vastly changed and gradually these ornaments are becoming obsolete.

The men folk were not left far behind in terms of adornment. They used to prefer not much of ornaments but were fond of garments. 'dhuti' made by the local weavers and 'gamchha', 'anchhi' and 'karia' akin to 'angabastra' were the most preferred dress of the people. The 'ganga-jamuna gamchha' with decorative boarder of two colours – one for the top and one for the bottom were prized possession and were used on specific ceremonial occasions. Another 'angchhi' known as 'kasala angchhi' of a rosy pink colour was preferred during the summer. All the dies used were organic and naturally. To bring a smooth texture to such fabric they were seasoning them by keeping the yarned and the 'gamchha' under heaps of river sand during hot summer.

Utensils

Sambalpur region as such did not have brass and bronze workers. Most of the brass and bronze utensil makers and dealers are locally known as Kansari who came from Bhuban, Kantilo and Badamba areas and settled in various pockets of Sambalpur district. Some of their settlements like Rampela were submerged in the Hirakud reservoir. The utensils that they produced have unique design like 'baithi gadu', 'baithi khuri','baithi gina', 'tasingi', 'parat', 'tasala', 'garia' to just name a few. The design was so made that the base or 'baithi' was meant to stabilise the utensil. The main body of the utensil was remaining a quarter to half inch above the ground to keep it free from ground heat and free from bacterial infection.

Articles of Bamboo and Reed

Bamboo is abundant in Sambalpur district so also several kinds of wild reeds. For storage of grain, for carriage and for making fancy items bamboo and 'birnhi' reed, 'tupa', 'tupli', 'bhuga', 'bhugli', 'changra', 'changri', 'dala', 'dalia', 'gendua', 'ludar', 'dhulgi' are items made of bamboo and still in use in

rural households. Some of these items are used during ceremonial rituals and festive occasions. These are indicative of a rich culture of Sambalpur district associated with the nature bounty.

Sambalpur has been an agrarian district. Paddy straw is available abundantly during harvesting period. For storage of rice grain, a contraption of twined paddy straw rope is made which is called ‘pura’ or ‘puda’. It is used to keep rice for ages and fresh and polished. Making a pura is an art and watching it a treat to the eye. The ‘birnhi’ reed is used for making colourful decorative items including hand fan of various shape and size like rectangular, round, hexagonal and pentagonal. Once the famous artists Jatin Das has collected such fans from Sambalpur and placed them in his “Fan Museum”. Fan is also made from palm leaf and ‘bena’ root which is rare in other parts of the country. These are matters of not only availability but of ingenuity of the people of Sambalpur district and remain embedded in their culture.

Culinary P ractices

Sambalpur district provides unique vegetables, more so green leafy items, many cultured and some obtained from the forest. The seasonal fruits and flowers obtained from the forest have both religious and cultural connotation. Among the important fruits are ‘kendu’, ‘char’, ‘kusum’, ‘kantel’, ‘kurdu’, ‘latiburo’, ‘khajur’ and so on. The important flowers are ‘mahul’ (‘mahua’), ‘phalsa’, ‘kurei’, ‘sunari’, ‘dhutura’, ‘jada’ etc. These fruits and flowers are considered vital during festivities like ‘gundi khai’, ‘holi’, ‘nuakhai’ and ‘puspini’.

Sambalpur district is famous for various types of indigenous paddy like ‘jhili’, ‘prasadi’, ‘sunakathi’; these are harvested in the non-irrigated areas in an organic manner without application of chemical fertilizers and other inputs. These are in great demand for their flavour and fineness. Gradually, these are getting replaced with hybrid varieties of high yield specie endangering the agro-conomic culture of the District. Even the green leafy vegetable known as ‘sag’ are ‘kusula’, ‘nailta’, ‘bhaji’, ‘kena’, ‘sunsunia’, ‘chanti’, ‘khapri’ just name a few. Another flower bud known as ‘bahal kadha’ or sag and ‘kuiler’ are obtained from the forests.

Among the sweet-meat, the most unique is the ‘sarsatia’; it is prepared using the resin obtained from ‘ganjer’ tree. Though the process of making is very cumbersome yet its exotic taste is irresistible. All these culinary items are based on availability of the natural ingredients during their season of fruiting and flowering making them rare during other seasons. Another peculiar edible item obtained from the bamboo grove is the tender bamboo soot locally known as ‘curdi’ which forms a vital ingredient of a sour broth called ‘ambila’ which also uses assortment of several seasonal vegetables.

The dried form of tender bamboo soot crushed into granule called ‘hendua’ is used to garnish certain dishes. These unique items are exclusive to western Odisha more so Sambalpur.

Agricultural I mplements

Though similar in use and usage plough, hoe, spade, axe, sickle etc. are different in shape in comparison to other parts of Odisha. Rope also is made of different items for use for different purposes. ‘Kanharia’ or locally produced jute fibre is preferred for twining ropes for use in domestic and agricultural purposes. The ropes are differently named based on their utility and use like ‘rasi’, ‘daunra’, ‘sika’, ‘pagha’, ‘dagha’ and ‘ahenra’ etc.

Song and D ance

Folk songs define a culture and it is true for Sambalpur also. Sambalpuri folk songs have gone viral in the current times after the popularity of the song ‘rangabati’. These songs reflect the cultural ethos, vagaries of life, sorrow and happiness, love and love lost. The most popular among the style of folk songs are ‘dalkhai’, ‘rasarkeli’, ‘humo’, ‘sajani’, ‘maelajada’, ‘kunstaguru’ etc. Some songs like ‘sajani’ and ‘humo’ are exclusively rendered by girls whereas others could be without any gender specification.

Some songs are mandatorily sung during dance like in case of ‘dalkhai’, ‘rasarkeli’ and ‘gaurbadi’. Some other songs are sung to get over the tediousness of agricultural operations like at the time of paddy seedling transplantation. Some dances like karma are ritualistic in nature.

The lilting tunes and the vibrant rhythm of Sambalpuri folk songs get their sonorous character due to the use of ‘panchabadya’, the five basic instruments played by folk musicians. They are ‘dhol’, ‘nisan’, ‘tasa’, ‘jhanj’ and ‘muhuri’. In addition, there are some other folk instruments like ‘mandal’, ‘khidki khicha’, ‘ghupkudu’, ‘dhap’, ‘changu’, ‘aad’ and ‘thad bainshi’ (flute) which add tonal variety and rhythmic vibrancy to Sambalpuri folk music. ‘Dand’, ‘banibutal’ and ‘bhurkuti’ opera are other forms of performing art which express the imaginative and creative traits of the country people in Sambalpuri language.

‘Sanchar’ is another semi-folk form of dance and music largely based on classical and puranic literature sung by a small troop of two to three persons. The lead performer is called the ‘bahak’ who plays the ‘mrudunga’ and two other followers called as ‘palia’ play the brass cymbal. They follow a typical grammar of music in terms of the ‘ragas’ and ‘talas’ of the Hindustani classical music pattern.

Fairs and F estivity

'Bhaijiuntia', 'Puajiuntia', 'Nuakhai', 'Puspuni', 'Chhadkhai', 'Purauans' and 'Gambhapuni' are unique and exclusive socio-religious events of Sambalpur district. Puajiuntia and Bhaijiuntia are performed by mother and sister for the well-being of their sons and brothers respectively. Puspuni is a post-harvest festival. Chhadkhai is celebrated at the end of holy month of Kartik when Hindus partake non-vegetarian dishes after month long abstinence. Nuakhai is a mid-agricultural season festival when the first grains from the field are offered to the presiding deity Samaleswari in Sambalpur and thereafter is taken in solemn ceremony by all members of the family together where the eldest of the family offers the grains to all others.

In addition, there are specific occasions when religious festivals relating to various deities of Hindu pantheon are observed. Dhabalamukhi is one such occasion when the icon of Samaleswari is adorned in all white apparel flowers and other embellishments in contrast to her most preferred colour red. This occasion is an annual event occurring on the new moon day in the month of Ashwina (September-October).

'Sitalsasthi' is one annual event which celebrates the matrimony of Lord Siva and Devi Parbati. This festival attracts devotees and visitors from across the country and Sambalpur town throbs with activities befitting the occasion. It is celebrated in the entire Siva temple in Sambalpur town and its vicinity. This three-day long festivity begins with the preliminaries at least a fortnight before the grand procession. The rituals are similar to that of a marriage performed among the common people as is done in the family of the groom and the bride. The grand procession becomes attractive because of various tableau and performances of cultural troops both of folk and contemporary styles. A unique feature of this festival is the congregation of a large number of persons of the third gender in common parlance eunuch.

Literary tradition

Sambalpur district traces its literary tradition to the 8th century when King Indrabhuti wrote in both Sanskrit and Prakrit treatises on Vajrayana Buddhism. There appears to have been a lull in literary activities thereafter for several centuries as no tangible evidence has yet been brought forth of any worthwhile literary word. However, the oral and folk literary culture flourished in this region as is evident from the rich repertoire of songs available to this day.

Gopal Telenga

Gopal Telenga was a soldier under Chauhan king Ajit Sing of Sambalpur. He translated the 'Adhyatma Ramayana' into Odia around 1745 A.D. This Ramayan was very popular in Odisha.

Bheema Dheebara

We are still in dark about the exact time and bio-data of this poet. It is only conjectured that he belonged to 17th century. He was a resident of Redhakhol. He made substantial contribution to Odia literature by his literary works namely, ‘Kapata Pasa’ and ‘Bharati Sabitri’.

Santha Kabi Bh ima Bhoi

Bhima Bhoi was the most powerful poet and saint of nineteen centuries. He is believed to be born in 1855 at Kankadapada of Redhakhol Sub-Division to Danara Bhoi and Gurubari. Coming in contact with Mahima Gosain, Bhima Bhoi gained high knowledge and was indoctrinated by him into Mahima Dharma. After that he played a key role for the spread of Mahima cult. Bhima Bhoi’s childhood was very painful. He belonged to the Kondh tribe. In his childhood, he took to daily labour (‘Kuthia’) to earn his livelihood. Every day, he used to listen the ‘Srimat Bhagabat’ read by somebody in his village and in course of this he memorized the entire Bhagabata. He had special ability to remember not only Bhagabata but other “Puranas” as well. He had vast knowledge about different “Kabya” and “sashtra”, echo of which is reflected in his composition.

At the age of sixteen Bhima Bhoi wrote some ‘Dalkhai’ and ‘Rasarkeli’ songs, which were very popular. After that he was inspired by his Guru Mahima Gosain and composed Mahima Dharma related books namely ‘Stuti Chintamani’, ‘Shrutinisedha Gita’, ‘Brahmanirupana Gita’, ‘Adyantagita’, ‘Chautisha Madhuchakra’, ‘Nirveda Sadhana’, ‘Asthak Bihari Gita’, ‘Padmakalpa Ba Bhabisamalika’ and ‘Bhajanamala’ etc.

Attracted by Alekha Dharma in the prime of his youth, he went to Joranda ashram at Dhenkanal, the seat of the religion and joined the order. He established ‘Math’ (‘Ashram’) at Khaliapali in Subarnapur district where he spent the last part of his life. In that ‘ashram’ he wrote many ‘Bhajanas’, ‘Jananas’ and books. His ‘Bhajanas’ attracted many people towards the Mahima cult. He tried his best to spread this religion; his efforts popularised the Mahima Dharma in different parts of Odisha and in other States like Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam etc. He died at Khaliapali in 1895.

His writings have been enchanting not only due to Mahima dharma but also it reflects the religious aspiration of common people of the society. The following is memorable words of Bhima Bhoi in English transcript of the Odia.

"Praninka arata dukkha apramit
Dekhu dekhu kiba sahu
Mo jibana pachhe narke padi thau
Jagata uddhar heu"

In English paraphrase it reads thus -

"Miseries of man knows no bound
May my life be condemn to abysmal hell
But may be world be redeemed"

These immortal lines appear in the Central Hall of our Parliament, drawing attention to the idea that we should dedicate ourselves for the cause of the downtrodden.

Other Eminent Past Poets and Writers of Sambalpur

Names	Books	Honour / Award
Maheswar Bipra	Laxmi Jagannath Bachanika	
Mahantta Bihari Das	Hanumana Chalisa, Banbihar Champu, Adhyatma Chinta, Chautishara, Adhyatma Sahitya, Narasingha Meta, Sri Jagannath Mahaprabhunkar O Laxminkar Bahuda Bijay	
Sripati Mishra	Simila Jatra, Harischandra	
Dharani Dhar Mishra	Satika Ekadasha Skandha, Tattwabodha, Atmabodha	
Bharat Chandra Nayak	Huensanka Barnita Bharata Bibarani, Mor Purba Smruti Katha	
Achutanand Purohit	Srimat Gandhi Bhagabat, Gandhi Katha O Dharma	
Janardan Pujhari	Suna Bahu, Nani Bhauni, Maharshi Goutam, Adarsha Nari, Pujhari Galpa Chayana	
Shankar Prasad Padhi	Akshaya Taraka Chandra Sekhar Behera, Sambalpur Re Bhasa Andolan, Karmabira Baikunthanath, Lauhamanaba Gokul Chandra Babu, Danbir Daktar Kasinath Sing	
Siva Prasad Das	Acharya Shankar, Alankar Parichaya, Ama Deshara Sadhu, Ama Deshara Nari, Ama Deshara Kabi, Gangadhar Patrabali, Amar Deshara Gourab	
Laxmi Narayan Mishra	Bidyapati Padyabali	
Debarchana Bhoi	Pancha Mahakabya, Aparajita	
Sradhakar Supakar	Bisakanya, Juarbhata, Gotie Karunarati, Supa, Narottam Das Charit, Amar Jibani, Isjak Santra, Madhyama Purusa, Galpanjali, Astaraga, Surendra Sai, Kasturi Mruga	Odisha Sahitya Akademy Award
Gobinda Chandra Udgata	Sahitya Samikshana, Sahitya Prasanga, Kabyashilpi Gangadhar, Shishupala Badha, Bombay Dairy, Sri Radha	Odisha Sahitya Akademy Award and Central Sahitya Akademy Award
Prafulla Kumar Pati	Nija Katha, Evolution of Litary Criticism	
Satya Narayan Bohidar	Sri Panchami, Chautisha, Ghubukudu, Sailta,	Odisha Sahitya

	Tik Chahanra, Sambalpuri Byakarana	Akademy Award
Prabhakar Panigrahi	Gitamruta, Bhakti Rasabali, Bhakti Arghya, Nrusingnath, Jhulan Lilamruta, Bedha Parikrama, Tulasi Prabha Ramayan, Mandir Malini Sambalpur, Adhyatma Ramayan	
Sunil Mishra	Khadadmuni, Klanta Bruhanala	
Balgopal Purohit	Drusti Diganta	
Umasankar Panda	Romantic Kabita, Eman Kalyan, Keka Kuhu, Rutu O Tara Premika Mane, Prema Kabita, Kalar Bhumistha Sabda, Kaya Naukare, Rati Rati Rutupurna, Sthabara Jangama, Nadi Upanadi, Sitayana, Palataka Samrat, Bible Ra Premakahani, Saswat Prema Katha, Annadata, Chanakya, Adipapa, Nobel Laureate, Nisabda Nupura	Odisha Sahitya Akademi Award
Sarat Narayan Behera	Asahaya, Luburu, Saragara Tara	
Hadibandhu Mirdha	Biswa Kabi Santha Bhima Bhoinka Kabyika Darshana, Guru Sri Pandit Raghaba Mishranka Jibani, Semane Mahan, Kabi Gangadhar O Tankar Kruti, Adibasi Jeeban Charya	
Purnananda Dani	Nisha, Bagichara Phulamane, Haladi Kiari, Darpana Re Nija Muhan, Kalia Dalana O Anyanna Galpa, Odia Galpa Prasanga, Odia Aitihasika Upanyasa	Odisha Sahitya Akademy Award
Pramod Kumar Tripathy	Gotie Bula Kukurara Janma Brutanta, Suna Parikshya Danda Dhari, Kalia Ubacha, Begum, Nishanta, Jeu Banaste Manisha Nahin, Parichaya, Surendra Sainkar Nisa, Guru Kruttibasa	

The literary tradition continues at present with much vigour with young and erudite writers contributing both critical and creative writing of all genres to the corpus of Odia literature. An upsurge has been observed during the past three decades when writers adept in both Odia and Sambalpuri languages have started writing in Sambalpuri and have enriched the literature of Sambalpuri language.

Sambalpuri theatre has cut the imagination of the audience both in Sambalpur and its vicinity and also across the country. Various dramatic organisations conducts Sambalpuri play competitions in Sambalpur District, foremost among them is ‘Juba Udayana’ of Sambalpur whose members have been conducting an annual competition for the last several years. Certain corporate industrial houses like HINDALCO of Hirakud also conduct such competition to foster Sambalpuri theatre tradition.

There have been efforts to reflect and preserve the culture of Sambalpur through films. First such attempt was made in 1964 with the release of a feature film ‘Sadhana’ produced by the Diamond Valley Production. In the mean time, several films have been produced which have received laurels. The first full length feature film ‘Bhukha’ in Sambalpuri

language needs special mention in this regard. Sarat Chandra Pujari of Sambalpur, an educationist and a popular film actor and director is considered to be an iconic figure in the field of cinematographic art.

Periodicals and Publications

Early in the 20th Century with the efforts of individuals and groups of enthusiasts printing of books, periodicals and other such articles were taken up at Sambalpur. The first printing press in Sambalpur was established in 1902. From this press at the initiative of Sukadev Panda, Shyam Sunder Pujari, Natabara Pujari and then Mahant of Gopaljee Math Baba Bihari Das who also was a pioneer of the language movement in Sambalpur, the 'Utkal Darpan' press was established and a weekly of the same name was published. Sripati Mishra was the editor of this publication which was a Bilingual-Odia and Hindi to cater to the readers of both Sambalpur area and the Central Province. Thereafter in 1905 the Fraser Press was set up. The "Hirakhand", an Odia literary monthly, edited by Swapneswar Das was started publication in 1919. In 1921, under the editorship of Bhagirathi Mishra the "Seva" another monthly magazine of similar nature was published. From 1920 to 1928 another weekly called "Utkal Sevaka" with Shankar Prasad Padhi as its editor was published from Sambalpur. With this publication Bimbadhar Mishra, Brajabandhu Debasharma, Pitambara Chandra Dey, Kabibhusan Sapneswar Das, Nityananda Bohidar and many such other eminent persons were associated. Brajabandhu Debasharma was publishing a monthly which lasted for three years bearing the title 'Bhisma Sarasajya'. There were several other publications during the same time mention of which are available in historical records but not with much details. They are "Sanatana Dharma", "Nabayuga", "Jagarana" and "Prabhati".

Sapneswar Das set up a printing press named "Sadhana" in Sambalpur in 1920 and for next eight years continuously published a weekly newspaper of the same name. "Nabayuga", a literary monthly was in publication during 1928-38. All these periodicals were being printed at the Fraser Press. "Seva" which had ceased publication was again revived after independence and was in circulation for a few more years.

On 1st April, 1936, the day Odisha became a separate Province, from Fraser Press the weekly "Jagaran" commenced publication with Nityananda Bohidar and Nrusingha Guru as joint editor. In later days, Nrusingha Guru became the correspondent of the Samaj in Sambalpur. In 1946, Shankar Prasad Mishra started a newspaper titled "Hirakhand Samachar". This publication reflected the sentiment against the proposed Hirakud Dam Project. Dr. Issack Santra, an eminent physician began publication of the "Prabhati" a periodical from Sambalpur which appeared continuously for seven years from 1948. During 1955-56 Pandit Laxminarayan Mishra edited

two Odia periodicals the 'Prajashakti' and the 'Surabhi' published from Sambalpur. The "Jeebana" (1959), the "Bichhuati" (1959), the "Vaidyabandhu" (1960), the "Bhubanashree" (1967) and the "Sashwati" (1969) were some other magazines published from Sambalpur.

There was a lull from 1947 till the early 1968 in the field of publication of newspapers and journals in Sambalpur. In August 1968, Arjun Ranjan Panda started publication of the "Agnishikha" first as a fortnightly then as a weekly and now it appears as a daily. In October, 1970, Tribikram Tripathy started the first Odia daily the "Koshala" from Sambalpur. Earlier, Sri Tripathy was publishing English weekly the "Squeeze" (1964) and the "Panchamukhi" in Odia (1966).

Thereafter there have been sporadic publications of several weekly and daily newspapers from Sambalpur. From May, 1997 onwards most of the newspapers with all Odisha circulation published from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar started regional editions of their newspapers from Sambalpur covering news largely of the western Odisha region.

The "Sankha", an Odia popular literary magazine was being printed and published from Sambalpur from July, 1944 under the patronage of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Dev of Bamra and edited by Dr. Mayadhar Mansingh. It was a monthly magazine devoted to art, literature and culture. Subsequently, the "Sankha" was shifted to Deogarh for several reasons and Dr. Mansingh ceased to be the editor. Shifting of the Magazine was necessitated due to the war time regulation imposed on publications. Even in its initial years of publication this magazine had a circulation of over one thousand copies. Among the leading contributors to this magazine were Jalandar Deb, Sashi Bhusan Rai, Kalindi Charan Panigrahi, Pandit Binayak Mishra, Mayadhar Mansingh, Sachidananda Routray, Radhamohan Gadanayak and Krushna Chandra Panigrahi. The Magazine was getting embellished with the illustration of the art and paintings of Bimbadhar Verma, an iconic fine art painter of Odisha.

The "Meher Pradeepa", a literary monthly in Odia, started in 1955 from Sambalpur at the initiative of Dr. Mayadhar Mansing then Principal of Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur. Dr. Mansingh was the chief editor of this magazine assisted by Chintamani Behera and Kirtan Bihari Pattnaik. It was one of the much sought after magazine in Odisha, because it was carrying writings of many renowned poets and writers of the time.

Sambalpur University started publication of the "Saptarshi" a literary monthly from January 1972. Prof. Bhubaneswar Behera, the formal Vice-Chancellor of University was its first and founding editor. This magazine was known not only for the critical articles but also for the thought provoking editorials of Prof. Behera. The "Saptarshi" is still in publication but is infrequent.

The ‘Samasa’, a literary monthly edited by Ashok Chandan commenced publication from 1981 in Sambalpur. The ‘Basundhara’, quarterly literary edited by Gopal Chandra Mishra was also published in Sambalpur. The ‘Anuroopa’ a literary quarterly also appeared from Sambalpur from 1996. Except the “Saptarshi” most of the aforesaid magazines have either ceased publication, or have shifted from Sambalpur or have become irregular in their frequency.

The “Bhuma” a literary quarterly was first published in January 2014 from Sambalpur and a few issues of the magazine have reached the readers between then and now[90].

Cultural and Literary Organisations

Earlier, cultural and literary activities by various organizations were patronised by the feudal lords. Now, the rich and the mighty are performing the same role with the support of the society and government. Most of the societies are registered under relevant acts. There are some active organizations in the District which organise literary meetings and symposia, observe commemorative days of eminent authors, artists and cultural activists, and felicitate distinguished persons for their achievements. Some organizations also publish books, magazines and journals. Following are the active literary and cultural organizations in the District; Kosala Sahitya Samaj, Meher Association, Pragati Sangha, Odisha Sanskrutika Samaj, Yuba Udayan Association, Chetana Natya Anusthan, Kala O Kala, Bhima Bhoi Sahitya Sansad, Kala Parisad, Sanskruti Parisada, Sambalpur Public Library, Basumati Sahitya Sansad, Society for Education, tradition and Unity, Odisha Loka Sanskruti Gabesana Parisada, Panchakanda Sanskrutika Parisada, Sambalpur Nattya Kala Parisada, Sambalpuri Lekhaka Parisada, Sambalpuri Bhasa Parisada, Sambalpuri Jubak Sangha, Mahamritunjaya Club, Utsarga, Sahitya Sansad and Jamankira Sanskrutika Committee.

Apart from this, the following organizations have been promoting Sambalpuri folk culture and art. These are Sambalpur Kala Parishad, Ukia, Lahari (Sambalpuri Dance Academy), Sambalpur Kalakendra, Chetana, Kahar, Jawan Club, Mahanadi Lok Sanskrutik Parisad, Sambalpuri Sanskrutik Anusthan, Samaleswari Lok Sangit Parisad, Dukhanasan Sanchar Sikshya Kendar, Nranjan Sanchar Sikshya Kendra, Dulduli, Rangfarua, Trutiyanayan Sanskrutika Anusthan, Samaleswari (Dulduli Party), Maa Tapardei (Dulduli Party), Bhaghiabudha (Dulduli Party), Biraja Sanchar Anusthan, Jaiphula, Rangabati Sanskrutika Anusthan, Sajani, Ukiajan Sanskrutik Anusthan, Sangit Surabhi, Jharan Sanskrutik Anusthan, Kala-O-Kalakar, Lok Nrutya Parishad, Bijli Sanskrutik Anusthan, Sambalpuri Lok Nrutya Sanstha, Sambalpuri Lokkala Manch, Natraj Kala Parishad and so on.

[90] Mrinal Chatterjee, “Odishare Sambadikatara Itihas”, Sephali Communication, Dhenkanal, 2015

Libraries

In addition to libraries in educational institutions, there are other libraries for use of the public. The Culture Department and the Information and Public Relations Department of Government of Odisha have some libraries in the District. These are, 'District Library', 'Information Centre and Reading Room, Sambalpur', 'Municipality Library, Sambalpur', 'Information Centre and Reading Room, Redhakhol' and 'Information Centre and Reading Room, Kuchinda'.

Among the public libraries the name of Sambalpur Public Library set up in 2003 deserves mention. A good number of private libraries also function in different parts of the District both in urban and rural areas. They are, Adhar at Jujomura, Anchalika Seva Sangathan at Dhankauda, Banamali Young Association at Kandapali, Grama Mangala Yuba Sangha at Sarapali, Jautuka Prapidita Nari Seva and Employment Centre at Rengali, Jayadurga Club at Hitasara, Jujomora Yubak Sangha at Jujomura, Kasturaba Matru Mangal Kendra at Bargaon, Khetra Mohan Yubak Sangha at Badmal, Lal Bahadur Jubak Sangha at Khairpali, Neheru Yubak Sangha at Batgaon, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Yubak Sangha at Bhukta, Om Pragati Parishad at Bamra, Pallivikasha Trust of India at Jagannath Colony, Rudrani at Jujomura, Samaleswari Yubak Sangha at Chhatabar, Sambalpur Integrated Development Institute at Jamankira, Santibahini Yubak Sangha at Juripada, and Veer Surendra Sai Club at Katarbaga.

In urban areas libraries of prominence are, Adivasi Social and Cultural Society at Kuchinda, All Odisha Adivasi Cultural Association at Sambalpur, Bhima Bhoi Sahitya Parishad at Redhakhol, Janasanghati Kendra at Redhakhol, Jeevan Jyoti Rural Development Association at Jagannath Temple Kuchinda, Separa at Redhakhol, Vivekananda Yoga and Education Mission at Hirakud.

With the advent of modern means of communication and entertainment many of the traditional cultural folk forms are gradually becoming obsolete. Preponderance of electronic musical instruments and non-availability of various traditional materials for making folk musical instruments are responsible for gradual obliteration of the traditional musical forms and instruments. Such musical instruments need to be preserved and artists are to be sponsored so that the continuum of culture is not disturbed. In this regard All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendra of Sambalpur have strived to maintain some semblance of purity and authenticity so that the variable cultural heritage is conserved.

CHAPTER – XIII

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Early Health Care Issues

Health is one among the primary welfare activities in an egalitarian society. A healthy citizen makes a strong nation. With this as the cardinal principle the Governments both at the Centre and the State have put adequate emphasis on public health delivery system. In this scheme of things, the District health establishment perform vital functions which percolate down to the village level. India has been a land of very critical diseases suffered in the past from various epidemics and endemic events. Health service does not only mean healing people from diseases ailments. It takes holistic approach to solve issues of malnutrition, pre and post-natal care, management of trauma due to various calamities both man-made and natural. To handle such critical functions a structured health services delivery and management has evolved in our times.

In earlier days, traditional knowledge, superstitious practices and divine ordinations were applied to heal people suffering from health disorder and other disability. In Sambalpur areas among the tribal people and even the non-tribal people, 'gunia', 'deheri', 'jhankar', 'ojha', 'suthliar' etc. were much sought after people; method like 'phuka jhara' for handling health issues was mostly based on superstitions and its efficacy was always suspicious. This, however, does not indicate that India did not have a scientific base of disease and health management. 'Ayurveda' is considered to be an important treatise dealing in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases. 'Dhanvantari', 'Charaka' and 'Shusruta' are ancient sages whose knowledge of medicine and surgery are still appreciated by modern health scientists. During the Buddhist's period, the Buddhist or Tibetan system of medicine was in vogue. When Alexander invaded India, along with his troops came the Greek health healers and left behind the Unani system of medicine. The Turks, the Afghan and the Arabs brought their system of medical practices to India which stayed on. When the Europeans came for purpose of trade they too brought the allopathic methods of medical science. In the late 19th Century, Homeopathy came from middle Europe more so Austria and Germany and is now a recognised medical system in India.

Health Care of the District in Historical P rospective

The earliest mention on public health of Sambalpur district is available in the Gazetteer of L.S.S. O'Malley. In Chapter IV of the Gazetteer, he draws a brief sketch of the health care system prevalent in the first decade of 20th Century. O'Malley goes on to quote Captain F.H. Watling, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Sambalpur, "The majority of cases of fever in the District are of

the well-known malarial types, and are caused by benign tertian, malignant tertian, and, very rarely, quartan fever parasites. The graver forms viz, those caused by the malignant tertian parasite, prevail during the latter half of the monsoon and still more after it, i.e., during September, October and November, and to much less extent from December to the end of March. The period, April to July, is almost free from these types of fever. The milder forms, viz., those caused by the so-called benign tertian, occur throughout the year, but like the malignant types are most prevalent during and after the monsoon period, i.e., during the seven months from August to March". Likewise, Nilamani Senapati, ICS while was the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur also mentions about the climatic and health conditions of Sambalpur district, in his report submitted to Government. In that, he is very critical about the climatic and health condition of former Bamra State which in fact not a part of Sambalpur District.

This was the scenario in the past. A district hospital came only in the late 19th Century and it got a permanent location only in 1944 when then Governor of Odisha Sir W.H. Lewis laid the foundation stone of the District Headquarters Hospital (DHH) which now accommodates the Nrusingha Guru Town High School of Sambalpur near Kansari pada.

Present District Health Administrative Set -Up

The District public health system is headed by the Chief District Medical Officer (CDMO) who is assisted by three Additional District Medical Officers (ADMO) one each for Family Welfare, Public Health, and Medicine respectively. To assist the CDMO in discharging his administrative and supervisory duties, a District Malaria Officer (DMO), District Tuberculosis Officer (DTO) Sr. Grade, a District Leprosy Officer (DLO), Sr. Grade and a District Programme Manager (DPM) for National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) are sanctioned for the District. The ADMO (Med) supervises the duties of specialist medical officers in the branches of surgery, anaesthesia, medicine, paediatric, obstetrics and gynaecology, skin and venereal diseases, orthopaedic, ear nose and throat, tuberculosis and check diseases, pathology, radiology and a Senior Medical Officer looks after stores and purchase. The CDMO of the District is also the District Mission Director of the National Health Mission.

Sl No	Categories of health institutions	Nos
1	District Headquarters Hospital	1
2	Sub-Divisional Headquarters Hospital	2
3	Community Health Centre	11
4	Primary Health Centre (N)	31
5	Sub Centres	172

(Source: CDMO, Sambalpur)

A Sub-Divisional Medical Officer (SDMO) heads health management setup in the Sub-Division. He is assisted by specialists and other medical officers in surgery, medicine, anaesthesia, paediatric, obstetrics and gynaecology, orthopaedic, pathology. One medical officer remains in-charge of the Community Health Centre–I, with supporting medical officers in the specialities of obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatric and medicine and two assistant surgeons to attend to OPD and emergency duties. Community Health Centre–II is managed by only specialists in obstetrics and gynaecology and paediatric along with an Assistant Surgeon for general duty. The following table indicates the human resources data of Sambalpur district in the CDMO's establishment.

Institutions	Grade JD -I	Grade JD -II	Grade Sr.C l-I	Grade Jr. Cl -I	Total
District headquarter hospital	06	16	16	02	40
Sub-Divisional hospital	00	02	19	00	21
Community Health Centre	00	00	10	46	56
Total	6	18	45	48	117

The total number of doctors and paramedical staff available in the District is indicated in the following table.

Post	Sanction	Regular	Adhoc	Government contractual	NHM contractual	Total	Vacant
Doctor	178	91	9	7	37	144	34
Lab Technician	34	19	0	6	5	30	4
MPHS Female	32	27	0	0	2	29	3
MPHS Male	21	17	0	1	0	18	3
MPHW Male	106	45	0	47	4	96	10
MPHW Female	210	154	0	15	30	199	11
Pharmacist	66	50	0	7	3	60	6
Staff nurse	114	51	0	13	36	100	14

(Source: CDMO, Sambalpur)

MPHS: Multi-purpose Health Supervisor;

MPHW: Multi-purpose Health Worker.

There are several other institutions including ones imparting medical education in the District. A list of such institutions is in the table below.

Sl No	Other Health related Institution	Nos
1	Medical College & Hospital	1
2	Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital	1
3	ESI Hospital	1
4	Private Nursing Home	72
5	Clinics with Ultrasound Machine	3
6	Private Clinics with Ultrasound Machine	29
7	ANM Training School	1
8	GNM Training College	1
9	Private ANM Training School	2
10	Private Pharmacy College	1

(Source: CDMO, Sambalpur)

There are several private nursing homes, clinics and medical practitioners of all system of medicines like allopathy, homeopathy and ayurveda to supplement the government health delivery system in the District. Despite such an elaborate health delivery system still witchcraft, black magic and quackery exist in certain interior pockets of the District.

National Health Mission (NHM) , Sambalpur

National Health Mission (NHM) was introduced in Odisha and in Sambalpur during 2005 with the objectives, a) To ensure adequate, qualitative, preventive & curative health care to people of the Sambalpur District, b) To ensure health care services to all particularly to the disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes & back ward classes, c) To provide affordable quality healthcare to the people of the District, not only through the allopathic systems of medicine but also through the Homeopathic & Ayurvedic systems, d) To ensure greater access to primary health care by bringing medical institutions as close to the people as possible or through mobile medical health units, particularly, in the tribal blocks like Jamankira, Kuchinda & Bamra, e) To eliminate diseases like polio & leprosy from the District & prevent as well as control other communicable diseases, f) To reduce maternal, infant & neo-natal mortality rates, g) To guarantee to the people of Sambalpur free treatment(including free medicines), h) To improve hospital services at the primary, secondary & tertiary levels in terms of infrastructure, drugs & personnel and i) to impart training to doctors, nurses & other paramedical staff to upgrade their skills & knowledge to improve quality health care in the District.

'Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Health and Adolescent +' (RMNCHA +) is one of the vital components of National Health Mission. The strategy of RMNCHA+ is to improve maternal and child health, recognition and establishment of close linkage between various components of an NHM through integrated planning and monitoring to conduct district-wise survey and analysis of the gap that exists and take necessary action to bridge that gap and to conduct block-wise integrated monitoring of implementation of programmes by using monitoring score cards.

Following are the programmes and institutions to achieve the goal of RMNCHA+ in the District.

Sl No	Type	Current Status
01	Near Born Care Unit	19
02	New Born Stabilisation Unit	02
03	Special New Born Care Unit	02
04	Nutritional Rehabilitation Care	01
05	Fixed Day Service	14
06	Safe Abortion Centers	03
07	Adolescent Friendly Health Clinic	01
08	PPIUCD Centres Post Paten Intra-Urine Contraceptive Device Centre	05
09	Integrated Counselling and Training Centre	01

There are several other facilities made available to patients in need to reach the centres of medical care safely and quickly. For this, 'Emergency Reference Transportation System' popularly known as 108 and 102 ambulance services are operational in the District. There are 10 numbers of 108 marked ambulances for free service to all in cases of accidents, emergency and such others eventualities. There are 13 numbers of vehicles used as ambulances in the District exclusively for expectant mothers in need of institutional delivery.

There are several other schemes to provide cash benefit to deserving patients. They are given in the table below.

Sl No	Name Of Scheme	Eligibility	Amount (Rs.)	Criteria
01	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)	Farmers family	30,000/- 70,000/-	General care Critical care
02	Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF)	Poor patients who are suffering from life threatening disorders & diseases	3,00,000/-	Government / empanelled private hospitals
03	Janani Surakshya Yojana	Delivery held in hospital	1,400/-	
04	Rashtriya Bal Surakshya Yojana	All bpl families	30,000/-	
05	Mamata	For mothers having 1st or 2nd gravid	5,000/- in Four Instalments	Not for employees working in any government / semi-government undertaking organisation

(Source: CDMO, Sambalpur)

Imbalanc e in Sex R ation in the District

In a male dominant society there is always a preference for a male child in the family because of religious, ritualistic and ill-founded notion of inheritance. For such reasons female foetus were being aborted after conducting sex determination test which as such is an immoral and also illegal practice punishable by law. The following table gives comparative data of both urban and rural sex ratio since 1901 decennial Census till the last Census in 2011.

Census Year	Female population per thousand male		
	Rural	Urban	Average
1901	1,021	971	1,018
1911	1,028	1,033	1,029
1921	1,035	1,008	1,033
1931	1,049	946	1,044
1941	1,037	1,005	1,035
1951	993	836	982
1961	1,010	781	977
1971	995	833	959
1981	986	879	958
1991	981	887	956
2001	987	923	969
2011	988	948	976

(Source: Respective Census report)

The table above projects a dismal picture of the declining trend in the number of females in comparison to males in the society which in the long run will have severe consequences. Such destruction of female foetus has resulted in imbalance of male female sex ration in the District. This is evident from the Census data. To prevent this illegal practice, the Central Government brought in legislation named 'Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Preventions of Misuse) Act, 1994'. This Act was amended in 2003 and was renamed as 'Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostics Techniques (Prevention of Sex Selection) Act'. In clinics with ultrasound diagnostic facilities total embargo has been imposed to conduct any sex determination test violation of which attracts severe penal punishment. To check female foeticide in all the ultrasound clinics of the District the provisions of PCPNDT Act is displayed prominently. The CDMO of the District keeps a strict vigil over clinics to prevent such illegal and unethical practice of sex determination.

Red Cross & Blood Banks

A lot many health support services are available in the District. A vital one among them is Red Cross Society. This society maintains a blood bank to meet the emergency need of blood required for critical patients along with general requirement of blood for anaemic patients and pregnant mothers. There was only one blood bank at VSS Medical College, Burla before 1970. Now, the District has four Blood Banks in District Headquarters Hospital, Sambalpur and one each at Sub-Divisional Headquarters Hospital at Kuchinda and Redhakhol, in addition to the one at VSS Medical College Hospital, Burla. A number of voluntary organisations are also organising blood donation camps to provide blood to the needy patients. 'Utsarga', an NGO of Sambalpur is pioneer among them. The Blood Banks are supervised by the District Red Cross Society which also provides financial assistance to the needy and poor patients.

Red Cross has other activities like supporting the Jara Niwas (Old Age Home) at Phuljharan, Orphanages at Phuljharan, Chhachanpali and Dhankauda, Homeopathy dispensaries at Sambalpur and Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Meghpal; materials assistance to the hearing and visually impaired school at Burla, assistance to the NGOs engaged in activities like blood and organ donation, blood grouping, AIDS awareness programmes, free health check-up camps, supply of medicine free of cost to the poor and needy patients. Red Cross with certain voluntary organisations meet the emergent requirements at the time of disaster causing injury and death to the victims by providing necessary health support services and even financial assistance.

Life Expectancy and Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of Sambalpur District which was more than 100/1000 live births has come down to 47 per 1000 live births. Similarly, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) which was around 400 has come down to 234/1 lakh pregnancies. Likewise, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) has come down to 9.1 and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) has come down to 32 in the year 2012-13. IMR and MMR of a particular region are the yardsticks which reflect the health status of the area.

Life expectancy in the country was 31.4 years at the time of Independence (1947). It has now increased to 65.5 years. All these figures prove the fact that the sustained efforts through different health programmes initiated by both the central as well as state governments are showing good result. But there is still a lot of work to be done to curb the population explosion, which is hindering all the efforts of economic development and prosperity to become one of the most advanced countries in the world.

In the past Odisha presented a dismal picture in terms of maternal and infant mortality rate in comparison to certain other States in the country. With proper health care, it has been considerably reduced and now stands at 41 in 2013. In the district of Sambalpur in 2013, the infant mortality rate was 47 per 1000 live birth. So is the case with maternal mortality rate in the State. The following table gives comparative statistics on infant and maternal mortality rate and child birth and death rate in Sambalpur District from 2010 to 2013.

Year	IMR	MMR	CBR	CDR
2010-11	56	253	35	9.6
2011-12	52	212	32	9.3
2012-13	47	234	32	9.1

(Source: Annual Health Survey Report, Government of India)

Enough care has been taken in the District to provide adequate health services to women in the field of reproductive and child health care. The following table indicates its number such care provided to women at ante-natal care services centre all through the District.

Reproductive and Child Health	
Ante Natal Care (ANC) Services	
Total number of pregnant women Registered for ANC	17933
Of which Number registered within first trimester	14921
New women registered under JSY	17933
Number of pregnant women received 3 ANC check ups	16658

Rastriya Bal Swaasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

'Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram' is an initiative to improve child survival and quality of life. It is a systematic approach to early identification of 4Ds: defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays including disabilities among children 0-18 years of age. Existing School health program under NRHM is now expanded to include comprehensive screening for all children. The scheme is expected to cover more than 27 crores of children in a phased manner. This initiative ensures free management and treatment including surgical interventions at tertiary level through NRHM.

Child I mmunization in the District , 2014-15

Number of Infants 0 -11 months old who received the following :	
BCG	20961
DPT1	16452
DPT2	16414
DPT3	16855
OPV 0 (Birth Dose)	19487
OPV1	16365
OPV2	16389
OPV3	16856
Hepatitis-B1	16487
Hepatitis-B2	16423
Hepatitis-B3	16762
Measles	16979
Total number of children aged between 9 and 11 months who have been f ully immunised (BCG+DPT123+OPV123+Measles) during the month	
Males	8672
Females	8242
Total	16914
Immunisation Status	
Total number of children aged between 12 and 23 months who have been fully immunised (BCG+DPT123+OPV123+Measles) during the month	
Males	1512
Females	1481
Total	2993
Children more than 5 years given DT5	14936
Children more than 10 years given TT10	17409
Children more than 16 years given TT16	18159

DPT booster dose was administered to 15,787 children and OPV boosters dose to 15,802 children during the same period.

Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)

The previous ARSH programme is now planned in a holistic manner to meet the health and development needs of adolescents. It encounters several challenges such as, structural poverty, social discrimination or negative social norms, inadequate education, early marriage and teenage pregnancy. A 'Community Based Interventions Methodology' has been developed which includes Peer Education (PE), Quarterly Adolescent Health Day (AHD), Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme (WIFS), Menstrual Hygiene Scheme (MHS), Facility Based Interventions: Adolescent Friendly Health Clinic (AFHC).

Janani Sishu Surakhya Karyakram (JSSK)

JSSK provides benefits of free transport, free health services, free diet, blood transfusion if required, free periodic check-up, investigation and free medicines to mother and child of the target beneficiary groups.

Infant Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) is a unit for the management of severely acute malnourished children, kept under observation provided with medical and therapeutic care. 'Shraddha' clinic is an integrated counselling-cu- facilitation centre for improving adolescent health, ante-natal, post-natal and family planning services, infant and young child feeding practices. It also acts as crisis support centre for gender based sexual and domestic violence cases.

To create awareness and as a part of the information, education and communication (IEC) system 1,224 numbers of walls, "Swasthya Kantha" have been constructed at all the Gramya Kalyan Samiti (GKS) for display of different useful health information for the villagers.

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is a bridge between community and health system. She is positioned in the rural as well as urban areas to provide health related services at the door step of the community / urban slum areas with a population of 1000. She is mainly a community volunteer and stays at the village / slum level. She has been provided with several trainings for development of her capacity to cater the health services to the people at their door steps. For every work she is provided with incentive fixed by the National Health Mission on monthly basis. She is working under the supervision of concerned ANM covering 1000 people of the village.

ASHAs have established them as the first support of call for all health related and allied activities at the community level. It is their facilitation

support, commitment and dedication which have helped the health system to achieve the desired results. Further, they have been playing pivotal role in mobilizing the community to promote appropriate health seeking behaviour and to adopt right health practices.

The following table provides information about ASHA / GKS/ Sub-Centre and ASHA Sathi programmes in the District during 2014-15.

Name of the Block	Name of the CHC	Nos of PHC (N)	Nos of GP	No. of sectors	No of ASHA SATTHIs	No. of subce nters	Sanctioned ASHAs	ASHAs In position	Vacancy
Maneswar	Themera	4	17	3	3	19	93	93	0
Jamankira	Fasimal	5	21	4	4	27	145	145	0
Dhankauda	Debeipali	3	16	3	3	18	78	77	1
Rengali	Laida	3	15	3	3	14	83	83	0
Jujumara	Jujumura	3	18	3	3	14	85	85	0
Kuchinda	Kuntara	4	17	3	3	26	118	116	2
Redhakhol	Charmal	2	14	3	3	10	70	69	1
Bamra	Garposh Gobindpur	5	17	4	4	27	124	124	0
Naktidol	Naktidol	2	13	4	4	12	71	70	1
Urban	PPC, UFWC & JPM						102	94	8
		31	148	30	30	167	969	956	13

(Source: CDMO, Sambalpur)

With considerable growth of population in Sambalpur district during the past decade and pressure on public infrastructure and amenities occurrence of certain life threatening too has increased. The scourge of jaundice haunted Sambalpur town during 2014-15. Outbreak of Jaundice was ascribed to chocked sewerage system and very old domestic water connections running either over under or close to drainage system. The cracked pipes carried contaminated and toxic water to households resulting in the outbreak of Jaundice. The several government agencies with the help of volunteers, civic and social organisations took up a massive drive on war footing and mission mode to replace the old pipes, providing safe drinking water to the people and with the proper cleaning of the drainage system by demolition of obstruction wherever found. As a result, the disease could be brought under control without much loss of life.

The following table gives details on number of cases and death due to various life threatening water borne diseases including Jaundice.

Year	Jaundice		Typhoid		Diarrhoea	
	Case	Death	Case	Death	Case	Death
2009	52	0	1473	0	25591	0
2010	72	0	1131	0	20223	2
2011	162	0	1814	0	24783	2
2012	47	0	2211	0	29475	0
2013	78	0	3857	0	35394	1
2014	2308	19	4981	0	30701	3
2015	1405	10	3002	0	36700	0

From the foregoing table it can be summarised that prior to 2014-15 there were cases of Jaundice but no death was reported. Likewise, of all the cases of typhoid between 2009 and 2015 thousands of typhoid cases have been recorded but not death due to typhoid. So also the case with diarrhoea, only 8 cases of death have recorded during the aforesaid period. In the year 2015, there were as high as 36700 diarrhoea cases were recorded but not a single death because of diarrhoea.

Another area of health concern in the District has been malaria for quite some time. With effective steps malaria has been contained to a great extent. The initiative to control the malaria began with the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) in the mid-20th Century. Following is the table which draws a comparative chart of occurrence of malaria of different types in the District and death caused due to either of them.

Cases of malaria and malarial death during 2001 to 2015

Year	Positive			Death
	Plasmodium Vivax (PV)	Plasmodium Falciparum (PF)	Total	
2001	3404	15463	18867	42
2002	3052	18897	21949	40
2003	3085	19746	22831	20
2004	3982	16587	20569	5
2005	2256	19932	22188	5
2006	1701	19070	20771	3
2007	1602	19502	21104	0
2008	1396	18212	19608	0
2009	2275	16495	18770	0
2010	1332	10562	11894	2
2011	559	7566	8125	0
2012	727	8482	9209	0
2013	1903	9943	11846	1
2014	5344	15139	20483	1
2015	5614	11270	16884	2

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

Earlier, the tuberculosis known as' jakhma' in vernacular was considered as king among diseases and deadly. It had earned the sobriquet of 'raja-jakhma'. People were so scared of it that they were segregating the patient from the family and were leaving him or her to die. This was happening due to lack of awareness and proper medication.

Under the 'Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme' (RNTCP), this disease has been brought under control and is most likely to be eradicated like small pox and polio. The new method of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) is vigorously being pursued in Sambalpur district to fight the menace of tuberculosis. DOTS are a multi-drug therapeutical system which includes drugs like rifampicin, INH, pyrazinamide, streptomycin, and ethambutol. It is a continuous process of treatment lasting over 6 to 9 months without even a break of one day. Therefore, the drug is administered by ASHA, AWW, HW and other personnel and trained volunteers who visit the patient on a regular basis without break. This task of administering the drug is not assigned to any family members as the patient is likely to resist due to family bondage.

The annual case detection rate of tuberculosis on an average per lakh is 230 in the District.

Leprosy Eradication Programme

Leprosy or Hansen's disease colloquially known as 'Kustha' or 'Badaroga' is a one of the most dreaded diseases due to the resultant disability of limbs and bearing of the patient. Sambalpur comes under the high endemic zone of Leprosy in India. The disease is caused by micro bacteria called Leprabasillen and it primarily affects the skin and peripheral nerve trunks.

Earlier monotherapy with Dapsone was the main stay of treatment. With the advent and introduction of potent MDT (Multi Drug Therapy) in the District from 1991, the scenario of leprosy completely changed. At the time of introducing MDT the prevalence rate was 178/10000 population which came down to 1/10000 population during March, 2005.

However thereafter due to special drive like 'Intensive Case Detection Drive' (ICDD) or 'Block Leprosy Control Campaign' (BLCC) etc. every year and due to extensive Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities, good number of cases are detected and brought under treatment with encouraging results of cure.

Now Leprosy cases are treated in 14 reporting units of the District (9 CHCs + 5 Urban PPCs) and treatment is provided at the doorsteps of the patients through the HW/ASHA. Besides Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) clinics are held in all the 14 reporting units of the District in which patients having disability are provided with treatment and counselling. Some of the fit cases for Reconstructive Surgery (RCS) are referred to the nearby RCS centre for surgery. Complicated and critical cases are referred by the CHCs/PPCs to the District Headquarter for treatment and if needed hospitalization in the Temporary Hospitalization Ward (THW) of District Headquarter Hospital (DHH).

At Hatibari about 30 kilometres from Sambalpur there is a Health Home and Hospital for the treatment of Leprosy cases. This institution was set up by the eminent Physician Dr. Issac Santara of Sambalpur. There are 4 Leprosy rehabilitation colonies at Santrapali near Hatibari, Laxmidunguri near Durgapali, Junapani at Burla and Nuapada, which are regularly visited by the staff of the District Leprosy Cell to provide necessary treatment and counselling.

HIV / AIDS cases in Sambalpur are very rare in Sambalpur and during the year 2015 only 18 such cases have been recorded. Sickle Cell is observed among certain communities like Aghrias and Kultas of the District. There is an Anti-Retrovirus Therapy (ART) centre to address issues relating to HIV / AIDS and Sickle Cell research unit function in Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Research at Burla.

Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Resear ch at Burla

In addition to the District public health delivery system, Veer Surendra Sai Institute of Medical Science and Research at Burla is an advanced medical institute providng health facilities to the people of the district.

Natio nal Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

NUHM is a Sub-Mission under NHM launched at National level on 20th January 2014. State level launched by Chief Minister of Odisha on 23rd February 2014 with the goal of improving health status of the urban population in general and of the poor and other disadvantaged groups in urban agglomeration. Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS) and Ward Kalyana Samiti (WKS) have been formed to assist in implementation of the NUHM programmes.

Urban Primary Health Centres exist at Dr. Janardan Pujari Maternity Centre at Golebazar, Urban Family Welfare Training Centre at Ainthapali and at Dhanupali and Khetrajpur in Sambalpur town. Another such centre functions at Chaurpur. These centres dispense free medicines and other health services.

From independence of the country till date there has been remarkable improvement in health care and delivery system both in the public domain and private sphere. Life expectancy has increased considerably and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has decreased in the State of the Odisha along with the District of Sambalpur. However, because of environmental pollution, change in life style, various professional hazards, increased in stress and tension new health issues have emerged. Diabetes, hypertension, heart related ailments, arthritis, cataract, mental health and problem related to geriatrics are new areas which need to be tackled to keep the District healthy with a more productive work force. The present health delivery system in mission mode is addressing such issues.

CHAPTER-XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLU NTARY ORGANISATION S

Public Life

In course of experiencing the Kingship of the Chauhan, colonial rule of the British and representative democracy after Independence, the public of Sambalpur District did develop a matured outlook towards Civil Society and civic life. People are simple but straight forward, peaceful by nature, hard-working, self-contented, transparent and philanthropic. They are used to extremes of weather and vagaries of nature. They are traditional but are not averse to transition and adapt to new ways of life and living. In Sambalpur, the society is mainly agrarian and from the mid-20th Century in phases has adopted industrial practices and entrepreneurship.

They understand politics, more so participatory politics. People have adequate acquaintance with democratic processes, choice and formation of government. They are not much into political intrigue, manipulation and machination. Even during elections and electoral politics they do not get into any manipulative activities.

Society in the entire Sambalpur District has become a conglomerate of the indigenous inhabitants, settlers and others who have come for vocational and professional reasons as a consequence of industrialisation. This has resulted in a complex ethnic composition. People, at large, know authority and institution authority – citizens relationship, rights and responsibilities, law and liberty. They are acquainted with the democratic process; universal adult suffrage, political parties, elections, campaigns, polling etc. The people, in public life, are normally law-abiding; they don't want to take law to their hands without provocation.

The District has become the hub of people of different communities with different faith with perfect sense of brotherhood.

The political culture of the Sambalpur District is a mix of (a) Parochial political culture; (b) subject political culture; and (c) participant political culture, after the model of Almond and Verba.

It is true that none of the above three types of political cultures alone characterises a society at any time; a society at a particular time presents a mix/fusion of any two of the above three.

The mixture of these three types of political cultures is known as the Civic Culture or Civic Political Culture. Such a culture is characterised by "The acceptance of the authority of the States" and "a belief in participation in civic duties".

Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba catalogue the features of a civic culture as, Orientation toward political system in both the political and governmental senses, Expectation of fair treatment from governmental authorities, Ability to talk freely and frequently about politics, An emotional involvement in election, Tolerance towards opposition parties, Valuing active participation in local government activities, parties and in civic associations, Self-confidence in one's competence to participate in politics and Civic cooperation and trust.

Every individual, both mediately and immediately, influences and gets influenced simultaneously by two organisations – the State and the Society. To a layman, both these organisations may connote the same: an aggregate of individuals within a certain territory for certain purpose. But a conscious citizen may find and experience differences between the two. He finds the State invested with sovereign power controlling the life and behaviour of himself and his Society. But power without check is like a horse without bridle. The State, in course of exercising power, may go beyond the prescribed territory. But who and / or what agency is there to tell the State to be within the boundary?

Civil society through various organisation, associations and institutions participated in building social awareness, social reconstruction and reformation and assist in the process of governance irrespective of changed in the political power structure. There are a host of organisation registered under the registration of society Act, 1860 in the District. Some of them are involved in micro irrigation management located in various Gram panchayats. Their role is certainly vital in water management and irrigation. Likewise, there are voluntary organisation who have focused on welfare of the farmers, women and children, the aged and the infirm. The following list is indicative of voluntary organisations engaged in various social activities for amelioration of poverty, gender sensitisation, health care and awareness building.

Sl. No.	Name of the Society
1	Sambalpur Bhasa Sanskruti Parishad
2	Veer Surendra Sai Jara Niwas
3	Indian Society of Perinatology and Reproductive Biology (ISOPARB)
4	Jai Bajarangbali RP Club
5	Green Earth
6	Aditi Aditya Ladies Club
7	Redhakhol Truck Owner's Welfare Association
8	Palli Bikash, Kuchinda
9	Dr. Ambedkar Welfare Co-ordination Committee
10	Veer Surendra Sai Sports Club
11	Odisha Horticulture Alumni Association
12	Sambalpur Badminton Association
13	Social Urban and Rural Yuva Association (SURYA)
14	Hirakud Bikash Parishad

15 KHIDMAT
16 Rogi Kalyan Samiti, UFWC-UPHC-Ainthapali, Sambalpur
17 Rogi Kalyan Samiti, JPMH-UPHC-Golebazar, Sambalpur
18 City Health Society, Sambalpur
19 Mother's Attractive Affection (MAA)
20 Kurukh (Oraon) Pragarishila Samaj
21 Rengali Muslim Committee
22 Saraswati Sishu Vidya Mandir
23 Sambalpur District Tennis Ball Cricket Association
24 Socio Economic Welfare Association (SEWA)
25 Veer Surendra Sai Krushak Club
(Source: General & Misc. Section, Collectorate, Sambalpur)

Voluntary Service Organisation

1. Child Care Institution

There are six recognize Child Care Institutions i.e 1. Dhankauda Balashram, Dhankauda, 2. Dr. Isac Santra Balniketan, Phuljharan, 3. Rukmini Lath Balniketan, Chhachanpali, 4. Chamunda Grace Home, Chamunda, 5. Sahayata Ashram, Rengali and 6. Anand Sisu Sadan, Govindtola functioning in the District. The institutions are housing the children belonging to Child in need care and protection such as orphan, abandoned, missing etc. All the above child care institutions have been registered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.

2. Child Welfare

Odisha State Child Protection Society (OSCPS) is the technical, fundamental and functional unit of Women & Child Development Department, Government of Odisha, for implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) as the extended bodies of OSCPS, have been constituted to carry out the activity of ICPS at District and sub-District level for the implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

Membership in the political associations

Pressure Groups

Individual life is group life; the individual everywhere and every moment is in a group. As the member, he not only contributes to the group behaviour and functioning, but also gets affected by its behaviour.

After all what is a group? A group may, structurally, be viewed as a group of persons for fulfilment of certain purpose(s). But if a group to realise its purpose, does not engage itself in activities, but remains dormant, it ceases to be a group. A group, thus, functionally, means ‘a mass of activities’.

At a particular time, someone may find in a society their different types of groups – attitude groups, interest groups and pressure groups. Group dynamics States that at no point of time, there are a fixed number of groups.

One group may be split to form other groups or a number of groups may unite to form a bigger one to compete better Groups exist for and, in the midst, of competitions.

Every pressure group may be attitude or interest group, but not the vice versa. An attitude on interest group, when becomes capable of exerting pressure upon the decision making to take advantages, becomes a pressure group. It always safeguards its own interests. No pressure group remains so permanently. Since capability of exerting pressure is conditioned by time, situation, leadership, following and purpose etc., an interest group of yesterday can become a pressure group today and vice versa.

It is worth noting that the proper combination of the various types of political culture provides a culture that has positive implications for the growth of democracy. Political culture is not a 'creation', but an 'evolution' / 'growth'. Some behaviour pattern in politics takes place in the society at some time and, it is, either corrected, reformed, refined or left out altogether only to be replaced by another. In such process of evolution, there happen to be three 'stimulants' – political socialisation; political communication; and political participation. The members of a civic society in their public life exhibit certain standard of behaviour. In its political aspect, it is known as political culture.

The political culture of Sambalpur District, as an aspect of public life depends as usual upon the nature of the rule / administration. When there is absolute kingship and / or when the only duty of the ruler is reduced to maintain himself and his throne, by means fair or foul, the people prefers to remain there as parochial or subjects. But once the people are convinced that the King is on the throne not for himself but for society at large, their support to the king becomes unconditional and spontaneous. This was the reason why the 'Ulgulan' of Surendra Sai could last that long.

When the British started interfering in the administration of Sambalpur by installing someone of their choice on the throne, Surendra Sai did make the first blast of the trumpet of protest to be supported by Zamindars with their people defying the draconian colonial repressive measures like hanging. They fully became participants in the political process in every sense of the term.

Finally, the Independence came in a very big way changing the nature of political culture. The constitution of India not only introduced parliamentary democracy, but also it declared India to be a Welfare State through the Directive Principles. Vested with Fundamental Rights, the Citizens expected their full enjoyment demanding from the government welfare measures. The Public of Sambalpur District was no exception. It had the record of establishing the National School, participating in freedom struggle, Satyagraha, Jail. Now they became conscious that they are no more under a

government alien to them, but a government 'of them, by them and for them'. They participated in politics - local regional and national. The nature of political culture changed more 'participant', less 'parochial' and least 'subject'.

Political participation of a people is the bedrock on which its political culture stands and matures itself. What about the political participation of the people of Sambalpur District? At any time in a society, three different types of political participation may be evident. Lester Milbrath categorises them as 'Spectator', 'Transitional' and 'Gladiator'. Apart from these, there may be also political apathetic.

Laster Milbrath identifies the types of political participants as follows:

i. The category of Spectator activities includes voting, including other's vote; participating in political debates; to be influenced by political stimuli; wearing badges of political party and distributing leaflets etc.;

ii. The category of transitional activities include the services of the helpers and well-wishers of the political parties such as hearing the lectures of the leaders, donating to party fund and maintaining contact with the leaders of the party etc.;

iii. The category of gladiatorial activities includes those activities which are part of routine of the political parties such as election to political post; participation in the elections-local, regional and national; collecting fund for the party, movement to increase membership of the party and organising meetings frequently to motivate / modulate public opinion in his party's favour.

It is not necessary that of the above mentioned activities, one person may participate only in one category of activities. The nature of political participation is always changing. The quantum and quality of political participation of a people / public, specifically of a District, which is quite a large area, cannot be discussed / analysed without discussing political socialisation and political communication which orient and train them about their political rights and duties.

What is political socialisation? Authors use different languages and words meaning the same. One understands political socialisation as "the gradual learning of the norms, attitudes and behaviour acceptable to an ongoing political system (Robert Sigel)". Yet some others like Almond and Powell consider it "as the process by which political cultures are maintained and changed. Through the performance of this function, individuals are inducted into the political culture; their orientations towards political objects are formed."

There are host of institutions through which an individual politically socialises himself. Such institutions may be family, peer group, club, association, debating society, religious institution, educational institution, mass media, political party and pressure group etc. Political socialisation is, therefore, a continuous process from birth to death of an individual. Without proper political socialisation an individual may be anyone but a responsible citizen who, with others, makes a society liveable and politically conscious.

It is said, “the marriage of the twenty first century is the marriage of the mass media”. The more an individual is exposed to mass media, the more he is with institutions which make his life worth living.

But what is communication? Communication is nothing but the transmission of information from one point / centre to another. When such transmission of information concerns politics, it is political communication. Such communication may be verbal or non-verbal; when it is non-verbal, it is symbolic (communications) i.e. made through symbols.

Again, the political communication may be of two types – vertical and horizontal. Vertical communication occurs only when the authority / government (as transmitter) sends some information to the people. The people, after receiving the information sends back its opinion to the government through the feedback. Information may, therefore, move either upward or downward. Another interesting feature of communication is that it is in a state constant flow. Horizontal information occurs, when the people, after receiving the information, make discussion among themselves, exchange views, make opinion therefrom and the same is sent back to the transmitter. Karl W. Deutsch holds the view that so long as the channel (from the transmitter to the receiver) and the feedback (from the receiver to the transmitter) are performing their functions, a political society may not face a major crisis.

The people of Sambalpur District are normally peaceful, because they are peace-loving. Their political culture may be seen as mix of transitional, spectators and gladiators. Though the apathetic are not totally absent, their presence does not seem to affect the political and electoral processes in any significant way. Political participation of the people may not be claimed to be discouraging.

The political socialisation of the people may broadly be said to be adequate. They are the witnesses or the descendants of the Surendra Sai’s ‘Ulgulan’ and then the Satyagrahis of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement, and States Reorganisation Commission Movement in 1956 etc. In all these movements, their participation has been praiseworthy. The District has been the hub of all major religions and of sects of some religions. But its history has never been

vitiated by any incident on religious line. This has been possible only due to the secular outlook of the people. Due to information boom and explosion of mass-media (audio, visual and audio-visual), people at large, barring some inaccessible areas, are well-informed about whatever is happening around them. As citizens of a political society, people are largely law-abiding; they respect rule of law and do not question it without provocation. As highlanders, they have learnt to live with the uninvited but frequently visiting guests like drought, flood, cyclone etc.

There are some social irritants which have started vexing the mind of the people–reckless industrialisation and consequent displacement and inadequate rehabilitation of the displaced; under sale of paddy; unemployment of people in local industries; land acquisition by industries without rational compensation and delayed payment thereof; impact of emission of poisonous gases from industries on vegetation; bonded labour; wanton deforestation; flood and heat-wave etc.

The people of the District have innate faith in democratic process and institutions, local, regional and national. They know that every problem finds a solution only through the political decision-making and by the democratically elected representatives. That is why the people exhibit responsible behaviour during election. Right from the date of notification of election to the end of counting votes, the people participate with a sense of discipline. Electoral malpractices are quite rare in the District.

In recent years, there have been remarkable growth of magazines and newspaper stalls in the District. They cater to the needs of the reading public including students.

After independence the first General Election to the Lok Sabha and to the Odisha Legislative Assembly were held in 1952. At that time the delimitation and demarcation of Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies were different. There were some combine constituencies like Sambalpur-Redhakhol, Jharsuguda-Rampela to cite just a few examples. There were constituencies like Katarbaga which no more exist and that area is now covered under Rengali Assembly Constituency. With the division of Sambalpur District several Assembly Constituencies have gone to the newly carved Jharsuguda, Bargarh and Deogarh Districts. In the initial stage of universal adult franchise there were no reserved constituencies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. However, dual membership in certain constituencies based on the demography composition of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Given below are list of MPs and MLAs representing the respective constituencies of present Sambalpur District the General Election or the State Assembly Election with effect from year 1971.

List of Lok Sabha Members elected from Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency

Year of Election	Name of Member of Parliament	Party
1971 – 5th Lok Sabha	Banamali Babu	Indian National Congress
1977 – 6th Lok Sabha	Gananath Pradhan	Bharatiya Lok Dal
1980 – 7th Lok Sabha	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	Indian National Congress (I)
1984 – 8th Lok Sabha	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	Indian National Congress
1989 – 9th Lok Sabha	Bhawani Shankar Hota	Janata Dal
1991 – 10th Lok Sabha	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	Indian National Congress
1996 – 11th Lok Sabha	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi	Indian National Congress
1998 – 12th Lok Sabha	Prasanna Acharya	Biju Janata Dal
1999 – 13th Lok Sabha	Prasanna Acharya	Biju Janata Dal
2004 – 14th Lok Sabha	Prasanna Acharya	Biju Janata Dal
2009 – 15th Lok Sabha	Amarnath Pradhan	Indian National Congress
2014 – 16th Lok Sabha	Nagendra Kumar Pradhan	Biju Janata Dal

List of Members elected to the Odisha Legislative Assembly for Sambalpur Assembly Constituency

Year of Election	Name of MLA	Party
1977	Dr. Jhasketan Sahu	Janata
1980	Aswini Kumar Guru	Indian National Congress (I)
1985	Sraddhakar Supakar	Indian National Congress
1990	Durga Shankar Pattnayak	Indian National Congress
1995	Durga Shankar Pattnayak	Indian National Congress
2000	Jayanarayan Mishra	Bharatiya Janata Party
2004	Jayanarayan Mishra	Bharatiya Janata Party
2009	Jayanarayan Mishra	Bharatiya Janata Party
2014	Raseswari Panigrahi	Biju Janata Dal

List of Members elected to the Odisha Legislative Assembly for Kuchinda (ST) Assembly Constituency

Year of Election	Name of MLA	Party
1977	Sapneswar Kisan	Janata Party
1980	Jagateshwar Mirdha	Indian National Congress (I)
1985	Jagateshwar Mirdha	Indian National Congress
1990	Brundaban Majhi	Janata Dal
1995	Panu Chandra Naik	Indian National Congress
2000	Rabinarayan Naik	Bharatiya Janata Party
2004	Rabinarayan Naik	Bharatiya Janata Party
2009	Rajendra Kumar Chhatria	Indian National Congress
2014	Rabinarayan Naik	Bharatiya Janata Party

List of Members elected to the Odisha Legislative Assembly for Redhakhol Assembly Constituency

Year of Election	Name of MLA	Party
1977	Basanta Kumar Mahananda	Janata Party
1980	Abhimanyu Kumar	Indian National Congress
1985	Abhimanyu Kumar	Indian National Congress
1990	Basanta Kumar Mahananda	Janata Dal
1995	Ambimanyu Kumar	Indian National Congress
2000	Duryodhan Sohella	Biju Janata Dal
2004	Sanatan Bisi	Biju Janata Dal
2009	Prasanna Acharya	Biju Janata Dal
2014	Rohit Pujari	Biju Janata Dal

List of Members elected to the Odisha Legislative Assembly for Rengali (SC) Assembly Constituency

Year of Election	Name of MLA	Party
2009	Duryodhan Gardia	Indian National Congress
2014	Ramesh Patua	Biju Janata Dal

CHAPTER-XV

PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Sambalpur region of Dakshina Kosala has been described severally by visitors and travellers in their accounts. Kautilya in his Arthashastra mentioned of a tract analogue to Indrabana. This was perhaps due to the scenic beauty and natural occurrences like hills and dales, rivers and rivulets, waterfalls and springs. That was before the current era. During the current era in 17th Century C.E. Travernier and in the 18th Century C.E. Edward Gibbon and British historian have made extensive mention of this land because of diamond that was available in the Mahanadi-Ib delta. T. Motte, an emissary of Lord Clive visited Sambalpur in 1766 to purchase diamonds and mentioned in his diary that Sambalpur was famous for its cottage industries and was the centre of trade and commerce. This shows that in course of trade and to purchase diamonds, beryl, amethyst, corelian, topaz and other precious stones, Indians of different regions and foreigners might be regularly visiting Sambalpur through the centuries.

A Picturesque Land

The idyllic District of Sambalpur, right on the banks of magnificent Mahanadi is a wide expanse of fairly open country fringe, thick forest-clad, hills and low hill ranges. It is an undulated up land with forests as home to wild life with varieties from huge elephants to tigers, bisons and rabbits. A pleasant panoramic view of the town can be enjoyed especially in the early winter, from the hill tops; Brook hill and the Budharaja both now inside the town. Its rural life style has now been modernised. The people in general are hospitable and artistic as well. It has been the melting ground of various cults and creeds. She is famous for her extra ordinary catholicity and tolerance. She is proud of her glorious history, heritage, rituals and celebrations, sacred temple and relishing recipes.

History and Heritage

The architectural vigour and excellence of Sambalpur as revealed in the temples reflect the Kalinga temple architectural styles sans the intricate stone work and erotic sculpture. In this District there are temples galore of all the measures cults of Hinduism – Shaiba, Shakta and Vaishnaba. Several temples of the largest District of Sambalpur got submerged in the Hirakud reservoir. The temples which exist draw their antiquity to the Chauhan rule, the oldest of them is believed to be that at Huma about 20 kilometres downstream Mahanadi from Sambalpur town. Among other temples in the Sambalpur town are Samalesvari, Patanesvari, Lokanath, Somanath, Balunkesvara and Kosalesvara at the top of Budharaja hills. Among the Vaisnabite temples most are dedicated to Lord Jagannath except the one

which is of Bishnu in the celestial reclining posture on the cushion of the serpent Vasuki otherwise known as Shesha Naga. The finely curved granite sculpture of this icon was brought by the King of Sambalpur as a trophy after vanquishing the King of Sarguja. Another important temple of Lord Jagannath is located at Jharuapada in the centre of the town popularly known as Bramhapura temple. It is in the closed vicinity of Lord Lokanath temple and is an example of Hari and Hara located together bringing about a symbiosis of Saiva and Vaishnava cults of Hinduism.

The Bimaleshwar temple of Huma is an architectural wonder and has baffled both structural engineers and geologists because it leans approximately at an angle of 75^0 to the west. To add to this phenomenon, is a natural aquarium in the rocky bed of river Mahanadi which shelters a species of fish locally known as kudo and is considered sacred. The tourists and visitors playfully offer eatable to these fishes while visiting Huma.

To other heritage monuments in Sambalpur town are Raja Bakhri and Rani Mahal, the palaces and royal quarters of the King and the Queen. After the occupation of the British due to annexation of Sambalpur due to non-occupation and neglect these two structures are in a state of ruin. Only in 2016, initiatives taken by some volunteer groups and with the assistance of the government of Odisha steps for restoration and conservation of these monuments have been initiated.

Running through the entire left bank of river Mahanadi, there was a rampart punctuated with watch towers with provision for artillery placement. A moat encircled the old quarters of Sambalpur town until the Marathas occupation. Traces of this are still available near Balibandha and behind Patanesvari temple and Rani Mahal. Subsequently, this moat are utilised as fish hatcheries by the department of Fisheries of the State Government.

Most of the aforesaid monuments and heritage sites are within the Sambalpur Corporation area. Beyond that there are a lot of places of tourist interest and historical importance. They are enumerated below in alphabetical order.

Celebrations

Sambalpur has a cultural identity characterised by rich and diverse exposure manifested in its dance forms, performed by its people in various fairs and festivals. Dalkhai, Rasarkeli and Mailajada are some of the popular folk dance forms in which are finds tremendous creativity mesmerizing simplicity and beauty. Sambalpur song and dance bring aroma of colour and colour of music. Karma is a popular tribal dance form in which dancers' zest for life is highly reflective. Sital Sasti prominent among popular festivals is observed very enthusiastically dealing with the marriage of Devi Parvati and Lord Shiva, based on stories of Puranas is performed with great devotion

and celebrate rituals on the 5th day of the bright half of Jyestha (May-June) in Sambalpur. After the marriage of the deities in different temples, they are taken through processions, through streets led by groups of various kinds of dancers. Thousands of devotees throng from all over the country, including the 'Kinnaras' (eunuch) to witness the festival. Nuakhai is observed as a festival of harvest during which the first-grain is offered to the presiding deity in every household. 'Puspuni' is another post-harvest festival celebrated with all sincerity. Lok Mahotsav, a three days' cultural extravaganza organised by District Council of Culture in the first-week of January every year is a crowd puller which aims to show case the folk art and folk dance forms by inviting state and national level cultural groups.

Relishing recipe

Sambalpuri 'Ambila' (Khata) is a sour soup generally enjoyed by one and all. 'Kardi' (finely cut bamboo shoots made sour) and 'Hendua' (finely chopped grained dried sour bamboo shoots) are very popular. 'Sarsatia' prepared from the juice of Ganjer Stem (soaked overnight) and freshly pounded rice powder is an extremely delicious sweet meat typical to this region. "Charmanji Laddu" is another sweet made of from the seeds of char (a nut grow in the forest) and 'gur'. Un-refined sugar is locally called 'gur' or 'gud'. Purga another non-veg dish in which small fishes and spices are marinated in a bowl made of green leaves and baked in fire, is very much in demand.

1. Badarama

A village situated at a distance of 42 kilometres north-east of Sambalpur on the National Highway No. 53 in Kuchinda Sub-Division. It is located at the head of the Badarama Ghat of the National Highway. While driving through this Ghat in the night one may come across bisons, sambars, tigers and even elephants. Badarama is a centre of timber producing area. Offices of the Forest Corporation and the Forest Range Officer are located here. There is a well-furnished Forest Rest House. A big market is held here on every Thursday and is noted for forest produce. The Ushakothi game sanctuary is close to the village Badarama.

2. Bhima Mandali

It is at a distance of 100 kilometres from Sambalpur it is a site of great antiquarian interest. Pre-historic and proto-historic paintings and engravings of great significance are found here. There is a cave named Vimadali or Bhima Mandali. People worship Gupteswar in another cave. The deity is not yet properly identified.

3. Bhojpur

It is a village in Kuchinda Sub-Division situated 40 kilometres to the west of Deogarh. A weekly market is held here on Sunday and is noted for forest produce. There is an Ashram School and a Veterinary Dispensary in the village. Its population, according to 2011 Census was 5017.

4. Budharaja Hill

It stands with its greenery in the heart of the town. It has a Shiva temple at the hill top built in memory of a Chauhan prince Budharai killed untimely. It is well connected by hilly steps as well as a pucca road. It has an open pillared-hall, to perform rituals by the people. The present PHD Water tank is situated over this hill. An open air theatre and a watch tower are under construction.



5. Bhatra

Worship of Gandhi in a temple, a recent development is located in this village. It is a village of Basket-makers, who weave attractive baskets from multi-coloured bamboo wickers for domestic use and for purpose of decoration. The village is now situated on the National Highway No.42 (Sambalpur-Cuttack road).

6. Burla

The township of Burla, 14 kilometres to the south-west of Sambalpur, was developed in course of construction of the Hirakud Dam. It is called Burla after the name of a small neighbouring village. It started as a temporary colony of the engineers and officers engaged in the construction work of the dam. Even at present, Burla is mainly town of Government

offices and the officials, the percentage of civil population being very small. The main offices are those of the Hirakud division of the Irrigation Department and of the State Electricity Board. The office of the Burla Construction Division of the Works Department has now shifted from Hirakud to Burla because of the construction of Sambalpur University Campus which is undertaken close to this town. The Veer Surendra Sai Medical College, managed by the Government of Odisha, and the University College of Engineering, managed by Sambalpur University, occupy major portion of the township. Now the Engineering Institutions have been up-graded into a Unitary University. Burla also houses the Sambalpur University campus. It also houses a full aided non Government degree college. The office of MCL over a vast area have been constructed on the side of the highway closed the vast water body of Hirakud Dam. There are High Schools, a Police Station and the office of the Notified Area Council. The power canal flowing from the Hirakud Dam divides Burla into two parts which are linked by a small and beautiful bridge. There is a small bazaar catering to the needs of the people. There is a hospital attached to the Medical College and a Veterinary Dispensary.



In the Burla end of the 4.8 kilometres long concrete dam over a hillock is located a tall tower, Jawahar Minar with spiralling stair case. This is a major attraction for tourists who get a panoramic view of the right dyke and the vast expanse of the reservoir. At the foot of this tower is located Ashok Nivas one of the most well-appointed guest houses in Odisha.

On the other end of the Dam at Hirakud is a tower which is almost a twin of Jawahar Minar called Gandhi Minar. This unique tower of equal height has an electrically operated revolving top from where the visitors do get a 360^0 view of the reservoir, the Dam, the left dyke, the industrial town of Hirakud, the left dyke with its fishing jetties and the range of mountains and country side. Another attraction of Hirakud is the Jawahar Udyan centenary garden to commemorate the birth centenary of Pandit Jawahar Nehru.

Another redeeming feature of Hirakud Dam is the power channel which originates at the right of the Dam from the hydro-electric generating station and meanders through to meet Mahanadi again at Chiplima where the water discharge from the power channel is used for generating electricity in a smaller scale. Through the entire course of the channel there are spots of beauty with groves where picnicker visits during the winter month.

7. Charmal

It is a village in Redhakhol Sub-Division situated 16 kilometres away to the west of Rampur (Redhakhol). Located on the National Highway No 42, it has an Inspection Bungalow managed by the Works Department. It has a Police Station, a veterinary stockman centre, and a Forest Range Office. The village is noted for forest produce particularly, Kendu leaves. Its population according to 2011 Census was 4215.

Closeby on the Suani hill, the image of goddess Suani and several other images are found. According to local legend, whomsoever the goddess married died one after another. At last her father had requested Yudhisthira who had come to that country during the period of his exile to marry her. Yudhisthira married her. But the Pandavas did not take her to their home as they were in exile and left her there with the consolation that she would be taken with them when they returned from exile. Now the people worship the image of goddess Suani. A big fair takes place in the month of Bhadraba (August-September) every year.

8. Chaurasimal

It has a tourist cottage near the zero point of Hirakud dam. It is an attractive place for visitors.

9. Chiplima

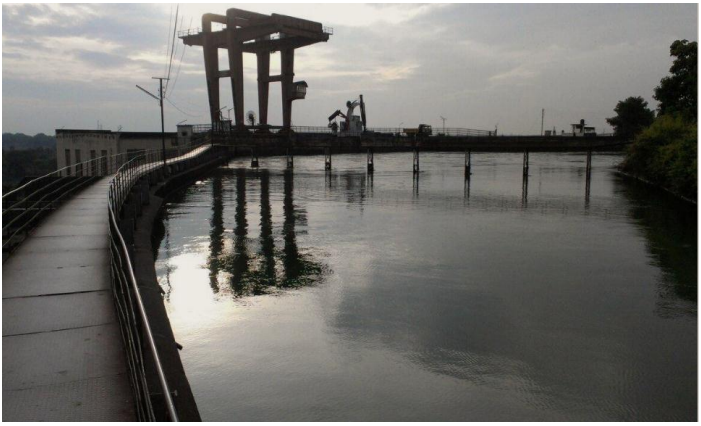


A village situated on the right bank of the Mahanadi 37 kilometres to the south of Sambalpur town. It is mostly inhabited by the fishermen who earned their living by rowing boats from Sambalpur to different towns and villages down the course of Mahanadi. The village deity Ghatlei is very popular in the neighbouring area. The devotees who come to worship her usually tie bells outside her shrine which make tinkling sound in the wind. The deity is also named Ghanteswari.



Near Chiplima is the village Chaurpur on the right bank of the Mahanadi which is said to be the seat of Balaram Deva, the first Chauhan Raja of Sambalpur, before he shifted to Sambalpur town.

Chiplima was for some time noted for the Kalyan Ashram founded by the Late Dr. Janardan Pujari in 1944. The Ashram was shifted in 1949 to Baunsara situated on the other side of the Mahanadi in consequence of the construction of the hydro-electric project near the village.



Chiplima is at present well known for the hydro-electric project which was inaugurated by the Government of Odisha on the 14th September, 1963. A natural fall of about 80 feet (24.38 metres) in height in the Mahanadi is made use of for developing power. The State Live-stock Breeding Farm and an agricultural farm are located here. Its population of Kardola GP according to 2011 Census was 7552. The village Chaurpur has now become very important. The second Mahanadi Bridge from the Kacheri point of the ring road will be connected to Chaurpur. The newly formed Gangadhar

Meher University and Odisha Open University will have their campus in this village.

10. Debrigarh



It's a peak in the Barapahar hills in Bargarh District, with a height of 2267 feet (691 m). This used to be a stronghold of the Rajas of Sambalpur and according to local tradition; it was here that the Marathas under Chandaji Bhonsla captured Raja Jayant Singh and his son Maharaj Sai. It was a noted rebel stronghold during the revolt of Balbhadra Dao, the Gond Zamindar of Lakhanpur, who was killed here. Its entry gate exists in Sambalpur District. It is at a distance of almost one kilometre from the zero-point.

11. Deojharan

It is a picnic spot with natural beauty by the side of NH 42. It is a hilly place with a small water fall. This mountain brook flows near Jujomura, having a small artificial reservoir constructed downstream adds feather as a tourist destination.

12. Deer Park



Located at a scenic spot in the heart of Sambalpur town, it is known as the wild life conservation centre recognised by the Central Zoo Authority of India. The park spreads over an area of 13.16 hectres, in the Motijharan Reserve Forest Block that nurtures deer, sambar, chausingha, leopard, bear, python, and various species of rare birds, pervading exotic feeling for the visitors.



13. Dhama

It is a village in the Sambalpur Sub-Division situated on the left bank of Mahanadi 24 kilometres south of Sambalpur on the Sambalpur-Sonepur road. The old Sonepur road crossed the Mahanadi near the village, but that road has now been abandoned. Dhama has an Inspection Bungalow managed by the Work Department and about 8 kilometres south, at Larasara there is a beautiful Forest Bungalow. A weekly bazaar is held in the village every Saturday which is noted for trade in rice, gur and forest produce. The village has a High School, a Post Office, a Veterinary dispensary and a Police Station. There is a private degree college since 1997. The presiding deity of this village is named Jhadeswari. This is the name of the college too.

14. Gudguda



It is a small and beautiful water fall that cascades down the Pradhan-Pat range near Kuchinda, forming two falls one after another. The pictorial scenery of Gudguda water fall and the dense forest around it provide succour to the soul. It is a wonderful spot in the bosom of nature thronged by picnickers and nature lovers. The prosperous orchards of Lichi and Orange look pleasant. It is connected by trekker service from Kusumi.

15. Hatibari

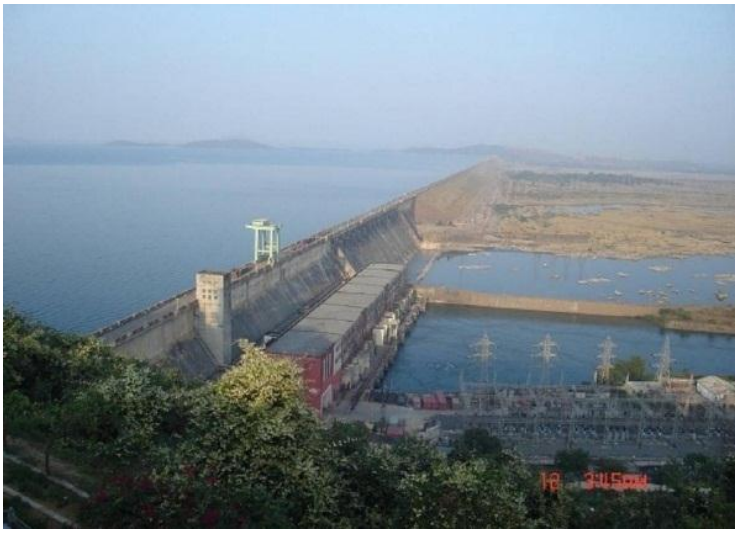
A village in Jujomura police station of Sambalpur Sub-Division situated amidst forest about 24 kilometres to the south of Sambalpur. It is connected with National Highway No 42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road) near Mundher by another branch road about 5 kilometres in length. The place has its importance for the leper home started here by late Dr. Isaac Santra, a reputed social worker, whom Government of India awarded with 'Padma Shri' for his outstanding social service. Now the Leper Home Hospital is managed by the Government of Odisha.

There is a veterinary stockman centre and a post office. Recently, an upgraded high school has been established near Hatibari.

16. Hirakud

A small island lying between two branches of river Mahanadi about 6 miles (10 kilometres) north of Sambalpur. Its area was 828 acres (335 hectares) but the population was very scanty, only 70 inhabitants being returned at the 1931 Census. The name means the diamond island,

diamond mining being formerly carried on by a class of people called Jharas, for whose maintenance, it is said that the revenue of about 30 villages on either bank of the river Mahanadi was assigned by the former Rajas of Sambalpur. These people worked during the cold and hot weather, when the water was low. The work was done in the bed of the river in either branch, and some large and valuable diamonds are known to have been found in the right branch. Diwan Bahadur Kastur Chand of Kampti was granted a license to prospect for diamond and other precious stones.



Situated about 10 kilometres north of Sambalpur, Hirakud is now a place of great importance. The Hirakud Dam is a multipurpose project and is the largest earth dam in the world. The foundation of the project was laid on the 15th March 1946 by Sir Hawthorne Lewis, the then Governor of Odisha. It has a reservoir of 6.6 million acre-feet with irrigation potential for 6.72 lakh acres (2.72 lakh hectares) both in Khariff and Rabi seasons. Generators at the Dam and in the subsidiary power houses have an installed capacity of 252,500 Kw of power. Stretching over 5 kilometres across the river bank the main dam is a composite dam of earth, masonry and concrete. Nearly 21 kilometres long earth dyke has been built on either side to close the gap in the surrounding hills. The dam has a maximum height of 200 feet at the power-house site and the earth dam is 190 feet high at the deep channel section. Out of the storage capacity of 6.6 million acre-feet of water in the reservoir, 1.88 million acre-feet is dead storage and the balance prove sufficient for flood control and live storage for irrigation and power generation. Canals take off from either side of the dam. The one on the right side has irrigation potential of 3,80,000 acres (153,900 hectares), whereas the two canals on the left side are expected to irrigate only 74,000 acres

(29,970 hectares). The total length of all the canal is nearly 888 Km. and they benefit nearly 4,54,000 acres (183,870 hectares) of land in Sambalpur and Balangir Districts. The work on the Dam was started in 1948, and the water was available for irrigation in Bargarh canal in September, 1956.



There is a small township at the project-site which is connected by good motorable roads with Sambalpur. The Calcutta-Bombay National Highway No 6 also passes at a point about 7 kilometres from Hirakud township. Travelling on the main Bombay-Calcutta railway line, one can reach Hirakud going up to Hirakud railway station from Jharsuguda on Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line passing via Sambalpur. The Administrative Officers' Training School, a polytechnic, Re-rolling mill, Hira Cable Works, Hirakud Industrial Works, a rice mill set up by Food Corporation of India with Japanese collaboration and two aluminium factories (Indian Aluminium Company and Aluminium Industries) are the important public and private institutions located in the area. The town has a police station, Notified Area Council and a High School. Its population in 1961 Census was 8.593. The Officer's Training School have now been closed. The old building has been purchased by Hirakud College, sold by the irrigation department in 1997.

17. Huma

It is a village in the Sambalpur Sub-Division, situated on the left bank of the river Mahanadi, 23 kilometres south of Sambalpur. The village contains the leaning temple dedicated to Siva, which was built in the reign of Baliar Singh, the fifth Raja of Sambalpur. The worship of Siva is said to have been initiated by a milkman (Gauda), who daily crossed the Mahanadi to a place on the bank where the underlying rock cropped out. Here he daily offered his dole of milk, which was at once drunk up by the rock, and this miraculous circumstance led to enquiries, which ended in the construction of the present temple. Huma is a place of pilgrimage, and is also visited by strangers out of curiosity to see the different kinds of fish in the river. They are said to be so tame that they will eat sweet-meats from the hands of those who bathe close to the temple. It can be described as a natural aquarium of Kudo-fish. The temple has an endowment consisting of Huma and 6 other villages, which have been exempted from assessment so long as the temple stands and the

religious ceremonies are maintained. The grant is an old one, said to date back to the time of Balaram Dev, the first Raja of Sambalpur.



The place is connected by road. A great fair takes place at the foot-hill in March every year on the occasion of Sivaratri. The presiding deity is Bimalesvara Siva, whom a large number of people worship on the auspicious day of Sivaratri.

The following commodities are mainly sold in the fair: bell-metal utensils from Kantilo, Sambalpur and Balangir; bamboo and wooden toys from Sonepur and Kadobahal; molasses from Sonepur and Dhama; and cotton, tassar and handloom cloth from Barpali, Bargarh, Sonepur, and Maniabandh. Population in 1961 Census was 402. The ASI takes care to repair and conserve the temple. Recently, a guest house has been constructed for the visitors with minimum amenities, as proposed by the Department of Tourism. A parking place for vehicle has been constructed too. Four small shops have been built to preserve and sell of materials for worshiping the deities.

18. Jajabar

Tourism Department of the State Government have sanctioned money for the construction of a WAC (Rest shed) in the village Nayapali of Redhakhol Block.

19. Jujomura

It is a village in Sambalpur Sub-Division, situated on Sambalpur-Cuttack Road (National Highway No. 42). This was formerly a sub-Zamindar of the Loisinga estate held by a Gond, the sub-Zamindar paying revenue to the Zamindar of Loisinga. This Zamindari, extending over 246 square kilometres was created during the first part of the 18th Century by a former

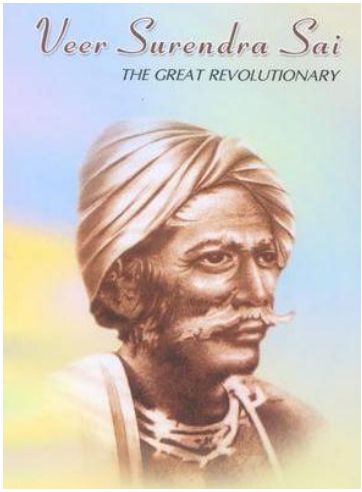
Raja of Sambalpur. It was at Jujomura that Dr. Moore of Madras Army (mentioned in Chapter-II) was murdered while proceeding to give medical aid to troops at Sambalpur engaged in suppressing the rebellion of Surendra Sai. Madhu, one of the Loisinga zamindar's family, was hanged for having taken part in the murder; but his brother was restored the estate of Loisinga after amnesty. The inhabitants of Losing, under the leadership of Surendra Sai, gave great trouble during the rebellion of 1857. Total assets of the zamindar amounted to Rs. 6,211 and 15 annas, and he was paying a takoli of Rs. 1,765.

There was a considerable cover of forest consisting mainly of Sal but the number is much has been cleared. The Headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti and has a police station. There is a high school, a dispensary, a veterinary dispensary, an inspection bungalow and a post and telegraph office. A weekly market sits here on Tuesday. Now there is a non-Government college in this village.

20. Kandhara

Some 80 kilometres from Sambalpur, it is in Redhakhol Sub-Division. Here the saint poet Bhima Bhoi achieved his enlightenment. It has been developed in to a place of tourism. It has a small rest shed with provision for drinking water. It is a religious centre of the Mahimaites. It has a legendary well too.

21.Khinda



A village in Sambalpur Sub-Division (Katarbaga Police Station) situated 34 kilometres north of Sambalpur town near Lapanga Railway Station. The place is famous for being the residence of Surendra Sai. The village was a muafi grant assigned for the maintenance of the family of Surendra Sai, who belonged to the Raj family of Sambalpur and claimed succession in preference to Raja Narayan Singh, the last Raja of Sambalpur. This claim he endeavoured to enforce by means of disturbances, which culminated in the commission of a murder in 1840, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Four years later, this village was given muafi by Raja Narayan Singh for the maintenance of his family. He was released by the mutineers in 1857, and returning to Sambalpur headed a revolt against the British Government. In 1862, he submitted but he was

subsequently found to be carrying on secret intrigues, and was deported from the District in 1864 along with his son Mitrabhanu Sai. The Government of India having passed orders allowing Mitrabhanu Sai to return to his home at Khinda, he returned there in 1907.

A weekly market sits here on Tuesday. Population, according to 2011 Census is 10,094. An attractive building has now been constructed by the Government in memory of Late Surendra Sai. It is a lovely rest shed for the passers-by. A statue of Surendra Sai has been installed over a platform pillar.

22. Kuchinda

Headquarters of the Sub-Division of the same name situated 50 kilometres from Bamra railway station and 53 kilometres from Deogarh on Bamra-Deogarh road. It is also connected by good road with Sambalpur, the distance being 84 kilometres. Formerly, it was the headquarters of Kuchinda Tahasil of Bamra ex-State. There are a college, a high school, an inspection bungalow, a rest shed, a hospital, a veterinary dispensary, a sub-jail and a District Agricultural Office. The offices of Sub-Divisional Officer, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate are also located here. A weekly market sits on Friday. Population, according to 2011 Census, was 71,189.

At Lasa, a village about 3 kilometres from Kuchinda, two pre-history implements of polished stone clet type have been found.

23. Kudabaga

It is a village in Rengali Police Station of Sambalpur Sub-Division about 48 kilometres north-west of Sambalpur. It was here near Bursapal that V. Ball in 1876 discovered a Palaeolithic stone implement. Kudabaga was formerly a Zamindari extending over an area of 75 square kilometres. The Zamindar was a Gond by caste, and the family took an active part in the rebellion of Surendera Sai. The takoli of estate was Rs. 1,430 and the net income of the Zamindar was Rs.4,783.

24. Maneswar



It is at a distance of almost 10 kilometres from Sambalpur on Cuttack Road. It is famous for the Mandhata Baba Shiva temple. Rituals are celebrated round the years. Lord Shiva has a centuries old pond where lives his tortoise. Some even

weigh twenty kilograms and more. They eat prasads offered by the devotees. Their average life span is 50 years.

25. Mukteswar

It is located at a distance of about 60 kilometres from Sambalpur. It has a century old Shiva temple of the same name. It is now developing as a centre of tourist importance. It is a good site for picnic.

26. Nildungri

A village in Sason Police Station of Sambalpur Sub-Division, it is situated about 14 kilometres away from Sambalpur on Sambalpur-Deogarh road (a portion of National Highway No 6). The place is famous for the sisal plantation, extending over an area of 1,481 acres (600 hectares) in two blocks (i.e., 751 acrs at Nilkdungri and 730 acres at Beldungri). The farm was started by late John Martin Casey, an Irish-man, who grew Sisal plants having brought the main crop from East Africa.

Mr. Hohn Martin Casey was the pioneer in India for cultivation of Sisal hemp and manufacturing ropes with its fibre. He was born in 1872 and became a civil engineer. He served in the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and in the Assam-Bengal Railway. When posted at Chittagong he had such severe attacks of malaria that he was advised to give up his job. Then he joined the Tea Districts Labour Association and was posted at Sambalpur. There, while living in a thatched house or a Baptish Missionary called Pike; he grew sisal in a small patch in his garden. In 1904, he took lease of 800 acres of Nildungri forest. In 1906, he moved to Nildungri and started the Sisal plantation. In 1922, he took leas of 600 acres of Beldungri forest and extended Sisal plantation. He died at Nildungri in 1940 at the age of 68. He grew two varieties of Agava Rigida (Sisal and Elongata). He built his farm house at Nildungri and in addition to Sisal he also grew paddy for feeding labour and orange for business. He kept large herds of bullocks and cows and was self-sufficient in all respects including having a little dispensary for his family as well as for the labour colony. His ropery which he started in 1930 consisted of a few bi-cycles without wheels. The rope produced was as good as the rope produced by any ropery in Calcutta. After extraction, the Sisal waste became manure for his vegetable garden and for his fields. After his death in 1940, the plantation was being managed by his widow and by his three daughters – Clare, Madge and Peggy. After the death of Mrs. Casey, the three sisters found it difficult to manage the property in the face of persistent labour agitation. They sold the property to Government in 1964 for Rs. 7 lakhs only. It was in such good running condition that Government made a net profit of Rs. 3 lakhs in 1967. An account of Mr. John Martin Casey has been given by his daughter Mrs. Clare Morris.

27. Phasimal (Fasimal)

It is a village in Kuchinda Sub-Division, approachable from Jamankira and Kuchinda by all-weather roads. Some cultivators of the village are practising improved methods of cultivation and are having good return. There is high school, a college, a veterinary stockman centre, health centre and a Panchayat Office.

28. Pitapali

It is a good picnic place near the Jamadarpali Air Strip. In the morning hours, a fish market is held for about an hour. It is famous for availability of small fishes locally named super-fine.

29. Rampur (Redhakhol)

It is the headquarters of Redhakhol Sub-Division, situated on National Highway No 42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road) at the distance of 68 kilometres from Sambalpur. Formerly, it was the headquarters of Redhakhol ex-State. There is an inspection bungalow, a rest shed, a hospital, a sub-jail, a veterinary dispensary, two high schools and two colleges. Besides the Sub-Divisional Offices and Judicial Courts, the office of Redhakhol Forest Division is located here. A weekly market sits on Saturday.

30. Rengali Panchu

It is a small hill at a distance of about 4 kilometres from Rengali Tahasil Office. It is a part of the Barapahar hill. This is a natural pond at the top of the hill, surrounded by bushy trees. It reserves water during the rainy season. A small fountain comes down the hill. It is not perennial. The sunshine gives it a glittering look. A check dam has been constructed to preserve its water in the foot of the hill. It is a picnic spot.

31. Sambalpur



It is the principal town and headquarters of the District. The Jharsuguda-Titilagarh section of South-Eastern Railway passes through the town. There are three railway stations namely, Sambalpur City, Sambalpur Road and Sambalpur. They are only four kilometres apart. The place is also connected by road with important places of the State and Chhattisgarh as well as Jharkhand. National Highway No 6 passes through the town. The town lies along the left or north-eastern bank of the river Mahanadi and is very picturesquely situated. The view is especially fine in September when from some such point as the circuit house hill over-looking the river, fields heavy with irrigated rice can be seen stretching away for kilometre together while in the background wooded hills fringe the horizon seeming in the clear atmosphere of this season to be less than half their real distance away. In the foreground is the Mahanadi, which is nearly a mile broad. The Brooks hill inside the town and the Budharaja hill at the northern end of the town also make the view yet more charming. A pucca road now runs from the hill foot to the top of the Budharaja hill. There is a Shiva temple and a big pillared Hall where festivals are observed. Its greenery is well preserved by plantation of a voluntary society.



According to tradition, Sambalpur derives its name from the Goddess Samlei Devi, its tutelary deity, who was installed here by Raja Balaram Dev, the founder of the town and the first Raja of Sambalpur. Legend relates that Balaram Dev, who had been given a grant of this part of the country by his brother Raja Narasingh Dev of Patna, established himself at a place called Chaurpur on the western bank of the Mahanadi. One day while hunting, he crossed the river, and set his hounds at a hare, only to find after a long chase that they had been repulsed by it. Struck by this extraordinary exhibition of courage by the most timid of animals, he concluded that there must be some supernatural virtue in the land. He was therefore determined to establish his capital there, and having built a town, installed in it the tutelary goddess of his family. The place where image was set up was an island (Kud) on which stood a silk cotton tree, and hence was called Semul-Kud, while the goddess was given the name of Samlei. Local tradition asserts that the place where the Raja's dogs were repulsed by the hare is a spot, known as Badiraj, in front of the old city police station near the

Balibandha tank, and that the old town founded by Balaram Dev was between the city police station and the temple of Samlei Devi's.



The goddess is now enshrined in a temple called Samlei gudi, said to have been erected by Chhatra Sai, the seventh Raja of Sambalpur. The image of Samlei is a large block of stone, in the middle of which is a projection with a narrow groove regarded as the mouth. On both sides of this one can mark depressions covered with beaten gold leaf to represent the eyes. The temple itself is a square building standing on a high plinth and surmounted by a magnificent spire. It has a verandah on each side and four domes at the corners, and is built of stone cemented with mortal. Another temple, known as the temple of Bada Jagannath, which is within the Gopalji Math, is said to have been erected by Bansi Gopal, a son of Madhukar Sai, fourth Raja of Sambalpur. The recent developments are the completion of a decorated entrance gate from the main road, a parking place, completion of the lighting provisions, the tourist centre hall, concreting the adjacent area, guest house, Kalyan Mandap and some other side structures, to accommodate rituals. Another temple dedicated to Pataneswari Devi is situated in the town.

A third temple, called the Brahmapura temple, so named because it is situated in Brahampura, the Brahman's headquarters, is of great sanctity. Many civil suits were being decided by the oaths of parties taken at it. The temple is small but it has a large hall in front with a roof consisting of nine hemispherical vaults. The door-frame of the temple is made of a reddish-coloured marble, and on the architrave is carved an image of Krishna sitting upon a lotus and playing a flute. On the right jamb of the door there are nine images carved, and inside the nine domes we see more carvings believed to represent the nine avatars (incarnations) of Vishnu, the tenth being represented by Krishna himself over the doorway. Inside the temple are images of Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra carved in wood.

Other temples which deserve mention are those of Ananta Sajya and Pataneswari. The temple of Ananta Sajya is said to have been built by Balaram Dev. The image of Ananta Sajya Vishnu enshrined in it was brought from Surguja by his queen, who was a daughter of the Raja of Surguja. The

temple was renovated by Bansi Gopal. It consists of the Vimana, a pillared porch and a Garuda-Stambha in front. The temple of Pataneswari was built by Balaram Dev in the last part of the 16th Century. It consists of sanctum with an enclosed circular court. Pataneswari is identified with goddess Kali.

Historically, the old fort of the north-west of the town is more interesting. This is said to have been built in the beginning of the 18th Century by Raja Ajit Singh, who was naturally induced by the raids of the Marathas to fortify the portion of the town in which his palace stood. He, therefore, excavated a moat round the palace, the two ends of which joined the Mahanadi, one at the side on which the city police station stands, and the other to the west of Samlei Gudi. All round the palace thorny bamboos were planted to form a barrier against invaders, and the bank of the river Mahanadi from the Mohan Darwaza to Samlei Gudi, a length of 2,443 feet, was defended by a stone wall. Towers or bastions with embrasures for guns were erected at intervals on the wall. They were 18 feet high and 72 feet in circumference, and were faced with stone 3 feet thick and filled in with earth. Nothing now remains to speak the glory of the fort except the crumbling stone wall on the face of the river and a few smouldering bastions here and there. One gateway only is left, that of Samlei near the temple of the Goddess, and though the remains of moat are still visible, it has been filled up here and there.

Several important Government offices are located here. Of the circle and divisional offices, the following need mentions:

The offices of Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Superintending Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Divisional Manager of State Transport Service, District Engineers (Telegraphs), Court of District and Sessions Judge, Superintendent of Post Offices, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Besides, District level offices of various departments are also located here. All India Radio has its station here. Important educational institutions located in the town are Gangadhar Meher College, Government Training College, Government Women' College, Lajpat Rai Law College, Zilla School, Convent School, and a Central School. This is also the seat of the Sambalpur University for the present. There is a Municipal Corporation to look into the administration and sanitation of the town. There is a jail, a hospital, a veterinary hospital, the Mahanadi Club, one cinema house and an agricultural research station. A Circuit House, two Inspection Bungalow, a rest house, a sarai and a few lodging houses and hotels are also there where visitors can stay. Population, according to 2011 Census, was 1,84,000.

The present town has a good number of century old civil buildings, the Victoria hall being the most attractive one. Other important buildings are old

Commissioner's office, the quarter over the Brooks hill, the Collector's residence on the bank of river Mahanadi and many others of the time. A good number of new offices have now been erected too in course of development. Now sanction has been accorded for the construction of 2nd over bridge over Mahanadi.

32. Sason

It is a village in the Sambalpur Sub-Division, situated 13 kilometres north of Sambalpur on Sambalpur-Jharsuguda road. There is railway station of the same name (in village Ranikhinda) on the Jharsuguda-Titilagarh section of East-Coast Railway. It contains a temple dedicated to Gopinath, which was built in the 18th Century during the reign of Ajit Singh, but became dilapidated and was subsequently repaired by one Hari Guru with subscriptions raised by the Brahmins. There is another temple dedicated to Nilakantheswar Mahadeva. This village and the adjoining villages were, as the name shows, a sason grant, and were Maufi malguzari villages. The village is also called Ajitpur sason (as the 1961 Census records it), probably named after Raja Ajit Singh. It may be noted that the word 'sason' or 'sasan' generally refers to a Brahmin settlement in a village received as rent-free grants from the ruler or king.

The term Sason is old dating to the time when Brahmins enjoyed the patronage of ruling Rajas. They were given numerous grants of villages rent-free, and the central portions of such villages were marked out for the exclusive residence of Brahmin families devoted to the practise of religious rites or the cultivation of Sanskrit learning. A typical sason as the Brahmin portion of the village was called, had a road, some feet brad, running through it, lined on each side by cocoanut groves, behind which were the residences of the Brahmin families descended from the original grantees. The coconut groves indicate the migration of the Brahmins from the coastal belt. It is now getting destroyed.

Sason is the headquarters of a police station. It contains a high school, a rice mill, a veterinary stockman centre, and a dispensary. Population, according to 2011 Census, was 6443. Recently, some public schools and +2 Science and Commerce colleges have been established near about the old village.

33. Senpark

It is an old historical park now developing as a garden with beautification. It is in the heart of the town.

34. Ushakothi

This is a picturesque wild sanctuary located 43 kilometres north-east of Sambalpur on the National Highway No 6. It came into being in 1957-58. It

offers great attraction to tourists. The visitors are usually attracted because of its easy accessibility and varieties of colourful wild life. The forest Rest House at Badarama situated about a mile from the sanctuary provides enjoyable accommodation to the visitors.

The sanctuary lies at an altitude of 1,200 ft. from the sea level and covers the entire Ushakothi Block of the Bamra Forest Division – an area of about 207 square kilometres. The main attractions of the sanctuary are the huge herds of bison and Sambar, which one seldom misses. Besides, the visitors can see tiger, panther, bear, wild bear and leopards as well as herds of elephant, barking deer and spotted deer. There are two masonry watch towers each 30 feet high on which the visitors can get the experience of watching the animals roaming in their natural surroundings. The sanctuary is open for watching all the year round, but the best period is from November to June. The visitors can make use of two 30 feet high masonry towers to observe the wild life roaming in their nearby natural saline tanks and water holes. The forest rest house at Badrama can provide comfortable accommodation.

35. Vikampur

The Samlei temple in this village is an old shrine. It may develop as place of tourism. It is on the old Sambalpur-Ranchi road.

Accommodation

HSG Hotels / Rooms / Bed	MSG Hotels / Rooms / Beds	LSG Hotels / Rooms / Beds	Total Hotels / Rooms / Beds
10/331/667	13/216/407	17/434/752	40/981/1826

(Source: District Tourist Office, Sambalpur)

Location -wise Accommodation

Area	2013			2014		
	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds
Sambalpur	34	889	1659	34	883	1637
Burla	03	38	65	03	45	82
Hirakud	01	12	24	01	12	24

(Source: District Tourist Office, Sambalpur)

Accommodation within Sambalpur Corporation limits

There are adequate number of hotels, lodges and guest houses in Sambalpur Corporation limits both in the public and private sector. Foremost among them is Ashok Nivas, on the hillock right of the Hirakud Dam. This is where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India stayed during 1957 at the time of inauguration of Hirakud Dam. Ashok Nivas provides a scenic view of the entire Dam and its sprawling water front and provides a treat for the visitor during December when migratory birds come to roost in the reservoir. This posh accommodation is generally reserved for state guest and constitutional functionaries who visit Sambalpur.

A well-appointed Circuit House, several Inspection Bungalows and government rest houses in Sambalpur offer accommodation to visiting state guests and government functionaries. Panthanivas, a tourist facility of the Odisha Tourism Development Corporation Limited is located on a hill top from where a panoramic view of the city is available. Panthanivas provides guided to within Sambalpur town and other places of tourist interest to visitors in group in its own luxury buses. In addition to the above, there are close to 50 private hotels providing comfortable lodging and boarding within a wide price band in Sambalpur. The Sambalpur division of East-Coast Railway maintains retiring rooms and dormitories for use of transit passengers within the Sambalpur railway station.

Logistic support for visitors to Sambalpur

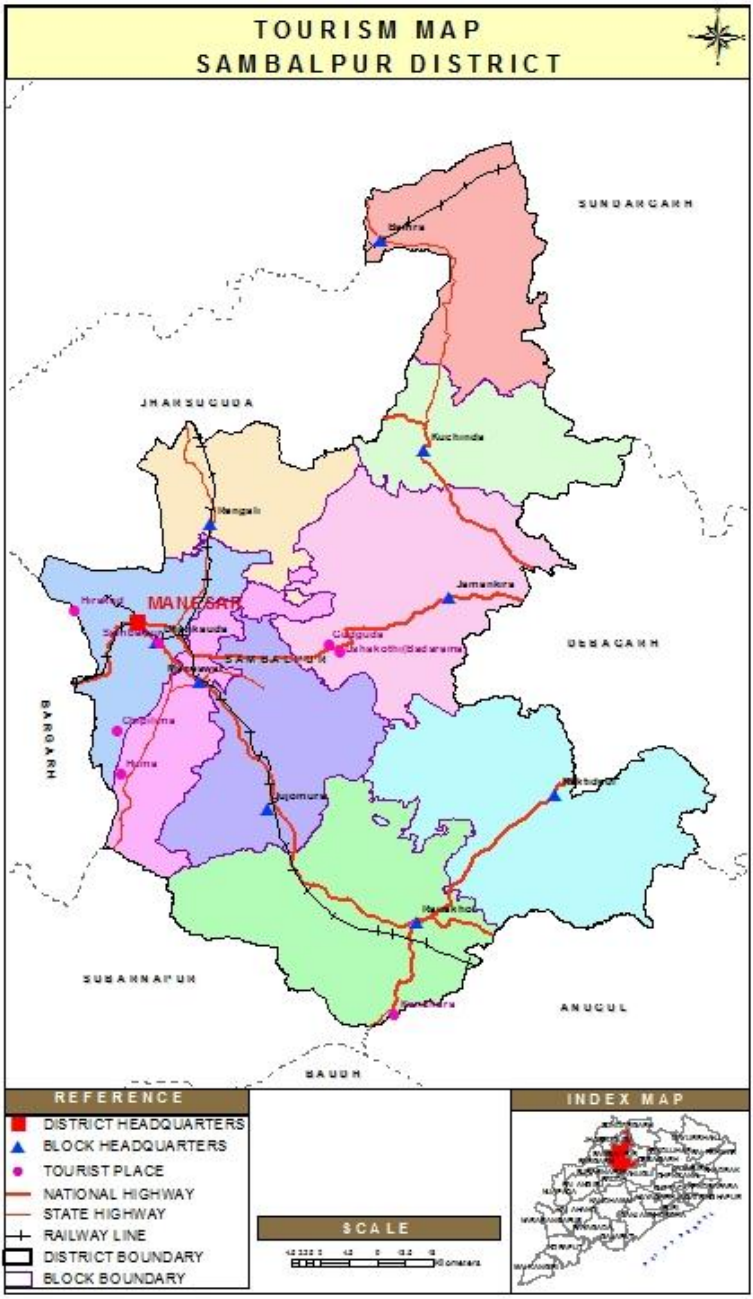
Sambalpur is well connected by both road and railway system with major towns and cities in Odisha and also in the country. Luxury bus services from Sambalpur are available to Angul, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Berhampur towards the east and Keonjhar, Rourkela, Balasore in the north. There are several train services to all the metropolises including Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Raipur.

There are several Tour and Travel Agencies enrolled with the Department of Tourism of Central and State governments. These travel agencies provide services to the tourists visiting Sambalpur in terms of logistic including reservation in hotels, trains and air.

Besides, Panthanivas, Sambalpur run by OTDC Ltd. As an organisation of Public Enterprise also arrange the conducted sight-seeing tours for the tourist to various tourist places of historical importance.

The Tourists are provided with assistance of guide. Very often the work is done by the District Tourist Officer or his assistants. The Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha has also trained some twenty (20) qualified persons fortifying them with technical knowledge in formation and method of presentation. They mostly move with the Tourists in the hired travel vehicle with the knowledge of the tourist. Some local people so available also help them.

On an average foot-fall of tourist to the District has been close to 2 lakhs every year which includes both domestic and foreign visitors. The real potential of tourism in Sambalpur is yet to be exploited in the right prospective. With the establishment of various academic institutions of national standing and rapid industrialisation more people are expected to visit the District in the future combining their trips of business with pleasure. In such a scenario better and organised tourist facilities are needed both in government and private sectors.


TOURISM MAP
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT
SUNDARGARH
JHARSUGUDA
DEBAGARH
BARGARH
SUBARNAPUR
ANUGUL
BAUDH
MANESAR
Kuchinda
Jamankira
Rengali
Hirakud
Dhama
Hirma
Rairakhol
Naktideul
REFERENCE
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
BLOCK HEADQUARTERS
TOURIST PLACE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY LINE
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
BLOCK BOUNDARY
SCALE
INDEX MAP

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Aad	Side
Adi	Original
Adivasi / Adibasi	Original inhabitants
Ahenra	Ring shaped base made of straw / natural fire to offer stability to oval containers
Ambila	A typical sour broth
Anathashram	Orphanage
Angabastra	Top cloth covering the torso
Angchhi	Thin cotton towel
Anugrahi	Someone seeking favour
Bahak	Main performer of Sanchar
Bahasuta	Traditional ornament in shape of a chain for the hands
Bahuda Jatra	The return car festival of a god.
Bainri	Ornament on feet of women
Baithi Gadu	Utensils made with stabilising bases
Baithi Gina	Utensils made with stabilising bases
Baithi Khuri	Utensils made with stabilising bases
Bajnias	Instrument Player
Balakaladhari	One who wears langot of bark
Bandh	An embanked tank
Bandria	Ornament for the wrist
Banibutal	Typical local dance form
Bari	Kitchen garden
Batcha	Young calf
Bauli	A typical well
Behera	A village headman.
Bethi	Forced and free labour
Bhaji	Leafy vegetable
Bhandari	Barber
Bhat	Boiled rice.
Bhaunra	Wooden toy (Top)
Bhoodan	Land gift
Bhuga	Different sizes of containers made of bamboo strips
Bhugli	Different sizes of containers made of bamboo strips
Bhulia	Cotton weaver
Bichhia	Toe ring
Biri	Black gram / Tobbaco rolled in dried Kenduleaf for smoking
Biso	Denotes a Pargana that is fiscal sub-division of a district
Chakaguna	Round nose ring
Chandua	Ceiling of cotton used outdoors for providing shade
Changra	Special shaped
Changri	Special shaped
Chanti	Ant
Charkha	Manually operated wheel to make thread from cotton
Chasa	A cultivator / farmer

Chatasali	A village school or elementary type school
Chaturdasi	Fourteenth day of a fort-night of the month
Chaukidar (Chowkidar)	A village police
Chaupadi/Chhanda	A kind of metre in which a song or poetry is composed.
Chela	Disciple
Chhaka	Wheel
Chhilolai	Vigorous movement of entire body pivoted on toes on sitting position
Choukidar	Village watchman
Curdi	Thin slices of tender bamboo boots
Dak	Mail
Dakia	Postman
Dala	Different sizes of containers of bamboo strips
Dalia	Different sizes of containers of bamboo strips
Dalua Paddy	A variety of paddy grown in summer.
Dasahara	A festival when goddess Durga is worshipped. Falls usually in October.
Daunra	Thick and strong rope made of natural fibre
Dayabhag	A Hindu law of succession by which females inherit property.
Debottar	Owned by the deity
Deheri	Tribal priest
Deraghar	A village rest house for visitors.
Desi	Indigenous
Dewan	The chief executive officer in an ex-feudatory State.
Dhabalamukhi	White faced
Dhap	A flat drum
Dharamsala	Guest house for pilgrims
Dharsa	A village dust road or rural pathway
Dhoba	Washer man
Dhol	drum
Dhulgi	Small size drum
Dhuti	Thin long cotton cloth wrapped by Indian men around lower part of the body
Dongas	Boat
Durbar/Darbar	Literally means court of a king, but denotes in this book government of an ex-Ruling Chief
Gadas	Forts
Gadi	Throne
Gadjats	Royal estates
Gamchha, Anchhi	Thin handloom cotton towel
Ganja	Cannabis
Ganjpa	A type of board game
Gars	Fort
Garia	Brass utensils with broad base and small opening to hold liquids
Gauda	Caste of traditional milkmen
Gaunita / Gountia	Village head

Gendua	Bamboo basket
Ghar	Residence
Gharbari	Residential plot
Ghat	Steps on river bank to water level
Ghat road	A road through hills or mountains
Ghupkudu	Musical instrument
Gina	A cup made of brass or bell-metal.
Goshala	Cattle shelter
Gotra	Lineage
Grama	A village
Grama Rakshi	A village police
Gramdan	Village gift
Granthabali	Collection of a writer's works
Guddakhu	A tooth paste made of tobacco.
Gudu	Akin to the game of Kabaddi
Gundikhai	Festival celebrating fruiting of mangoes
Gunias	Traditional faith healers
Gunji	Male vests
Gur	Un-refined sugar / Molasses
Gurukul	Residential facility for traditional teaching and training
Haats	Village markets
Halia	A labourer who does the ploughing.
Hendua	Dried tender bamboo soot granules
Hira	Diamond
Humo	Ritual of sacred fire
Jagir	Fee-hold / Land vesting
Jagirdar	Holder of jagir
Jakhma	TB
Jama	Assessment of land rent
Jhanj	Traditional musical instrument
Jhankar	A village officer whose duty is to worship village deity / Tribal village priest
Jhara	Traditional tribe collecting gold and diamond from river bed
Jhutia	Toe ring
Jor/Jhor	A tributary river / Stream
Kabuliyats	Agreement documents
Kaith	A type of fruit
Kalachi	A verity of fine rice
Kandha	A tribe
Kansari	Traditional brass utensil makers
Karanj	A typical sour fruit
Kardi	Sliced & sized tender bamboo shoots
Karia	A small length cloth worn by women
Karnaphula Sikla	Traditional ear rings with a chain
Kasala Angchhi	Dyed, thin handloom cotton towel
Katha	Story
Kati	Residue
Katrang	Thick indigenous bamboo
Katria, Bandria,	Traditional ornaments of gold and silver for women

Taad, Bahasuta, Khagala, Gunji, Painjhal, Jhutia, Bichhia	
Kaupindhari	One who wears a kaupin or langot of cloth
Kavya	An epic
Kelly or Gili Danda	A typical local game
Kena	Branch of a tree
Khadi	A coarse cloth woven of land-spun yarn or Hand-loom cloth woven of hand spun yarn
Khagala	Neck ornament
Khalsa	A land or village held directly from Government.
Khamar	Store for agricultural produce
Khariff	A crop reason (summer-autumn).
Khas / Khasmahals	Generally refers to direct possessions of the ruling class
Khasras	Land records
Kheda	Entrapments for wild animals
Khidki Khicha	A typical musical instrument
Khirpini	Hairpin
Khuskhus	Barches of trees which retain water and are used extensively during summer
Kinnaras	Person of the third gender
Kosali / Koshali	A colloquial language of Bargarh-Sambalpur districts.
Kostha / Kustha	A Tusser (Cocoon-silk) weaver
Kudi	An agricultural equipment
Kumbhar	Traditional clay utensil makers
Kurei	A forest flower
Kusli	A small river boat
Kustha or Badaroga	Leprosy
Kusti	Wrestling
Kusula	Type of Spinach
Kusum	Type of forest fruit
Lambardar	Eldest rightful heir of village head
Latiburo	Small berries
Lohar	Blacksmith
Lok Sabha	House of the People, that is, the Lower House of Indian Parliament
Lota / Gadu	A water container/carrier made of brass or bell metal.
Luklukani	Game of side and seek
Maelajada	A Sambalpuri dance form
Mahajan	Money lender
Mahal	Estate
Mahurali	A fish variety
Makaddam	A village headman
Mal Land	Upland
Malguzar	Land revenue
Malguzari	Wage labour

Malkham	An Indian game of acrobatics
Mallik	A chieftain
Mandala	Denotes an area/jurisdiction, e.g. a district, division / A territorial district
Mandir	A temple
Mantra	Incantations
Matha / Math	A Hindu monastery
Maufi	Free hold / Exemption
Maufidar	Holder of Maufi / Land holders exempted from paying land revenue
Mauja	A village
Mitakshara	Hindu law of succession by which sons inherit property jointly with father.
Mohana / Jagamohana	The vestibule of a temple
Mrudunga	Traditional percussion musical instrument
Muhuri	A typical musical pipe instrument
Mukaddam	Village head
Mutha	Handful
Na-Anka	A great femine that befell Odisha in 1866. It is so named for it occurred in the ninth regnal year of the then Raja of Puri.
Nakputki	A nose stud ornaments
Nalla / Nullah	A rivulet / Small stream or channel.
Nariha	Male servant
Narihen	Female servant
Natamandap	Dancing hall of a temple
Navakalebara	The great festival of Lord Jagannath (Puri) when His metamorphosis takes place. It usually occurs at an interval of 19 years.
Nazarana	A levy made by one (overlord generally) as a courtesy tribute / Tributary levy
Paar	Sixteen types of beats
Pada	Hamlet
Pagha	Strong, thick rope to bind domestic animals
Pahar	Hill
Painjhal	Foot ornaments
Pakhal	Boiled rice soaked in cold water.
Palia	Companion repeating dialogues / songs in the show
Panchabadya	Combination of five different traditional musical instruments
Panchayat	A body of local self-Government at village level.
Panchs	Committee of five persons
Panpatari	Shaped like a betel leaf
Parat	Flat brass utensils with raised sides
Parbat	Mountain
Pat Pania	An insect
Pathasala	A village school
Patwari	A village revenue officer who collects land revenue and maintains village records.

Phalsa	A forest tree
Phuka Jhara	Rituals performed in the name of Gods and demons without any scientific base
Phuli	Nose stud
Puraskar	Prize
Purga	A typical local preparation
Rabi	A crop season (Autumn-Spring)
Raja Bakhri	King's residence
Raja-Jakhma	TB
Raja	King
Rani Mahal	Queen's palace / residence
Rasad	Obligatory supply of provisions from people during a Raja's or his officers' tours.
Rayat (Raiyat, Ryot)	A tenant
Sadabrata	A kind of endowment for feeding pilgrims, monks, way-farers, etc.
Sadhu	A sage
Sag	Spinach
Sahukar	A merchant
Samarthya	Strength
Sanad	A treaty or agreement
Sanand	Treaty or agreement
Sanskrutatol	Traditional school for teaching Sanskrit
Sanyas	Renouncement of family
Sarai	A rest house
Sason	Brahmin settlements in a village received as rent-free grants from kings.
Sastras	Religious writings from older days
Satee	Self-immolation of a woman on her husband's death.
Satgati	True and correct path
Satkhapri	Game played in a group with a ball and seven pieces of broken tiles
Satranj	Traditional indoor game akin to chess
Satyagraha	Literally means love for truth. Gandhiji gave this name to the putting up of a non-violent resistance to anything. Commonly, all non-violent pickettings are called Satyagraha
Sebundi	Native militia
Sebundis	Native Indian militia
Sena	Baskets used to lift water for irrigation.
Sika	Flexible holder of natural fibre to hang eatables from the ceiling
Sravana	An Indian month corresponding to July-August.
Stambha	A pillar
Tahasildar / Tahsildar	An officer holding charge of a Tahasil
Tahsil / Tahasil / Tehsil	A unit of land revenue administration.
Takoli	A tribute

Tambi	A big wooden or metal measure for grains and liquids / Indian measure by volume
Tasala	Traditional brass containers for specific use
Tasingi	Traditional brass containers for specific use
Tassar	Raw of cocoon silk
Theka	Contract
Thekadar	Contractor
Thekajama	Deposits relating to contractual responsibility
Thumbi	Indian measure by volume
Tol	A school for teaching Sanskrit
Tolas	Measure to weigh precious metals like gold which is equivalent to approximately 10 grams
Touzi	Land Revenue Records
Tupa / Tupli	Different size of containers made of bamboo strips
Wazib-ul-urz	A village revenue administration record / System of taxation by Moghuls for maintaining cantonments
Zamindar	A land-lord
Zapti	Seized

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