

CHAPTER-IX

RURAL AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Developmental Challenges in Early Years

Soon after independence, both the Central and State government of Odisha implemented various poverty alleviation and public welfare Programmes for improving the standard of living of common people with focus on the poor, the marginalized, the handicapped, socially under privileged and other weaker sections like women, children and senior citizens. Free India began its journey towards progress as an underdeveloped economy. Primarily agrarian in nature, over 70 percent of people seek employment and sustenance in the agriculture and allied sectors.

Further, various Programmes/ schemes were also drawn up to change the face of the rural and urban people and backward areas with improved health facilities, better and useful education, all weather connectivity through surface transport, safe potable drinking water ,electricity, sanitation and solid waste management, food security, and other social welfare measures.

By working collectively, significant changes have been registered in the socio-economic scenario of Deogarh district in all aspects of development in the rural sector. Civil society groups like Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs), Pani Panchayats, Joint Forest Management Committees have set marvellous trends and examples in ushering desired results.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The MGNREGS is a scheme which has been implemented in every state of India through the Central Act known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarante Act of 2005. The erstwhile National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) Programmes have been subsumed in MGNREGA from 2nd February, 2006. This scheme came into force in Deogarh District from the financial year 2006-07 with Central and State Government joint funding pattern in the ratio of 90:10. The objective of the MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Thus the Act confers upon the eligible rural households as legal rights to demand employment up to 100 days in a financial year.

This work guarantee can also serve other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural migration and fostering social equity among others of Deogarh district. The detail information regarding funds allocated and fund spent year wise, MGNREGA status of district/block wise, etc. available at <http://mgnrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx>. Social Audit at every Gram Panchayat has been accorded utmost importance the details of which are available the on the MGNREGA website.

Year wise funds received and utilized under MGNREGS during the last five years in the Deogarh district are given below.

Financial Year	Total funds available	Expenditure made	Status of MGNREGS			
			Financial Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted Projects	Amount in Lakh Rupees	
					Total achievement	Physical Percentage of achievement
2011-12	2426.49	1049.70	43	1520	1392	91
2012-13	199.42	1327.84	--	3173	479	15
2013-14	904.58	1141.42	126	1420	1774	125
2014-15	1219.29	1241.76	102	2491	1226	49
2015-16						
(July,2015)	935.79	916.72	98	723	199	28
Total	5685.57	5677.44	99.85	9327	5070	54

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

The former Swarnajayanti Gram Swaroggar Yojana (SGSY) Scheme has been restructured as NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission) w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 with Central and State Government funding pattern of 75% and 25% respectively. In Odisha it is known as Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM). The key features of NRLM are:

- (i) Universal social Mobilization: At least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a woman, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) fold.
 - (ii) Promotion of institution of the poor: It promotes strong institution of the poor such as SHGs and their village and higher level federations and specialized institutions.
 - (iii) Training, capacity building and skill building: Continuous capacity building and skill development of the poor.
- 3 Universal Financial Inclusion: NRLM would work towards achieving universal financial inclusion.
- (iv) Livelihood: NRLM would work towards stabilizing and enhancing the existing livelihoods and subsequent diversification.

- (v) Infrastructure creation and marketing support: NRLM would seek to ensure that the infrastructure needs for key livelihood activities of the poor are fully met
- (vi) Skill and placement Projects: NRLM would purpose skill up – gradation and placement projects through partnership mode
- (vii) Innovation: Encourage innovation for poverty eradication.

Self Help Groups (SHGs)

SHGs are voluntary association of people formed to attain a collective goal with a commitment and sense of direction and plan for the future. People who are homogeneous in terms of socio-economic background or traditional occupation come together for a common cause for the benefit of group members. The details of funds received and utilized under NRLM during last five years in the District are given below.

Status of NRLM

Financial Year	Total funds available	Amount in Lakh Rupees				
		Financial Expenditure made	Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted SHGs	Physical Total achievement	Percentage of achievement
2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012-13	217.29	135.34	62	1000	343	34
2013-14	287.65	222.16	77	300	290	97
2014-15	192.45	412.12	--	300	379	126
2015-16 (July 2015)	140.00	108.60	78	440	441	100
Total	837.39	878.22	105	2040	1453	71

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a Government of India social welfare Programme to provide housing for the rural poor in India. Was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its launch in April, 1989. It has been delinked from the JRY and has been made an independent scheme with effect from January 1, 1996. A separate set of schemes operate for the urban poor (like the Basic Services for Urban Poor).

It is one of the major flagship Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, with the aim of constructing houses for BPL households in the villages. Under the scheme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.70000/- in plain areas and Rs.75000/- in high land area, and LWE District is provided for construction of houses in three instalments, first: Rs.15,000.00 (during

issue of work order), second: Rs.40,000.00 (after lintel level) and the third and final: Rs.20,000.00 (after roof laying).The houses are allotted in the name of the woman or jointly between husband and wife. The construction of the houses is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary and engagement of contractors is strictly prohibited. Sanitary latrine and smokeless *chullah* are required to be constructed along with each IAY house for which additional financial assistance is provided from Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) now renamed as Swachha Bharat Yojana (SBY) and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) respectively.

The broad purpose of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to some of the weakest sections of society for them to upgrade or construct a house of respectable quality for their personal living. The vision of the government is to replace all temporary (*kutchcha*) houses from Indian villages by 2017.

Implementation

IAY is an allocation based, centrally sponsored scheme funded on a cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the State Government in the 75%:25% ratio, except in case of North-Eastern states and Union Territories. For Union Territories a separate criteria for funding is followed and accordingly the central government funds 90% and 100% for the Uts. The funds are allocated to the states based on 75% weight age for rural housing shortage and 25% weightage on the basis of poverty ratio.



IAY House in Ballam GP of Barkote Block



BPGY Beneficiary in front of his allotted house

The year wise funds received and utilized under IAY (Normal) and IAY (Homestead Incentive) in the District during last five years are given below.

Status of IAY (Normal)

Financial Year	Total funds available	Expenditure made	Financial		Amount in Lakh Rupees	
			Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted houses	Total achievement	Physical Percentage of achievement
2011-12	556.94	491.06	88	1265	1080	85
2012-13	706.65	555.11	79	1457	1126	77
2013-14	808.87	697.31	86	1146	930	81
2014-15	965.25	643.75	67	1287	725	56
2015-16						
(July, 2015)	151.20	151.20	100	1565	0	0
Total	3182.91	2538.43	80	6720	3861	57

Status of IAY (Homestead Incentive)

Financial Year	Total funds available	Expenditure made	Financial		Amount in Lakh Rupees	
			Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted houses	Total achievement	Physical Percentage of achievement
2012-13	653.295	648.54	99	1347	1331	99

Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)

State Government launched 'Mo Kudia' (My cottage) Scheme from the year 2008-09 with 100% State funding to meet un-met need of the most vulnerable households who needs immediate shelter for dignified existence. Rural households whose name find place in the SECC-2011 and their house is *Kutchcha* list are eligible under this scheme. The selection will be made through lottery from the year 2015-16. The amount of assistance is same as that in IAY mentioned above. The scheme is now renamed as Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY).

The year wise funds received and utilized under the Scheme during last five years in the District are given below.

Status of Biju Pacca Ghara Yojana

Financial Year	Total funds available.	Financial		Total targeted houses	Amount in Lakh Rupees	
		Expenditure made	% of expenditure		Total achievement	% of achievement
2011-12	60.48	57.08	94	112	106	95
2012-13	60.77	58.44	97	124	110	89
2013-14	161.25	97.50	60	215	123	57
2014-15	278.25	152.00	55	371	196	53
2015-16						
(July, 2015)	2.00	2.00	100	798	0	--
Total	562.75	367.02	65	1628	535	33

Cement Concrete Road (CC Roads)

The State Government have decided to give thrust to the scheme for construction of cement concrete roads in the villages in every nook and corner of the State with special focus on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)/ST/SC habitations. The scheme is a State flagship scheme started from the year 2010-11 with 100% State Funding..

Target

Certain number of villages will be taken up each year with an aim to cover all the villages under the scheme over a definite time frame with focus on habitations of weaker and most vulnerable social groups in convergence with other schemes.

Selection of villages

B.D.O is authorized to identify and select the villages to be taken up under this scheme based on the following criteria.

1. The villages/habitations inhabited by PVTGs with no coverage of C. C. Road – 1st preference.
2. .PVTG villages partially covered with C. C. Roads – 2nd priority.
3. Villages inhabited by STs in majority with no coverage of C .C. Road.
4. ST villages partially covered with C. C. Roads.
5. Villages of SC community with no coverage of C .C. Road.
6. SC villages partially covered with C. C. Roads.
7. Bigger habitation having no coverage of C.C. road – Next Priority
8. In other habitations, the C. C. Roads should be planned for execution from the ST/ SC basti towards the main habitation and not vice-versa.
9. The villages belonging to other category already covered with 500 meters or more of C.C.Roads should not be ordinarily considered under this scheme.

Year-wise fund received and utilized under the Scheme during last five years in the Deogarh district are given below.

Status of Cement Concrete Road

Amount in Lakh Rupees

Financial Year	Total funds available	Financial			Physical	
		Expenditure made	Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted Projects	Total achievement	Percentage of achievement
2011-12	563.77	563.77	100	225	225	100
2012-13	111.60	111.60	100	38	38	100
2013-14	563.77	563.77	100	225	225	100
2014-15	492.37	492.37	100	218	218	100
2015-16 (July, 2015)	214.89	37.07	17	16	4	25
Total	1946.40	1768.58	91	722	710	98

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The scheme is started in the district from the year 2006-07 with 100% central funding. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging the existing developmental inflows into identified backward districts so as to:

- i) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows by other schemes.
- ii) Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level Governance with more appropriate capacity building , to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring to reflect local felt needs.
- iii) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.
- iv) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to panchayats and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

As per instruction of Government of India, the Scheme is inoperative in the District from the financial year 2015-16

The year wise funds received and utilized under the Scheme during last five years in the District are given below.

Status of BRGF

Financial Year	Financial				Amount in Lakh Rupees Physical	
	Total funds available	Expenditure made	Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted Projects	Total achievement	Percentage of achievement
2011-12	1468.19	1009.70	69	419	339	81
2012-13	1561.69	1420.25	91	398	325	82
2013-14	1037.58	1174.52	113	367	383	104
2014-15	37.59	389.98	--	4	137	--
2015-16 (July, 2015)	--	11.50	--	4	--	--
Total	4105.05	4005.95	98	1192	1184	99

Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) is being implemented for selected Tribal and Backward Districts affected by 184 adivasis under the BRGF Programme from the year 2010-11 with 100% central funding. A Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer is responsible for implementation of this scheme. The District level Committee have the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need as assessed by it. The Committee have planned consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights in public places such as PHCs and Schools etc.”

Since inception of the scheme, the year wise funds received and utilized under IAP in the District are given below.

Status of Integrated Action Plan(IAP)

Financial Year	Financial				Amount in Lakh Rupees Physical	
	Total funds available	Expenditure made	Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted Projects	Total achievement	Percentage of achievement
2010-11	2500.00	2500.00	100	420	420	100
2011-12	3000.00	2901.76	97	880	648	74
2012-13	3000.00	2916.04	92	564	539	96
2013-14	3000.00	2530.69	84	699	606	86
2014-15	2000.00	1044.78	52	282	118	39
Total	13500.00	11893.27	88	2845	2331	82

Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY)

Gopabandhu Grameen Yojana(GGY) was launched by Government of Odisha during the year 2006-07 with 100% State Government funding with a view to provide additional developmental assistance to the districts not covered under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF).The GGY was being implemented in 10 districts of Odisha in 2014-15 and BRGF was implemented in the rest 20 districts. However, BRGF scheme has been discontinued from 2015-16 onwards. But there is a felt need to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure in all the districts of the state including backward districts, where infrastructure continues to be weak. Therefore Government has been pleased to decide that GGY scheme will be implemented in all the 30 districts of the state from the financial year 2015-16 onwards including Deogarh District.

Features of GGY

- i)GGY will be implemented across the state to bridge critical gaps in rural areas with special focus on *Bijuli* (electrification), *Sadak* (road infrastructure), and *Pani* (irrigation and water supply) by complementing and supplementing existing development grants.
- ii) Palli Sabha/Gram Sabha shall be the unit for planning under GGY.The list of projects will be initiated by Palli Sabha/Gram Sabha.
- iii) The finalization of list of projects to be taken up under GGY will be done by a District Level Committee(DLC) headed by the District Collector with MPs,MLAs and Peresident,Zilla Parishad as members and PD, DRDA/ EO, Zilla Parishad as member convener.
- iv) The fund allocation will be made to districts based on geographical area and population of the district in comparison to the state as a whole.
- v) The Block will be the Implementation Agency for GGY.However,the District Collector may decide any other line Department as Executing Agency with approval from the District Level Committee.
- vi) Funds under the scheme shall be credited to the accounts of implementing agencies and executants through Direct Account Transfer/ NEFT/ RTGS/ electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS).
- vii) The State government may also introduce alternate fund management system to transfer the fund electronically to the accounts of the executing agency through a central Account maintained at State/District level through e-FMS.

viii) Social Audit shall be conducted to ensure the transparency and accountability under the scheme.

Types and natures of work under GGY

Some suggestive works under *Bijili*, *Sadak* and *Pani* which may be taken up under GGY are given below.

(a) Bijili (Electrification Sector): The items such as Street lighting, lighting at places of mass congregation, electrification of Government residential/non-residential schools etc. should be taken up. In areas where grid electrification is difficult, solar grids or solar home system may be introduced through public private and community partnership. However, electrification of un-electrified villages/hamlets shall not be taken up under the scheme as the same will be covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

(b) Sadak (Road Sector): Construction of Cement Concrete Roads (C.C. Roads) inside villages with drainage facility shall be given emphasis. In case, there is no need of C.C. Road inside the selected villages, the approach/link road from the main road to the village can also be developed. Prioritization of villages for construction of C.C. Road are to be done as per following manner.

(i) The villages/habitations inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) with no coverage of Cement Concrete Roads .

(iii) PVTG villages partially covered with Cement Concrete Roads.

(iv) Village inhabited by STs in majority with no coverage of Cement Concrete Roads.

(iv) ST villages partially covered with Cement Concrete Roads.

(v) Villages inhabited by SC communities with no coverage of Cement Concrete Roads.

(vi) SC villages partially covered with Cement Concrete Roads.

(c) Pani (Water Sector): Maximum emphasis shall be laid on works such as strengthening of embankments with turfing/stone pitching, field channels, bathing ghats, guard walls, sluice/surplus etc of water harvesting structure or the works created under MGNREGS and other schemes and such similar projects helping directly or indirectly in enhancing irrigation facility and quality of rural life. Sinking of tube-wells and installation of pipe water supply projects should generally be discouraged as funds under other schemes are available from other sources.

Finance Commission Award (FCA)

The Finance Commission is being set-up every five years by Government of India to discharge the mandate laid down in Articles 270, 275 and 280 of the Constitution to perform 3 different types of tasks:-

1. To recommend distribution, between Union and States, of the net proceed of taxes out of divisible pool.

2. To recommend the allocation between the different States of such proceeds, and

3. Thirdly, to recommend measures to supplement the resources of the Panchyats and Municipalities by augmenting the consolidated funds of individual States, taking into account the recommendations of the respective State Finance Commissions (SFCs).

13th FC Recommendations (2010-11 to 2014-15)

1. For augmenting the resources of rural local bodies in terms of award of grant based on certain principles. The grants have two main components.

a. Basic Grant – For 5 years (2010-11 to 2014-15)

b. Performance Grant – For 4 years (2011-12 to 2014-15)

The Commission has specifically recommended using above grants on the following Components.

1. Drinking water supply,

2. Sewerage, Solid Waste Management (Rural Sanitation)

3. Operational expenses (Maintenance of Accounts, Conducting of Audits, Creation of Database and other incidentals, etc.)

Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD Fund)

On 23rd December 1993 the concept of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) in the Parliament was announced by then Prime Minister. Initially the MPLADS was being managed and monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development. The MPLAD Scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in October 1994. The initial Guidelines for use of funds under this scheme have undergone revision several times for optimum utilisation of funds. The extant guidelines are in place from August 2012, which is based on the experience gained over the past 20 years, and on the suggestions made by various stakeholders including Members of Parliament, both the Committees of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, NABARD

Consultancy Services (NABCONS) and Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its past Reports.

Initially an amount of Rs. 5 lakh per Member of Parliament was allotted in 1993-94, when the Scheme was launched. In a graded manner it got enhanced and now it has been increased to Rs.5 crore from the financial year 2011-12.

The year wise funds received and utilized under the MPLAD Scheme in Deogarh District is indicated in the table below.

Status of MPLAD Scheme

Amount in Lakh Rupees

Financial Year	Total funds available	Fund Spent	Financial		Physical	
			Percentage	Total targeted Projects	Total achievement	Percentage of achievement
2009-10	5.25	5.25	100	4	4	100
2010-11	11.00	11.00	100	4	4	100
2011-12	72.26	57.01	79	72	56	78
2012-13	68.89	69.89	100	17	17	100
2013-14	50.99	45.14	89	12	11	92
2014-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	209.39	188.29	90	109	92	84

Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLA LAD)

In the line of the MPLADS, the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALADS) has been introduced in the State of Odisha since 1997-98. Under this scheme, provision for funds is made in the State’s Plan Budget every year. The MLALAD Scheme is intended to be utilized for small but essential projects/works based on the felt needs of the local public within the geographical area of the assembly constituency of an MLA. It is also meant to be used for providing missing links to operationalise non-operational plan assets for which funds could not be provided under any other on-going Programme. This fund is not tied to any development sector. Since the inception of the scheme, the year wise funds received and utilized in Deogarh District are given below.

Year	Allotment received from Government, P and C Deptt.	Status of MLA LAD Scheme			Percentage of expenditure	Amount in Lakh Rupees		
		Amount sanctioned	Amount released to Executing Agencies	Expenditure		Sanctioned	No. of projects Completed	On going
1997-98	5	5	5	5	100.00	28	28	0
1998-99	10	10	10	10	100.00	65	65	0
1999-00	15	15	15	15	100.00	121	121	0
2000-01	25	25	25	25	100.00	130	130	0
2001-02	40	40	40	40	100.00	133	133	0
2002-03	50	50	50	50	100.00	183	183	0
2003-04	50	50	50	50	100.00	274	274	0
2004-05	50	50	50	50	100.00	165	165	0
2005-06	50	50	50	50	100.00	55	55	0
2006-07	50	50	50	50	100.00	67	67	0
2007-08	100	100	100	100	94.78	305	305	0
2008-09	75	75	75	23.36	31.15	202	202	0
2009-10	75	75	75	47.6	63.47	107	58	49
2010-11	100	100	100	24.3	24.30	158	16	142
2011-12	100	100	100	27.93	27.93	163	45	118
2012-13	100	100	100	38	38.00	150	36	114
2013-14	100	100	100	39	39.00	97	32	65
TOTAL	995	995	995	645.19	64.84	2403	1915	488

Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)

Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) was formed to upgrade levels of development with a view to bring about regional balance and parity, upgrade the relative levels of development in different sectors in each Districts of Western Odisha which for historical reasons have remained backward, and having regard to the levels of development for the State as a whole, prepare long-term and short-term plans and Programmes for removal of developmental imbalances and formulate plans and Programme accordingly. The scheme has been started in the District from the year 2000-01.

The year wise funds received and utilized under the Scheme in Deogarh District are given below.

Status of WODC

Financial Year	Total funds available	Financial			Amount in Lakh Rupees	
		Expenditure made	Percentage of expenditure	Total targeted Projects	Physical Total achievement	Percentage of achievement
2009-10	58.00	58.00	100	23	23	100
2010-11	210.00	191.00	95	31	26	84
2011-12	368.00	313.00	91	140	116	83
2012-13	178.00	163.00	96	48	37	77
2013-14	433.00	410.00	95	145	88	61
2014-15	322.00	100.00	38	67	26	39
2015-16 (July, 2015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1569.00	1235.00	79	454	316	70

Note: Out of 14 nos. of projects for 2011-12, one project has been entrusted to Odisha University of Agriculture Technology, Bhubaneswar.

Besides the above, some other Government Programmes are also implemented by state Government as well as Central Government in the district for upliftment of rural as well as urban poor .They are Drinking Water Supply, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mid-Day Meal (MDM), SC/ST Students' Hostel Building, Devolution of Fund, Kendu Leaf Cess Grant, Special Development Programme, Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana, PMEGP, etc.



Piped water overhead tank to village Nuadihi of Reamal block



Kansar water reservoir of Tileibani block)

Even though Deogarh is a young district, it has focussed on development aspects to provide better livelihood and living condition to the people by proper planning, coordination, execution and utilization of all resources including the funds both from the Central and State Government sources and agencies.

Deogarh district is unique in the sense of tribal development activities. There is a special scheme for upliftment of the Paudi Bhuyans of Barkote Block. This particular ethnic group of aborigines have remained isolated for ages. To bring them into mainstream and at par with other tribes a special agency has been created named as the Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency. The following table gives details of various programmes, funds allocated for several components of development activities and achievements by the Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency.

Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		Annual Action Plan Under Sca To Tsp 2013-14		
Sl No.	Programme	Amount	Village	PGT Beneficiary
	GIA (General) Income Generation Schemes			
A	Skill Training Programme	1.00	-	10
B	Minor Irrigation Project	4.00		50
	GIA (CCA)Infrastructure Development Schemes			
C	Communication	6.47	2nos.	100
	G. Total of SCA TO TSP	11.47		160
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		Annual Action Plan Under Article 275 (1)2013-14		
A	Farm Mechanisation	7.00	All	500
B	Connectivity	20.00	4 nos	600
C	Irrigation	10.00	2 nos	430
D	School	8.00	-	
	G.Total of Article 275(1)	45.00		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		Annual Action Plan Under Ccd 2013-14		
	GIA (General) Income Generation Schemes			
A	Irrigation	10.00	2	145
B	Horticulture	14.00	-	670
C	Agriculture	8.00		1410
D	Animal Husbandry	5.00	1 no	124
E	Promotion To Shg	2.00	1 no	124
F	Capacity Building	1.00	-	20
G	Ngo/lec/Publication/ Project Management & Monitoring	2.00		
H	Conservation Of Culture	0.50		
	G.Total of General IGS	42.50		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency-		Annual Action Plan Under Ccd		

Rugudakudar		2013-14		
GIA (CCA)Infrastructure Development Schemes				
A	Drinking Water & Sanitation	10.00	2 nos	410
B	Connectivity	12.00	3 nos	600
C	Electrification	8.00	1 no	750
D	Construction Of Boys Education Complex	25.00	1 no	240
G.Total O F CCA		55.00		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		Annual Action Plan Under SCA to TSP 2014-15		
Gia (General) Income Generation Schemes				
A	Skill Training Programme	1.96	-	30
B	Minor Irrigation Project	10.00	2 nos	250
Gia (Cca)Infrastructure Development Schemes				
C	Communication	5.16	2 nos	220
G. Total Of SCA To TSP		17.12		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		Annual Action Plan Under Article 275 (1)2014-15		
IGS/CCA				
		-	-	-
A	Connectivity	19.55	4 nos	730
B	Irrigation	10.00	3 nos	300
G.Total Of ARTICLE 275(1)		29.55		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		ANNUAL ACTION PLAN UNDER CCD 2014-15 (Phase-I)		
Gia (General) Income Generation Schemes				
A	Horticulture	16.06	-	265
B	Agriculture	14.17		1280
Gia (Cca) Infrastructure Development Schemes				
C	Construction Of Boys Education Complex	25	1 no	160
G.Total Of CCD		55.23		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		ANNUAL ACTION PLAN UNDER CCD 2014-15 (Phase-II)		
Gia (Cca)Infrastructure Development Schemes				
A	Construction Of Boys Education Complex	18.41	1 no	60
B	Conservation Of Culture	7.49	1 no	1200
C	Connectivity	5.97	-	370
D	Electrification	6.48	-	370
E	Irrigation	8.79	-	550
F	Health	6.89	-	850
G	Institutional mechanism	5.40	-	
G.total		59.43		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar		Annual Action Plan Under Sca To TSP 2015-16		

A	SERICULTURE	1.00	-	100
B	HORTICULTURE	7.36	2 nos	250
	GIA (CCA)Infrastructure Development Schemes			
A	COMMUNICATION	6.28	2 nos	370
	G. Total of SCA TO TSP	14.64		
Paudibhuyan Development Agency- Rugudakudar			Annual Action Plan Under Article 275 (1)2015-16	
	GIA (General) Income Generation Schemes			
A	DRINKING WATER	11.00	5 nos	835
B	PRESERVATION OF CULTURE	12.45	3 nos	1395
	G. Total of ARTICLE 275 (1)	23.45		

Basic Information for the Year 2016-17 Itda, Tileibani

ITDA, Tileibani Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Tileibani has been notified vide Government of India, Tribal Affairs Department Order No. 11023 dated 30.03.2015 and Order No. 20206 dated 09.10.2015 of Government of Odisha, ST and SC Development Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar and the office is functioning in the District Headquarter at Deogarh.

It serves 223 inhabited and 27 uninhabited villages; a population of 74484 of whom 43114 (57.88%) are ST, 8345 (11.20 %) are SC and 23025 (30.91 %) belong to other castes. It has 81 hamlets and 16 Gram Panchayats under its purview, one High School and one Ashram School. Project Level Committee is an integral part of ITDA. It has the Collector as the Chairman, and Chairman of Panchayat Samiti, Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative Assembly of the area, Project Director, DRDA, concerned Siub-Collector, representative of NABARD, Lead Bank Manager, representative of ST and SC, Development Department two tribal, Zilla Parishad Members, representative of one NGO, one development expert, a representative of community based organisation and Project Administrator of the concerned ITDA as members.

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency is run through various schemes designed for upliftment of Tribal Communities of Tileibani, ITDA area.

The Project Level Committee Meeting was held on 12.01.2016 and the details of Annual Action Plan approved in P.L.C. meeting is given below.

SCA to TSP (Central Plan)- The scheme SCA to TSP namely special central assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan receiving grants from Central Government through State Government. The scheme is mainly divided into two sub heads @ ratio of 70% and 30%.

A. Grant-in-Aid (General) 70%- The ITDA receives 70% of grants from Central Government through State Government. The main object of the scheme is upliftment of ST people with 100% subsidy. But no fund has yet been received. The proposal has already been approved in the P.L.C. meeting and communicated to Government in the ST & SC Development Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar vide this office letter No. 38 dated 26.02.2016 and is given below.

SCA to TSP 70% (with details)

Sl.	Scheme	Details in Lakh	Beneficiaries to be covered
01.	Poultry	8.00	2 nos. S.H.G.
02.	Goatery	10.00	10 nos. S.H.G.
03.	Micro Enterprise Promotion	5.00	1 nos. S.H.G.
04.	Skill Upgradation Training	20.00	80 nos. of Youth
05.	Pre-recruitment Training	10.00	20 nos. of Youth
06.	Placement Link Employability Training	20.00	80 nos. of Youth
07.	Agriculture Activities	10.00	100 nos. of ST
08.	Wadi	10.00	100 nos. of ST
09.	Construction of Rural Haat	20.00	4 nos.
10.	Adivasi Exhibition-2017 (State Level)	5.00	1 Troupe

Creation of Capital Asset 30%-

The scheme relates to communication, CD works, Farm Mechanisation etc and the proposal contains:

	Rs. In Lakhs	Units
Communication including roads/ bridge/ cd works	80.00	16 nos. of projects
Community Centre	20.00	4 nos.

Article 275 (1) (Central Plan)-

(a) Grant-in-Aid (General)- This scheme was also divided into two Sub-heads. One is Grant-in-Aid (General) where Central Government has been placing grants for forest right activities. But no fund is required due to availability of fund with DWO, Deogarh.

(b) Creation of Capital Assets- The scheme relates to creation of Capital Assets like road connectivity, CD works in the interest of Scheduled Tribe area.

Name of the units	In Lakhs	Nos. of Projects
Connectivity works like road Culvert/ Small Bridge/ Cross Drainage	80.00	16 nos.
Infrastructure in Educational Institution	20.00	2 nos.
Repair and Maintenance of Toilets	6.00	2 nos.
Provision of Health and Education	9.00	2 nos.
Total	115.00	

The proposal has already been approved in the P.L.C. meeting and Communicated to Government vide this office letter No. 38 dated 26.02.2016. But no found has yet been recieved so far.

Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana (Central Plan)- As per the Government Circular Letter No. 24543 dated 17.12.2015, 8 to 10% of the total funds received under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) will be provided by Government separately for electricity, health, drinking water, sanitation, irrigation, promotion of sports, higher education taken up for development of ST people.

Sl.	Name of the Projects	Amount	Units
01.	Irrigation Fcaillities	30.00	6 Nos.
02.	Cultural Heritage	1.00	1 Nos.
03.	Importance of Play Ground	5.00	1 Nos.
Total		36.00 Lakhs	

The projects were also approved in the P.L.C. meeting and the action plan has already been communicated to Government vide this office Letter No. 38 dated 26.02.2016.

State Plan and Non-Plan- In the above scheme ITDA will submit proposals for all round development of Welfare Institutions of Tileibani ITDA. However, no proposal has yet been submitted. In this connection this office has received a letter from Director (SC) Welfare to submit the proposals. Proposals were already prepared for Rs. 926.00 Lakh which will be submitted after due approval from Collector, Deogarh.

CHAPTER-X

ECONOMIC TRENDS

As already stated, Deogarh district is located in the western region of the state. Its headquarters is at Deogarh town 90 Km to the east of Sambalpur on NH-6. This district is entirely hilly tract. It is the least populous district of Odisha and has a ranking of 571 in terms of population out of a total of 640 districts in the country. It has a sex ratio of 976 females for every 1000 males and a low literary rate of 73.07 per cent. Agriculture is the main occupation and the chief source of livelihood of the people in the district. The economy of the district is gradually developing with the implementation of different development programmes and diversification in occupational structure of the workforce. A brief description of broad economic trends in the district is presented in this chapter.

Livelihood

The primary sector, and more particularly agriculture, is the main source of livelihood of people of Deogarh district. Agriculture accounts for about one-fourth of the district domestic product and agriculture provides engagement to more than 75 per cent of the total workers. The district has rich natural resources. Forest coverage is 53.06 percent of total geographical area of the district and it provides livelihood to a large mass of tribal population. The district is also endowed with abundant water resources. Rivers like the Brahmani and Tikira and the reservoirs like Rengali and Gohira dams have immensely contributed to the livelihood of the people. Many people earn their livelihood through mining and quarrying by raising minor mineral and construction materials. Though the district does not have any large scale industry, the 18 small scale industries and 144 cottage industries based on forest produce and other available natural resources provide employment and livelihood to a large number of people. In Deogarh district, agriculture, horticulture and forestry have good potential of growth and development for providing a diversified livelihood pattern to the people. Government programmes are trying to strengthen these activities to make them sustainable sources of livelihoods.

District Domestic Product – Composition and Trends

Income is considered to be the most important indicator of economic well being . in view of the importance of decentralized planning and micro area development, estimation of income at the district level is gaining focused attention in recent years. The income of a district is termed as District Domestic Product (DDP). DDP estimation has the five broad objectives such as a) Measurement of economic development of a district; b)

Analysis of the sectoral contribution to the district economy; c) Evaluating the objectives of planning in the district; d) Improvement of planning at the district level and e) Examining income disparity among the districts.

Any discussion on District Domestic Product presupposes a clear understanding of terms like Gross District Domestic Product, Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita (DDP). Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) is the money value of the volume of goods and services produced in a district within a year, counted without duplication. It is equal to the income generated by the production of goods and services within the geographical boundary of a district. It can also be defined as the unduplicated value of output of all goods and services produced within the boundary of the district during the year. Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) is the net value of final goods and services produced within the district during one year. GDDP minus depreciation i.e. consumption of fixed capital, is equal to NDDP. The average income of the people of a district in a particular year is called DDP per capita in that year. This concept helps one to know about the standard of living of the people of a district.

In Odisha, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepares estimates of District Domestic Product of all the districts. According to the methodology adopted for estimation, District Domestic Product (DDP) in Deogarh comes from the contributions of four sources such as, the Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Finance and Services sectors. The Primary Sector includes Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Mining and Quarrying. The Secondary Sector consists of Manufacturing (both registered and un-registered), Electricity, Gas and Water supply, and Construction. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Transport and Communication come under the Tertiary sector. In Finance and Services are included Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, Community, Social and Personal services.

A summary picture of the trend of NDDP at constant 2004-05 prices for Deogarh district for the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 is presented in the following table;

Comparative Trend of Domestic Product and Per Capita Income in Deogarh District

Year	DEOGARH						
	NDDP (Rs. Lakh)	Y-O-Y Growth Rate %	Rank	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)	Y-O-Y Growth Rate %	Rank	Per Capita Income Differences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2004-05	43898 (0.65)	-	30	15305 (87.00)	-	16	2345
2005-06	47411 (0.67)	8.00	30	16316 (90.00)	6.61	15	1878
2006-07	51166 (0.64)	16.56	30	17381 (86.00)	6.53	17	2813
2007-08	53521 (0.62)	4.60	30	17946 (83.00)	3.25	18	3694
2008-09	57411 (0.62)	7.27	30	19001 (83.00)	5.88	17	3962
2009-10	62293 (0.66)	8.50	30	20350 (89.00)	7.10	17	2496
2010-11	60469 (0.61)	-2.93	30	19498 (81.00)	-4.19	18	4470
2011-12	73244 (0.71)	21.13	30	23310 (95.00)	19.55	13	1232

Year	ODISHA NSDP (Rs. Lakh)	Y-O-Y Growth Rate %	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Y-O- Y Growth Rate %
	9	10	11	12
2004-05	6798702	-	17650	-
2005-06	7100497	4.44	18194	3.08
2006-07	7984484	12.45	20194	10.99
2007-08	8669191	8.58	21640	7.16
2008-09	9320665	7.51	22963	6.11
2009-10	9395723	0.81	22846	-0.51
2010-11	9987972	6.30	23968	1.05
2011-12	10362763	3.75	24542	2.39

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

Note: 1- Figures in parentheses at col.2 indicate percentage share in NSDP, Odisha

2. Figures in parentheses at col.5 indicate NDDP Per capita in Deogarh as percentage of per capita income, Odisha

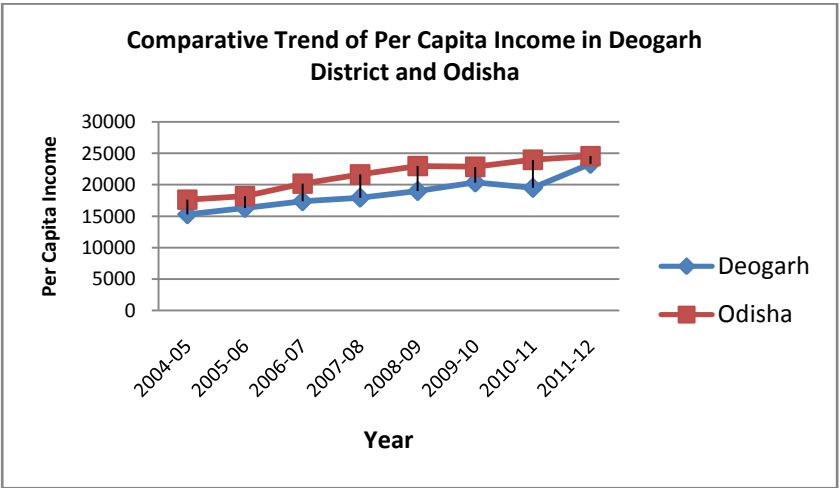
3. Product / Income figures are at 2004-05 Constant prices

4. Y-O-Y means Year-on-Year

The table shows an increasing trend of NDDP except for the year 2010-11 in which it witnessed a dip from its Rs. 62293 Lakh level in 2009-10.

Broadly speaking the district experienced higher year-on-year growth rates in NDDP compared to the growth rates in NSDP experienced at the state level. The growth rate in NDDP for the year 2011-12 i.e. 21.13% has been far higher than the NSDP growth rate of 3.75%. However, in terms of the size of the NDDP it has the 30th ranking among the districts probably because it is the smallest district in the state both in terms of population which the source of human resources for generating income and output. The per capita income of the district also shows an increasing trend except in 2009-10. But it is disheartening to note that the per capita DDP continues to remain below the state average by large margins throughout the 2004-05 - 2011-12 periods except that in 2011-12 the gap has lowered to a very significant extent. In terms of comparative per capita income the district has a position 15-18 during 2004-05 to 2011-12 which improved to 13 in 2011-12. The growth rate of per capita income in the district in 2011-12 over 2010-11 has been higher than that for the state as a whole. On the basis of the above analysis it can be said that the district economy is growing and trying to keep up with the state.

A comparative picture of trend of per capita income at the district and state levels is presented in the following figure. It may be seen from the figure that the line representing per capita income for Deogarh district is gently rising in consonance with that of the state. In the year 2011-12 per capita NDDP is seen to be rising to catch up with the state per capita income.



Sectoral composition of NDDP throws light on the relative contributions of the four major sectors of the economy to the DDP. A detailed picture is given in the following table:

Sectoral Shares in NDDP/NSDP

DEOGARH					
Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	All
2004-05	42.43	24.19	9.36	24.02	100
2005-06	43.59	23.29	9.94	23.19	100
2006-07	41.31	25.24	10.97	22.48	100
2007-08	38.75	26.95	11.4	22.91	100
2008-09	38.91	24.73	11.97	24.39	100
2009-10	39.82	23.37	12.18	24.63	100
2010-11	30.27	28.16	14.3	27.27	100
2011-12	35.03	29.36	12.33	23.27	100
ODISHA					
Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Finance & Services	All
2004-05	32.37	23.31	19.22	25.1	100
2005-06	32.16	21.27	21.18	25.4	100
2006-07	30.28	23.12	22.52	24.08	100
2007-08	28.49	24.89	22.66	23.95	100
2008-09	27.03	24.05	23.35	25.56	100
2009-10	28.55	18.45	25.16	27.83	100
2010-11	26.35	18.61	26.68	28.35	100
2011-12	24.58	19.32	27.42	28.68	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

The table makes interesting reading. The district economy is seen to be more dependent on the primary sector than the state economy. the share of the primary sector has declined from 42.43 per cent in 2004-05 to 35.03 per cent in 2011-12. During this period the primary sector witnessed a faster decline at the state level with its share declining from 32.37 per cent to 24.58 per cent. The tertiary finance and services sectors together account for 35.60 per cent of NDDP as against 56 per cent at the state level as in 2011-12. This suggests that the district economy is more primary sector dominated while the state economy is more dominated by the tertiary and service sectors. It is pertinent to note that there has been a greater structural shift towards the tertiary and services sector led economy at the state level while the structural composition of DDP has experienced very marginal changes since 2004-05.

A detailed picture of the contributions of sub-sectors and broad sectors to NDDP / NSDP for 2011-12 is given in the following table:

Share of Sectors in NDDP and NSDP: 2011-12

Sectors / Sub-Sectors	Percentage Share in	
	NDDP-Deogarh	NSDP-Odisha
A. Primary Sector	35.03	24.58
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	24.50	16.20
Forestry	9.20	2.64
Fishery	1.26	1.08
Mining and Quarrying	0.08	4.66
B. Secondary Sector	29.36	19.32
Manufacturing -Registered	0.02	2.14
Manufacturing -Unregistered	2.05	2.32
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.71	1.84
Construction	25.58	13.02
C. Tertiary Sector	12.33	27.42
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	7.02	16.80
Railways	0.02	1.15
Transport by other means	3.60	7.26
Storage	0.01	0.14
Communication	1.69	2.08
D. Finance and Services	23.27	28.68
Banking and Insurance	4.65	7.47
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business Services and Legal Services	3.99	6.18
Public Administration	3.31	3.71
Other Services	11.33	11.32
E. All	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

It can be seen that within the primary sector, agriculture and animal husbandry sub-sectors are predominant while in the secondary sector construction is of paramount importance both at the district and state levels. In case of the tertiary sector, the Trade-Hotels-Restaurants sub-sector and within Finance and Services, the other services sub-sector are the main stay.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

For a clear understanding of employment and unemployment situation in Deogarh district we have identified four indicators, such as (a) Work Participation Rate and classification of workers, (b) Live register, (c) People in self-employment and (d) Unemployment rate. Employment status of people is an important indicator of economic development. This is simply because employment determines income which in turn determines standard of living, work efficiency and economic prosperity. Unemployment, on the contrary, is the root cause of poverty and economic backwardness. Any discussion on the economy of a region or state, therefore, needs to focus on the employment-unemployment situation prevailing in the region. Some concepts need to be clarified before we probe deep into the study of employment-unemployment scenario in Deogarh district.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the number of persons in the labour force per one thousand persons. Worker Participation Rate/ Worker Population Ratio/ Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) is the number of persons employed per one thousand persons. Unemployment rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per one thousand persons in the labour force –employed +unemployed.

The analysis of employment-unemployment situation is based on two concepts i.e. usual status and current weekly status. The usual status approach uses a reference period of 365 days i.e. one year preceding the date of survey of NSSO for measuring employment-unemployment. It has two dimensions- principal and subsidiary status. Usual principal status uses the major time criterion and refers to the activity status on which a person spent longer part of the year i.e 183 days and more. Usual Subsidiary status refers to the activity which a person could have pursued for a smaller period, not less than 30 days, in addition to the usual principal status which he/she pursued for a longer part of the year. If these two are added together, usual status is obtained. Usual status is obviously a more inclusive measure.

A person is considered as working or employed according to the current weekly status (CWS) if he/she was engaged for at least one hour on any day of the week preceding the date of survey. Alternatively, a person is considered as unemployed according to this criterion if he/she had not worked for even one hour on any day of the previous week.

The details of workers and non-workers as revealed from the provisional results of Census 2011 are given in the following table: To facilitate comparison, figures for Odisha have also been given.

Workers and Non-Workers-2011

(Per cent)

Indicators	Deogarh	Odisha
Total Workers (Main + Marginal)	52.94	41.79
Male	58.39	56.11
Female	47.35	27.16
Main Workers	26.69	25.51
Male	37.69	41.46
Female	15.41	9.21
Marginal Workers	26.25	16.28
Male	20.70	14.65
Female	31.94	17.95
Non-Workers	47.06	58.21
Male	41.61	43.89
Female	52.65	42.84
Category of Workers	100.00	100.00
Cultivators	25.79	23.40
Male	32.19	28.36
Female	17.68	12.92
Agricultural Labourers	49.86	38.42
Male	39.67	29.25
Female	62.76	57.78
Household Industry Workers	4.89	4.46
Male	4.12	3.69
Female	5.86	6.10
Other Workers	19.46	33.72
Male	24.02	38.70
Female	13.70	23.20

Source: Census-2011

It may be seen that Deogarh district has a higher work participation rate (52.94 percent) in comparison to the State as a whole (41.79). The rates are higher for both males and females in the district too. Main and marginal workers have roughly equal shares (26.69 and 26.25 percent respectively) in the district while the share of main workers is disproportionately higher (25.51 percent) than that of marginal workers (16.28 percent) at the state level. For the district, male workers have a higher share among both main and marginal worker categories. Category-wise classification of workers in the district indicates that agricultural workers have the highest share (49.86 percent) followed by cultivators (25.79 percent), other workers (19.46 percent) and household industry workers (4.89 percent) in that order. For the state, the pattern is little different with agricultural labourers at the top (38.42 percent) and household industry workers at the bottom (4.46 percent) but other workers have a higher stake (33.72 percent) than cultivators (23.40 percent). This is in tune with the composition of income which establishes

relatively greater dependence on agriculture and primary sector at the district level than for the state.

In Odisha, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared district level disaggregated estimates of employment and unemployment for the year 2009-10 on the basis of the 66th Round NSS data and compilation of data obtained from its own sources. Such data are presented in the following table:

Employment-Unemployment situation in Deogarh : 2009-10

Status	Indicators	Deogarh		Odisha	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Usual Status	Labour Force Participation Rate(LFPR)	481	343	398	360
	Worker Participation Rate(WPR)	462	333	386	330
	Unemployment Rate(UR)	19	10	12	30
Current Weekly Status	Labour Force Participation Rate(LFPR)	396	309	353	352
	Worker Participation Rate(WPR)	333	304	330	324
	Unemployment Rate(UR)	21	24	16	28

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

The table shows that labour force participation rate (LFPR) is higher and worker participation rate (WPR) is lower for rural areas in Deogarh district than for the rural areas at the State level. The Unemployment rate which defines the difference between LFPR and WPR are also higher in rural Deogarh compared to rural Odisha. For the urban areas, all three rates are higher at the State level than for the district, except WPR. This holds whether we consider the usual status or the current weekly status approach to measurement of employment, unemployment and unemployment rate.

A good number of people are self-employed in farm activities in the district, and many are unemployed among whom there are skilled and unskilled people. Prevalence of child labour is also high in the district and this speaks of the low economic condition of households of their origin. The details are given in the following table.

Employment and Self-employment Indicators in Deogarh

Parameter/Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Self-Employed in Farm Activities	40000	8446	48446
Registered in Employment Exchange/	8000	2809	10809
Total Unemployed			
Skilled Unemployed	880	258	1138
Child Labour	3901	3262	71 7163

It is revealed that as in 2014, as many as 48,446 persons were self-employed in farm activities among whom 40,000 were male and 8,446 were female. In the same year the number in Live Register of Employment Exchange, Deogarh stood at 10,809 comprising 8000 males and 2809 females and this included 1138 skilled people (880 male + 258 female). The size of child labour worked out to 7163 and among them 3901 were boys and 3262 were girls.

A detailed qualification-wise break-up of Live Registers as in 2014 is given in the table below:

Qualification-wise break up of Live Registers in 2014

Sl.	Qualification	Male	Female	Total
1	Below Middle School	08	03	11
2	Below Matriculation	733	74	807
3	Matriculation	1936	427	2363
4	Intermediate	2738	1350	4088
5	Graduates (Arts)	649	450	1099
6	Graduates (Science)	1580	351	1931
7	Graduates (Commerce)	356	154	510
8	Technology Diploma Holders	174	55	229
9	I.T.I.	313	03	316
10	C.T.	38	34	72
11	Pharmacist	56	12	68
13	Stenographers	05	02	7
14	Typists	09	06	15
15	Others	285	146	431
	Grand Total	8000	2809	10809

It can be seen from the table that among the 10809 unemployed as found in the Live Registers in 2014, the vast majority i.e 4088 or 37.8 per cent were intermediates, 3540 or 32.8 per cent were graduates and only 707 or 0.07 per cent had some technical qualification-typing and above. This

means that the educated unemployed in the district mostly belong to the category of persons having general education. This calls for extra efforts for providing skill-based education to the people for promoting self-employment ventures and moderating unemployment.

Wage payment system and minimum wages

During the feudal rule, there used be two types of forced labour called '*bethi*' and '*begari*'. They used to work without any wage or compensation for the labour. After independence the system of payment of minimum wages was introduced through legislation. The concept of minimum wages first evolved after independence with reference to remuneration of workers in industries where the level of wages was substantially low as compared to the wages for similar types of labour. The Annual conference of International Labour Organization, at Geneva, adopted a draft convention on minimum wages requiring the member countries to create and maintain a machinery whereby minimum wage rate can be fixed for workers employed in industries in which arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages and where wages are exceptionally low. Also, at the Preparatory Asian Regional Labour Conference (ARLC) of International Labour Organization held at New Delhi in 1947 and then at the 3rd session of the ARLC, it was approved and mandated that every effort should be made to improve wage standard in industries and occupations in Asian countries, where they are still low. Thus, the need of legislation for fixation of minimum wages in India received an impetus after World war- II, on account of the necessity of protecting the interest of demobilized personnel seeking employment in industries. To provide for a machinery for fixing and revision of minimum wages a draft bill was prepared and discussed at the 7th session of the Indian Labour Conference in November 1945. Thereupon the minimum wages bill was introduced in the Central legislative Assembly. There are four categories of workers based on their level of skill classified as un-skilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled.

Government of Odisha has fixed Rs. 200 as the minimum wage for un-skilled agricultural workers. For those working in 1) Automobile Servicing, repairing, Garages and workshops; 2) Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy; 3) Bakeries and confectioneries and Biscuit making; 4) Bamboo forest establishments; 5) Brass and Bell Metal Industry; 6) Manufacture of Brush and Brooms; 7) Carpet Weaving Industry; 8) Cashew Process Establishments; 9) Contingent and Casual employees in Government and other establishments; 10) Ceramic and Pottery Industry; 11) Cement Pipe making and allied products industry; 12) Chemical Industry; 13) Cinema Industry; 14) Clay, Pottery; 15) Manufacture of Coke and burning coal; 16) Collection of Sal Seeds; 17) Construction, maintenance of dams and

embankments irrigation projects, sinking of wells and tanks; 18) Construction or Maintenance of roads or in building operations); 19) Coir Industry; 20) Cold drinks, soda and other allied products; 21) Cotton Ginning and Processing Industry; 22) Distilleries; 23) Dispensary of a Medical practitioner or in any establishment etc); 24) Electrical bulbs; 25) Electricity Board; 26) Fisheries and Sea Food industries; 27) Finishing, Dyeing or Yarn and Fabrics, Painting and Knitting and Embroider; 28) Foundry Industry with or without attached Machine; 29) Forest produce such as Genduli Gum, Mahua, making of Coal and Resin); 30) Gold and silver Ornaments and article of artistic design; 31) Glass industry; 32) Graphite Industry including Benefactions; 33) Handloom and Hosiery; 34) Hotels, Eating Houses and Restaurants; 35) Ice Factories and Cold Storages); 36) Jute Industry and Jute Twine Industry; 37) Kendu leaf collection; 38) Khadi village Industries including manufacture of Khandsari and other products; 39) Laundry including dry washing; 40) Local Authority; 41) Liquefied Petroleum Gas Manufacture and Distribution; 42) Leather Industry; 43) Manufactory of Matches fireworks and explosives; 44) Metal Industries (except Cottage and Village Scale Units); 45) Minor engineering Industry (Less than 50 persons); 46) Motor Body Building; 47) Nails and pins; 48) Oil Mills; 49) Paper and Card Board Industry; 50) Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes; 51) Petrol and Diesel Oil Pumps; 52) Pharmaceutical Industry; 53) Manufacture of Plastic Products including toys; 54) Power Loom Industry; 55) Printing Press; 56) Private Road Transport; 57) Private Security Agencies / Services; 58) Public Motor Transport; 59) Public Health Engineering); 60) Radio by assembling with parts; 61) Readymade Garments Industry; 62) Refractory Industry; 63) Regulated Markets, Marketing Societies, Cooperative Societies and Banks; 64) Rice Mills, Dal Mills and Flour Mills; 65) Ropes; 66) Rubber and Rubber Products Industry; 67) Salt Pans; 68) Saw Mills; 69) Shops and Establishments; 70) Siali leave pluckers; 71) Soap and Detergent Manufactory; 72) Social Forestry; 73) Spinning Mills; 74) Stone Breaking or Stone Crushing; 75) Tamarind collection; 76) Tile and Brick Making; 77) Timber Trading (excluding felling, Sawing); 78) Timber Trading including felling, Sawing; 79) Tobacco (including Beedi Making Manufactory); 80) Trunks, Suitcase and Bucket manufactory; 81) Manufacture of Utensils including Aluminium products; 82) Wood Works and Furniture making Industry the minimum wages fixed for Un-skilled, Semi-skilled, Skilled and High-Skilled worker categories have been Rs. 200, Rs.220, Rs. 240 and Rs. 260 respectively. These rates are not applicable to work under MNREGS.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Deogarh District.

The MNREGS is a flagship wage-employment programme of the government launched in 2005. Deogarh is one among the 19 districts of the state notified under MNREGS in Phase-I in February, 2005. The scheme is being implemented in all the three blocks of the district at the approved wage rate which has been revised periodically by the government. A summary picture of the working of the scheme in Deogarh district is presented in the following Table:

MNREGS in Deogarh District

Indicators	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of Blocks in which MNREGS is implemented	3	3	3	3	3
Wage Rate	125	143	143	164	174/226
No. of Households issued with Job Cards	-	61732	63481	65325	68972
No. of Households demanded work	-	18723	18305	21503	26356
No. of Households provided with work	12748	16895	16283	18103	24233
Person days of Employment provided	448335	642697	680868	663655	923976
No. of Households completed 100 days of Employment	362	884	1147	956	1234

Source: DRDA, Deogarh

The table reveals that the scheme is functional in all the three blocks and is doing well. The wage rate is fixed by Government of India and is revised periodically. It has gone up from Rs. 125 in 2010-11 to Rs. 174 in 2015-16. Because of drought the wage rate was raised to Rs.226 in 2015-16 for two months only i.e. March and April. The number of households issued with Job cards shows an increasing trend as also broadly speaking, the number who demanded work and were provided with work. Person days of employment generated and number of households who completed 100 days work under MNREGS also indicate an increasing trend except in 2014-15.

General Level of Prices

Deogarh district is typically rural and hence prices of agricultural commodities exert profound influence on the standard of living of the people and economy of the district. The crops produced in the district are Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Mustard, Groundnut, Til, Potato and Onion. The trends of farm harvest and wholes are prices of these articles are given in the following tables:

Farm Harvest Price (Rs./Quintal)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Mung	Biri	Kulthi	Mustard	Groundnut	Til	Potato	Onion
2002-03	467	800		2021	2033	1058	2100	1425	1600	517	533
2003-04	448	833	850	2178	2045	1000			2033	572	525
2004-05	467	900	867	2450	2063	1150	2500	1827	1925	668	725
2005-06			800	2533	2511	1200	2750	2150	1608	549	885
2006-07	582			2950	2738		2425				
2007-08											
2008-09			956	3580	3607	1600		2142		788	1071
2009-10	920			3912	3699	1996	3250	2771	3333	809	
2010-11	955		913	4000	2286	2907	2860	2725	2725	800	1400
2011-12	1087	1450	1000	4600	4100	2200		2500	3151	785	1200
2012-13	1260			5056	4575					871	
2013-14	1,333	1,560		4,900	4,766	2,650	4,450			1,194	1,685

Data relating to the 11 selected crops at the farmers' point indicate that the prices of these items show an increasing trend. Paddy witnessed the highest rise in farm harvest prices (185 percent) followed by Kulthi (150 percent), Mung (142 percent), Biri (134 percent), Potato (131 percent), Onion (116 percent), Mustard (112 percent), Til (97 percent), Wheat (95 percent), Maize (85 percent) and Groundnut (75 percent) in that order:

Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Produce in Deogarh (Rs./Quintal)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Maize	Mung	Biri	Kulthi	Mustard	Groundnut	Til	Potato	Onion
2002-03	414.37	600		1883.3	1900	924.5	2000	1100	1400	345.83	425
2003-04	468.7	800	675	1994.4	1988.9	800	2300	1416.7	2066.7	427.77	500
2004-05	480.84	900	583.33	2100	1933.3	1041.7	2500	1664.6	1877.8	518.06	700
2005-06	475	600	625	2456	2512.5	933.33	1700	2005.6	1625	600.93	475
2006-07	510			2250	3100	1000		3048.4		516.67	
2007-08	684.11	1090	750	2268.2	3112.5	1069.4		1968.1	2375	600	700
2008-09			875	3100	3500	1450		2050		900	
2009-10	888.18		825	3343.8	3161.1	1820.4	2925	2359.1	2900	691.87	
2010-11	940		804.17	4000	3730.1	2078.6	2691.7	2600	2498	700	1157.143
2011-12	1081.7	1400	950	4500	4000	2085	3250	2250		750	
2012-13	1145									850	1300
2013-14	1300	1485		4800.83	4545.45	2500	3771			865.29	

The trend of wholesale prices indicates a more or less similar picture. A rising trend is clearly visible in this case as well. The prices of other consumer goods show the same trend as noticed elsewhere in the state and at the state level.

Employment Potential

Deogarh district has enormous potential in the traditional art and craft, cottage industries and natural tourist spots can provide gainful employment opportunities to the youth. Since bulk of the unemployed in the district do not belong to the technically educated category, employability aspect in youth should be the basic thrust of government intervention programmes through provision of skill upgradation training and technical education for self employment.

CHAPTER-XI

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

District Administration: General Overview

Deogarh District was a single Sub-Division of the same name of the previous undivided Sambalpur district. There are three Tahasils namely Deogarh, Reamal and Barkote with an aggregate of twenty Revenue Circles. In conformity with the uniform pattern of district administration in the state of Odisha, the Collector of Deogarh is the pivot of the set up with varied administrative assignments and responsibilities. The Collector who is also the District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and other magisterial functions. The Collector exercises general supervision and oversees the functioning of all the departments in coordination with the heads of each department in the district, through constant contacts with the officials concerned. This includes control over local-self governing bodies, contact with the public in various committees, execution of Government policies and multiple other functions such as food supply and rationing and rehabilitation and relief measures in time of emergencies like flood, epidemics, or any other natural or manmade events.

The Collector being the head of the land revenue administration at the district level, the major revenue assignments for the incumbent include general supervision and control of land records and staff of the Revenue Department, supervision over the collection of revenue and hearing of cases of appeal against the decision of subordinate revenue officers in matters connected with the land revenue. In the administration of land revenue, the Collector is assisted by a hierarchy of officials of both gazetted and non-gazetted rank.

In recent years, planning and development activities have assumed increasing importance in the field of public administration. The Collector as the Chief District officer is responsible for implementation of various developmental plans/Programmes at the district level. The major developmental activities comprise agriculture and animal husbandry, irrigation, health and rural sanitation, education, social welfare, education, communication, rural arts and crafts, industries, tribal welfare, etc.

For the administration of developmental activities, the district is divided in to three Blocks and 60 Panchayats and the developmental schemes are implemented through officers called Block Development Officers, each of whom is in charge of a Block. The Block Development Officers are assisted by ministerial staff and various technical officers from different departments such as agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, Panchayat, co-operation and community development.

With the enforcement of the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, the developmental administration of the District has been decentralized into three tiers in the district e.g. the Zilla Parishad at the district level, the Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and the Grama Panchayat at the village level, with an elected body of members at each stage.

With regard to superintendence and control of the administrative functions, the Collector is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioners, Northern Division, whose jurisdiction also extends over Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda, Angul, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Subarnapur and Bolangir Districts. The office of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is located at Sambalpur. So far as administration of Tenancy Acts, land Record and Surveys are concerned, he is under the control of member, Board of Revenue.

With the growing complexity of administration the post of Additional District Magistrate, vesting the powers of a District Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure helps the Collector in delivery of public service mainly concerning to revenue administration, thereby enabling the Collector and District Magistrate to devote whole heartedly to the implementation of various plans and Programmes. The post of Project Director, District Rural Development Agency assist the Collector in achieving the goal, so set by Government for different poverty alleviation, rural housing, generation of employment for the rural households, development of roads, bridges etc in the interior pockets, etc. The Project Director, DRDA is assisted by a full set of human resources, which includes gazetted as well as non-gazetted staff in his office.

Besides, the Collector is assisted by Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors who constitutes the sanctioned strength of Revenue officers for the District headquarters. The district office of the Collector is divided into component sections like Revenue, Touzi, Nizarat, Establishment, Land Acquisition, Development, General and Miscellaneous, judicial, Emergency, Tribal Welfare, Election, Social Welfare, Panchayat, Excise, Transport, District sub-register. The functions of their offices are to assist the Collector in taking decisions and in the efficient discharge of various administrative functions by effecting adequate check and scrutiny of papers and proposals sent to Government or received from Subordinate offices.

Collectorate, Establishment

Consequent upon creation of Deogarh as a new district w.e.f. 01.01.1994, a separate cadre was formed for this Collectorate vide order no. 775/EB, dt.25.03.1995 of RDC (ND), Sambalpur. Sri Prafulla Kumar

Mohanty, IAS was the first Collector of Deogarh District. The present staff position & vacant post of Collectorate, Deogarh is as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of post	Sanctioned strength	Staff in position	No. of post vacant	Remarks
01	Collector & District Magistrate	01	01	--	
02	Additional District Magistrate	01	01	--	
03	Deputy Collector	02	01	01	
04	Assistant Collector	05	03	02	
05	Office Superintendent	01	--	01	
06	P. A.	01	01	--	
07	Senior Stenographer	02	02	--	
08	Head Clerk	02	02	--	
09	Senior Clerk	06	05	01	
10	Junior Clerk	10	07	03	
11	Amin	01	--	01	
12	Driver	01	01	--	
13	Daftary	01	01	--	
14	Peon	07	07	--	
15	Chainman	01	01	--	
16	C.C.S.	04	04	--	

There are 09 sections in the Collectorate establishment in Deogarh District. They are as follows.

1. Establishment
2. Nizarat
3. Revenue
4. Land Acquisition
5. Judicial
6. Emergency
7. Grievance Cell
8. General & Miscellaneous
9. Election

Establishment Section

One Deputy Collector is being kept in-charge of this Section. The establishment works like Drawal and disbursement of Salary of the staffs, Transfer posting of staff, maintenance of Service Books, Conduct of recruitment of Junior Clerk/RI/Amin/Amin/Class-IV staffs are being conducted in this Section. Distribution of different section to Officers as well as Ministerial staffs is also being monitored in this Section.

Nizarat Section

One Deputy Collector is being kept in-charge of this Section. All monetary transactions are being conducted in this Section.

Revenue Section

One Deputy Collector is being kept in-charge of this Section. Monitoring of Collection of Land Revenue, Distribution of Pattas, Alienation of Govt. land to different Government/Private firms are being conducted in this Section.

Land Acquisition Section

Acquisition of Govt. & Private Land and distribution of Compensation to the affected persons are being monitored in this Section. One Officer of Revenue Administration is being entrusted the charges of this Section.

Judicial Section

Different P.W.(C) Cases , Civil Suits Cases, Contempt Cases are being monitored in this Section. Issue & Renewal of Arms Licences / Explosive Licences are being conducted in this Section. Verification of Character & Antecedent is also conducted in this Section.

Emergency Section

One Officer of the Collectorate is being entrusted the charges of the Emergency Section. Monitoring of mitigation and rescue operation during Natural /man made calamities are being conducted in this section. As per Guidelines of Odisha Relief Code all monetary relief like ex-gratia are being disbursed to the affected beneficiaries by this section.

Grievance Section

Monitoring of redressal of the grievance petitions received from the general people during Joint Public Grievances in District Headquarters as well as different Block Headquarters are being conducted in this section. The grievance petitions received in other days are also monitored in this Section.

General Miscellaneous Section

One Assistant Collector is in-charge of this section. All miscellaneous works are being conducted in this Section. Providing of information under Right to Information Act, 2005 are being conducted in this section. For the purpose, the Officer entrusted the charges of General& Misc. Section has been designated as Public Information Officer of Collectorate.

Election Section

Conducts of General Election to Member of Parliament as well as Member of Legislative Assembly are being conducted in this section. One OAS Officer is kept in-charge of this Section.

Besides, the establishment of District Panchayat Office, District Welfare Office, Civil Supplies Office, District Social Welfare Office, District Small Savings Office, District Information & Public Relation Office, Regional Transport Office, District Child Protection Office, District Social Security Office are also under the administrative control of the Collector.

Deogarh District is consisting of one Sub-Division and the Office of the Sub-Collector, Deogarh is working in the same premises of Collectorate, Deogarh.

The Collector remains in close contact with the public and keeps them informed of the various issues concerning them. Good public relations and rapport with the media are requirements of good and responsive governance. The District Public Relations Officer under the supervision of the Collector performs this task. Similarly in respect of supply of food grains and other essential commodities, he is assisted by the Civil Supply Officer. For handling affairs of the panchayati raj institutions and the panchayats, the Collector is assisted by the District Panchayat Officer. The District Welfare Officer belonging to the Tribal and Welfare Department helps the Collector in tribal welfare activities. The Additional District Magistrate is the District Registrar and is vested with necessary powers under the Registration of Societies Act.

The District Treasury is managed by an officer belonging to the senior branch of Odisha Finance Service and is controlled by the Collector.

The above picture does not take into account administration of criminal justice in the district which under the scheme of separation of the executive from the judiciary was done after independence dispensing with the old British colonial system. Only the executive magisterial functions rest with the Collector who is also the District Magistrate and other such magistrate subordinate to the Collector.

Sub-Divisional Level Administration

Deogarh District is having one Sub-Division i.e. Deogarh itself. The Sub-Collector-Cum-Sub Divisional Magistrate is in charge of general administration of the subdivision. As head of the Sub-Division he has enormous responsibility and has the following roles: -

Magisterial functions

The Sub-Collector being the Sub-Divisional Magistrate exercises many powers and performs many functions under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (CrPC). His basic function as Executive Magistrate is to maintain law and order in his Sub-Division. He exercises his power under sections 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and conducts inquiry under sections 111 and 116 CrPC to ensure good behaviour from suspects and habitual offenders. In extreme situation he can impose curfew, put a complete ban on movement without permission. He can declare an assembly of person as unlawful under section 144 CrPC and also restrain them from entering any sensitive place to avoid law and order situation. Under section 145 CrPC he can decide questions about dispute between parties over possession of a property. Under Section 133 CrPC, he can order Removal of Obstruction/ Public Nuisances which is likely to create law and order.

Background of Revenue Administration System

The ex-princely State of Bamanda (Bamra) had two distinct parts for administrative convenience similar in nature to sub-divisions in direct British administered districts namely Kuchinda and Deogarh. 'Bamara Revenue Rules' which came into application from 1st December, 1929 after completion of the Revenue Land Settlement operation in 1928-29 were applicable to the entire state of Bamanda.

L.E.B. Cobden-Ramsay mentions in fair detail in the '*Feudatory States of Odisha*' in "*Bengal Gazetteers*" published in 1910 (page 89-90 and 122-125) that Bamra state was almost covered by dense forest and hilly tract. The land revenue was a very simple one and was practically homogeneous throughout the state. Ownership in the land rested with the state, but the right of occupancy rested with the actual cultivator who, so long as he paid his rents, was left in undisturbed possession. Alienation by sale, gift or mortgage by a tenant of his holding was illegal, and subjected both the transfer and transferee to unconditional ejection and eviction. Such alienation was strictly prohibited and disallowed in Bamra state. Only this could be done with the due permission and only after close scrutiny by the king. The Kandha and, Bhuyan tribe claimed to be the real owners of the soil and when asked, "Who are you?". The answer invariably given, however humble in origin and position the member of these races may be was, "I am a *zamindar*", or owner of the soil. The 'wild' non-Hinduised Kandha had never consented to pay a regular land revenue. Bamra state formerly known as the Tributary Mahals of Odisha (Cobden-Ramsay's spelling which has since been changed to Odisha), settlements were made by means of a local standard measuring pole known as '*dusti padika*' and a rough classification

of the soil, or on an approximate estimate of the produce of the land. In Bamra state regular settlements have been made for many years past and the measurements recorded in acres. The periods of land settlements were generally for 10 to 15 years. The rents were mostly paid in cash and additional contributions at fixed rates, usually of rice, grain, ghee and live-stocks like cow, goats were levied on the occasions of certain festivals of the state. These payments in kind were commuted to cash payments and the tenants had the option of paying the value in cash if they so desired. In the case of villages held by *Lakhirajdars* the tenants usually cultivated on the *bhaga* principle, or half division of the produce, in most of the villages supplies (*rasad*) were given free to the king and his officials on tour, and this supply was regarded as part of the revenue. The system of providing 'begari' or free labour, in return for daily feeding was also a revenue asset.

Land Revenue System- Past & Present

For the purposes of land revenue administration, Bamand state was divided into three Tahasils with a Tahasildar in charge of each. The Tahasils were Kuchinda, the most highly cultivated area of the State, in the north-west, the sadar or Deogarh Tahasil and the Barkote Tahasil to the south-east. The land revenue demand was about Rs. 65,500/- (in the early decade of the 20th century while the land settlement operations were in progress). The land revenue system was very similar to that prevailing in the neighbouring states. The land revenue demand was divided into fixed and fluctuating collections. The fluctuating collections were derived from new villages opened up and waste lands brought to cultivation. The rule is that new lands are generally allowed to be held five years free of rent. This collection also includes the assessment on '*dahi*' (shifting cultivation in forest area by the slash and burn method causing immense destruction and depletion of forest). The area under '*dahi*' was measured by the Forest Department and the rate charged was Re. 1-9 *anna* per man which by land measure was about half an acre. The Pauri or hill-man were the people who practised this form of cultivation. The king was trying to localize and keep within prescribed limits this reckless and wasteful form of cultivation by compelling the Paurias to apply for sanction for any area they burnt and this was then checked by the Forest Department. There was a famine fund amounting to Rs. 30,000/- and the people received advances at moderate interest for meeting the challenges of loss of crop due to drought.

Land Tenure System & Tenancy Rights in the past:

A land cess was levied only from the people who live in Deogarh town, as they all held their lands rent-free. It was levied at a variable rate of one *anna* six *pies* to four *anna* per rupee according to the character of the *mafi* or

free grant. The money was spent on the repair of the town roads. A school cess was assessed and levied at a quarter of an *anna* per rupee of rent according to the old settlement of 1877. It was not increased by assessing it on the rental obtained in the last settlement. The *Gountias* pay Re. 1/- on the occasion of the '*Suniya*' (the Odia New Year in Bhadraba month of the Hindu almanac) and the Pausa Purnima. There were the usual grants to members of the family of the king (*Lalus*), who were either lesser siblings or from the cadet branch of the ruling clan, for their maintenance, also *Paik* (*feuda* militia) and other service lands and religious grants. The villages in the state were held by *Gountias*, *Pradhans* and *Gadtias*. No distinction is made between the first two classes. The '*Bhogara*' lands used by the village headman varied from 12 to 20.5 percent of the cultivated lands of the village. *Rakumat* or payment in *kisti* was levied on all villages, except from *Lakhraji*, *Brahmotar* village. It was regularly assessed and was entered up in detail in the Kistibandi (Demand Register). The payment was made into the state granary (Royalty '*dhana*') in kind such as grains and other edible items like paddy (*dhana*), rice (*chaul*), black-gram (*muga*, *birhi*), sesame seed (*til*) and clarified-butter (*ghee*), etc. In 1907-08 revenue from forest produce amounted to Rs. 32,637/- excluding the revenue from timber sleepers supplied fro laying of the Bengal Nagpur Railway tracts. The state forests or the reserve forest was separated from the village or *khasra* jungle. There were ten protected trees i.e. *Sal*, *Bija*, *Khaira*, *Bandhan*, *Harar*, *Mahul*, *Kurum*, *Kendu*, *Kusum* and *Sisu*. As regards the *khasra* jungle, the villagers were allowed to use it but were not allowed to destroy it for whatsoever reason and the prohibited class of trees could not be cut from the *khasra* forest without adequate reason and without permission of the Forest Department. The cultivators paid a commutation fee to cut and remove any kind of timber, except the prohibited class. Non- agriculturists paid half an *anna* per head load of wood. The rate charged for dry timber of the prohibited class was two *anna* per cubic foot in Deogarh Tahasil and four *anna* in Kuchinda Tahasil. As regards destruction of the forests by the people, the measures adopted were effective, and it was but rarely that instances were seen of clearing of patches of forest with trees ringed and boles burnt for raising crops on *guda* or dry upland. All persons, whether or people of the state or outsiders, paid a grazing tax if they keep milch-cattle; the rate was one *anna* per milch-cow and two *anna* per buffalo for people of the state and four *anna* and eight *annas* respectively for outsiders. People of the state got their domestic fuel and also their supply of *chhana* grass (for roofing houses) and *panasi* (or *sabai* grass (for knitting wooden cots) ad these items included in the commutation fee. If, however fuel or grass is exported, a levy had to be paid. There was a considerable quantity of Panasi or Sabai grass in the state, but there was no export of it on any scale. Regular licenses were issued for felling and removing timber of the reserved classes. The state obtained its supply of opium through the Sambalpur

treasury and Khandwa Ganja was obtained from Nimar. The state changed the licensed vendors with the cost of transit; Ganja was sold at Rs. 5/- per seer. There were no regular excise staffs, but the state officers and the Police watched the sale of excisable articles. The markets were leased out only in the Kuchinda Tahasil, elsewhere in order to encourage trading in the less developed tracts no assessment was imposed. Every tenant who attended the bazaar or market for sale purposes paid 1.5 pies, but fish and meat sellers were exempted. Local shopkeepers who exported goods for sale in the market day paid 3 pies for the day. Foreign traders who visited the market for sale, paid 1 pie per rupee if their sale was under Rs. 20/- and 3 pies per rupee if it exceeded Rs. 20/- who weave Rs. 2-2, Bhandaris (Barbers) Rs. 1-4, Kewats 12 annas, Blacksmiths 8 annas, Brass workers 8 annas, Lakharas & 8 annas, Gurias 12 annas, Khairas Re. 1/- Ghantras 8 annas, Kamaras Re.1-4 anna, Jharas Rs. 1-4 annas, Telis one seer of oil for each pressing machine worked by them.

Survey & Settlement

No regular system of Settlement operation was made in Bamara till 1877 and the rents were fixed by appraisement of harvest. The last regular settlement was completed during 1928-29. The two subdivisions of Deogarh and Kuchinda which constituted the ex-state of Bamara are governed by the Bamara Revenue Rules of 1928-29. In this settlement the tenants have been recorded as having occupancy rights and the Gountias acted as revenue collecting agents. Another minor settlement was undertaken during the period 1941 to 1947 for assessment of rent in respect of newly reclaimed land.

The villages are classified into Six categories i.e. (1) Ruler's Khamar Villages, (2) Khorposh villages, (3) Daan Villages consisting of 37 villages which were leased out to late Dambarudhar Priya Debi (4) Brahmottar and Debottar villages) (5) Gounti villages and (6) Patwari managed villages.

In his book ' Feudatory States of Odisha' S. P. Ghosh mentions that 1860-62 an estimate was prepared by the topographical survey of the number of villages in the states of Odisha and Chhotnagpur and a calculation of five and a half persons to each household was taken as representing the population. A similar calculation was made in 1863 for Bamra state and other four state those were transferred from the Central provinces to the Odisha Division. Then the first enumeration of the population of the state was taken in 1872. After this the census of 1881 showed that the population of Bamra state had increased by 51.6 percent since 1872.

Regular survey and settlement were made lately in the state. The measurement was usually done roughly by bamboo poles, and rent being supposed to bear some relation to outturn, but the mode of calculation was

often very crude. Before the settlement of 1877, made by Colonel (then captain) Sir James Johnstone, Government Agent, after the rebellion in 1868 there appears to have been no fixed revenue levied from family of community Bhuyas. A house tax of four anna per house and eight annas per plough was then imposed. A school-fee of one anna per house was also imposed. The next settlement was made by Mr. H. P. Wylly, Government Agent, after the rebellion of 1893. The rates were fixed at thirteen annas per plough, six and a half annas per house and the school tax was doubled. On those villages, which objected to the thatching duties, a further tax of three annas was levied. Printed Pattas or leases were given to the headman.

Land reforms position of the district

Kharposh, Debottar, Brahmottar, Mahatran, Dan Maufi, Babuani Maufi and Anugrahi tenures in Bamra ex-state (Deogarh and Kuchinda subdivisions) have been abolished on 29th September, 1964 as per Revenue Department Notification No. 63558-EAI-(ND)-58/66-R.

Sources of Revenue of the District

Collection of Land revenue has been regarded as the most important aspect of revenue administration in the district. Land revenue was being collected by various Part-time collecting agents. But consequent on the abolition of the intermediary rights in land, 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. In pursuance of the provisions of Manual of Tehasil Account the responsibility of collection of land revenue now devolves mainly on the Tehasildar who is a revenue officer of the rank of Deputy Collector, under whom Revenue Inspectors have been posted in charge of specified areas depending upon the revenue demands.

The District has been divided into 3 Tehasils, each under the charge of a Tahasildar, who is assisted by a number of Revenue Supervisors, Revenue Inspectors, Amins and other Auxiliary staff. The Table given below indicates the staffing pattern of the Tahasildar.

	Name of Tahasil	Revenue Supervisor	Revenue Inspector	Amin
1.	Deogarh	01	07	04
2.	Reamal	01	08	02
3.	Barkote	01	06	02

The general and revenue administration system are almost uniform in all the districts of Odisha. Despite the commonalities there are certain variations based on the demography, ethnic composition, past history and special needs of the current times. Deogarh is no exception to it. With the separation of Deogarh from the larger Sambalpur district administration has come closer to the people and is better focused in the micro level to meet the demands, hopes and aspiration of the people.

Present Revenue Administration

Now a days Collector being the head of the Land Revenue Administration at the district. The land revenue used to be the main source of income for the Government. The Administration of the land also is organised mainly for collection of land revenue. In this context the main theme of revenue administration is to ensure collection of 100 percent of Government dues. The Collector is assisted by ADM, Sub-Collector, Tahasildars in respect of the district Sub divisions and Tahasil level to ensue collection of the shares of the Government. As the collection of land revenue is a difficult process it is normally done through Revenue Inspectors (R.I.s) as the grass root officer of the revenue administration. Revenue Supervisor the next senior to R.I. is responsible for collection of land revenue. Next Additional Tahasildar gives assistance to Tahasildar in the Tahasil level and Assistant Collector to Sub-Collector level and Deputy Collectors are to Collector to ensue collection for the interest of Government collection of the district being appointed by the State Government from the State Cadre IAS Officer or Senior OAS Officer in the rank of Additional Secretary or above. For the post of Sub-Collector the junior level of IAS Officer is being posted by Government.

In the outlines district revenue administration basically is looking after land reforms such as 1)proper regulation of rent, 2)conformment of right of ownership on tenants/rayats, 3)fixation of ceiling on agricultural holdings, 4) acquisition of ceiling surplus land, 5) consolidation of holdings, 6) land management practices, 7) co-operative farming and pattern of village development. Apart from this district revenue administration is also actively involving in the works 1) survey and settlement for fixing of reasonable rent and maintenance of record-of-rights, 2) fixation of ceiling surplus land on payment of compensation, 3) consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of holdings.

The concept of land reforms is to give the rights of occupancy to the actual rayats so that the rayats can make involvement or develop the land. The concept of land reforms has been changed from time to time and now it has got many diverse and comprehensive meanings.

The main important points of the land Reforms Act may be summarised as below:

1. Recognition of certain kinds of tenants as rayats
2. Giving permanent, heritable and transferable rights on the land to the rayats
3. Abolition or non-recognition of tenants or sub-tenants under a rayat except in the cases of persons under disability or privileged rayats
4. Conferment of the ownership right on the land occupied for dwelling houses by the tenants or rayats

5. Regulation of conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural use
6. Regulation of the relatives between landlord and his rayats or tenants
7. Regulation of transfer of land belonging Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Caste to other persons not belonging to the ST or SC
8. Settlement to the tenants of the tenanted land
9. Fixation of ceiling on the agricultural land holding to ten standard acres for a family of five members and vesting of the surplus land to the Government on payment of compensation as fixed in the Act and distribution of the surplus land to the landless agricultural labourers or rayats having less than one standard acre of land.

Apart from this, some important Act and Rules are summarised as below;

Odisha Estates Abolition Act, 1952-

This Act came into force with effect from 9th February, 1952 and provided for abolition of all rights, title and interest in land of all intermediaries by whatever name known between the rayat and the state of Odisha and authorized the State Government to issue notification from time to time declaring that the any estate has passed to and became vested in the State from all encumbrances. Some such intermediaries land is still continuing in the Tahasil records.

Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958

This Act is the Bible for maintenance of land records. Under this Act one village can be surveyed and prepared village map and records. The survey and Settlement Act and Rule provide Tahasildar to make up-to-date and change in entries of the RoR as and when required, without necessitating replacement of RoR or Map. Under this Act, Government notifies that a particular area will be taken up for preparation of Survey, Maps and records. The survey and preparation of Maps and records were being experienced by old cadastral instrument by involving have man powers. Now Government has changed the Survey method by using scientific instrument involving an exparte from on Arial Survey with digital method for preparation of village maps and records. Deogarh district is included under this Arial Survey Government has also expressed its intention and brought an Act as Special Survey and Settlement Act-2012 to carryout Modern Technology Survey in any part or the whole of the State.

Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, 1962

The intention of Government to distribute of Government land to homesteadless/ landless families under this Act. Besides the alienation of Government land for various development purpose and institutions also. Collector occupies a vital position in the district to sanction a particular amount of land under this Act. The role of Tahasildar, Sub-Collector,

Collector, RDC, Member of Board of Revenue and R & DM Department are defined in this Act to sanction government land for development purpose with or without permission.

Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1972-

Tahasildar is in his jurisdiction occupied a custodian of Government land under this Act. The OPLE Act is not only a law for eviction of encroachments but is also a law for settlement of land. Collector is the appellate authority against the order of Sub-Collector under this Act.

Land Acquisition-

The land Acquisition Act, which was enacted in 1894 during the British regime in India, was in vogue in the country for as many as 119 years. It was repealed by the Government of India w.e.f. 1st January, 2014 and was replaced by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. Now a days, Deogarh district is acquiring lands from the private land owners, to be used for public purposes using the provision of such new Act.

Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962-

According to OPDR Act, Public Demand (PD) means any arrear or money includes any interest which is lawfully chargeable there upon till the signing of the certificate. Public Demand ordinarily relates to dues payable to Government or Public Authority, which have become arrear the defaulter having not paid it by the payable date. Statutorily, Collectors and Sub-Collectors are certificate officers under OPDR Act. The Collector may appoint any other officer with sanction of RDC to function as certificate officer. The certificate officer or receipt of certificate requisition from certificate holder can start certificate case against certificate debtor for recovery the Public Demand under OPDR Act.

Odisha Irrigation Act, 1959-

About 75% of the people of Odisha earn their livelihood from agriculture. Under Odisha agriculture conditions, if the economy has to improve there must be crop point all the year round. This is possible only if irrigation facilities are available. Government provides such facilities in each district by constructing water storage works for impounding rain water and leading channels. Government is also maintaining and managing such irrigation points through Pani Panchayat. For smooth function of irrigation projects, the Odisha Irrigation Act, 1959 was enacted to consolidate and amend these laws relating to irrigation, assessment and levy of water rate and cess. It is a complete code on the subject. There are seven chapters in the Act as follows.

Chapter	Description	Sections
I	Preliminary	1 to 4
II	Construction and maintenance of Irrigation works	5 to 10
III	Construction and maintenance of water courses	11 to 19
IV	Supply of water	20 to 26
V	Levy of water rate and cess	27 to 38
VI	Penalties	39 to 45
VII	Miscellaneous	46 to 56

All Tahasildars and Additional Tahasildars are ex-officio Irrigation Officers within the meaning of the Act excepting for sections 5,6,8,10 and 41.

Modernization of Land Records:

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 mosaiced. 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 updation 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 (VPNBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNBB 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.

Mutation Manual

Under Mutation Manual, Tahasildar can initiate the mutation- (1) or application by an interested person, (2) on receipt of a notice from a Registrar or Sub-Registrar, (3) on receipt of a report from his subordinates, (4) on receipt of a notice from a court, or (5) on his own motion. The Mutation Manual provides exhaustive guidelines in dealing with a prayer for change of records.

District Excise Set- up in Deogarh

District Excise Office, Deogarh was started on 08.05.1995 and is functioning in the office building of Charge Office of the Sub-Inspector of Excise, Deogarh in the absence of a permanent accommodation. The district area has been divided into three Charge Areas under Deogarh Range such as.- Deogarh Charge- Deogarh, Reamal and Kundheigola, Barkote Charge- Barkote and Dist. Mobile Unit- Whole of Deogarh district.

Collection of Excise Revenue

Target (Rs.)		Achievement (Rs.)		Percentage of achievement	
2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
2.5 Crore.	2.5 Crore.	2,08,30,454	3,00,11,977/-	83%	120%

The enforcement activities undertaken by the Excise administration are given in the table below:

Enforcement Activities

Sl No.	Item	This year (2015-16).	Last year (2014-15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cases detected	286nos.	267nos.
2	Persons arrested	232 nos.	228nos.
3	Charge sheet filed	175 nos.	122nos.

A total of 31 cases have been instituted, one person has been arrested and 603812 hemp plants have been destroyed jointly by Excise, Police, Forest and Revenue Department in the district during the last year. The approximate area of cultivation destroyed amounted to 396.07 acres and the cases are valued at Rs. 15014000/-.

CHAPTER-XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

Historical Background

Civil and criminal jurisprudence and justice system prevalent in the erstwhile Bamanda state, which roughly corresponds to the present Deogarh district, in the ancient times, is difficult to trace for want of any authentic historical document, court records, or credible evidence. Any attempt to trace the judicial system before the mid-nineteenth century of the current era would be utterly speculative and at the most sketchy.

In historical perspective, a true narrative of the modern system of jurisprudence in respect of Bamanda state begins during the rule of Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, KCIE, most enlightened and benevolent among the rulers of the state. During his rule from 1871 C.E. to 1903 C.E., the justice system, police, and jail administration were properly restructured and organised.



The Council Chamber of Bamanda State

The Darbar System, which was despotic, whimsical and arbitrary in maintaining order and administering justice, was abolished and the system of Council was introduced. A Council of nine members with the King as the head was formed to dispense justice in a fair and just manner. The Secretary of the King functioned as Secretary of the Council. The members of Council,

chosen by the King from among the educated and respected gentry of the State, were advising the king in framing of rules, regulations, and methods of administration and dispensation of justice. Sir Sudhal Deb divided Bamanda State into three Tahasils. They were Deogarh, Barkote and Kuchinda. The latter was a part of the Bamanda state till 1948, and thereafter it became a Sub-division of Sambalpur district. Three Tahasildars were appointed to adjudge criminal and civil cases. Tahasildar of Deogarh and Kuchinda had the power of a First Class Magistrate and Tahasildar of Barkote was designated as Second Class Magistrate. During the reign of Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb, the judicial power was decentralised and the village headman decided petty offences and minor civil matters at the village level. Earlier, in the year 1867, during the rule of Raja Braja Sundar Deb, the British Colonial Government empowered the ruler of Bamanda to award death penalty subject to confirmation and ratification by the British Government. An area was earmarked in Deogarh town for locating the gallows and was called Suliapada, where the present-day Indira Gandhi Stadium is located. This was much before the construction of a jail. There is no report or record of pronouncement of a single death sentence by the then rulers of Bamanda State.

The last feudal ruler of Bamanda, Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb was a minor when he succeeded his father Raja Dibyashankar Sudhal Deb. The British Government appointed an English officer, Mr. Mac Pherson as the Regent and Agent from 1922 C.E. to 1935 C.E. until the Raja Bhanuganga came of age. At the initiative of Mr. Mac Pherson the Raj Kacheri Building which houses the present Collectorate at Deogarh and the Kacheri building at Kuchinda, the present office of the Sub-Collector were constructed, and till date function as the seat of general administration and adjudication.

Justice System

During the Regency of Mac Pherson, Jalandhar Deb was the only magistrate to deal with the criminal and civil cases who was judicious and fair in imparting expeditious justice. Mac Pherson, being the Regent and representing the minor heir-apparent was the Appellate Authority for cases coming from lower courts. Mac Pherson set up a strict and firm justice delivery system. Some exemplary decisions were pronounced during this time, one being that of the case of the Tahsildar of Deogarh, which was decided in the open court before the public. In this case, the Tahasildar of Deogarh, a senior functionary of the State was convicted for three years rigorous imprisonment on charges of receiving undue financial gratification.



People waiting for justice at the Council Court near Deogarh palace

As early as in 1839 C.E., according to the Bengal Gazetteer, Raja Braja Sundar Deb of Bamanda State with other Kings of Western Odisha had suggested to the Board of Governors of the East India Company through the Governor-General of Bengal for the introduction of a regular crime and litigation management system. The British authorities did not approve the proposal. Instead, instructions were given to draw up well-defined regulations, making the Kings responsible for imparting justice in all cases of murder, culpable homicide and heinous offences, without, however, interfering with matters relating to cases involving the Kings and their creditors and make them amenable to the decisions of the civil court of the British-appointed Superintendent in such cases.



Bamra Feudatory State Judicial Stamps of 'Ten Pice' and 'Two Annas'

In 1907-08 C.E., as per extant records, the total number of Civil Suits for disposal was 378, of which only 11.4 percent exceeded the property or claim value of Rs.100/-. The same year, 869 other cases of criminal and miscellaneous nature were reported to the police. The State police force was

headed by a Superintendent, with two Inspectors under him and a regular staff of officers and constables.

Before independence, in the year 1940 C.E., for a short time a Common High Court was created at Deogarh. The rulers of the adjoining states of Bonai and Pallahara had agreed to file their appeals in the Common High Court at Deogarh. Bamanda Court had its own seal with an embossed 'conch' as the emblem, that being the insignia of the state. Bamanda was unique in introducing printed court fee stamps and other judicial stationary in the State.

In the year 1980, much after the merger of the State with the province of Odisha, the Court of Sub Judge started functioning having the power of Assistant Sessions Judge and power of a First Class Magistrate. After separation from Sambalpur as a district in 1994, Deogarh got the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate on 01.04.1995. The power of trial of cases relating to juveniles in conflict with law was given in the year 2005. The Juvenile Justice Board has been formed later and the Chief Judicial Magistrate is the designated Principal Magistrate.

Deogarh District Courts do not have exclusive premises and function from the precinct of the Heritage Building of Court of the former rulers of Bamanda. The Court of District and Sessions Judge, Deogarh was inaugurated on 20th April 2013. Other than the court of District and Sessions Judge, the Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board, Court of Civil Judge (Sr. Division)-cum-Judicial Magistrate First Class and Court of Civil Judge (Jr. Division)-cum- Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate and Registrar-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge first-track are functioning from the same Court Building. Apart from these, one Administrative Officer designated as Court Manager is in position. The jurisdiction of all these courts spreads over the whole of Deogarh District covering the three Blocks and four Police stations.



Court building of the District & Sessions Judge, Deogarh

Disposal of cases of various nature are fairly fast. Still pendency persists which is given in the tables below.

Pendency of cases up to 30.06.2015

Name of the courts	Total pendency			Cases above 5 Years old			Cases below 5 Years old		
	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	total
District and Session Judge	311	353	664	17	16	33	294	337	631
CJM cum ASJ	-	314	314	-	116	116	-	198	198
Registrar-ASJ (STC)	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10
Sr. CJ-cum JMFC	274	427	701	74	402	476	200	25	225
CJ(JD) cum SDJM	77	5147	5224	09	1861	1870	68	3286	3354
TOTAL	662	6251	6913	100	2395	2495	562	3856	4418

Status of Pending cases in various Courts are depicted in the following Table

	Civil							
	Civil suit	Civil Appl.	Misc Appl.	Civil Rev.	Exn.	MJC/Spl Act	MACT	TOTAL
Total pendency	174	30	06	-	122	101	229	662
Pendency of cases 5 to 10 Years	12	03	-	-	23	03	14	55
Pendency of cases over 10 years	-	02	-	-	44	01	-	47

	Criminal									
	Sess.	CrI appl.	CrIRevn	CrI. Misc	Spl. Act	PC Act	Juvenile	Gen file	Total file	Total
Total pendency	123	33	03	13	212	-	34	3768	2065	6251
Pendency of cases 5 to 10 Years	06	03	-	-	06	-	01	899	761	1676
Pendency of cases over 10 years	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	173	545	720

Average Institution, Disposal, and Pendency during the year 2013 to 2015

Year	Institution		Disposal		Pendency at the end of the year		Strength of Officers.
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	
2013	178	2356	171	2040	610	6596	05
2014	210	2121	186	2642	634	6075	05
2015 (as on 30.06.15)	117	792	89	616	662	6251	05
Average	168	1756	149	1766	635	6307	05
Total		1924		1915		6942	-

Lok Adalat

To provided free-legal aid to the poor, a permanent Lok Adalat functions in the district headquarters under the aegis of the District Legal-Aid Services Authority (DLSA). This forum apart from conducting Lok Adalat also organises various socio-legal activities like generation of legal awareness in far-flung areas of the district. The DLSA helps dispose off a number of compoundable offences in various blocks and in the jail, thus reducing pendency in regular judicial courts and providing relief to the under trials reducing congestion in the jail. Among other activities of the Lok Adalat are organising legal aid clinics in Grama Panchayats to provide legal advice to the villagers at the time of need and train para-volunteers to handle certain quasi judicial matters. These para-volunteers mediate and counsel in different matrimonial and family matters caused by disharmony and dispute to bring together and settle the broken family by conciliation.

Consumer Protection Measures

The Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum started functioning in the District during 1994-95 in a rented accommodation. The Forum adjudicates over consumer disputes arising out of alleged deficiency in matters of goods and services. The forum has acquired its own accommodation in the premises of Collectorate and is functioning from there.

Child Welfare Committee

The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) was formed in the year 2009 consisting of a Chairperson and five members to deal with the child in need of care and protection and related complaints. The Committee holds its sitting three days a week. The District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Deogarh deals with all types of cases of children in need of care and

protection like rescue of children in distress, their care, and rehabilitation. A Special Juvenile Police Unit is also functioning in the district and deals with the cases of juveniles in conflict with law. Children rescued from distressful condition needing care and protection are produced before CWC. After careful counselling such destitute children are ordered to be restored to the family if considered proper or given for protection and fostering by philanthropic, voluntary and non-government organisations (NGO) like SUPPORT or Good News India who are engaged in rehabilitation and welfare of children. The Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Unit and Juvenile Justice Board are functioning in a single building named “Juvenile Tower”, which is one of its kind in the state.

Bar Association

Deogarh Bar Association was established in March 1957, while Deogarh was a sub-division of Sambalpur district. At the outset, it had five members, three being graduate lawyers and two *Muktiars*. The Bar Association has been renamed as Deogarh District Bar Association after the formation of the new district in the year 1994. There are over 100 Advocates enrolled in the Association of which more than half are regular and active practitioners in the courts. From among the members of the District Bar Association, Public Prosecutor, Additional Public Prosecutors, Special Public Prosecutor and Assistant Public Prosecutors have been engaged to conduct cases on behalf of the government. At the same time, Government Pleaders and Additional Government Pleaders form the Association are also conducting suits on behalf of the government.

Police Establishments

Before the merger of the state in the Union of India to become a part of the District of Sambalpur in the state of Odisha, the State of Bamanda had six Police Stations located at Deogarh, Kuchinda, Barkote, Naikul, Goudpali and Govindpur. There were four Police Stations in Deogarh, when it became a Sub-Division of Sambalpur District in 1948 C.E. They were at Deogarh, Barkote, Naikul and Riamal, the last being a new one. During this time, village Chaukidars along with Jhankars were performing quasi police duty in the assigned villages and were reporting events and occurrence of crime, movement of criminals and strangers and assisting the police in other sundry work. The Chaukidar system was abolished from 1st July 1965 and the Beat Constables replaced the Chaukidars. Subsequently, the system of Beat Constable was replaced with the Grama Rakshi system in January 1967.

The District Police Office, Deogarh

Deogarh Police District was created on 01.01.1994 along with the Revenue District. Before the formation of Deogarh District and after submergence of Naikul in the Rengali Dam Project, a new police station was set up at Kundheigola in the year 1982. Apart from the four Police Stations (PS) there are three Police Out-Posts namely Laimura under Deogarh



PS, Kansar under Riamal PS and Khairpali under Kundheigola PS. There are also two Beat Houses at Tileibani under Deogarh PS and Budhupal under Kundheigola PS.

An Energy Police Station has been sanctioned in the year 2012 to deal with cases of theft and pilferage of electricity in the district. The Energy PS has proven to be very effective and has helped reduce energy theft in the district to a considerable extent. Leftwing Extremist activities, generally termed as Maoist or Naxalite activities resulting in violence have been observed in some pockets of the district since 2003-2004.

The nature of crime reported in the police stations in the district are murder, dacoity, highway robbery, theft, etc. Murder cases occur mostly over land dispute, amorous affairs, sexual intrigues and due to past enmity and grudge. The persons of certain schedule castes like Ganda and of the fishing community are found to be involved in allegations of property related offences like theft and burglary. At times criminals from outside the district and neighbouring states are also found to be involved in incidences of crime. In the past minor disputes and cases of petty crime were settled at the village level and only the hard core, culpable and non-compoundable cases were being forwarded to the courts.

Organisational Set-up of Police Administration

The Superintendent of Police heads the Police organisation in the District. One post of Additional Superintendent of Police for the district was created in the year 2014. There are two Deputy Superintendents of Police. Of them one holds charge of District Intelligence Bureau and the other is in charge of the Human Rights Protection Cell. There is also a Sub-divisional Police Officer of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police for the entire District. Besides this, one Reserve Inspector heads the Armed Police Reserve. There is a sanction of 07 Inspectors in the district. All the police

stations are headed by Inspectors designated as Inspector in-Charge of the PS. There are 22 Sub-inspectors, 21 Assistant Sub-inspectors, 19 Havildars, 58 Armed Police Force, 110 Civil Police (Ordinary Reserve), 144 Odisha Armed Police Force (OAPF) and 127 Home Guards. The District Police Office is functioning in its own building since 2013.

The 1st SS Battalion is also functioning in the District, with a sanctioned strength of one Deputy Commandant, one Assistant Commandant, one Subedar, 04 Deputy Subedars, 24 Havildars, 12 Lance Naiks, one Junior. Stenographer, 12 Assistant Drivers and a strength of 150 force posted in this organisation who are deployed for Anti-Naxal operations in the district. Due to the present Naxal activities, the Government raised the 4th Indian Reserve Battalion, Deogarh stationed at Bamparda headed by one Commandant, 03 Deputy Commandants, 06 Assistant Commandants, 06 Subedars, 23 Deputy Subedars, 18 Havildar Majors and 18 Platoons of force.

Number of crime and offence recorded in Deogarh District from 1994 to 2014

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Swindling	Roiting	Rape	M.V accident	Misc	Total
1994	05	08	02	52	29	02	05	03	32	248	385
1995	11	04	05	27	32	03	05	05	42	212	346
1996	11	04	04	20	33	01	05	06	40	218	342
1997	11	03	04	22	22	02	04	05	52	223	348
1998	14	03	10	24	23	01	06	07	57	236	381
1999	14	05	14	35	43	02	07	10	65	270	465
2000	15	02	04	19	29	05	06	11	69	472	632
2001	16	03	07	23	22	02	17	08	53	334	485
2002	12	06	02	17	21	04	15	07	60	408	552
2003	12	01	07	32	26	05	21	05	55	411	575
2004	15	03	09	17	40	04	18	13	74	453	646
2005	15	06	20	25	37	04	20	16	95	608	846
2006	09	05	18	40	54	11	21	18	122	599	897
2007	26	03	16	32	44	16	17	13	88	643	898
2008	16	04	10	21	37	08	26	13	124	654	915
2009	12	06	09	25	29	05	10	12	110	479	697
2010	18	09	06	10	23	12	07	11	81	604	781
2011	14	05	09	17	21	14	06	15	89	421	611
2012	23	03	14	18	23	04	10	17	76	431	619
2013	14	03	08	17	44	07	07	19	87	493	699
2014	12	06	17	36	72	10	13	32	133	788	1119

There has not been any communal incident in the District due to timely action of district police. There is no major incident either in crime or in law and order. The overall law and order climate in the district is calm and under control barring sporadic incidents of leftwing extremism which was first noticed in the year 2003.

Vigilance Administration

The vigilance organisation (Vigilance Squad) was created at Deogarh after the creation of Deogarh District in the year 1994 headed by one Inspector and two Constables. The squad was up-graded to Vigilance Unit in

the year 2008 with one Deputy Superintendant of Police, one Inspector, one Jr. Stenographer, and three Constables. The vigilance organisation keeps watch over the corrupt practices of Government officials and acquisition of disproportionate assets beyond the legitimate source of income. Vigilance Organisation initiates cases only against government servants and investigates cases of corruption in works executed through government funding.

Special Branch Unit

There is one Unit of Special Branch at Deogarh headed by one Inspector, one Sub-inspector, one Asst. Sub-inspector and two Constables. This unit collects intelligence regarding Naxalites, communal elements, religious bigots and political activists whose acts may cause breach of peace, disturb social harmony, cause disaffection among different communities, which may create adverse law and order situation in the district. They communicate advance information on the prevailing and anticipated situation and events which helps the concerned authorities to take pre-emptive and timely preventive measures.

Cyber Crime Control

With the expansion of satellite communication system and information and cyber technology crime has assumed new dimensions. Cyber crimes pose new challenges before the police. Cyber criminals are innovating and adopting new techniques to commit economic crimes and banking frauds, falsification of records and documents, intrusion into privacy of citizens, etc. At present, there is no Cyber Crime police station or unit at Deogarh. As such no cyber crime has been reported in the district since its inception. If need be any such crime in the future will be tackled by the cyber crime police station now functioning at Crime Branch, Cuttack.

Fire Service

There are three Fire Stations, one each at Deogarh, Barkote and Riamal. Deogarh Fire Station was established in June 1982 followed by Barkote Fire Station in 2001 and the Riamal Fire Station in 2013. All the stations are functioning in their own building with adequately trained personnel. One Station Officer, one Asst. Station Officer with 15 other staffs like Driver and Firemen are positioned at Deogarh. At Barkote and Riamal one Asst. Station Officer and 13 other staff including Drivers and Firemen are located for each Fire Unit. They are equipped to respond fast to any emergency situation or events like accidental fire, arson with criminal intent, fire hazards during fairs and festivals and cases of accident like drowning, house collapse, etc. In the absence of any disaster mitigation unit like the

Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF), the fire service personnel are kept in readiness to come into action along with the regular and special police forces during natural disasters for rescue and relief operations. These Fire Stations are full fledged functioning with sufficient manpower, fire fighting appliances and disaster response equipment to meet different kind of disasters like fire fighting (including Forest Fire), Cyclone, Flood, Drowning Cases, Rescue from well and river, Road Accident, Bus Capsized etc. In this connection the fire station wise information are furnished below.

Deogarh Fire Station

This Fire Station is functioning since 1998 in its own Govt. building in Deogarh Town over a Plot area of 1.00 Acres at Mouza-Deogarh near Purunagarh. It is double storied building having two garages, one barrack, two store rooms, one office room and one inspection room. There are seven staff quarters for accommodation of fire service personnel with water and lighting facilities.

Reamal Fire Station

This Fire Station is functioning in its block headquarter i.e. in Reamal since 30.08.2013 in its own building over a Plot area 2.00 Acres. It is having double storied building with two garages, one barrack, two store rooms, two office rooms and one inspection room. For the staff quarters approval has been accorded from the competent authorities for construction of 15 quarters. Construction will be started shortly. Water facilities and electrification is available

Barkote Fire Station

This Fire Station is functioning in its block headquarter i.e. in Barkote since 2001 in its own building over a Plot area of 1.00 Acres. This Fire station building having double storied with two garages, one barrack, two store rooms, one office rooms and one inspection room. There are nine staff quarters available at this fire station with water and lighting facility

The cases of accidental fire in last 10 years in the District is as follows-
Mischief- 07 (Barkote-04, Deogarh-01 and Reamal-02)

Short circuit-71(Deogarh-53, Barkote-15 and Reamal-04)

This indicates at the general awareness among people about fire safety.

Jail Administration, Correctional Homes and Prisoners' welfare

During the reign of Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb the disciplinary and reform system of prison was started. The prisoners were accommodated in a concrete building. They were given vocational training in handicrafts,

tailoring, carpentry, and black-smithy. The inmates of the prison were working in the Jagannath Ballav Press, the state printing press. During British rule, the jail was renamed as Deogarh Special Sub-jail. The vocational training was meant to enable the convicts to settle in life after their release by earning their livelihood with some dignity and refrain from further crime. The convicts were kept separated from the under trial prisoners in different cells.

The Deogarh Special Sub-Jail has a capacity of 150 prisoners. However, the number of inmates, both convicts and under trials always exceeds the capacity. The Special Sub-Jail has staff strength of one Jailor and one Assistant Jailor, three Head Warders and twenty Warders. Due to the threat perception from CPI (Maoist)'s, one section of Armed Police Force is deployed with armed guards for watch and ward duty round the clock. As per the guidelines of the Government, the Jail Staff are looking after the welfare of the prisoners. Weekly health check-up of the inmates is conducted according to the Jail Manual. Prisoners in need of extra medical attention are admitted to the District Headquarters Hospital, Deogarh as and when need arises with proper escort. Depending on the criticality of the cases they are referred to nearby Medical College and Hospital at Burla for better diagnosis and treatment under proper vigil.

The inmates of the jail are provided with facilities and equipment for games, sports and television for recreation. This helps them in coping with mal-adjustment and retains normal social behaviour and human conduct. Accordingly, to promote healthy mind, the District Legal Service Authority takes up cases for early disposal where there are no bailer. Senior Officers to jail like the District Judge, the District Collector and Superintendent of Police is regularly each month to oversee the state of affairs and condition of the inmates in the jail.

Leftwing Extremism in Deogarh District

Leftwing Extremism, in common parlance known as *Naxalite* or *Maoist* activity, was first observed in Deogarh District in mid 2003, when some of the absconding accused in a murder case of Meghpal area of Sambalpur district took shelter in the forests bordering Riamal police station of Deogarh district and Kisinda police station area of Sambalpur district. The accused persons stayed in the forest with the active support of a local inhabitant who was a Village Panchayat Ward Member of Debikhhol Panchayat. In 2004 these extremist cadres started visiting tribal villages bordering the forests in Deogarh District to familiarise themselves with the local terrain and the people. In certain cases, these extremist cadres purportedly settled local disputes between people of the area by holding Jan Adalats, the so-called people's court. They moved around extensively, got

acquainted with the terrain and familiarised themselves with the people and local issues. In the second half of 2004, they started holding meetings in villages in the hinterland projecting themselves as the 'saviours' of the poor, fighting a war against the 'establishment' to get justice for the people. They highlighted the lack of development in these villages apparently caused due to the indifference and lack of concern of the government. Extremist elements assured that they would not only destabilise but even 'overthrow' the 'elected government' through armed struggle and replace it with a 'People's Government'. They managed to garner some amount of support among the unemployed or semi-employed youth in the remote villages of the district and in a phased manner formed grassroots level organisations like Krushak Krantikari Committees (KKC) in the villagers. KKC is one of the frontal organisations of the Communist Party of India-Maoists (CPI-Maoists). KKC's cropped up in some of the villages of Riamal, Kansar and Laimura areas. In December 2004, the CPI (Maoists)'s formed the Sundargarh-Deogarh-Sambalpur Zonal Committee with a leftwing extremist from Jharkhand as its leader to make their activities more organised and broad-based. Arms were procured from Jharkhand by the senior cadres. After the formation of Local Guerrilla Squad (LGS), the Naxalites started large-scale recruitment and radicalisation of youth from the tribal villages. They could manage to entice young boys and girls from Sambalpur, Deogarh and Sundargarh districts to join their ranks. However due to timely action of the police, five Naxal cadres were neutralised at Hillang jungle near Barokhal under Riamal PS in the year 2006 and a huge quantity of Maoist literature and other articles were seized. Shortly thereafter, four leftwing armed extremists were gunned down at Ranigola in the Laimura Out-post area under Deogarh PS. In retaliation, the Naxalalites stepped up their violent activities and brutally killed three villagers in the same year in Ranigola and Telikusum villages. Thereafter joint combing operations to flush out the Naxalites have been undertaken regularly by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the District Police.

Between July 2014 and July 2015 several combing operations were carried out at Makartanti jungle near village Prabhasuni under Deogarh PS and at a place near village Khuntadihi under Saruali Panchayat resulting in unearthing of Naxalite camps and seizure of several articles. On 8th October 2015 two numbers of 'tiffin' bombs were recovered on the newly constructed road in Kala Panchayat under Barkote PS.

Activities of Naxalites have been contained largely due to prompt and timely action. Considering the activities of Naxalites, in the District, the Central Government have deployed one Company of CRPF each at Barkote and at Tuhilamal in Riamal PS.

The extremist groups in some way or the other have affected a considerable number of Panchayats and villages. Given below is a Police Station (PS) and Gram Panchayat wise list of villages affected by leftwing extremism.

Deogarh P.S.

1. **Baniakilinda G.P-** Sunamunda, Routmara, Brajamohanpur, Baniakilinda, Pudapara, Nalabandha, Kalamati, Khandadhua, Nikitimal, Gajiribani.
2. **Dimirikuda G.P.** Sahajbahal, Budhikutein, Pahalmara, Dimirikuda, Dudhaposi, Ludhar, Chheliamendhia, Deopani, Dhobakata, Telikusum,. Gandom, Gangajal, Jogibenua, Ranigola, Bhaluchuan, Kholdihi
3. **Jharagogua G.P-** Raital, Haradabahal, Deosinkuli, Niktimal, Jharagogua, Tileimal, Gailo, Phulpatharkhol, Barakhandia.
4. **Loimura G.P-** Purunapani, Bhaluguha, Surupa, loimura, Panibhandar, Kandarpa, Lambodora, Salohi, Nagadihi, Tipirisingha,
5. **Parposi G.P-**Kasarloi, Durijungle, Tarda, Kerabahal, parposi, Rukuda, Samasingha, Chilantikhol, Chandiposi, Kadalimunda, kadodihi, Gambhariposi, Dhengurjore, Telisuan./
6. **Tainsar G.P-** kailas, Chandankhunti, Khasiapal, kurelbahal, kanhumunda, Tainsar, Thalipathar, Nuabhuin, Bhukabeda , Badabaliposi, Kurud, Belamara, Jhaliamara, Masinta,
7. **Tileibani G.P-** Ramchandrapur, Baragadiaa, Tileibani, Bileighati, Kardakhman, Pravasuni, Gogua, Asurkhol, Laxmipur, Sarankhol, Kapasira.
8. **Dantaribahal G.P-**Badbahal, dantaribahal, Kusumkata, Brundabanpur, Utuniamunda, Nagadihi, Chaitanpali, Nuakadalipal.
9. **Kantapali G.P-** Gobindapali, Beteijharan, Kaidanta, Dangapal, Baisnobapali, Makarmunda, Kantapali Talkundi, Gundeimura, Dimiriposi, Tusula, Dayankhol.
10. **Rambhei G.P:-** Rangakhhol, Haldipani, Gurundiakhhol, Harikrishnapur, Kanchhada, Chakuliaa, Sirodhi, Khajuribahal, Jhampupada, Sirgida, Rambhei, Mahajanmunda, Brahmanimal, Sirodhi (San).

11. **Talkundi G.P-** Nutankardapal, Sardhapur, Bhalukhol, Barakhol.

Barkote P.S.

1. **Saruali** -Saruali, Madlia, Rengali, Tainsira, Marha, Khuntadihi,Autol, Kadalidihi, Balidihi.
2. **Gurusong-** Gurusong, Nuakesla, Mandasila, Ratab, Baidharnagar, Deotala.
3. **Bamparda** - Bamparda, Bidehibadkudar, Khadinali, Katrapali, Budhakhaman, Jharabahal, Netrabahal,Golabandh, Rajamunda, Thiaanal, Dehurymunda, Kaladu, Mahuldihi.
4. **Kadopada** - Kadopada, Mardong, Singuri, Narsinghmunda, Dhatukipali, Mahulpal, Masinta, Brahmanidei
5. **Kaliaapal-** Kaliapal, Adyapur, Bhitarbeda, Burhabhuin, Lalaposi. Pacheripani, Talabahali, Nuakesala.
6. **Balanda-** Balanda, Indranijharan, Akarsila, Gopapur, Rachandrapur ,Bhadaposi, Hinjilita, Godbhanga, Barkote, Niktimal, Jarakote.
7. **Singhsal-** Singhsal, masinta, Ambgaon, Ghantiposi, Jagarnnathpur, Lakhapali, Harekrishnapur, Purusottampur.
8. **Jharakandhal-** Jharakandhal, Gurujang, Nadiajure, Khulundipani, Khulundikudar, Purunapani, Thakurpli
9. **Kelda-** Kelda, Salohi, Ratanpali, Chapabahal, Shibapali, Hariharpur.
10. **Kaunsibahal-** Nuaagaudsuguda, Khamarnali, Bhatsingh, Jarichakundapal, Nalbandh, Majhichakundapl, Similinali, Dharampur,Nanee.

Riamal P.S.

1. **Adas G.P** Andharikhhol, Adas, Butapali, Hilang (Harakari), Hillang (Prajati), Nisturduma, Jharjharikhhol, Julani, Khairandha, Rampali, Podapada, Ratakhandi, Siaria, Bhaliadihi, Baliadihi, Analakuli.
2. **Lulung G.P** Lulung, Chingudijharan, Poipani, Similihata, Similita, Sindurkhol, Purunapani.
3. **Tuhilamal G.P** Hittam, Jadagola, Kukutinali, Khariakani, Jhimpabira, Nilagandia, Kendunali, Phatatangar, Tuhilamal, Karadapal.

4. **Talkundi G.P** Mundagohira, Bankadar, Jamunali, Bhaliadihi, Deojharan.
5. **Maleipada G.P** Kadopada, Badasimlai, Sansimlai, Talabahali.
6. **Tabada G.P.** Barkani, Rangamatia, Kudalpal, Bijabarni, Pejagala, Baghiabandha.
7. **Tarang G.P.** Akhaguda, Baghamari, Dasgharia, Dasgharia (Paika), Jaripal, Kumala, Kumala (Paika), Harapali, Kainsara, Narasinghataila, Nisabira, Purmunda, Sampali, Tarang, Thakarmal, Purunapani, Khalidhipa.
8. **Tinkbir G.P** Chandposi, Chirgunikudar, Chauriadhipa, Kulbasa, Tinkbir, Kendeeimunda, Kalicharapal, Jualibhanga, Dengsaragi, Chadakmara, Arjunjhari.
9. **Sodo G.P.** Talabdihi, Patrajhari, Podadihi, Beluam, Sodo, Bhutel, Renda, Orgen, Gambharibhuin, Turang, Khamarbahal, Dangapathar, Gurulia.
10. **Kansar G.P.** Palunipada, Terendakata, Kansar, Jasabantapur.
11. **Kendeijure G.P.** Taldihi, Palkudar, Katangapani, Jayasendha, Balita, Thelkogudi, Barghat, Mahendrapur, Kendeijure, Asanlata, Gundeimura, Mahuldar, Dharuakhamal, Uchhabapali.
12. **Dholpada G.P.** Saranali, Kadaguda, Hatkhamar, Chheliabahal, Majhipali, Chandanpur, Jamunali, Kaliakhamar, Dholpada, Patakhaman, Menjaribahal, Nuagaon, Patharinala, Khamarpali, Ghuridhi, Sabarpali, Mundagohira, Bankadarah.
13. **Riamal G.P.** Badbahal, Dharampur, Darjimunda, Ghantiapali, Riamal, Timur, Mahulnal, Babarakote.
14. **Budhianali G.P.** Kanteikuli, Khalinali, Ambaghat, Dudhianali, Sabarpali, Talabahal, Khajuridarah, Bankadarah, Talbahali, Jamunali.

Kundheigola P.S.

1. **Chadaimara G.P.** Gurujang, Tungamal, Tutabari, Jharadiha.
2. **Kundheigola G.P.** Pitasika, Panchamahala, Ratanpur, Khandadhuan, Sadhubahal, Kapagola, Jharadihi.
3. **Kantabahal G.P.** Jamunali, Gohirda, Ratakhandi, Gajuribani, Kantabahal.

4. **Nuadihi G.P.:** Bhaluchaba, Malarbahal, Nuadihi, Phuljhari, Bhejikudar, Sankarpur, Podadiho, Kantiadihi.
5. **Baghabar G.P.** Nimataila, Dholtaila, Belamunda, Ranjana, Khajurianali.
6. **Khilei G.P.:** Musakani, Chuakhol, Taleisar, Nualoi, Andharikhhol, Chakradharpur, Rukuba, Khilei, Siarimalia, Siarimalia Colony Sahi.

Deogarh district is not in isolation so far as Naxalite or Maoist activities are concerned. This is an inter-state and inter-district phenomenon and this is a scourge has taken into its fold the neighbouring districts of Sambalpur and Sundergarh including areas of Jharkhand. The cadres of the left extremist organisations and their formations follow certain passages and corridors for transit and movement, which calls for better surveillance and check to control their violent and radical activities.

Following is Police Station wise a list of villages and areas which come under such corridors.

Barkote P.S.- Jalisuan, Burhabhuin, Bandhabhuin, Gadia, Balidihi, Pacheripani, Damita, Tentulidihi, Mahuldihi, Jamdihi, Autal, Sankardihi, Mahuldihi, Deotala, Kaladu, Marah, Khuntadihi, Tainsira, Rengali, Mahulhata, Nuamunda, Bijadihi, Sindurmunda, Taldihi, Saruali, Purunapani, Kelda, Salohi, Chapabahal, Sibapali, Dalangsan, Ravankucha, Kathpal, Haldipani.

Rourkela District: Kumudi, Mahulpada, Palri, Tasara, Tikayatpali, Barahchhapal, Barchua.

Angul District: Shiaria, Tabhapal, Patamunda, Bandhabhuin, Ganeswarpur, Jalha, Koira, Sandar, Kuldihi, Kolsahi, Solai, Barundihi, Silkala, Bardihi, Rada, Tanugula, Ladumdihi, Kumbharmatia, Kadaka.

Riamal PS: Tuhilamal, Jhimpabira, Khariakani, Jadagola, Debtadhar, Derapathar, Hittam, Karahpal (Kardapal), Nisturduma, Barkhol, Jaripal, Bhaliadihi, Deherisahi, Hilang, Jamukhol, Chiniapal, Telibhanguni, Bhangamunda, Khajurikhaman, Jagdala, Biriam, Hiran, Baliani, Jharihari, Latakhadi, Khairandha, Andhari, Julani, Siaria, Adas, Purahpada, Rampali, Bassimloi, Sansimloi, Lakhabahal, Baghamari, Dasgharia, Kumala, Tarang, Sampali, Narsinghtoila.

Kansar O.P.: Palunipada, Khamarbahal, Laina, Renda, Argen, Bhutel, Patrajhari, Gurlia, Beluam, Kendeijuri, Sodo, Bangalimunda.

Sambalpur District: Naktideul, Purumunda, Jemajuri, Mahulpali, Hikapali, Debikhol, Dangikhol, Dingiraduma, Pindik, Makadchua, Katankhol.

Deogarh P.S.: Tileibani, Barghat, Samurkhol, Pravasuni, Kardapali, Belaighati, Dimirikoda, Baragadia, Jariakela, Kailash.

Laimura O.P.: Gailo, Phulpathakhol, Jharagogua, Ardabahal, Niktimal, Alekhpravu, Telekusum Kholdihi, Bhaluchuan, Gandam, Gangajal, Ranigola, Budhekuten, Sahajabahal, Pahalmara, Dumerkuda, Dudhaposi, Ludhar, Chheliamentia, Deopani, Ludhar sikuli, Tipirsingha, Raital, Bhaluguha, Surupa, Balipata, Sargidihi, Kandarpa, Kandhamunda, Bamua, Lambadura, Majurdima, Salohi, Nakdo, Bakulidihi, Kadodiho, Jharmunda, Gambhariposi, Deoposi, Kadalimunda, Dhengurjore, Chandiposi, Regdakhol, Chilantikhol, Rukuda, Budabahal, Samasingha, Parposi, Kasarloi, Kerabahal, Durijangal, Telaimal, Tasarda, Tellisuan, Barkhandia.

Rourkela Police District (Sundergarh): Barchhapara, Barghat, Ulsura, Kulkuta, Sindurkela (Gurundia P.S).

Sambalpur: Baghia, Gudguda (Water fall) , Gosainpada, Chiktimal, Jandha, Salekhaman, Sanmundabi, Benaiposi, Kandhpara.

The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) deployed to counter Leftwing Extremism

One platoon each of Special Operation Group (SOG) stationed at Deogarh, one platoon SS Bn force at Laimura, Riamal, Kundheigola are stationed to tackle the situation in the district. The District has one District Volunteer Force (DVF) team to react immediately to any emerging the situation that may be required.

Due to the present Naxalite scenario, Government has also augmented the police force in the District by raising the 4th Indian Reserve Battalion, Deogarh stationed at Bamparda headed by one Commandant. This has to great extent checked the activities of the radical groups, except some stray incidents of exchange of fire between the extremist elements and the security forces under Barkote PS area where the extremist elements were neutralised.

Efforts have been on by mass contact Programmemes and proper counselling of the misguided youth to win them away from the path of Leftwing Extremism and violence and bring them into the mainstream of the society as responsible and law abiding citizens. The State Government have Debised various rehabilitation schemes to settle the erstwhile cadres of Naxalites and Maoists after they have come over ground.

The following Maoists surrendered before police and have been rehabilitated by paying them compensation as per the scheme and scale.

1. Puspika Tirkey D/o Theophil Tirkey of village Mendhiakani, Loimura PS/Dist- Deogarh surrendered on 8/3/2008.
2. Amar Mirdha s/o Tikeswar Mirdha of Taparsingha PS- Jujumura Dist- Sambalpur.
3. Arti Kumra W/o Amar Mirdha of Jodagola PS- Reamal Dist- Deogarh. Both surrendered on 2/3/2012.
4. Binod Ekka S/o Panika Ekka of village Roma, Raghukera PS- Goelkera Dist- West Singhbhum (Jharkhand) surrendered on 31/12/2014.

From the point of view of law and order, Deogarh, largely, remains a peaceful district. This is largely due to general sense of tolerance and amiable character of the people, slow pace of urbanization and industrialisation, and an atmosphere of sedate but blissful seclusion from the adverse affect and impact of the neighbourhood.

CHAPTER-XIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Evolution of Local Self Government in Deogarh

The erstwhile princely state of Bamanda was pioneer in many innovative administrative practices and welfare measures. Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb was a visionary and his efficient administration was highly appreciated by the British Colonial Government and the subjects of his state. Sir Sudhal Deb dispensed with the feudalistic Darbar system by introducing the Council system, which, though not an elected body, was fairly representative in nature. His son and successor Raja Satchidananda Tribhubhan Deb following the path of his illustrious father carried forward the tenor of welfare administration taking into consideration the welfare needs of the people. The Council earlier set up by Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb was upgraded to a Municipality in the year 1912. Prior to this, in the year 1905 the sacred thread ceremony of the Crown Prince Dibya Sankar Deb, the eldest son of Satchidanada Tribhubhan Deb had been performed in the capital town of Deogarh. For this purpose, from 1904 a year long drive was started by the King through special financial provision made by the Council to spruce up the roads, drains and sewerage lines which was much appreciated by the inhabitants of the town. The result of such initiative of the Council prompted the King to convert the Council into a Municipality on 1912. Thus, Bamanda was one of the first princely states in Odisha to have introduced urban local self-government in the shape of a municipality.

Municipality System during Raj

Deogarh Municipality, one of the oldest such institution in the state, is the only urban local self-government body of 1912 vintage. This Municipality initially was being managed by a governing body of nominated official and non-official members. The Ruling Chief was the President and the Dewan was the Vice-President. A nominee from among the members was functioning as the Secretary of the Municipal Committee to conduct the routine day to day business. Rules were framed in the light of the Central Province, and Bihar and Odisha Municipal Acts and they were made applicable to the municipality. The municipal administration was thus managed till the appointment of the Special Officer after merger of the State of Bamra with the province of Odisha.

After merger, it was reconstituted and reorganized as a regular municipality of the state under Bihar and Odisha Municipal Act, 1922. Subsequently the Odisha Municipal Act, 1950 came into force from 1st April 1951 and as per the provision of the Act like other such local bodies in the

state the elected council took charge of the municipal administration of Deogarh from 1952.

Municipal Administration Now

After merger of Bamanda state with Odisha in 1948, Deogarh Municipality was reorganized by the state Local Self-Government Department in 1951 as per provisions of the Bihar and Orissa (now Odisha) Municipal Act,1950

The reservation Status of Councillors is noted below.

Deogarh Municipality has eleven wards spread over an area of 47.37 Sq. Kms serving a population of 22,390 as per Census-2011. The boundary of the Deogarh Municipality as defined as in 1986 is to the East by Village Braja Mohanpur, Routmara and Nuagaon, to the West by Village Kurod and Belmara, to the North by Padhanpat Reserve Forest and to the South by Rambhadebi and Chadakmara Reserve Forest. There has not been any extension in the area or jurisdiction of the Municipality since 1986.

Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act-1956 is applicable within the jurisdiction of Deogarh Municipality in terms of construction, renovation and restoration of residential and other buildings, roads, drainage and sewerage system with effect from 1986.

Basic Objectives and Services

To provide basic and essential civic facilities and amenities to the inhabitants of Deogarh town like health, sanitation, street lighting, road communication, drinking Water, and primary education, etc.

Distribution and reservation of Wards on caste and gender basis

The office of Chairman of the Municipality of Deogarh is reserved for a woman candidate of Socially and Economically Backward Class (SEBC) popularly known as Other Backward Class (OBC).

Distribution of ward-wise number of seats aggregating to eleven councillors as per caste is given in the table below.

Total No. of Wards	S.C			S.T.			O.B.C.			U.R.		
	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total
11	01	02	03	01	01	02	02	02	04	02	--	02

Organization Chart

1. PD, DRDA-cum-PD, DUDA, Deogarh.
2. Chair-Person
3. Vice-Chair Person
4. Councillors
5. Executive Officer
6. Municipal Engineer
7. Asst. Engineer
8. Junior Engineer
9. Sanitary Inspector
10. Community Organizer

Functions

Imposition of taxes, fees, rent and other levies, etc. on holdings of the inhabitants and other people for improvement and expansion of civic amenities, basic infrastructure and beautification of the town through avenue plantation and upkeep of parks and other recreational areas, maintenance of market yards, etc.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Municipalities provide public utility services which cannot be postponed or kept in abeyance like supply of drinking water to household and through stand posts, cleaning of roads, street and sewerage system, disposal of garbage and solid waste. It is natural that the residents who are beneficiaries of the services may have certain grievances. To address and redress the complaints and grievances, on every working Wednesday between 3.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. a grievance cell operates with a senior functionary attending to the public in Municipal Office except Public Holidays.

Odisha is having a robust Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Self-government system beginning with the village level. These institutions have been empowered with other auxiliary institutions like Pani Panchayat and Gram Sabha which have empowered and enabled people to participate in democratic governance as behoves an egalitarian society.

Evolution of Panchayati Raj System

Article 40 of the Constitution of India provides for the State to take steps to organize Village Panchayats and endow with them such powers and

authority so as to enable them to function as units of Self-Government. Consequent upon the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992, detailed provision have been made in the Constitution for the three-tier Panchayats in every State and also providing for election to these Panchayats under a constitutional authority.

Decentralised Planning

The Article -243 (G) of 73rd Constitution Amendment Act -1992 empowers Gram Panchayats to undertake planning for economic development and social justice with regard to Local Area Planning with funds transferred to them to provide basic civic services at local level, creation of durable assets to augment their base and enable them self sufficiency in the long run.

Gram Sabha forms the bed rock to identify the felt needs and priorities of local people, map its own resource envelope, prepare need based projects and allocate resources judiciously based on intensive participatory planning at local level with a view to render all-round long term perspective like infrastructure, market development, provision of basic services such as drinking water, sanitation & streetlight at village level, plantation, livelihood support to poor section and welfare of vulnerable groups. Thus Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) followed by Panchayat Samiti Level Development Plan & ZP Parishad Level Development, finally culminating into District Development Plan incorporating ULB is the need of the time through 'Decentralized Planning'.

Of late Govt. of Odisha has launched the Pilot Project on Preparation of Decentralized District Plan 2016-17 in January 2016 with joint collaboration of RICOR, Bhubaneswar & UNICEF, Odisha Unit in Deogarh District. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit, Deogarh plays a dynamic role in co-ordinating Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities, Zilla Parishad and Municipality of Deogarh District. Steering Committees, Standing Committees & Planning Committees at all levels have been constituted. Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Elected Members of Municipality & Members of all Committees and Officials from line departments, NGOs/ Resources persons of the locality have been suitably oriented from time to time in preparation 'Decentralized Planning' with a long run vision considering carefully on (i) 'Gaps' in infrastructure, (iii) 'Short falls' in services vis-à-vis standards, (iv) 'Potential' for economic development, (v) 'Deficiencies' in human development, (vi) 'Problems' in social development & (vii) 'Concerns' in Natural Resource Management adding due weightage to Cost Less Developments from socio-economic points of view.

After rigorous trainings & exercises at various stages Decentralized Plans at Various Levels and Holistic Plan of Deogarh District for 2016-17 as a whole are on the anvil awaiting publication.

Three- Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in Deogarh

In conformity with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been established in the State. The three-tiers are Gram Panchayats (GP) at the village level, Panchayat Samiti (PS) in blocks and Zilla Parishad (ZP) in the district to facilitate and implement people oriented developmental activities. At present a Zilla Parishad, three Panchayat Samities and sixty Gram Panchayats are functioning in Deogarh District. The last elections to PRIs in the district were conducted in February 2012.

State Government through legislation amended the laws relating to the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) The PRIs are regulated by the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 at district level, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 at block level and Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 at village level. Elections to all the Panchayat Raj Institutions is conducted every five years by the State Election Commission as per the provisions of the previously mentioned Acts.

At each level autonomy has been given for decision making and financial management to these institutions. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) exercises control and supervision over proper utilisation of fund and maintenance of accounts and conducts audit of all the 3 – tiers PRIs as recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission.

Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad (District Board) which started functioning from 14th February 1961 was constituted under the provisions of the Odisha Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959. In the beginning, the Parishad was constituted of both official and non-official members. There were six standing committees appointed to advise the Parishad. The Parishad was functioning under a Chairman who was assisted by a Vice-Chairman.

The Parishad was responsible for the preparation of the district plans for development work. Besides, the Parishad had supervisory functions over the activities of the Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats. Zilla Parishads were replaced by the District Advisory Councils in 1968.

Zilla Parishad is managed by an Elected Body headed by the President, who is elected from among the elected representatives of the Zilla

Parishad. This body consists of the President and Vice- President and other Members of Zilla Parishad, Chairperson of each Panchayat Samiti of the District, Member of House of the People (Lok Sabha) and of the Legislative Assembly representing constituencies wholly or partly within the area of the Parishad, Member of the Council of State (Rajya Sabha) who is registered as a voter within the area of the Parishad. The President and the Vice-President are elected from among the Zilla Parishad Members. The Administration of Zilla Parishad is governed by the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, 1991 and corresponding Rules framed there under.

The District Collector is designated as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and under the CEO, an Executive Officer (EO) works to assist in the day-to- day administrative functions of the Zilla Parishad.

Zilla Parishad Deogarh has three Panchayat Samities. They are Barkote Panchayat Samiti with twenty two Gram Panchayats, Reamal Panchayat Samiti with twenty two Gram Panchayats and Tileibani Panchayat Samiti with sixteen Gram Panchayats.

The number and names of the Gram Panchayats in each Panchayat Samiti are given in the table below.

Barkote Panchayat Samiti		Reamal Panchayat Samiti		Tileibani Panchayat Samiti	
Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sl. No.	Name of GP	Sl. No.	Name of GP
1	Balanda	1	Adas	1	Badchhapal
2	Ballam	2	Baghabar	2	Baniakilinda
3	Bamparda	3	Budhapal	3	Chhepilipalpal
4	Basaloi	4	Budido	4	Dholpada
5	Bijaynagar	5	Chadeimara	5	Dimirikuda
6	Dandasingha	6	Gundiapali	6	Dudhianali
7	Danra	7	Kantabahal	7	Jharagogua
8	Dantaribahal	8	Karlaga	8	Kansar
9	Gurusang	9	Khilei	9	Kendeijuri
10	Jharakandhal	10	Kundheigola	10	Laimura
11	Kadopada	11	Lulang	11	Parposi
12	Kaliapal	12	Maleipada	12	Sado
13	Kalla	13	Naulipada	13	Suguda
14	Kandhal	14	Nuadihi	14	Tainsar
15	Kantapali	15	Palsama	15	Talkundi
16	Kaunsibahal	16	Para	16	Tileibani
17	Kelda	17	Reamal		
18	Madhyapur	18	Tabada		
19	Raitabahal	19	Tarang		
20	Rambhei	20	Tinkbir		
21	Saruali	21	Tuhilamal		
22	Singhsal	22	Utunia		

Panchayat Samities

Functioning at Block Level the Panchayat Samiti is managed by a body headed by a Chairperson elected from among the elected representatives of the Samiti. The Block Development Officer (BDO) is the Executive Officer of the Samiti assisted by the Additional Block Development Officer (ABDO) and other support staff in administrative matters.

The Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and the relevant rule thereof govern Panchayat Samitis. The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and Panchayat Samiti Members, Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats, Member of House of the People (Lok Sabha) and of the Legislative Assembly representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly the area of the Samiti and member of the Council of the State who is registered as an elector within the area of the Samiti constitute the Panchayat Samiti. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman are elected from among the elected members of the Samiti.

Panchayat Samities are responsible for executing all the development works in their jurisdiction through the agencies of the Gram Panchayats. The other functions of the Samiti include control and spread of primary education, management of trusts and endowments which the Government may entrust, registration of births and deaths and vaccination other health care. The Samities can also supervise the work of the Gram Panchayats.

Gram Panchayat

Organised system of Gram Panchayat was introduced in 1950-51 as per the rules laid down in the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1948. Gram Panchayats are base level of elected institutions and are examples of democracy at work on our governance system. Gram Panchayat (GP) is composed of a Sarpanch, a Naib-Sarpanch and a number of Ward Members representing each ward. The Sarpanch is directly elected by eligible voters and the Naib-Sarpanch is elected from among the elected Ward Members of the GP.

The Village Level Worker (VLW) is entrusted with the general administration of GP. Besides, Gram Panchayat Extension Officer, Sub-Divisional Panchayat Officer and District Panchayat Officer and the BDO supervise the activities of the GP under the administrative control of Sub-Collector of the respective sub-division and Collector in the district. The administration of Gram Panchayat is governed by the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 and the Odisha Gram Panchayat Rules, 2014.

Functions, Powers and Duties of the Gram Panchayat

The main objective of the Gram Panchayat is wholesome development villages. Section 44 and 45 of the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act specify the functions and power of Gram Panchayat. The functions of the Gram Panchayat have been divided into two categories like obligatory or compulsory and optional or discretionary.

The obligatory or compulsory functions of the Gram Panchayat are: 1. Construction, repair, maintenance and improvement of public roads, 2. Make provision for lighting and cleaning of public roads and other important public places, 3. Construction, maintenance and cleaning of drains, public toilets, 4. Supply and storage of drinking water, construction, repair and maintenance of community tanks, wells, tube wells and other water bodies, 5. Make adequate arrangements for scavenging, removal and disposal of solid waste, rubbish, debris and other obnoxious polluted material, 6. Prevent the break out of diseases and check spread of epidemic, 7. Maintains records of birth, death and marriages, 8. Prepare the Population Census reports of human beings and number of livestock and registration of animals sold, 9. Protect, maintain and develop all properties entrusted to the management of the Gram Panchayat, 10. Regulate and control movement of cattle for protection of crops and maintain cattle-ponds, 11. Control stray and rabid canine, 12. Render all reasonable assistance to the Panchayat Samiti for establishing and maintaining primary education, 13. Supervise and maintain social conservation work, 14. Organise and regulate '*melas*', fairs, and festivals, and maintain markets, hats and cart stands, 15. Implement schemes for agricultural extension, 16. Regulate collection and trade of minor forest produce, 17. Take steps for small scale, cottage and village industries, 18. Take measures for rural housing, 19. Undertake poverty alleviation, woman and child welfare programmes, 20. Take steps for social welfare including welfare of aged, physically and mentally infirm 21. Operate and supervise public distribution system.

Optional or Discretionary Functions

The main optional functions of the Gram Panchayats are: 1. Planting and maintenance of trees on both side of the public roads and maintenance of village forests, 2. Care and improvement of livestock, 3. Construction, maintenance and regulation of abattoirs, 4. Advising and assisting farmers in reclaiming waste and fallow land, 5. Management and development of different Co-operative Societies and Stores, 6. Provide relief from famine or other natural calamities, 7. Opening and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms in villages, 8. Organization of fire services and protection of life and property from fire hazards, 9. Establishment of maternity and child

welfare centres, 10. Establishment and maintenance of youth and sports clubs and other recreation centres, 11. Establishment and maintenance of works for providing employment in time of scarcity and establishment of granaries, 12. Promotion of cottage industry, 13. Maintenance and construction of dharmasala, rest houses and disaster shelters, 14. Maintenance and organisation of agricultural, industrial and trade exhibitions, 15. Collecting statistics of unemployed, 16. Provisions for adult education, establishment of Primary Schools, 17. Organize a body known as Gram Swechha Sevaka for assisting the Gram Panchayat during the time of emergency, 18. Prevention of gambling and implementation prohibition.

The tasks mandated are indication enough of the importance of the Gram Panchayat as a vital organ of the welfare and development mechanism.

Palli Sabhas and their Functions

In addition to the three-tier statutory bodies of the Panchayati Raj system, another grass root level mechanism called Palli Sabha has been put in place in Odisha. For every village within a Gram Panchayat, a Palli Sabha is constituted by the State Government, provided that where the area within a ward consists of more than one revenue village there shall be only one Palli Sabha for such ward. Each Palli Sabha consists of all registered voters in the electoral roll for the Assembly Constituency within which the village is located.

Procedure for Palli Sabha meeting

All voters for the time being in force are the members of the Palli Sabha, Gram Panchayat shall convene the meeting of Palli Sabha, Palli Sabha meets at least once every year in February at a public place within the Palli Sabha area, The Gram Panchayat shall arrange and notify six months in advance the date and time of Palli Sabha, If the Gram Panchayat requires the Palli Sabha to hold an extraordinary meeting either of its own or on requisition in writing of not less than one-fifth of the members of Palli Sabha, the date, time, place and agenda for discussion in such meeting shall be fixed by the Gram Panchayat at least fifteen days in advance, Ward Members will preside over the Palli Sabha of their ward or village. In case of more than one Ward Member, one from among them in order of preference shall preside as determined by the GP. In absence of the Ward Member or Members in the meeting, those present in the meeting may elect a person from among themselves to preside over the meeting, Where the meeting is requisitioned by not less than one fifth of the members of the Palli Sabha, the requisition shall be addressed to the Sarpanch thirty days in advance stating the place, date and time of the meeting. In case the Gram Panchayat

fails to arrange the meeting on the date mentioned in the requisition, the members who requisitioned the meeting may call the meeting on the date and at the time and place mentioned in the requisition ,The quorum of the meeting is 1/10 of the total number of members of Palli Sabha. If there being no quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to a future date for which notice shall be given afresh the prescribed manner,The quorum shall include one third women members present, All issues that may come before the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of a tie, the President of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote, Voting by Proxy is prohibited. No member shall vote upon any motion or amendment unless he is present in person at the time when it is put to vote, The Proceeding of the Palli Sabha be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose in Odia and shall be signed by the President of the meeting and such book shall be open to the general public for inspection.

Functions of Palli Sabha

The functions of Palli Sabha are:

1)To prepare plan for developmental works and programme that may be taken up during the ensuing year by the Gram Panchayat, 2) to recommend for approval of annual budget estimate submitted by the Gram Panchayat, 3) to select the beneficiaries of different poverty alleviation programmes, 4) to select the village labour leader for implementation of the work orders, 5) the activities and performance of Palli Sabha is open to social audit to maintain transparency and to increase efficiency of the grassroots level participation in developmental activities.

Election to Local Bodies

The State Election Commission constituted under Article 243-K of the Constitution of India is vested with powers of superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral roll and conducts of all elections to the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local bodies.

Necessary amendments have been effected by the State Government to the Odisha Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 and Zilla Parishad Act, 1991, Odisha Gram Panchayat Rules, 1965, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Election Rules, 1991 and Odisha Zilla Praishad Election Rules, 1994 in the spirit of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. Procedure for delimitation for Wards/Constituencies, preparation of Electoral Roll, filing of nomination and scrutiny thereof and conduct of elections has been detailed in the respective Election Rules.

Details of caste and gender based reservation of seats to varuius tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions is tabulated below.

Reservation of Ward Members

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Words	S.C			S.T.			SEBC			U.R.		
			Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Barkote	281	19	30	49	37	49	86	29	45	74	51	21	72
2	Reamal	272	19	28	47	27	38	65	32	44	76	51	33	84
3	Tileibani	185	04	16	20	51	54	105	22	18	40	11	09	20
Total		738	42	74	116	115	141	256	83	107	190	113	63	176

Reservation of Sarpanchs

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of G.Ps	S.C			S.T.			SEBC.			U.R.		
			Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Barkote	22	1	1	2	4	5	9	2	2	4	1	-	1
2	Reamal	22	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	4	3	7
3	Tileibani	16	2	2	4	3	4	7	3	3	6	3	2	5
Total		60	5	5	10	9	12	21	8	8	16	8	5	13

Reservation of Panchayat Samiti Consituencies

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of G.Ps/ PS Constituency	S.C			S.T.			SEBC			U.R.		
			Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Barkote	22	1	1	2	4	5	9	2	2	4	1	-	1
2	Reamal	22	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	4	3	7
3	Tileibani	16	2	2	4	3	4	7	3	3	6	3	2	5
Total		60	5	5	10	9	12	21	8	8	16	8	5	13

Reservation of Chairpersons

Sl. No.	Name of the P.S. / Block	Reservation Status
1	Barkote	U.R.
2	Reamal	O.B.C. (W)
3	Tileibani	S.T. (W)

Reservation of Zilla Parishad Constituencies

Sl. No.	Name of the ZP Constituency	Total No. GPs.	Total No. Wards	Reservation Status
1	Barkote - I	07	94	SEBC
2	Barkote - II	08	96	ST
3	Barkote - III	07	91	SEBC(W)
4	Reamal - I	10	128	W
5	Reamal - II	12	144	UR
6	Tileibani - I	08	92	ST(W)
7	Tileibani - II	08	93	SC(W)
Total		60	738	

Reservation of Zilla Parishad President

The office of the President of Zilla Parishad, Deogarh is reserved for a woman candidate of Sheduled Caste.

The State Election Commission of Odisha conducted the last elections during the month of February and March 2012 to various the offices of the three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). They were seven (7) Zilla Parishad members, sixty (60) Panchayat Samiti Members, sixty (60) Sarpanches and a total of seven hundred thirty eight (738) Ward Members including the President and Vice President of Zilla Parishad, Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of Panchayats and Naib-Sarpanches of GP pertaining to Deogarh District.

Besides, as and when the casual vacancy to the office of PRIs occurs due to death, resignation, removal by way of vote of no-confidence, disqualification, the matter is being reported to the State Election Commission and the casual vacancy is filled up as per the by-election schedule of the Commission.

Dispute settlement at the local level through elected body

Before enactment of the Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 the Gram Panchayats were vested with a power of deciding of minor criminal cases with their areas. But later on this function was withdrawn from Gram Panchayats and was vested with the magistracy and judicial officers. However, the local disputes of simple nature requiring settlement through counselling and mutual agreement of the parties still get resolved the Gram Panchayats with the active participation of elected local bodies headed by the Sarpanch.

Block-wise Gram Panchayat Profile

Barkote Block

There are 22 (Twenty Two) Gram Panchayats in Barkote Block. The GP-wise Profiles are noted below:

1. **Balanda GP:** - Balanda GP with GP headquarters at Village Balanda has a total population of 3968 out of which 1411 & 792 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 4 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 ward has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Balanda Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reserved for ST. The GP possesses 8 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Kine house as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

2. **Ballam:** - Ballam GP with GP headquarters at Village Ballam has a total population of 4891 out of which 563 & 1450 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 4 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Ballam Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reserved for BCC. The GP possesses 14 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

3. **Bamparda:** - Bamparda GP with GP headquarters at Village Bamparda has a total population of 9597 out of which 1901 & 2842 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 2 for SC, 4 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Bamparda Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC (Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman). The GP possesses 10 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

4. **Basaloi:** - Basaloi GP with GP headquarters at Village Basaloi has a total population of 3649 out of which 1536 & 1259 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 18 wards of which 4 for SC, 3 for ST and 5 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 9 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Basaloi Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC (Woman) of Barkote Panchayat

Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reversed for BCC. The GP possesses 26 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Kine house & 1 (one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

5. **Bijaynagar:** - Bijaynagar GP with GP headquarters at Village Bijaynagar has a total population of 3251 out of which 500 & 773 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 3 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Bijaynagar Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC (Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reversed for ST. The GP possesses 9 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Kine house & 1 (one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

6. **Dandasingha:** - Dandasingha GP with GP headquarters at Village Dandasingha has a total population of 5465 out of which 1350 & 412 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 4 for SC, 1 for ST and 1 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is Unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Dandasingha Panchayat Samiti Constituency under Unreserved Category of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reversed for ST. The GP possesses 11 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Kine house & 2 (two) Orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

7. **Danra:** - Danra GP with GP headquarters at Village Danra has a total population of 7210 out of which 1505 & 1103 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 15 wards of which 3 for SC, 2 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 8 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Danra Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reversed for ST. The GP possesses 10 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1 (one) Market, 1(one) Kine house & 1 (One) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

8. **Dantaribahal:** - Dantaribahal GP with GP headquarters at Village Dantaribahal has a total population of 3985 out of which 258 & 1779 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Dantaribahal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST (Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reserved for BCC. The GP possesses 29 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1 (one) Market & 1 (One) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

9. **Gurusang:** - Gurusang GP with GP headquarters at Village Gurusang has a total population of 2822 out of which 427 & 1325 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 4 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for Woman during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Gurusang Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for Woman of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman). The GP possesses 5 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1 (one) Market & 1 (One) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

10. **Jharakandhal:** - Jharakandhal GP with GP headquarters at Village Jharakandhal has a total population of 3178 out of which 766 & 1524 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Jharakandhal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC (Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reserved for ST. The GP possesses 5 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1 (one) Market & 1 (One) Ferry Ghat as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

11. **Kadopada:** - Kadopada GP with GP headquarters at Village Kadopada has a total population of 4574 out of which 775 & 1506 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 3 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC

(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kadopada Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC (Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reserved for ST. The GP possesses 13 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1 (one) Kine house & 1 (One) Wasteland as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

12. Kaliapal: - Kaliapal GP with GP headquarters at Village Kaliapal has a total population of 3857 out of which 578 & 1765 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kaliapal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman). The GP possesses 03 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

13. Kalla: - Kalla GP with GP headquarters at Village Kalla has a total population of 7361 out of which 1547 & 2095 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 17 wards of which 3 for SC, 5 for ST and 5 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 9 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for Woman during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kalla Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for Woman of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman). The GP possesses 14 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

14. Kandhal : - Kandhal GP with GP headquarters at Village Kandhal has a total population of 4603 out of which 1024 & 561 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kandhal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reserved for BCC. The GP possesses 11 nos. of Tanks/Katta , 1(one)Kine House & 1(one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

15. Kantapali: - Kantapali GP with GP headquarters at Village Kantapali has a total population of 4518 out of which 197 & 2605 belong to

SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kantapali Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reserved for BCC. The GP possesses 24 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one)Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

16. **Kaunsibahal:** - Kaunsibahal GP with GP headquarters at Village Kaunsibahal (Goudsuguda) has a total population of 4082 out of which 1023 & 673 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 3 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is Unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kaunsibahal Panchayat Samiti Constituency under Unreserved of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reserved for BCC. The GP possesses 15 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one)Market & 1(one) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

17. **Kelda:** - Kelda GP with GP headquarters at Village Kelda has a total population of 3069 out of which 329 & 1892 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 6 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kelda Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reserved for ST. The GP possesses 18 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Kine House & 3(three) Orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

18. **Madhyapur:** - Madhyapur GP with GP headquarters at Village Madhyapur has a total population of 5375 out of which 2071 & 247 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 4 for SC, 1 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Madhyapur Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman). The GP

possesses 10 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

19. Raitabahal: - Raitabahal GP with GP headquarters at Village Raitabahal has a total population of 4687 out of which 1285 & 626 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 3 for SC, 2 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Raitabahal Panchayat Samiti Constituency under unreserved category of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC (Woman). The GP possesses 12 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

20. Rambhei: - Rambhei GP with GP headquarters at Village Rambhei has a total population of 6296 out of which 667 & 3783 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 16 wards of which 2 for SC, 9 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 8 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Rambhei Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-I ZP Constituency reserved for BCC. The GP possesses 18 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

21. Saruali: - Saruali GP with GP headquarters at Village Saruali has a total population of 5357 out of which 734 & 3543 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 8 for ST and 2 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Saruali Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-III ZP Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman) . The GP possesses 4 nos. of Tanks/Katta, & 3(three) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

22. Singhsal: - Singhsal GP with GP headquarters at Village Singhsal has a total population of 3675 out of which 506 & 1801 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman)

during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Singhsal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Barkote Panchayat Samiti & Barkote-II ZP Constituency reserved for ST . The GP possesses 3 nos. of Tanks/Katta, & 2(two) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

Reamal Block

There are 22 (Twenty Two) Gram Panchayats in Reamal Block. The GP-wise Profiles are noted below:

1. **Adas GP:** - Adas GP with GP headquarters at Village Adas has a total population of 4407 out of which 179 & 2419 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 6 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 ward has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Adas Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 13 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

2. **Baghabar GP:** - Baghabar GP with GP headquarters at Village Baghabar has a total population of 2764 out of which 466 & 943 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 3 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Baghabar Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category . The GP possesses 9 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

3. **Budhupal GP:** - Budhupal GP with GP headquarters at Village Budhupal has a total population of 5456 out of which 1674 & 549 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 13 wards of which 4 for SC, 2 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Budhupal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 18 nos. of Tanks/Katta,1(one) Market, 1(one) Ferry Ghat, 1(one) Kine House, 1(one)

Orchard & 1(one) Slaughter House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

4. **Budido GP:** - Budido GP with GP headquarters at Village Budido has a total population of 3617 out of which 573 & 694 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Budido Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC(Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman . The GP possesses 15 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

5. **Chadeimara GP:** - Chadeimara GP with GP headquarters at Village Chadeimara has a total population of 7425 out of which 1514 & 528 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 3 for SC, 1 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is Unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Chadeimara Panchayat Samiti Constituency under Unreserved Category of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under Unreserved Category . The GP possesses 12 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 5(five) orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

6. **Gundiapali GP:** - Gundiapali GP with GP headquarters at Village Gundiapali has a total population of 6895 out of which 967 & 2293 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 15 wards of which 3 for SC, 4 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 8 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Gundiapali Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC(Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 33 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

7. **Kantabahal GP:** - Kantabahal GP with GP headquarters at Village Kantabahal has a total population of 3252 out of which 657 & 1668 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each

category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kantabahal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC (Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 14 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

8. **Karlaga GP:** - Karlaga GP with GP headquarters at Village Karlaga has a total population of 6888 out of which 1343 & 868 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 3 for SC, 1 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Karlaga Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 20 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

9. **Khilei GP:** - Khilei GP with GP headquarters at Village Khilei has a total population of 4533 out of which 1057 & 1230 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 4 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for Woman during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Khilei Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for Woman of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 24 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

10. **Kundheigola GP:** - Kundheigola GP with GP headquarters at Village Kundheigola has a total population of 4337 out of which 968 & 893 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kundheigola Panchayat Samiti Constituency under unreserved category of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 15 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 2(two) Ferry Ghats, 1(one) Kine House & 2 (two) Orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

11. **Lulang GP:** - Lulang GP with GP headquarters at Village Lulang has a total population of 3254 out of which 175 & 2042 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 6 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Lulang Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP 6 Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 15 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

12. **Malehipada GP:** - Malehipada GP with GP headquarters at Village Malehipada has a total population of 4857 out of which 734 & 898 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 13 wards of which 2 for SC, 2 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Malehipada Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST (Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 17 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

13. **Naulipada GP:** - Naulipada GP with GP headquarters at Village Naulipada has a total population of 6356 out of which 1363 & 712 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 3 for SC, 1 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST (Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Naulipada Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST (Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved category. The GP possesses 19 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Orchard, 1(one) Cycle Stand & 1(one) Slaughter House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

14. **Nuadihi GP:** - Nuadihi GP with GP headquarters at Village Nuadihi has a total population of 4394 out of which 1171 & 1658 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is Unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Nuadihi Panchayat Samiti

Constituency under Unreserved category of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-I ZP Constituency under reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 23 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

15. Palsama GP: - Palsama GP with GP headquarters at Village Palsama has a total population of 4498 out of which 845 & 873 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Palsama Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC (Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved Category. The GP possesses 21 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market & 1(one) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

16. Para GP: - Para GP with GP headquarters at Village Para has a total population of 3819 out of which 823 & 302 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 1 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Para Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-II ZP Constituency under unreserved Category. The GP possesses 10 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

17. Reamal GP: - Reamal GP with GP headquarters at Village Reamal has a total population of 5421 out of which 1025 & 287 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 2 for SC, 1 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Reamal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal-I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 19 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Kine House, 1(one) Cycle Stand, 39(Thirty nine) Market Complexes & 1(one) Sulav Souchalay as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

18. Tabada GP: - Tabada GP with GP headquarters at Village Tabada has a total population of 6781 out of which 868 & 3327 belong to SC & ST

respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 14 wards of which 2 for SC, 1 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Tabada Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman) of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal -I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 33 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 2(two) Markets, 1(one) Kine House, 4(four) orchards and 1(one) Wasteland as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

19. Tarang GP: - Tarang GP with GP headquarters at Village Tarang has a total population of 5344 out of which 1208 & 1435 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 13 wards of which 3 for SC, 3 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is Unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Tarang Panchayat Samiti Constituency under Unreserved category of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal -I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 33 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Kine House & 1(one) orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

20. Tinkbir GP: - Tinkbir GP with GP headquarters at Village Tinkbir has a total population of 7208 out of which 617 & 2062 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 13 wards of which 1 for SC, 3 for ST and 4 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for Woman during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Tinkbir Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for Woman of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal -I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP possesses 22 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market & 1(one) Cycle Stand as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

21. Tuhilamal GP: - Tuhilamal GP with GP headquarters at Village Tuhilamal has a total population of 2807 out of which 331 & 1008 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 4 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Tuhilamal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal -I ZP Constituency reserved for Woman. The GP

possesses 11 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 3(three) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

22. **Utunia GP:** - Utunia GP with GP headquarters at Village Utunia has a total population of 3163 out of which 660 & 797 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 2 for SC, 3 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for Woman during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Utunia Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for Woman of Reamal Panchayat Samiti & Reamal -II ZP Constituency under Unreserved category. The GP possesses 12 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

Tileibani Block

There are 16 (Sixteen) Gram Panchayats in Tileibani Block. The GP-wise Profiles are noted below:

1. **Badchhapal GP:** - Badchhapal GP with GP headquarters at Village Badchhapal has a total population of 2649 out of which 838 & 592 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 3 for SC, 2 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 ward has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Badchhapal Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani -II ZP Constituency reserved for SC(Woman). The GP possesses 20 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(One) Market, 1(one) Ferry Ghat & 1(one) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

2. **Baniakilinda GP:** - Baniakilinda GP with GP headquarters at Village Baniakilinda has a total population of 4128 out of which 573 & 1936 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 3 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is unreserved during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Baniakilinda Panchayat Samiti Constituency under unreserved category of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani -II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 7 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(One) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

3. **Chhepilipali GP:** - Chhepilipali GP with GP headquarters at Village Chhepilipali has a total population of 5575 out of which 1385 & 1300 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 4 for SC, 3 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Chhepilipali Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani -II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 15 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(One) Market, 2(two) Ferry Ghats, 1(one) Kine House & 1(one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

4. **Dholpada GP:** - Dholpada GP with GP headquarters at Village Dholpada has a total population of 3958 out of which 301 & 2515 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 13 wards of which 1 for SC, 9 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 7 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Dholpada Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani -I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 15 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

5. **Dimirikuda GP:** - Dimirikuda GP with GP headquarters at Village Dimirikuda has a total population of 5287 out of which 623 & 3690 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 8 for ST and 2 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Dimirikuda Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 18 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market & 1(one) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

6. **Dudhianali GP:** - Dudhianali GP with GP headquarters at Village Dudhianali has a total population of 5307 out of which 401 & 3374 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 6 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Dudhianali Panchayat

Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 13 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Wasteland & 1(one)Cycle Stand as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

7. **Jharagogua GP:** - Jharagogua GP with GP headquarters at Village Jharagogua has a total population of 3701 out of which 361 & 2569 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 8 for ST and 2 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Jharagogua Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 11 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one) Market as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

8. **Kansar GP:** - Kansar GP with GP headquarters at Village Kansar has a total population of 4461 out of which 455 & 3136 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 9 for ST and 2 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kansar Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC (Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 8 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Kine House, 1(one) Orchard & 1(one) Cycle Stand as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

9. **Kendeijuri GP:** - Kendeijuri GP with GP headquarters at Village Kendeijuri has a total population of 5104 out of which 366 & 3604 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 8 for ST and 2 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for BCC(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Kendeijuri Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for BCC(Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 20 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Kine House & 2(two) Orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

10. **Laimura GP:** - Laimura GP with GP headquarters at Village Laimura has a total population of 6720 out of which 384 & 5567 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 10 for ST and 1 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Laimura Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 7 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Kine House & 1(one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

11. **Parposi GP:** - Parposi GP with GP headquarters at Village Parposi has a total population of 4827 out of which 123 & 4404 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 0 for SC, 10 for ST and 1 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Parposi Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 18 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market & 2(two) Orchards as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

12. **Sado GP:** - Sado GP with GP headquarters at Village Sado has a total population of 2902 out of which 38 & 2552 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 0 for SC, 10 for ST and 1 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Sado Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - I ZP Constituency reserved for ST (Woman). The GP possesses 7 nos. of Tanks/Katta & 1(one) Kine House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

13. **Suguda GP:** - Suguda GP with GP headquarters at Village Suguda has a total population of 5466 out of which 987 & 1398 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 2 for SC, 3 for ST and 5 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Suguda Panchayat

Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 12 nos. of Tanks/Katta , 1(one) Market & 1(one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

14. Tainsar GP: - Tainsar GP with GP headquarters at Village Tainsar has a total population of 5741 out of which 666 & 2751 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 6 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Tainsar Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST(Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 8 nos. of Tanks/Katta , 1(one) Kine House & 1(one) Orchard as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

15. Talkundi GP: - Talkundi GP with GP headquarters at Village Talkundi has a total population of 3010 out of which 285 & 1461 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 12 wards of which 1 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for SC during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Talkundi Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for SC of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 11 nos. of Tanks/Katta as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

16. Tileibani GP: - Tileibani GP with GP headquarters at Village Tileibani has a total population of 5648 out of which 559 & 2625 belong to SC & ST respectively as per 2011 census. The GP has been delimited to 11 wards of which 1 for SC, 5 for ST and 3 for BCC come under reservation category and a total of 6 wards has been earmarked for women from each category as per the provision. The office of the Sarpanch is reserved for ST(Woman) during last PRI Election, 2012. The GP comes under Tileibani Panchayat Samiti Constituency reserved for ST (Woman) of Tileibani Panchayat Samiti & Tileibani - II ZP Constituency reserved for SC (Woman). The GP possesses 18 nos. of Tanks/Katta, 1(one) Market, 1(one) Kine House & 1(one)Slaughter House as public properties and manages to augment its internal sources of income.

Central and State Finance Commission Grants to Local Bodies

The Mandate of 4th State Finance Commission & 14th Central Finance Commission's grant for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is the sharing of tax revenue of both State Govt. & Central Govt. to the Local Bodies for self Governance. The utilization of the Grants must be citizen centric with view to providing Basic Civic Services to the people in the field of Drinking Water, Street Light, Sanitation, & Maintenance of Capital Assets with People's participation. The ultimate aim is to create Adharsh Gram & Model.

Gram Panchayat

4th SFC Grant (designated as Devolution of Funds) will be equally allocated each for GP, PS & ZP @ 75%, 20% & 5% respectively for next five years i.e., 2015-16 to 2019- 20. 14th CFC Grant (designated as General Area Basic Grant) is only meant for GPs and there exists provision for Performance Grant from 2016-17 after fulfilling certain parameters.

Interest accrued in the respective accounts of SFC & CFC will form its fund.

1. Drinking water (House hold Piped Water connection)
2. Sanitation (Clean road, Dumping yard for storing Garbage etc.)
3. Street light (LED light connection on PSC Poles in conspicuous places)
4. Maintenance of roads (Free from encroachment and covered with avenue
5. (plantation) out of MGNREGS
6. Crematorium (Green fencing surrounding and plantation out of MGNREGS and rest
7. Creation and maintenance of other capital assets of the GP
 - a. Village ponds (Excavation and plantation on embankment out of MGNREGS, Bathing Ghat with dress changing room for the ladies.
 - b. Play grounds (Village Play Ground, School/ College Play round with boundary plantation out of MGNREGS)
 - c. Market complex (out of Income Generating Fund and Untied Funds)
 - d. Kalyan Mandap (CFC/SFC in convergence with MP LAD/ MLA LAD etc Model Estimate for Kalyan Mandap –cum- Community Centre

Speciality in 14th Finance Commission Grants

1. Purchase of spare parts for Drinking Water Supply Payment of Energy charges in rural
2. Payment of honorarium to SEMs by GP.
3. Payment of remuneration of Human Resources engaged for GP Development Plan and data entry by G.P
4. Use of Mobile van during summer by Block (sharing for G.P)
5. Maintenance of Accounts of the GP through C.A Firms etc.
6. Water Supply, Sanitation including seepage management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, foot paths, street lighting and burial and cremation ground.

Keeping in view of the guidelines the GP Development Plan of all 60(Sixty) GPs under Deogarh have been prepared and approved for the year 2015-16. Accordingly the approved projects are being taken in a phase manner for the execution by the Gram Panchayats Concerned. It would not be out of place to note that a total allotment of Rs. 13, 69,492/- & Rs. 8, 05, 97,854/- have been credited in two trenches to respective separate account of all 60 (Sixty) GPs of the District. The approved projects under Drinking Water Schemes have been taken up as priority basis to curb the ensuing heat wave .

CHAPTER-XIV

EDUCATION, SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

Historical Background

During olden times, Deogarh did not have any formal or institutional system of education. Children in affluent families, mostly the male child, were taught by elders the Odia alphabet and numbers at home to perfunctorily enable them to transact domestic, social, and business activities. In certain areas, some parents were engaging private tutors to teach their wards. Sometimes, the village as a whole was engaging tutors to impart education. Among the tribes, education in the formal sense was totally absent. The young ones of the tribe were only learning traditional skills useful for life and living. The tutors were not receiving any structured salary or remuneration. Instead, they were receiving some pittance as compensation in kind from the family of the pupil. They were, in very rare cases, paid remuneration for their engagement. The teachers gave emphasis on reading, writing and on simple arithmetic in order that the pupil receives minimum learning competence (MLC) according to the need of time. Learning of Sanskrit got prominence mostly among the Brahmins. For lack of any structured and well-devised textbook, ancient religious epics, scriptures and compositions of classical poets and authors were used to teach the nuances of language and literature. Teachers had a special place of respect in the society. The centres of education and learning hardly received any State patronage.

Introduction of Formal Education

In the early 19th century, the educational scenario of Odisha was not satisfactory. Especially the literacy and educational condition in the Gadajats, the erstwhile princely states were dismal. In contrast, there was scope for modern education in Moghulbandi areas under direct rule of the British and the educational environment was a little better. Steps for introduction and improvement of modern education were taken in those areas by the British government and Christian missionaries. In Gadajat areas, the feudal lords deliberately withheld facilities of education on the unfounded presumption that an educated lot would question their authority and stage revolt against the misrule of the despots. The king of Bamanda, Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb was an exception. He realized the importance and impact of education and promoted formal and modern education in his state.

In 1867, the Raja of Bamanda received recognition of the British Monarch as the feudatory chief and was authorized to rule over the state

independently in most of the matters. He was also empowered to introduce modern system of education and improve upon that as per need and requirement of the time. In 1872 Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb established Rajkumar English School, an institution which focused on modern education in the State. This school provided education to the princes, other royal siblings and children of select subjects. The school then had two streams, namely Middle English (ME) and Middle Vernacular (MV). By the year 1886, 3 students were reading in Middle English stream and 52 students were reading in Middle Vernacular stream. By the year 1894 there were 13 numbers of educational institutions, and of the 90 students passing out of them 70 were employed by the King in various capacities at different places of the State.



Rajkumar High School of Bamanda State at Deogarh

At the request of the King, Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar, the scholar-educationist, and doyen of Bengal Renaissance sent Bijay Kumar Mazumdar in 1886 to Deogarh who took over as the Head Master of the High School. Learned and eminent persons like Nilamani Bidyaratna, Damodar Mishra, Dasharathi Rout, Kalicharan Dwibedy. Jogesh Chandra Das and Ganeswar Pattnaik served as teachers of the school at various times in the past. Keeping in mind qualitative improvement in education, Sir Sudhal Deb transferred the state education machinery to the education department of Sambalpur in 1892 for supervision and guidance. Since then textbooks, which were prescribed for students of Sambalpur District, were followed in the State of Bamanda. Raj Kumar High English School and it was affiliated to Calcutta University for conducting examinations and for award of certificates. Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb was giving incentives to the successful teachers to retain them and to maintain standard of teaching. At the same

time, he used to impose penalty on the parents for absence of their wards from the school or for any other misdemeanour.

For imparting quality education and other curricular achievements, the school came for praise. The British Government was highly impressed and recorded the appreciation mentioned in a note in the Administrative Report for the year 1985. The report states, "The Head quarters School at Deogarh which provides higher education both in English and Vernacular and presided over by highly qualified masters having long since established a reputation which appears to have fully sustained in the year under report". The nomenclature of the said Rajkumar High English School was proposed to be changed to Raja Basudev High School to perpetuate the memory of its benevolent founder Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb as per the proceeding of a committee headed by Susil Kumar Debta on 6.9.1950 and recommended to the government. The Government of Odisha accepted the proposal of the committee and approval for change of name was conveyed in a letter bearing No. 4747 Dated, 03.08.1951 and thus the first formal high school at Deogarh carries the name Raja Basudeb High School.

Much importance on spread of modern education and establishment of educational institution was given by the rulers till the time of merge of the state with Odisha. In 1907-1908 there were 33 number of primary schools, One Boys' High School, One Girls' School. Another school, mentioned in records as 'Anarya' School and locally derisively known as Ganda School, exclusively for the socially backward and underprivileged was established in 1904 by Raja Sachitananda Tribhuban Deb. This reflects the concern of the King for education of the underdogs. The State Approximately to the tune of Rs. 4,162/- was allocated for education for the year 1909 as mentioned in. In the "*Feudatory States of Odisha*" part of the "*Bengal District Gazetteer*" prepared by L.E.B. Cobden-Ramsay, ICS and published in of 1910 at page 127 the last sentence reads, " In 1907-08 the State spent Rs.7,162 on education".

There existed a 'Pragyan' school from which 16 were reported to have come out successful. This school was exclusively devoted to learning of Sanskrit. One Guru Talim Kendra was also established at the Headquarters for training the untrained teachers. Sir

Basudeb Sudhal Deb took interest in the education for the princesses and gradually extended the facilities to other girls of the State.

Soon after independence and merger of the State, Government of Odisha took up various projects for opening a good number of primary, middle and high schools. Adequate efforts were taken for enrolment of boys and girls alike.

Education of SC/ST/OBC, Minorities and Women:

During the rule of Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb effective steps had been initiated for educating the children from the underprivileged and backward class, 'Anarya' School was a milestone in this regard. After independence, more stress was laid on enrolment of boys and girls of 6 to 14 years of age belonging to all categories irrespective their caste, economic status, or social background. At different stages, educational survey was conducted and special enrolment drives were under taken to increase enrolment and attendance. Incentives were also given by the State Government to improve enrolment and retention of students. Teachers and parents met frequently and necessary steps were being taken to check drop-outs at every stage of education in general and primary and middle school level in particular.

At present the State as well as the central Government are serious about social upliftment of the downtrodden. Due weightage has been given on education of children from Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribes (ST) and Socially and Economically Backward Communities. Accordingly a good number of Schools have come up with government funding. Special measures have been taken for providing education to SC and ST students in a number of schools managed by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department of the State Government. In addition, there are Sevashram, and T and RW Schools for primary and secondary education where exclusively SC and ST students have also been enrolled.

The Government have introduced various welfare schemes under which Programmeme for provision of mid-day-meal (MDM) in schools, supply of bi-cycles, school uniforms, tricycles for orthopedically incapacitated children along with other learning inputs. Besides, the Odisha Primary Education Project Authority (OPEPA) in the State and the District Project Co-ordinator at the District have been providing adequate funds for construction of school building and maintenance work. OPEPA have also streamlined the Programmemes for academic achievement in order to attract boys and girls of school going age of all categories.

Provisions for beautification of the school premise, sanitation, construction of separate toilets for boys and girls, improvement of play ground, library and other curricular and extracurricular activities are being made with adequate monitoring and supervision of the infrastructure and activities of the schools. The District Education Officer of the district remains responsible for maintaining quality of education with the active support of the School Management Committee and Parents Teacher Association (PTA).

District Project Coordinator, Block Education Officer, Addl. Block Education Officer and other support staff are regularly watching the quality of Education.. The Collector and District Magistrate who is the Chairman of the District Education Committee of the district keeps a strict vigil on the performance and activities and suggests measures and issues instructions for corrective action.

The State Government and the Government of India are taking adequate steps as regards opening of required number of schools and as such large number of Boys and Girls of all categories enjoy the privilege of enrolment and as such the student's population has considerably gone high and accordingly the rate of literacy rose to 73.07%.

Similarly under the 'National Child Labour Protection' (NCLP) Programmeme of the Government of India efforts were made by the District Child Labour welfare office. Survey was conducted for identification of Child Labourer and allocation of NCLP Centres in different pockets of the District. 40 centres with the capacity of enrolling 50 child Labourer Students each were opened. These centres started functioning from 1996. These 40 centres imparted education up to Class-V Standard in three year bridged course. After passing class-V standard the students were enrolled into general school for higher studies. The department incurred all the related expenditure including financial assistance 40 number of centres was reduced to 25 in the academic year 2014. It is noteworthy that one girl student namely Basanti Behera of Gursang NCLP Centre was awarded the 2nd prize by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha in drawing competition organized at the State Level in 2003. The scheme has since been discontinued after enactment and implementation of the Right of the Child to Education Act.

The tables below give details of schools and rate of literacy in the district.

Number of Schools

1.	Number of Primary Schools	487
2.	Number of M.E(U.P.) Schools	178
3.	Number of High Schools	83
4.	Number of Sevashram Schools	05
5.	Number of Ashram School	01
6.	Number of T and R.W High School	01
7.	No. of Model Schools	02
8.	No. of ICT Schools	31
9.	No. of PYKKA Schools	32
10.	No.fo Vocational Schools	01

11. No. of Bicycles distributed to the Beneficiaries for the year 2015-16:-4363

Rate of Literacy

As per the 2011 Census Provisional Report.

1.	Total Literacy	----- 73.07
2.	Male Literacy	----- 82.62
3.	Female Literacy	----- 63.36

The tables below give details of teaching staff in position in various categories of schools in the district.

No. of teaching staff of Government, New Government, U.G. Government High Schools

Sl. No	Category	No.fo Sanction Post	Main in Position	Vacancy positions
1	Class –II	2	Nil	2
2	Sr.S.E.S.	26	14	12
3	T.G.T.Arts	69	48	21
4	T.G.T. PCM	34	30	04
5	T.G.T.CBZ	33	31	02
6	Classical Tr.	32	29	03
7	Hindi Tr.	31	18	13
8	P.E.T.	32	27	05
9	T.I.	05	01	04
10	M.C.T.	05	03	02

No. of teaching staff of 610 G.I.A. High Schools

Sl.No	Category	No.fo Sanction Post	Main in Position	Vacancy positions
1	Headmaster	06	04	02
2	T.G.T.Arts	12	12	0
3	T.G.T. PCM	06	05	01
4	T.G.T.CBZ	05	01	01
5	Classical Tr.	06	04	02
6	Hindi Tr.	06	06	0
7	P.E.T.	06	06	0

No. of teaching staff of Block Grants High Schools

Sl.No	Category	No.fo Sanction Post	Main in Position	Vacancy positions
1	Headmaster	32	31	01
2	T.G.T.Arts	64	57	07
3	T.G.T. PCM	32	24	08
4	T.G.T.CBZ	32	26	06
5	Classical Tr.	32	32	0
6	Hindi Tr.	32	32	0
7	P.E.T.	32	31	01

No.of Students Enrolled (VIII+IX+X) for the session 2015-16

Boys	Girls	Total
7355	7134	14,489

The mid-day-meal scheme (MDM) has been introduced in the district as a measure retain students and to check dropout rate along with supplementing nutritional needs of the students in primary and upper primary level students upto Class VIII. Details of schools covered under MDM scheme and the number of student beneficiaries are detailed in the tables below.

Block wise number of Schools Covered under MDM scheme

	Barkote	Reamal	Tileibani	Total
PS	120	118	117	355
UPS	104	116	90	310
Total Schools	224	234	207	665

Block Wise number of Beneficiaries

	Barkote	Reamal	Tileibani	Total
PS	8645	8478	6397	23520
UPS	5223	5621	4099	14943
Total Enrolment	13868	14099	10496	38463

As an extra incentive, bicycles have been provided to girl students of schools who travel considerable distances to the school. A total of 4363 number of bicycles have been distributed to such girl student for the year 2015-16:-

Gender and Inter-caste differences in education and measures to address them:

During the Raj period, queens, princesses, members of the ‘zenana’ and conservative society were not allowed public exposure. On the other hand, ladies of the palace and those of Royal Families were not being allowed to go out of the precinct of the Palace. People generally had an erroneous orthodox and medieaval notion that giving education to girls was improper.

Even when European influence touched social life and liberal ideas came in modern times, parents were not interested to send their girl child to educational institutions. Despite of energisation of various programmemes disinclination to send girls to co-education school prevailed. As a result, at

certain places a few girls' schools were set up. But it was not possible to establish girls' school separately at par with the number of boys' school and as such many of the Co-education school exist till date. However the girls who are conscious enough are attending the school without any bias.

Similarly in most parts of the State the people of different groups and sectors had acute feelings for drinking and eating together with other groups of people. In brief it can be stated that untouchability prevailed for many more years which caused differences. But when the Government provided equal rights and equal facilities and special provisions for the underprivileged, it gradually diminished. Years after independence people realized the necessity of value-based schemes and accordingly came forward to maintain balance and harmony, Philanthropic qualities started to develop.

In order to address the differences the Government formulated effective measures. Act for protection of fundamental rights of human was enacted. Provision for equal share and equal rights was enforced. Sensitization Programmes were carried on and all concerned were made aware of the uniformity and unity. Scope for inter-caste relationship was ensured. Government took steps for social upliftment of weaker section with due emphasis. Rules were framed to rightly deal with the matter leading to atrocity. Thus the inter-caste feelings and differences started to diminish. They were prepared to accept them and as such the students irrespective of caste and category behaved mentally and psychologically each other as true friend. Thus they developed cordial and healthy environment.

Trends in Growth of Higher Education:

Higher Education: Deogarh College, the first College of the district was established in June-July 1963 by collective civil society initiative and is managed by governing body. Later it was funded under the Grant-in-aid scheme for private colleges and continues as such. It provides education in science and humanities streams at the undergraduate stage. Commerce was introduced for sometime in the past but had to be discontinued. At present Reamal Junior College is the only institution providing education in commerce up to +2 level. Initially Deogarh College was having hostel facility for boys only at the initial stage and later for girl students also. hostel Presently both the hostel are defunct for lack of borders. This is because many colleges have come up elsewhere in the district and the flow of students to Deogarh College has dried up from the mofussil catchment areas. In addition there is a women's Junior college and one women Degree College located at Deogarh. They started functioning in the year 1994 and 2000 respectively and are managed by privately under the supervision of a

governing body. These colleges are eligible for 40% block grant from the year 2009.

There are a total number of 19 colleges in the district . Their location, status and other details are given in the table below.

List Colleges in Deogarh District

Sl. No.	Name of MPL/C.D.Block	Name of the college	Level	Years of establishment	Status Government/fully aided/ aide/ un-aided	Present staff position		Intake capacity		
						Teaching	Non Teaching	Arts	Science	Commerce
01.	Deogarh MPL	Deogarh College, Deogarh	+2 and Degree	1963	Fully Aided	25	15	192	128	
02.	Deogarh MPL	Women Junior College, Deogarh	+2	1994	Aided	07	06	96		
03.	Deogarh MPL	Women Degree College, Deogarh	Degree	2000	Un-Aided	05	09	64		
04.	Barkote Block	Panchayat Junior +2 College,	+2	1987	Aided	19	05	128	96	
05.	Barkote Block	Kalla Panchay Degree College, Kalla	Degree	1992	Aided	05	05	128		
06.	Barkote Block	Panchayat Samiti Junior Higher Secondary School, Danra	+2	1987	Aided	12	15	128	64	
07.	Barkote Block	Panchayat Samiti Degree College, Danra	Degree	1992	Aided	07	10	128		
08.	Barkote Block	Kandhal Junior Higher Secondary School, Kandhal	+2	1987	Aided	16	09	128		
09.	Reamal Block	Reamal Junior College, Reamal	+2	1991	Aided	08	05	128		<u>64</u>
10.	Reamal Block	Reamal Degree College, Reamal	Degree	1999	Un-Aided	05	05	64		<u> </u>

11.	Reamal Block	Anchalika Junior College, Budhupal	+2	1989	Aided	11	22	128	96	___
12.	Reamal Block	Panchayat Samiti Degree College, Budhupal	Degree	1992	Aided	11	19	96	32	___
13.	Reamal Block	Palsama Junior College, Palsama	+2	1993	Aided	11	19	146	128	___
14.	Reamal Block	Palsama Degree College, Palsama	Degree	2000	Un-Aided	07	11	--	64	___
15.	Reamal Block	Rengalbeda Junior College, Rengalbeda	+2	1994	Un-Aided	06	06	64	----	___
16.	Tileibani Block	Ekalabya Panchayat Samiti Junior College, Kansar	+2	1992	Aided	12	06	128	----	___
17.	Tileibani Block	Ekalabya P.S Degree College, Kansar	Degree	1994	Aided	05	04	64		___
18.	Tileibani Block	P.S Junior College, Suguda	+2	1992	Aided	07	09	128		___
19.	Tileibani Block	Ludhar Junior College, Ludhar	+2	1994	Aided	06	06	64		___

Professional and Technical Educational Institutes

I. Elementary Training School

A Guru Talim Kendra which had been established to impart training to Primary School teachers during the days of the Raj was later closed. Later, the Government of Odisha sanctioned an Elementary Teachers Training (E.T.) School which started functioning at Deogarh in the year 1958. The course was for two years. In the first batch thirty untrained Primary School teachers were sponsored for the purpose of receiving in-service stipendiary training with a monthly stipend of Rs.18/-. Initially there were three teachers in the E.T. School with other supporting staff. The school was upgraded to

Secondary Training School in the year 1965. Untrained teachers with qualification up to matriculation above were sponsored for the two-year training course. Each trainee teacher was getting stipend of Rs. 25/- per month. In the year 2003 the Secondary Training School was upgraded to the status of District Resource Centre with a Principal as the Head of the institution. It also imparted training to personnel under the Distance Education Programmeme. The students passing out of this institute after successful completion of the course were awarded Diploma Certificate in teaching. In the year 2014 the District Resource Centre, Deogarh was upgraded to the status of District Institute of Education and Training (DIET). There is a Principal and qualified teacher educators. Number of selected candidates receive training in teaching methodology and other education related activities of the schools. In addition the Institute organises various in-service training courses and workshops for teachers at different periods of the academic year.

II. Art and Craft School

Although there was scope for weaving at the time of feudal rule, no prospective efforts have yet been taken for opening of separate Art and Craft School in the District. Art and craft were taught at in M.E. and High School stages only as a subject with art and craft teachers appointed for the purpose. The system ceased to continue after 1994 and the posts of art and craft teachers were declared as dying cadre. This resulted in development of skill among school students in that respect were checked.

III. Vocational Training During the Nineteen eighties, the Government of Odisha chalked out a Programmeme for establishing of Vocational Education Schools with a view to providing training and developing skill of the Post-Matric Students who did not pursue formal higher studies. Those newly planned schools were attached to the Government High Schools. There was a Vocational School attached to Raja Basudeb High School with a post of Vice-Principal. Later on the Post of Vice-Principal was upgraded to the Post of Principal. The Vice-Principal/Principal managed the school by way of engaging resource persons or faculty members who were available in the vicinity. The course was equivalent to +2 or Higher Secondary Education. Later on perhaps due to introduction of 10+2+3 pattern of education the said school was brought under the control of the Principal of Deogarh College.

Besides, there are three vocational centres in block areas. These centres are imparting technical education on various trades as shown in the list. The list of the vocational centres of the district is given in Table below.

List of Vocational Centres

Sl. No.	Name of Vocational Centre	Name of the College to which tagged	Sericulture	Intake Capacity			
				EDA	OM	CP	AVP
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
1.	Vocational Centre, Deogarh	Deogarh College, Deogarh Panchayat	24	24	--	--	--
02.	Danra Vocational Centre, Danra	Samiti Junior Higher Secondary School, Danra	--	--	--	24	24
03.	Vocational Centre, Budhapal	Anchalika Junior College, Budhapal	--	48	24	--	--

(iv) Industrial Training Institution, Deogarh.

Some years back one industrial institution was established at Deogarh. It is managed by a private body. The institute provides technical training to the trainees in three trades like Electrician, Fitter and Tailoring. The intake capacity in Electrician and Fitter trade is 84 in each trade and 21 in tailoring trade. The principal is the head of the institution. There are 15 numbers of teaching members and 05 numbers of Non-teaching members serving in the said institute.

Industrial Training Centre, Nuapada:-There is an industrial training centre at Nuapada P.O- Aunli under Kundhegola Police station of Reamal Block. The centre is known as ‘Swami Premananda Industrial Centre’, a unit of Viswa Seva Sangha Trust (VISWAST). The institute was established in the year 2007. It has been accorded affiliation by the National

Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) for the trades of electronics mechanic and electrical fitter. There are 13 nos. of teaching staff and 06 nos. of Non-teaching staff in the institution.

Industrial Training Institute, Ambkatta:- There is an industrial training institute at Ambkatta of Barkote Block. The institution has been set up as per the decision of the Government of Odisha made earlier. It is imparting industrial training to the trainees in various technical trades.

V- Government Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife School, Deogarh.

The Government Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife School, Deogarh was set up in 1969. It was running in the Vandara Ghara till 1979 due to want of its own building. From 1980 it is running in its own building which is adjacent to the office of the Chief District Mmedical Officer, Deogarh. It imparts

education on paramedical services to the ANMs. The duration of course is two years. The annual intake capacity is 40 and the course is stipendary. There is sanction for 04 teaching members including the Principal. The ANM School has so far produced 1800 ANMs.

VI. Computer Centres

There are three computers centres at the headquarters town affiliated to Sambalpur and other Universities. These centres impart education on basic computer operation.

D. Engineering and Medical College

There are no engineering college in the district. Students move out to institutions both government and private located in other districts, the nearest ones being at Burla of Samblapur, Rourkela of Sundargarh and Sarang of Angul districts. It is equally true in case of medical education also. No college for any system of medicine, i.e. allopathy, homoeopathy, or ayurvedic exist in the district.

6. University Education.

During the Ex-State time the only High English School, earlier known as Rajkumar School was affiliated to Calcutta University which was conducting the Matriculation examination and was awarding certificates to the successful candidates. After merger, the students of the district pursued their higher studies under Utkal University or in any University outside the state till the year 1965-66 when Sambalpur University was established.

At present all the +2 Colleges (Junior College) are affiliated to the Odisha Council of Secondary Education. Likewise, the Degree colleges (+3) are affiliates of Sambalpur University. The technical institutions of learning are regulated by the Directorate of Technical Education and Training, Government of Odisha.

Besides, the well-to-do people and interested persons do also exercise their choice for sending their children to outside Universities preferably to J.N. University or other famous ones.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)

Indira Gandhi National Open University has a study centre of at Deogarh College, Deogarh. It provides opportunity for Post- Diploma, and Post Graduate course in limited branch. However, it acts as a drop in the ocean.

The University education facilities can be provided to the people of the district if Deogarh College, Deogarh the oldest Non- Government College of

Western Odisha is given autonomous status and the management of the college is taken over by the Government of Odisha. Sincere efforts in joint venture can be taken in the matter.

Oriental School System

Sanskrit School

A Sanskrit school which was functioning in the remote past could no more continue. However, facilities for study of Sanskrit are available at school level. Sanskrit was taught as an optional subject and now it is being taught as third language. The students can learn Sanskrit to some extent. In the long past Sanskrit was also being taught as a compulsory subject.

It is worthwhile to note that there exists a Sanskrit Vidyalaya at Nuapada, PO- Aunli of Kundheigola Police station under Reamal Block of the District. The school has been named as 'Lalita Ananta Rushikala Sanskrit Vidyalaya'. It was established in the year 1994. The school offers course in Prathama (equivalent to VI and VII) and Madhyama (equivalent to VIII, IX and X). The staffs consist of 08 teaching members and 04 non teaching members.

The students at the end of the course appear at examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Odisha, Cuttack and the successful candidates get certificates from the Board. The school is managed by Private Management.

Sanskrit College

There is a Sanskrit college under the title 'Swami Sivananda Sanskrit College' at Nuapada under Kundheigola Police station. The College is affiliated to 'Shree Jagannath Sanskrit Viswa Bidyalaya', Puri. The college offers course in Upashastri ((equivalent to +2 Arts) and Shastri (equivalent to +3 Arts). The subjects like Sahiya Vyakarana, Darshan, Veda, Economics, Odia and English are taught in both the courses. The college also provides scope for Honours class in Sahitya, Vyakarana and Darshan.

The staffs consist of one Principal, 08 teaching members and 07 non teaching members. The College is managed by a Governing Body under the presidentship of the Sub- Collector.

Urdu School

There is no separate school for learning Urdu. The Primary School located at Ward No-5 of Deogarh Municipal area had facility for learning rudimentary Urdu. Till 1990 one Urdu Teacher was posted in the school for teaching the teaching Urdu to the beginners. In consultation with the

Deputy Director (URDU) of the Directorate of Education the Urdu teacher was appointed. After the transfer of the last Urdu teacher no replacement has been post. As such there appears to be lack of interest for learning Urdu among the students nor are the parents keen to give Urdu education to their wards.

Madrasa

The district does not have any Madrasa which in certain other places in the state impart education in Arabic, Islamic studies and jurisprudence based on the tenets of the Holy Quran and the Sharia Laws.

Missionary School-

Three missionary schools are functioning in the district at the initiative of the Church and the related Convents. One of them is functioning in the premises of the Catholic Church at Deogarh. Other two are functioning in Barkote and Tileibani Block. These schools are managed by the missionaries and evangelist of Christian faith.

Many of the high schools and some of the colleges have units of National Cadet Corps, National Social Service Scheme, Boys' Scout and Junio Red Cross which help inculcate in the young students sense of discipline, service and quality of leadership.

Central Educational Institutions in Deogarh

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Deogarh was established in the year 2006-07 which started functioning from 30th Nov 2006 with 38 number of students, out of 40 selected candidates as the first generation learners of the district. This Vidyalaya is now functioning from a temporary accommodation located in Raja Basudev High School Hostel.

The permanent site of this school yet to become functional is situated at Sunamunda which is 08 Kms. away from Deogarh town located in a serene and among sylvan beauty of nature. The permanent campus has the all infrastructure for curricular and extracurricular activities by the students. This being a fully residential school has comfortable hostel accommodation for both boys and girls along with staff quarters for teaching and other support staff. Current staff and student strength is given in the tables below.

Staff Position

Staff Strength:	PGTs	TGTs	Miscellaneous Teachers	Non-Teaching staff
Total no. of sanctioned post	06	06	05	15
Total no. in position	04	03	04	11
Total vacancies	02	03	01	04

Current Student Strength

CLASS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
VI	19	23	42
VII	24	18	42
VIII	24	15	39
IX	21	18	39
X	25	13	38
XI	14	12	26
XII	11	13	24
Total	138	112	250

Kendriya Vidyalaya

Kendriya Vidyalaya was a dream for the people of Deogarh which has come true. The Deogarh unit of Kendriya Vidyalaya, established on 30th August, 2010 is a civil sector School under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The Collector & District Magistrate, Deogarh is the sponsoring authority of this school. The school is growing day by day. In the session 2010-11 the Vidyalaya started with 5 classes with a student strength of 201. Now the vidyalaya has 10 classes with a strength of 378 students. There are 11 permanent and 06 contractual staff members. The school is functioning temporarily inside Government Girls' High School campus since 2010. There is an urgent need to have a separate and self sufficient campus with all infrastructural facilities in this institution..

Games and Sports in Deogarh

Indira Gandhi Stadium

The state of Bamanda was better known for its artistic, literary and cultural excellence under the patronage of several rulers. Spartan activities though pursued were at a lower key. Athenian values were getting precedence. In the Pre-Independence era i.e. 1931 Mc. Phersan the political agent designed and constructed the unique playground at Suliapada. Suliapada the field and venue of games and sports in the pre-merger time is another aspect of attractive feature of Deogarh. The field known as Suliapada was renamed as Indira Gandhi Stadium. People of Deogarh all along acknowledge the contribution and dedication of those who

endeavoured to bring into existence this new stadium. The stadium covers an area of Ac. 8.18 decimals and received an amount of Rs.24, 96,500/- as grant for construction by the Central Government to foster sporting activities. This remains the only venue to organize various games and sports in the district. Other than this, there are playgrounds in various schools and colleges which organize annual sporting events and such other competitive matches.

For so many years games and sports tournaments such as football, kabaddi, cricket, kho-kho, badminton, athletics etc have been organized. The sports lovers and citizens are enjoying the sports activities accordingly. In this sphere the organizers of games and sports competitions have played a remarkable and dedicated role. In kabaddi and kho-kho, the female players have proved their talent. All-India Bamanda Cup Cricket Tournament and Raja Sudhal Deb Football Tournament have become popular.

Since the days of the princely rule emphasis has been mostly on the game of football. Of late, cricket has also become popular among the youth.

In addition, a large number of individuals have contributed in the field of games and sports and have achieved distinction. Some of the notable sports personalities are Jayaram Mistry, Ananda Tirkey, Harihar Mahakul, Kumudabandhu Nayak, Julius Toppo, Jogesh Chandra Nanda, Purna Chandra Satpathy, Parama Mahakul, Netrananda Mahakul, Roshan Minz, Markandeswar Satpathy, Bipin Bihari Nanda. Jayaram Mistry played for Odisha in Santosh Trophy, the National Football Tournament while Ananda Tirkey played for Odisha in National Hockey Tournament.

Amongst the football players Pradip Kumar Behera, Subash Chandra Bhoi, Sushil Kumar Kar, Gita Khadia represented Sambalpur University in Inter-University football tournament. Sri Subash Chandra Bhoi was the captain of Sambalpur University football team in the year 1995. Roshan Minz participated in National and International Hockey Tournaments and brought glory for Deogarh district. Further, Saraswati Munda, an athlete of Deogarh district won Gold Medal in All India Marathon held at Jaipur, Rajasthan in 2004.

The different games and sports competitions are also organized in the rural areas of Deogarh district, though Deogarh Town has played an important role in this regard. The sports-lovers play positive role in the promotion of games and sports through their enthusiastic involvement.

The District Athletic Association is playing a pivotal role in co-ordinating the players, athletes and organizers on the one hand as well as the

governmental machinery on the other hand so that organization and promotion of games/sports activities can be successfully materialized.

This co-ordination will bring out achievement in games and sports competitions and thereto place the players/athletes with glory and achievement. At the same time it will bring out name and fame to the district for which Deogarh will gain sports identity in provincial and national level.

Accordingly proposal for establishing a Sports Hostel under the governmental initiative and effort is under rapid desire and demand of the people of Deogarh district which should be materialized by Government of Odisha, Department of Sports and Youth Services, Bhubaneswar for upliftment and promotion of Game and Sports activities in the district of Deogarh.

The different games and sports like Puchi Khela , Gillidanda , Women's Festival, Rural Sports, Dudu, Female Dudu, Sakta , Bohu Chori, Pasha Khela, Female Jumping Sports, Mountaineering, Adventure Sports are organised. Some enthusiastic sports lovers and sports persons along with sports officials and organizer undertook mountaineering sports at Pradhanpat Hills under the guidance and supervision of Sri Jogabyasa Bhoi, an internationally acclaimed mountaineer.

Apart from the traditional open stadium i.e. Indira Gandhi Stadium, there is also an Indoor Stadium located in front of the aforesaid stadium. The big campus of the Indoor Stadium is capable of organizing many others sports related competition outside the main building. Again one mini stadium is required for each of the three blocks of Deogarh district to carry out and promote the games and sports activities. Infrastructure development in the sphere of games and sports should be taken up.

Thus games and sports activities have become a part and parcel in the life of the people of Deogarh district. Further Deogarh has been acclaimed as a citadel of games and sports.

CHAPTER - XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Health Services in Early Times

The erstwhile princely state of Bamanda, now near analogous to the district of Deogarh with the preponderance of aboriginal tribes and people of various other ethnicity and stock was not used to any organized and scientific systems of medicine. Most of the people were considering various ailments, diseases and epidemics as results of divine curse or the evil design of some spirits. They believed in exorcism and took help of the community 'Dehury', 'Ojha' and such other quacks and black magicians. Besides these methods the people were adept at the use of various plants, herbs and other natural ingredients for use in combination as medicines. In later days, village Baidyas otherwise known as Kabiraj with some knowledge of Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of healing used to attend to the sick persons. Even the king among his servants and servitors was engaging Raja Baidyas who had a respectable position in then prevailing dispensation. Kabirajs like Harihar Mahaptra, Dinabandhu Guru, Khyamanidhi Khadiratna and Tripurary Behera of Bamanda state were well known for their expertise in Ayurvedic system of healing in the past.

Shamanism

A *shaman* is a person regarded as an intermediary or medium having access to, and influence in, the world of Spirits who typically enters into a state of trance during a ritual, and practices divination and healing. A shaman was considered to be a link between the mundane and profane world of human beings and the domain of the spirit and divinity. Shamans are said to treat ailments and diseases by invoking the spirit. Each disease was ascribed to a particular spirit. The paraphernalia adopted and the rituals practised by the Ojhas and Dehuries who were the neighbourhood shamans available readily almost in all villages or in a cluster of villages were quite bizarre and grotesque. They were always at hand and available at call for propitiating the evil spirit and getting back the tormented soul of the ailing person to order. Even after various modern, scientific and well founded medicinal system are currently in vogue, shamanism though in the wane, in some form or other still exists in the hinterland of Deogarh district. This is because of prevalence of superstition and lack of proper information about various diseases among some sections of the people.

Ethno-Medicine

Indigenous people living in this district were also practicing ethno-pharmacology and ethno biology for curing minor ailments like head ache, body ache cold and cough, etc. Locally available plants, herbs, mineral and

even animal extracts are still in use among people. The most used among such items are aloe vera, mustard oil and seeds, garlic, neem, turmeric and different other flora like aswagandha, brahmi, amla, bahada, harida, black pepper to just name a few. The forests of Deogarh are rich in such herbal and medicinal plants a list of which is available in the Chapter-V dealing with forest and environment. Among the tribes of Deogarh district while most have taken to modern system of medicines the Pauri Bhuyans still follow their old ethnic systems for treatment of various diseases. Likewise, the Bhuiyans also have their own indigenous way of treating diseases.

Advent of Organised Public Health Care System



Charitable dispensary of established in 1883 A.D.

Till about late nineteenth century modern medicinal system and the concept of public health care had not arrived in the state of Bamanda. This remote princely state saw the dawn of modernity during the reign of Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, KCIE; the most enlightened among the rulers of Bamanda. He being a visionary and benevolent towards his subjects, brought about innovative methods of governance including in the field of Health. It was during his reign a hospital was set up at Deogarh, the capital town of Bamanda. Likewise, dispensaries were set up at Kuchinda, Gobindpur (present Bamra Railway Station), Barkote and Naikula. As qualified doctors and paramedical staff were not available in either the Central Province under which most of the princely states of Odisha were being supervised by the British Commissioner, physicians from outside the

State were employed to man the hospitals and dispensaries. Prominent among the doctors who served as the head of Health Services in Bamanda State were Dr. Ramanikanta Chakravarti ,Dr. Bhabani Kanta Chakrabarti, Dr.Haren Dutta, Dr.Maheswar Pradhan, Dr. Ahmed and Dr.U.C Ghosh. During epidemics of various nature the rulers were deeply concerned to provide relief to the people. On certain occasions for control of epidemics doctors from Calcutta (now Kolkata) were specially commissioned for treatment. One such instance is when Raja Dibya Sankar Deb to control the critical disease like Influenza which was locally known as “*Sambar Jwar*” brought doctors from Calcutta. Raja Bhanugang Deb to provide specialised treatment in segregated condition and in isolation built a hospital and rehabilitation home for leprosy patients. Lt.Col.A.S. Meek, C.M.G, the Agent to the Governor General, Eastern State Agency laid the foundation stone of the leprosy hospital which was then known as Bamra

State Silver Jubilee Leper Clinic on 16th January 1938. Relics of these facilities do exist though in an unused state near Gad Gada Nala behind the jail.



Bamra State Silver Jubilee Leper Clinic built in 1938.

There were also separate isolated facilities for transmittable diseases like tuberculosis and small pox. The hospital at Deogarh got in-door facility for patient in need of longer hospitalisation and treatment during the reign of Raja Bhanugang Deb, in the year 1923. Similar facility was added to subsidiary hospitals at Barkote, Naikula and Kundheigola also. These hospitals were manned by doctors, compounders and nurses to provide clinical services.

Anti-Opium Drive in Bamanda State

Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb banned the rampant use of various intoxicants and narcotic substances like alcohol, *Garja (cannabis indica)* opium, etc. in his estate. There was a list of habitual drug addicts in the police stations of Bamanda who were provided with a regulated dose for substance to help them get over the bad habit. (As reported in on issue of the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* 4/16). P.E Heberlet in his '*An Anti-Opium Indian States (1891)*' praised a lot to Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb in following words.... "*The Raja, seeing how ruinous the opium habit is, has strictly prohibited its use by any, save those who have been long addicted to it and whose names have been entered on a police register as habitual consumers....and no one known to be addicted to opium is eligible for employment in the state service. The adoption of these prohibitive measures has effectually checked an evil that threatened to attain large proportions...The wise and enlightened policy of this Indian Prince in thus preserving his people from a great danger is worthy of all praise and should be published as an example to others. The British Government might learn a lesson from him in this matter....*".The imprint of Indian Renaissance also witnessed here and the Visionary Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb realized the importance. He struggled hard to curb the ill practices of Casteism, Sati, Human Sacrifice, Early Marriage, Old age marriages and Bride price etc. Through his Brain Child and widely circulated '*Sambalpur Hitaishini*' creating awareness among the People regarding these evil practices was his goal.

Reproductive Child Health Programmeme

Keeping in mind the demerits of child marriage and teen age pregnancy for the mothers and its bad effect on the health of the nascent mother and the infant, the State of Bamanda in the year 1903 promulgated a declaration regarding minimum marriageable age of brides at 12 and of grooms at 14 to 15 years of age. These vision and action in the field of Women Health and Welfare was a pioneering step going by the socio-cultural milieu of those days. Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb also banned the practice of marriage of old males with young and adolescent girls and in the year 1893. Widow remarriage and women education were two themes he promoted and after him his predecessors like Satchidananda and Jalandhar deb also gave emphasis on this subject. Jalandhar Deb has written a book '*Vivaha Bichara*' in 1928 which was an analysis and well argued presentation on marriage at a mature age with scientific explanation.

Diseases Prevalent in the District

Between the years 1930-34, Shri Nilamani Senapati, ICS, (Retd) had noticed the climate of Deogarh as hostile and there were pockets in this area where cerebral malaria was rampant. Health of the people suffered from early times due to epidemics and lack of knowledge about their prevention and cures. Cholera and small pox were very frequent and sometimes villages were depopulated and deserted. Witch doctors were consulted by villagers as a superstitious belief that both the diseases were due to the wrath of Goddess *Thakurani* and *Sitala*. Other common diseases prevalent in the district were influenza locally known as *Sambar Jwar*, malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea, filaria, scabies and other skin ailments, tuberculosis(T.B.) and diseases due to malnutrition.

Present Day Health Scenario in the District



A bird's eye view of the Deogarh District Headquarter Hospital

Deogarh hospital was famous in the first half of 20th century as patients from around fifty Kms radius were coming for treatment. It had 54 beds with two doctors, four nurses, three pharmacists, one Radiographer, one *Dhai* and a midwife. An X-Ray plant was provided in the hospital. This hospital was declared as a Sub-divisional level hospital of Sambalpur district during 1965 and subsequently declared as District Head Quarter Hospital after Deogarh became a separate district in 1994. At present the DHQ hospital is a 64-bedded hospital though more than 180 to 200 patients per day are treated here. The main function and activities of the hospital are to provide preventive and curative treatment to the people to make them disease free to make aware the people and provide necessary support about health and

family welfare services for population stabilization and to take necessary intervention to eradicate communicable diseases from the society.

Working hours of the DHQ hospital are from 10 am to 5 pm for the Administrative Office on all working days for Outdoor Patients all days from 8 AM to 12 noon in all seasons and 4 PM to 5 PM in summer from 1st April to 30th September and from 3 PM to 5 PM in winter from 1st Oct to 31st March. Casualty Unit and Indoor Patient wards work round the clock in all seasons.

District Public Health Delivery Set-up

The district public health delivery set up is headed by the Chief District Medical Officer and he is vested with the power and responsibility for appointment and transfer of district level staff. After the inception of NRHM and subsequently recast as National Health Mission, he acts as the District Mission Director for implementing and supervising all the Flagship Programmes of the Government. CDMO is assisted in different wings like Public Health, Family Welfare and Immunization, malaria, leprosy, TB, and sickle cell, etc. by wing officers like Additional District Medical Officer (Medical), Additional District Medical Officer (Public Health), Additional District Medical Officer (Family Welfare and Immunisation), District Tuberculosis Officer, District Leprosy Officer and District Surveillance Medical Officer with other clinical staffs and support staff.

Hierarchy of Health Institutions

After independence one Hospital was established at Naikul in the year 1950 which is managed by the Tribal and Rural welfare Department and is controlled by Civil Surgeon, Sambalpur. There is provision of 6 beds having Doctor and a Pharmacist. Barkote hospital was provided with 12 beds, a Medical Officer, a nurse, a pharmacist and a Dai. At that time Chhatabar Hospital and Bamparda hospital were Primary Health Centres where integrated work was done for both Medical and public health activities. At Deogarh hospital an Urban Family Planning centre is functional and Sterilization operations are done at Static Sterilization unit.

At present there exists one DHQ Hospital, Four Community Health Centres (at Reamal, Barkote, Bamparda and Tileibani); eight Primary Health Centres (one Area hospital at Palsama of Reamal Block) and forty two sub-centres in the district. One ANM Training Centre also is imparting education to the students and situated within the DHQ Campus. Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries is eight and of Homeopathic are two. The total paramedic staff sanctioned for Deogarh is two hundred and eight out of which one hundred and eighty seven are in position. The categories of subordinate staff are nursing sister, staff nurse, pharmacist, technical store keeper to Multi-

Purpose Health Supervisor- male and female, MPHWs, Ophthalmic assistant, etc.

The sanctioned strength and position of doctors available during 2014-15 in the district is mentioned below.

Category	Sanctioned	In-Position	Vacant
JD-I(Gen)	1	1	0
JD-II (Gen)	4	2	2
JD-II (Spe)	5	3	2
Sr-I (Gen)	18	9	9
Sr-I (Spe)	12	4	8
Jr-I(Gen)	8	6	2
Jr-I(Spe)	8	3	5
Addl post.	3	1	2
Total	59	29	30

Acute shortage of Doctors in Deogarh district has compelled patients to go to the neighboring district to seek treatment. This has impacted more in the prenatal and postnatal cases and disturbed the ratio of mortality and morbidity. The bordering districts are around 100 and more kilometers from DHQ and the transportation delays occurs sometimes due to poor road condition leading to death while in transit. In the year 2013-14, only nineteen doctors were in position out of a total strength of fifty two. The situation has considerably increased between than and 2014-15.

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church Hospital (GEL Church), Barkote:

This hospital came was established in the year 1954at Amgaon in Barkote block. It provides clinical and RCH services both indoor,and outdoor along with casualty services in around and around Barkote area.

Area Development Project under UK Aid:

During the 1980s major developments both in respect of infrastructure and service delivery in the health sector has been achieved by Area Development Project under UK Aid Assistance Programmemme in Odisha. Similarly, in Deogarh district some selected Sub-Centres and PHCs are upgraded having new constructions.

Odisha Health System Development Project

OHSDP was implemented in Odisha from 1998 to 2006 with World Bank assistance with the aim to improve efficiency in the allocation and use of Health Resources through policy and institutional development and improve the performance of health system through quality control, effectiveness and coverage of health services at the secondary and selective coverage at the community level to improve the health status of the people, especially the poor, by reducing mortality, morbidity and disability. In

Deogarh district this phase has seen the upgradation of Community Health Centres in respect of infrastructure and strengthening of Labour Room and Operation theatres. Selected Primary Health Centres are provided with new infrastructure and equipment. The special achievement of the OHSDP phase may be earmarked for different specific activities – in the 1st two years all the targeted civil works were completed, in the 3rd year procurement and installation of equipments were done with strictures to maintain, in the 4th year residual civil works were completed and specific effort were made to strengthen waste management system of hospitals by constructing containment area. Equipment based training and IEC activities were undertaken in the same year. The last year of the OHSDP was for supervision and ensuring proper implementation of the project activities with sustenance.

The NRHM Phase: ZSS, GKS formation and ASHA as a community Worker

The National Rural Health mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. In Odisha the National Rural Health Mission was launched on 17th June 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural and urban population throughout the state with special focus on the backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalized groups like women and the vulnerable sections of the society. NRHM seeks to integrate health with the determinants of health for which inter-sectoral convergence between departments like PRI, WCD, RWSS and Education are essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunization, National Disease Control Programme and NRHM initiatives. The main activities under NRHM in the district of Deogarh are given below.

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA)

Community Health volunteers called Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged under the mission for establishing a link between the community and the health system. ASHA is the first port of call for any health related demands of deprived sections of the population, especially women and children, who find it difficult to access health services in rural areas. ASHA Programme is expanding across the States and has particularly been successful in bringing people back to Public Health System and has increased the utilization of outpatient services, diagnostic facilities, institutional deliveries and inpatient care. At present 361 ASHAs are engaged in the district- 128 ASHAs are working in Barkote block, 121 in Reamal and 112 under Tileibani block.

Zilla Swasthya Samiti, Rogi Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare Committee) / Hospital Management Society

The ZSS and Rogi Kalyan Samiti / Hospital Management Society is a management structure that acts as a group of trustees for the hospitals at the District and CHC /PHC level to manage the affairs of the hospital. Financial assistance is provided to these Committees through Untied fund to undertake activities for patient welfare. There are 711 Gaon Kalyan Samitis formed in Deogarh at village level.

Untied Grants to Sub-Centres have been used to fund grass-root improvements in health care. Some examples include improved efficacy of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) in the field that undertake better antenatal care and other health care services, Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) are observed in Tuesdays and Fridays in the District. This forum has been using untied grants to increase the involvement in their local communities to address the needs of poor women and children.

Janani Surakshya Yojana (JSY)

JSY aims to reduce maternal mortality among pregnant women by encouraging them to deliver in government health facilities. Under the scheme cash assistance is provided to eligible pregnant women for giving birth in a government health facility. Large scale demand side financing under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has brought poor households to public sector health facilities on a scale never witnessed before.

National Ambulance Services (NAS)

Free ambulance services are provided in every CHC and District Head Quarter (3 Nos) in the district connected with a toll free telephone number '108' and which reaches the needy within 30 minutes of the call.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

As part of recent initiatives and further moving in the direction of universal healthcare, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm (JSSK) was introduced to provide free to and fro transport, free drugs, free diagnostic, free blood, free diet to pregnant women who come for delivery in public health institutions and sick infants up to one year.

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

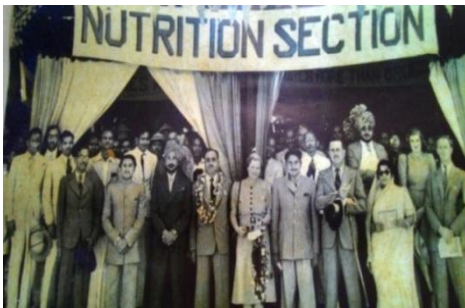
Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram is programme under which child health screening and early intervention services have been launched in February 2013 to screen diseases specific to childhood, developmental delays, disabilities, birth defects and deficiencies. The initiative will cover

children between 0–18 years of age and at times provide free treatment for minor ailments. District Early Intervention Centre is yet to be established at DHQ, Deogarh. Six numbers of Mobile Health Teams headed by two AYUSH doctors each is operational in the three Block CHCs.

Special New Born Care Unit (SNCU)

One 12 Bedded SNCU was made operational with all types of modern Infrastructure and Equipments at DHQ, Deogarh since 30th November,2014 and running successfully by providing essential care to neonates in its in-patient and Out-patient wards.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)



Nutrition Section during the Raj in 1883



Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre in 2012

One NRC is running at the old hospital building to provide Nutritional supplement to the Children falling under Severe Malnourished Condition and with complication. Doctor with the help of Nutrition Counselor and two ANMs provide the required service. Cook-cum- attendant provides cooked food to SAM child and mothers at the centre and compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary also provided by NHM.

Drugs Distribution Centres -Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic Service

A new initiative is launched under the National Health Mission to provide Free Drugs Service and Free Diagnostic Service with a motive to lower the out of pocket expenditure on health. Two DDCs are operational in the district (DHQ, Deogarhand CHC Chhatabar) and other Two (Barkote and Tilebani) is going to serve the public soon after the completion of necessary arrangements.

Tele-medicine centre

Tele-Medicine centre is located in the District Headquarter Hospital and it is also used as a centre for Video conferencing with high level facilities for

providing better treatment to the patients. This centre is also used for training purposes of paramedics and nurses.

District Training Unit (DTU)

Different types of On-Job training are provided to the entire cadre of health functionaries and managers under NHM in the district. For this purpose DTU is operational and round the year Skill gaps of the staffs are assessed and training modules are imparted through district and state facilitators. As per the need, staffs are sent to national and state level workshops for Human Resource Development.

Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF)

The Odisha State Treatment Fund is providing financial assistance to the poor patients who are suffering from life threatening disorders and diseases, for treatment of their major ailments. The financial assistance will be released in which treatment has been/is being given to the patients. The fund is managed by an autonomous society known as “Odisha State Treatment Fund Society”. The Society is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This scheme is operational in Deogarh district.

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

RSBY has been launched by Ministry of Labor and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Now it is transferred to Ministry of Health and family welfare from April 1, 2015. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization at DHQ, Deogarh and Three CHCs (Reamal, Barkote and Tileibani) of the district providing the service.

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

BKKY is a health insurance scheme for the farmers in the state of Odisha, India. The Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) was launched by Chief Minister of Odisha, S. Naveen Patnaik to provide people financial support through health and accident insurance. There are many hospitals, Community Health Centre (CHCs) in each district of Odisha under Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) to provide people health care with low cost. The RSBY cells of the district Deogarh also acts for the scheme. The above Three Schemes and their result has been provided below in tabular forms separately.

District Programme Management Unit, NHM

This office is located at the vicinity of CDMO, office at DHQ, Deogarh and manned by District Programme Manager, District Accounts Manager, Dy. Manager-RCH, District Data Manager etc. with other supporting staffs. The sole function of this unit is to provide Techno-managerial support to CDMO who is also the District Mission Director and other wing officers. They have to make prospective plan for providing Quality Services to the public and analyze different indicators like Total Fertility Rate, Crude Birth Rate, IMR, MMR other Mortality indicators etc. All the flagship Programmes of NHM are implemented by these staffs with the help of medicos and paramedics at different Health institutions of the district headed by CDMO.

Key District Health Indicators at a glance

Understanding the need for preparing a comprehensive district health profile on key parameters based on a community set up, the Annual Health Survey has been designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level on fertility and mortality; prevalence of disabilities, injuries, acute and chronic illness and access to health care for these morbidities; and access to maternal, child health and family planning services. Hence to make a glance at the 'Health scenario' of Deogarh the Annual Health Survey Bulletin has been quoted here to get reliable indicators of health of the district Deogarh. Crude Birth Rate of Deogarh 18.4, which is 18.8 in rural areas and 15.4 in urban areas. Crude Death rate is 8.8-8.9 for Male and 8.7 for females. For rural male it is 8.6 whereas for rural female it is 9.0. For urban male 11.0 urban female 6.6. The natural growth rate of population of Deogarh is 9.6 for rural population it is 10.0 and for urban population it is 6.6. As per AHS bulletin 2012-13 IMR is 58- 59 for Male and 60 for Female in the rural area 63 for both male and female. Neo natal mortality of Deogarh is 46. Post neo natal mortality is 13. Under 5 mortality of district is 76- 73 for male and 80 for female. The report says sex ratio at birth of the district is 941- for rural area 941 for urban it is 948. AHS 2012-13 says the Maternal Mortality Ratio of district is 234.

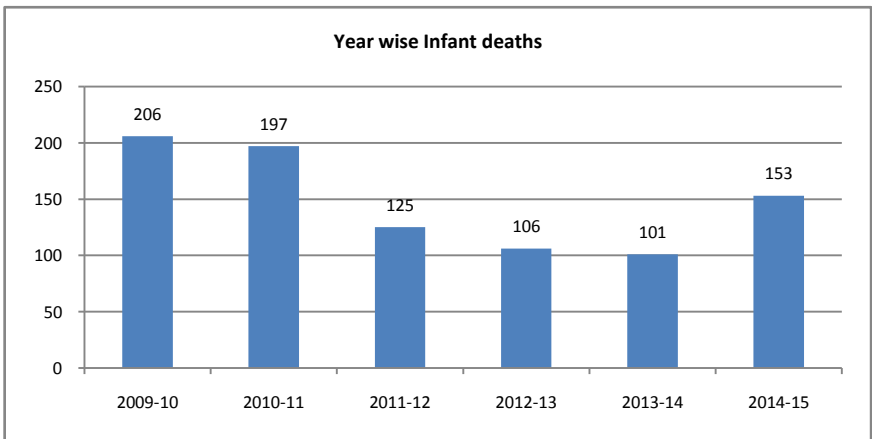
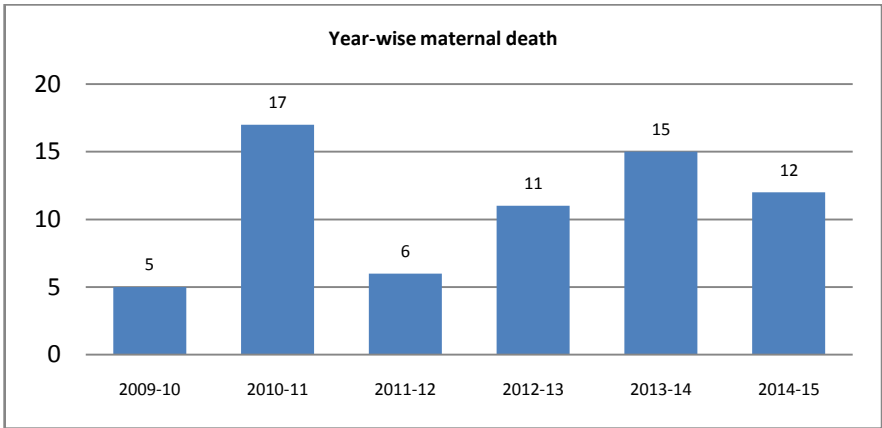
District health indicators in the recent years

Health Management Information System (HMIS) and Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) derive data from grass root level health workers about some basic health indicators of the district. Some other standalone reports also gather data from grass root level workers and health institutions of the district. Below mentioned tables shows the data in a systematic way and with the years derived from all the wings of the health administration like Reproductive Child Health, National Vector Borne Disease Control

Programmeme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programmeme, Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme and National Leprosy Eradication Programmeme, etc.

Maternal and Infant Deaths in Deogarh District

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Infant Deaths	206	197	125	106	101	153
Maternal Deaths	5	17	6	11	15	12
Total Live Birth	3970	4691	5262	3834	4271	3967
IMR /1000 LB	51.8	42	23.76	27.65	23.65	38.48
MMR /1Lakh LB	125.9	362	114.03	286.91	351.21	301.81



The Graphs show the figure of Infant and Maternal Mortality from 2009 – 10 to 2014 -15 after implementation of NRHM.

Blockwise Maternal Death and Infant Death in Deogarh District during 2014-15

Death	Barkote	Reamal	Tileibani	PPC Deogarh	Total
Maternal Death	4	4	4	0	12
Infant Death	46	62	43	2	153

As per the Annual Health survey data 2011-12, Deogarh has a crude birth Rate of 18.4 and Natural Growth Rate of 9.7. The Total Fertility Rate is 2.0 for the district which denotes that couples are well aware of the benefits of small family. The Crude Death rate for male in the district is 8.8 and for female it is around 8.5. Similarly, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of this district is 212 as like the other Northern divisional district of the state. Infant Mortality Rate of Deogarh as per the AHS 2011-12 is 62, Neonatal Mortality and under5 Mortality rate is 45 and 78 respectively.

The major causes of maternal deaths in the district may be attributed to some hemorrhage, eclampsia, sepsis (abortions either induced or spontaneous) and obstructed labor. Maternal deaths also occur due to indirect causes like anemia, sickle cell disease, teen age pregnancy and malaria, etc. The percentage of death due to such causes are : haemorrhage (40%), obstructed labor (20%), eclampsia (15%), malaria (15%) and other causes (10%).

Similarly, the causes of Infant mortality in the district may be attributed to premature and low birth weight due to nutritional deficiency following poor socio-economic status and malaria, birth asphyxia in case of home delivery, pneumonia, sepsis and other infectious diseases and diarrheal diseases.

Family Planning

Sl. No.	Method	Target during 2013-14	Achievement during 2013-14	%age Ach	Target during 2014-15	Achievement during 2014-15	%age Ach
1	Sterilization Operation	1293	1054	81.5	1340	627	47
2	IUD	1453	1735	119.4	1712	1670	98
3	CC	2745	488	17.8	2765	628	23
4	Oral Pill Cycles	1614	1563	96.8	1627	1654	102

Immunization:

Sl. No.	Category	Target during 2013-14	Achievement during 2013-14	%age Ach	Target during 2014-15	Achievement during 2014-15	%age Ach
1	ANC Registration	6394	6290	98.4	6585	6106	92.72
2	TT (PW)	6394	6116	95.7	6585	5963	90.55
3	IFA Large	6394	6137	96.0	6585	5999	91.10

4	BCG (0-1 year)	5812	4539	78.1	5986	4549	75.99
5	DPT 3	5812	5443	93.7	5986	5540	92.55
6	OPV 3	5812	5443	93.7	5986	5540	92.55
7	Hep-B 3	5812	5445	93.7	5986	5540	92.55
8	Measles	5812	5320	91.5	5986	5586	93.32
9	Vitamin – A 1st dose	5812	5313	91.4	5986	5581	93.23
10	DPT (5 to 6 years)	5720	5586	97.7	5890	5389	91.49
11	TT 10 Years	5615	5534	98.6	5783	6002	103.8
12	TT 16 Years	5546	6165	111.2	5711	6116	107.09

Delivery status and Janani SurakshyaYojana-2014-15

Delivery	Barkote Block	Deogarh DHH	Reamal Block	Tileibani Block	TOTAL
Home Delivery	226	0	203	197	626
Institutional Delivery	897	1378	771	363	3409
Total	1123	1378	974	560	4035
Number of mothers paid incentive for Home deliveries JSY	12	0	6	4	22
Number of mothers paid incentive for Institutional deliveries JSY	897	1216	696	358	3167
Total	909	1216	702	362	3189

Status of ASHA and Gaon Kalyan Samiti

SI No	Name of the Block	No of ASHA Sanctioned	No of ASHA in position
1	Barkote	128	128
2	Reamal	121	121
3	Tileibani	112	111
	Total	361	360

SI No	Name of the Block	GKS formation (in nos)		No of GKS opened Bank A/c
		Target	Formed	
1	Barkote	213	213	213
2	Reamal	282	282	282
3	Tileibani	216	216	216
	Total	711	711	711

Patient Transportation System

Name of the Block	108 Ambulance		Janani Express		102 Ambulance	
	Sanctioned	In-Position	Sanctioned	In-Position	Sanctioned	In-Position
Barkote	1	1	02	02	1	0
Reamal	1	1	02	02	1	1
Tileibani	1	1	02	02	1	0
Total	3	3	06	06	3	0

RSBY Claims/ Settlement in Deogarh District upto 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ Institution	No. of Claims raised	Amount of Claims raised in Rs.	No. of Claims settled in Numbers	Amount of Claims settled in Rs.	No. of Claims Unsettled	Amount of Claims Unsettled in Rs.
1	DHH, Deogarh	3529	8531850	3304	7995850	225	536000
2	CHC, Tileibani	6549	14543150	4868	9927059	1681	4616091
3	CHC,	453	1047250	303	712000	150	335250
						32	77500

	Barkote					160	392000
4	CHC,	667	1467400	639	1408400	28	59000
	Chhatabar	1046	2048500	1034	2024500	12	24000
	Grand Total					2288	6039841

Disease Control Programme

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

Year(Jan-Dec)	Total tested	Total Positive	PV	PF	Death
2009	77110	10034	549	9485	2
2010	74326	6031	902	5129	0
2011	72156	5754	565	5189	1
2012	70129	5922	311	5611	1
2013	68753	5308	716	4592	1
2014	74514	5002	1393	3609	2
2015	17649	1288	509	779	0

upto April

Public Health and Sanitation

In the early days of Bamanda State, people were using the river water, *nallah water*, stream water and *Chua* (small wells dug near water source) water as drinking water and bathing purpose. Then the benevolent rulers excavated big tanks and *Katas* for the above purpose along with irrigation. Due to contamination from the open source peoples were affected by various diseases in those days. In later days for drinking water purpose people dug community sanitary wells. Particularly in Deogarh town, people were using the Pradhanpat fall water for all purposes including maintenance of Royal Garden and supply was made for the inhabitants of Jail through a masonry channel. Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb made provision of water supply to *Raj Bati* though direct pipe lines from the top of the fall and it was extended to some Sahi of Deogarh town during the year 1882.

During the reign of Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb, renovation was made to the water supply channels constructed earlier by his father. Again he built separate Bathroom for male and females in prominent places of Deogarh. Community sanitary toilet facilities in the town were prevailing during the reign of the Tribhuban Deb. The drinking water facilities were provided by Municipality with other Public Health activities. The Pradhanpat water fall was the main source. In the first half of 20th Century, protected water supply was introduced in the towns of Deogarh and village sanitation was regulated by the Central Province Village Sanitation Act and Makaddam Rules. For small villages, the village Sanitation Act (XI of 1902) was passed. Before independence the rural inhabitants were using river, stream, *nallah*, *pond/kata* etc. for the purpose of drinking, cooking food, and for other domestic purposes. As a result of which thousands of people were dying due to various water borne diseases. After independence, government identified

the cause of such epidemic as using of contaminated water.. During 1959 one Check Dam was constructed by Deogarh Municipality to store the Pradhanpat fall water for water supply to Deogarh Municipality through Pipe line. The raw water was treated through Pressure filter and water was stored in one clear water sump and pipe water supply was made to some important area of the town through public stand post only. Later house connection was made to limited consumers. After some years the pressure filter was out of order so again water was supplied with chemical treatment but it was difficult to give clear water during rainy season when the turbidity was high. During 2001-02 augmentation to water supply to Deogarh Town was started and pipe line to some uncovered area was extended accordingly Purunagarh Pump house and Hatisalsahi Pump house was completed and commissioned on 29.09.2002.

In convergence with State-Plan and B.R.G.F. grant the major work of water supply to Deogarh Town i.e. 2.50 lakhs litres' capacity overhead tank and 3.00 lakhs litres capacity underground reservoir at Pradhanpat was taken up during 2008-09 and commissioned during June 2010 and May 2011 respectively. The 1.5MLD treatment plant at Pradhanpat was started during 2010-11 and commissioned during June 2013 So Clear potable water supply with adequate pressure was achieved for some areas of the town. For extending the water supply to uncovered area Production wells were sunk and Pump houses at Sasonsahi, Khaparsahi, Nuasahi(Rajamunda) and RCMS Sahi was completed along with pipe line network during May 2012 so maximum area covered under pipe water supply system.

In first five year plan in 1954 government installed open wells in some villages for the purpose of drinking and cooking in rural areas. However, water borne diseases as the water of the open wells got contaminated in various ways. In 1978 Government installed tube wells to draw drinking water from deep aquifers which are safe and potable. The rural inhabitants did not prefer the tube well water for domestic use as a habit of using water from natural water bodies. A series of awareness activities undertaken by Government to educate the rural mass regarding use of safe and potable drinking water to avoid epidemics. By 1990 main villages were provided with deep tube wells which could not address the real need of the rural mass as the inhabitants were living in different hamlets instead of main village. In 1991 Government surveyed the total district and divided each revenue village into habitations. Present Status of Spot Sources and Piped Water Supply Scheme in Deogarh are given below in a tabular form.

Sl no	Year	No of spot sources installed	No of piped water supply scheme installed
1	1978-1998	1804	05
2	1998-99	150	00
3	1999-00	120	00
4	2000-01	100	00
5	2001-02	100	05
6	2002-03	120	01
7	2003=04	150	01
8	2004-05	190	02
9	2005-06	200	03
10	2006-07	154	03
11	2007-08	256	05
12	2008-09	255	26
13	2009-10	240	22
14	2010-11	225	11
15	2011-12	250	22
16	2012-13	966	17
17	2013-14	550	07
18	2014-15	612	04
	Total	6287	133

Rural Sanitation Scenario

Water is a precious gift of nature and is considered as a major requirement of 'life' for every living being may that be animal or plant. In each and every activity of life water is needed. Maintaining purity of water for human consumption has been a vital concern. Water contamination due to several factors like industrialisation, environmental pollution, use of several chemicals in agricultural practices, has been a major concern for every government. Depletion of water reserve both over ground and under the earth because of erratic monsoon is also a major concern for sanitation, health and hygiene, more so in rural areas leading to outbreak of epidemic.

There had been public stand posts in Deogarh town since the days of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb for supply of drinking water though to a limited extent. Now there is an effort to provide safe drinking water in the rural areas which is now in the mission mode. First Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme of Deogarh District was started in Kandhal village under Barkote Block commissioned in the financial year 1973-74 . The raw water was collected from the Godabari Kata of Kandhal and after treatment was supplied for drinking purpose. More such water supply schemes have come up in other blocks also.

The message, Water is Life and Sanitation is the way of Life became the main slogan build up awareness among the people to adopt better sanitation practices. It became successful in urban areas but in rural areas it

was not received with desired enthusiasm and support due to illiteracy and ignorance coupled with want of wherewithal.

After independence it was observed that open defecation was the main cause of water contamination thereby spreading of epidemics. The age old practice of open defecation still continues in villages and even some pockets of urban and semi-urban areas. An attitudinal change is the only way get out of this menace.

In 1986 Rural Sanitation Programmeme was started s in which subsidy is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL). But it has not yet been much successful. In 1999 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) started in 63 selected districts all over India on pilot basis in which massive awareness activities as well as subsidy for construction of IHHL was provided on demand driven approach. The subsidy amount was Rs.500/- for construction of an IHHL and it was only for BPL households. By 2005 TSC was implemented all over India. During 2008 TSC has been converted in to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) with some modifications of the earlier guideline.

Observing the slow progress of NBA and non-achievement of the goal of reduction of IMR, MMR and other parameters and to cover all the rural households Swachha Baharat Mission-Gramin (SBM (G) has been implemented all over India from 2nd October 2014. The basic objective of SBM (G) is demand driven approach, saturation mode and coverage of all sections of the society to achieve 100% open defecation free environment.

In Deogarh district there are 67,040 rural households as per Base line Survey conducted during 2014. Out of 67040 households 10688 households have already constructed IHHL and for the balance households it has been targeted to complete all the rural houses with a toilet by March 2016.

A healthy citizenary makes a strong nation, with this moto the health services in the district are serving the people.

CHAPTER- XVI

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

During the feudal rule before the merger of Bamanda with the Union of India, by and large calm prevailed in the state. This was largely due to preponderance of primitive tribes who preferred simple and unhindered living, its geophysical isolation from other politically active areas and because of the benevolence of the rulers in comparison to other Gadjats.. In due course as the struggle for independence from British colonial rule gained momentum spearheaded by the Indian National Congress, the subjects of the feudal kingdom gained consciousness about values of citizenship in a free and sovereign nation and their rights. Certain organized political activities started in Bamanda state during the mid-thirties of the twentieth century.

Earlier a revolt of sort had been staged by tribal chieftains, prominent among whom were Chhal Mahapatra, Abila Mahapatra and Chhabila Mahapatra during the rule of Raja Satchidanada Tribhubhan Deb. This short-lived unrest was quelled with the capture of aforesaid leaders. While Chhala and Chhabila died in course for their jail term, Abila was released at the age of 85 years on grounds of old age and infirmity and was not considered harmful to the society. There were sporadic cases of Kandh and Bhuyan unrest but were not of any socio-political significance or consequence. Another organized movement was the *Praja Andolon*. Dayananda Satapathy, a school teacher with radical progressive ideas led a movement to fight for the rights of the *rayats*. He was excommunicated from Bamanda and settled down in Sambalpur for the rest part of his life. He was a prominent leader of the Congress Party in Western Odisha in his earlier days in politics. He was involved in fighting for the cause of the displaced people of the Hirakud Dam Project. Subsequently he became a left ideologue and member of the Communist Party of India. All these events predate independence of India.

After independence Deogarh and Kuchinda, earlier parts of the wholesome Bamanda state became two Sub-divisions of Sambalpur District after merger of the state with Odisha.. During merger and as per the documents of accession of the Eastern India group of princely states, Category-A Princely States like Mayurbhanja, Patna (Bolangir), Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Gangpur (Sundergarh) and Dhenkanal were made independent districts. All the other smaller states were amalgamated with the districts like in Sundergarh, Patna (Bolangir), Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Ganjam, etc. Bamanda eventhough was a Category-A state was not accorded the same treatment despite demand of the people, more so the Bhuyans and Kandhs who considered themselves as not only the original primitive inhabiting the land but according to the local lore, they were the people whose ancestors

had installed the first Gangavamshi King Saraju Deb on the throne of Bamanda, whose progeny had an uninterrupted rule for centuries till 1948 . In early 1948, immediately after the merger of Bamanda with Odisha there was public resentment on the issue of Bamanda not being an independent district like other Category Princely States of Odisha. People of Bamanda had demanded a separate district by amalgamating Bonai and Pallahada, two adjoining princely states with Bamanda with Deogarh as its headquarters. This demand was ignored by the powers that be in Odisha at that time which gave rise to a minor tribal uprising, but not of any serious consequence. There had been periodic demand for a separate district of Degabadi with various combinations of areas to make it administratively viable like combining Deogarh and Kuchinda, the two sub-divisions of Sambalpur which were together during the princely rule. That too, despite agitations did not materialize. Ultimately as a result of public demand and sustained agitation Deogarh became a separate district only in 1994.

The First General Elections of India were held in 1952. At that time Deogarh Legislative Assembly constituency was known as Bamanda Legislative Assembly constituency bearing the name of the old princely state. The constituency in its fold had Kuchinda Sub-division, excluding Gobindpur Police Station area. Deogarh Sub-Division and Rairakhol Sub-division of Sambalpur district. Two members, one for general and other for Scheduled Caste community were elected from this seat. They were Hara Prasad Dev from general and Jayadev Thakur from Scheduled Caste category. Both were from Ganatantra Parishad, the newly formed regional party. Hara Prasad Dev resigned before completing the full term resulting in a bye-election and Indu Bhusan Mohanty of the same Party, Ganatantra Parishad was elected. In 1957 Rani Jyotimanjari Dev from general category and again Jayadev Thakur of Ganatantra Parishad from the Scheduled Caste category were elected from Bamanda Legislative Assembly constituency. In 1961 Deogarh Sub-division was made a separate constituency reserved for Scheduled Caste. Jayadev Thakur of Ganatantra Parishad was elected from the newly demarcated Deogarh Assembly Constituency.. Deogarh was converted to a general constituency in 1967 and Bhanuganga Tribhuvan Deb, the last feudal king was elected and continuously was elected in the subsequent elections 1971, 1974, 1977. Then Ashwini Kumar Behera of Indian National Congress (Indira) was elected in 1980. Sh. Raj Kishore Pradhan, of Indian National Congress won the seat in 1985. Pradiptya Ganga Deb of Janata Dal was elected in 1990 and 1995. Upon his death in 1997, bye-election was conducted in which Subash Chandra Panigrahi of the Bharatiya Janata Party won the seat. He was again elected in the 2000 election. Nitesh Ganga Deb of Indian National Congress was elected from Deogarh Constituency in 2004. In 2009 Sanjib Pradhan of Bharatiya Janata Party won from this seat. Currently, Nitesh Ganga Deb as a Bharatiya

Janata Party candidate represents Deogarh in the Odisha State Assembly since 2014.

For Parliamentary elections, initially, Deogarh was under Angul Parliamentary Constituency up to 1977. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, a veteran freedom fighter and frontline leader of the Praja Mandal movement and member of Indian National Congress was the first Member of Parliament from Angul constituency. Then Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab of Indian National Congress, another tall leader a former Chief Minister won this seat. Pratap Ganga Dev, Dharendra Nath Dev was elected from this seat. In 1977, Deogarh Parliamentary Constituency was newly created Pabitra Mohan Pradhan was elected from this seat. Narayan Sahu of Indian National Congress was elected from this seat in 1980. Sreeballabha Panigrahi of the same Party was elected for three term in 1984, 1991 and 1996 from this constituency elections. Rabinarayan Pani, BJD elected from this seat in 1998 and 1999. Sh. Debendra Pradhan, BJP won the seat. Then Deogarh constituency merged with Sambalpur Constituency and Sh. Amar Pradhan, Congress won this seat in 2009 election. Current M.P. Sh. Nagendra Pradhan BJD, won the seat in 2014.

Sh. Bairagi Dwibedy, Ganatantra Parishad was the first Rajya Sabha member elected from Orissa from this region. Sh. Patitapaban Pradhan was elected from Orissa against Sh. Nilamani Routray in 1977.

Despite all such historical facts and events with the initiation of democratic governance after independence through adult franchise and election of people’s representatives, Deogarh has found due representation in the Union and State Legislatures.

The following tables give details of leaders elected to as Members of Odisha Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha (Lower House) of the Indian Parliament representing Deogarh indicating their party affiliation.

MLAs Elected from Deogarh Constituency to the Odisha Legislative Assembly

Bidhan sabha	Name of the MLA	Name of the Constituency	Year	Party Affiliation
1st	Hara Prasad Dev and Jayadev Thakur (Dual Membership)	Bamanda	1952	Ganatantra Parishad
2nd	Jayadeb Thakur and Jyotimanjari Debi (Dual membership)	Deogarh	1957	Ganatantra Parishad
2nd	Jayadeb Thakur and Jyotimanjari Debi (Dual membership)	Deogarh	1957	Ganatantra Parishad
3rd	Jayadeb Thakur	Deogarh	1961	Ganatantra Parishad
4th	Bhanugang Tribhuban Deb	Deogarh	1967	Swatantra Party

5 th	Bhanugang Tribhuban Deb	Deogarh	1971	Swatantra Party
6 th	Bhanugang Tribhuban Deb	Deogarh	1974	Swatantra Party
7 th	Bhanugang Tribhuban Deb	Deogarh	1977	Janata Party
8 th	Ashwini Kumar Behera	Deogarh	1980	Indian National Congress(I)
9 th	Rajkishore Pradhan	Deogarh	1985	Indian National Congress
10 th	Pradipta Ganga Deb	Deogarh	1990	Janata dal
11 th	Pradipta Ganga Deb	Deogarh	1995	Janata Dal
	Subash Chandra Panigrahi		1997	
			Bye-election	
12 th	Subash Chandra Panigrahi	Deogarh	2000	Bharatiya Janta Party
13 th	Nitesh Ganga Deb	Deogarh	2004	Indian National Congress
14 th	Sanjeeb Kumar Pradhan	Deogarh	2009	Biju Janata Dal
15 th	Nitesh Ganga Deb	Deogarh	2014	Bharatiya Janta Party

MPs elected from Deogarh/ Sambalpur Loksabha Constituency

<i>Lok Sabha</i>	<i>Name of the MP</i>	<i>Name of the Constituency</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Party Affiliation</i>
1 st			1952	
2 nd	Pratap Gangadeb Badkumar	Angul	1957	Ganatantra Parishad
3 rd	Harekrishna Mahatab	Angul	1962	Indian National Congress
4 th	D.N. Deblal	Angul	1967	Swatantra
5 th	Prata p Gangadeb Badkumar	Angul	1971	Indian National Congress
6 th	Pabitra Mohan Pradhman	Deogarh	1977	Bharatiya Lok Dal
7 th	Narayan Sahoo	Deogarh	1980	Indian National Congress (I)
8 th	Sriballav Panigrahi	Deogarh	1984	Indian National Congress (I)
9 th	Rabi Narayan Pani	Deogarh	1989	Janata Dal
10 th	Sriallav Panigrahi	Deogarh	1991	Indian National Congress
11 th	Sriallav Panigrahi	Deogarhh	1996	Indian National Congress
12 th	Debendra Pardhan	Deogarh	1998	Bharatiya Janta Party
13 th	Deendra Pradhan	Deogarh	1999	Bharatiya Janta Party
14 th	Dharmendra Pradhan	Deogarh	2004	Bharatiya Janta Party
15 th	Amarnath Pradhan	Sambalpur	2009	Indian National Congress
16 th	Nagendra Pradhan	Sambalpur	2014	BJD

Due to demographic, geographic and logistical reasons culminating in reorganization and restructuring of Parliamentary Constituencies, Deogarh has been a part of several Lok Sabha Constituencies like Angul from 1957 to 1977, and Sambalpur since 2009 till date. Deogarh was also a separate Loksabha Constituency from 1977 to 2009.

Pressure Groups

With the initiation of various projects as a process of development, the demography, geophysical character, life style and professional and vocational pattern of the people have undergone discernible change. Either in support or to oppose such projects various social pressure groups with both explicit and implicit support of political parties emerged in Deogarh.

Rengali Bandh Nirodh Committee (1973)

This committee was formed by local opinion leaders like Balaram Sahu, Prasanna Acharya, Sudhanshu Kumar Pattnayak. Former Deputy Chief Minister of Odisha Pabitr Mohan Pradhan patronized this group. They opposed Rengali Dam over the river Bramhani as several villages were to be submerged in the reservoir of the dam. Those were the days of Congress rule both in the state and at the Centre. In 1977 Janata Party came to power at the Centre with Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister after the end of Internal Emergency imposed in June 1975 during the Congress regime. Biju Patnaik was a Cabinet Minister in the Desai ministry. Through the efforts of Rengali Bandh Nirodh Committee, a liberal compensation package was adopted for the displaced persons of villages affected by the Rengali Dam with the active intervention of Biju Patnaik which ensured allotment of six acres of land to each family who lost their land to the project.

Major achievement of this committee were, (a) 21 villages were declared as fully submerged in the Rengali Dam Reservoir, (b) resettled colonies were declared as Revenue Villages, (c) electricity was provided to all such colonies/ villages on priority, (d) improved road connectivity and drinking water facilities were provided, (e) in order to check misappropriation compensation amount to landlosters were disbursed through cheques drawn on nationalised and schedule banks.

Rengali Baschyuta Surakhya Samiti (1986)

Veteran farmers' leader Banka Bihari Das formed this forum under the umbrella of Odisha Krushak Mahasangha. Sarvodaya activist Giridhari Sahu was the convener of this forum. Among other activists were former MLA, Athagarh of Umaballav Ratha, Debi Prasad Prusty, Prakash Bastia, Sudhir Kapardar, Bijay Kumar Mohanty and Sudhansu Pattnayak. On 10th of June, 1987 a general strike was held by this forum paralyzing normal life in the

district. About 3000 activists were arrested during this strike at Ganganali UP School, of Danra village near Barkote.

Deogarh Nagarika Sanstha (1980)

Led by Bijay Kumar Panigrahi, a former police officer, Prof. Kailash Ch Agrawal, Tarun Kumar Mohapatra, Dr Dhiren Das, Sudhir Kapardar were the active members of this forum. Their agenda was to improve various civic amenities in Deogarh the sub-division (it had not yet become a district then). Among the major achievements of this Sanstha were:

establishment of an electrical sub-division and division office at Deogarh to improve power supply, construction of a permanent building for the Government Girls High School, management of drinking water supply system in Deogarh town by Public Health Department and not by the Deogarh Municipality, establishment of a high school at Purunagarh, proper rehabilitation and resettlement of families displaced due to Rengali Dam Project and above all spearheading the movement for separate Deogarh district formation.

Deogarh Zilla Kriyanusthan Committee (1989-1994)

An action committee with the banner Deogarh Zilla Kriyanusthan Committee under the leadership of Atulya Charan Dash, a Senior Advocate, Giridhari Nanda, a retired civil servant, Tarun Ku Mahapatra, Sudhir Kapardar and Surya Ku Mishra, Advocates, Prafulla Nayak, Nabin Pani, Durga Pradhan, Sudarshan Pradhan, Hemanta Kumar Mohapatra, among others was formed to take up the cause of formation of Deogarh district and strived hard to realise their cause. They had negated the proposals of governments under various dispensation and remained firm on their demand of turning Deogarh Sub-Division of Sambalpur into a separate district which was realised in April 1994.

Deogarh Zilla Nagarika Committee (2005)

Led by Debendra Nath Behera, Surya Kumar Mishra, Sushil Ku Kapardar, Nabin Chandra Pani, Sudhir Kapardar etc. Major achievements such as:

- a. Expansion of Dist HQ Hospital indoor building.
- b. Sanction of Mega Drinking Water Project 19.86 Crores out of which 3.06 Crores has been allotted since 2013.
- c. Year mark of Krushak Hat (Vegetable Market)
- d. Stop laying of heavy vehicles within township from 7am to 7pm.

Civil Society Organization and their functioning

It is found that missionaries were the first intervener in the field of social work in this area. In 1925 a Roman Catholic Church was established at Majhipada of Bamra Block (now in Sambalpur District) to facilitate education and health for the rural people. In 1980 a Roman Catholic Church was established at Deogarh, which worked in the food for work programme and seed distribution work. Now this organization is working on education. After formation of Deogarh District, District Red Cross Society (Branch) of Indian Red Cross Society has been taking up various philanthropic activities and humanitarian work under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate and Collector. Its aim is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity and it's seven fundamental principles are Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, unity and Universality

In the sector of the youth Clubs, spiritual organization, sports club, cultural club, village club, etc are working actively. Till date 1965 no. of clubs have been registered under Society Registration Act 1960. Some organizations are working sincerely on specific occasion without regular funding from any source, (namely Veer Surendra Sai Yuva sangha, Manav Mitra Bahini, Sanskar, Zilla Jungle Mancha, as a Gachha lagaiba Abhijan etc.)

Some Organizations are working with funding from International and National Organisations like DFID, WATER AID-INDIA and government supported organizations like OSACS, OFSDP, NHM, MHRD, NABARD, DWSM (Swachha Bharat Mission), etc. YAVARD, SUPPORT, WORD, SEWAK, Bikalpa Bikash, Viswas etc working with staffs and offices in this district since some years, but without permanent infrastructure. Only JEETA has a suitable Training Centre at Prakruti Palii, Gurusang (Barkote GP). Naba Natya Niketan is basically an art and culture based organization but in 2006 it worked for "WE CAN"- a campaign against domestic violence against women through street theatre with the support of Oxfam-GB in 15 districts of Odisha. The Jagarana Art International is also spreading social message through organizing All India Theatre Festival.

1. Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and their Activities

Year Wise Information on Registration Status of NGOs under Society Registration Act from 2008 to 2015:

Numbers of NGO Registered in the period from 2008 to 2015

Year	No. of NGO Registered
2008	20
2009	28
2010	29
2011	18
2012	5
2013	26
2014	9
2015	5
Total	140

NGOs working actively in the year 2014 and 2015:

1. From 2014, JEETA, Viswas and Deogarh Vikas Manch are working on Swachha Bharat Mission.
2. Veer Surendra Sai Youth Club, Manav Mitra Vaini, Sanskar are working in tandem with each other on Road Safety since 2014.
3. Asa Gachha Lagaiba Abhijan working since 2012 for fruit bearing plantation in Pradhanpat Hill for saving the wildlife, specially monkeys.
4. Bikalpa Vikas working since 2012 on awareness building about HIV/AIDS in tandem with Odisha State Aids Control Society (OSACS).
5. Sanskar works on children's clubs in backward and slum areas on issues of health, hygiene, nutrition and education of children.
6. Sevadham, Good News India and Society for Upliftment of Poor through Peoples Organiation, Research and Training (SUPPORT) are running Child Care Institutions for vulnerable children. Jeevan Jyoti Club for Social Welfare and Rural Development (JJCSWRD) and SUPPORT are running shelter homes for trafficked women and Swadhar for destitute women.
7. Patanjali Yoga Samiti and Bharat Swabhiman Trust is functioning with an objective to impart education related to Yoga and Pranayam , to retrieve glorious Vedic culture and ayurvedic, and so on. This unit under contemplation has started functioning from November, 2008 and has organized many Yoga Shibir, Yoga Mohotsav, observation of International Yoga Day, plantation of herbal species, promotion of herbal health product, Blood Donation Camps, Yoga Training in Special Jail, Police Corridor,

schools and Colleges. Around 850 members and 55 yoga teachers have been engaged to achieve the goal for New Vision India.

8. The Bamanda Banaushidhi and Baidya Bikash Sangha are functioning to render services related to Ayurvedic Traditional Treatment to people to propagate , preserve and protect valuable spices , organize health awareness camp . About 120 no. of Baidyas have been enrolled in the said association.

9. The Deogarh Vikash Manch is functioning since 1999 with an objective to implement Welfare Schemes of Govt., awareness generation, agricultural development and also extend services for Swacha Bharat Mission. From 2015 the Deogarh Vikash Manch has taken up construction work of 250 Souchalaya in Rural Pockets and also prepared an action plan to install 4000 Sauchalaya in many villages under the aegis of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan.

10. Periodicals published in the past from Bamanda

11. In the pre-independence era apart from ‘*Sambalpur Hitiesen*’ some other news papers, magazines and journals were either published or printed at Deogarh at the Jagannath Ballabh Press.

12. The BIJULI [From 6th 1893 to October, 1994]: Editor –Sri Dasarathi Rout.

13. The ALOCHANA [March 1900]: Editor Sri Jalandhara Deb, Sponsored by: Yogesh Chandra Das [headmaster of Bamanda Rajkumar School]

14. The UTKALA MADHUPA [June, 1900]: Editor – Sri Nilamani Bidyaratna.

15. The GADAJATA BASINI [10th January 1903]: Editor- Sri Bhagirathi Mishra, sponsored by The king of Talcher Sri Kishore Chandra Birabara Harichandan.

16. The *Utkal Darpan* [1906]: Editor Sripati Mishra.

17. The *Utkal Sebaka* [9th October 1913]: Editor- Brajabandhu Mishra

18. The *Upahara* [1934]: Editor –Sri Ramachandra Mishra and Sri Satyabadi Hota.

19. The *Sankha* [1945]: Editor- Sri Mayadhar Mansingh [Educational Advisor of Eastern State Agency]

With the time all above news papers and periodicals were extinct. Some copies are available at Rajya Abhilekhagar. After independence Hitaisini (Weekly) Gadjat Samachar (Weekly) published for some weeks during 1980-90 and stopped.

Adult Literacy Activities

Adult education, as the word signifies, is the education of grown up people which includes all activities with an educational purpose , carried on by people , in the ordinary business of life who use only part of their energy to acquire intellectual equipment . In another word it is termed as “Social Education” which covers all those topics that are not touched by education in general at formal school.

In the pre-independence era, in order to promote adult education, remarkable initiatives were undertaken by Raja Sachidananda Tribhuban Deb to rehabilitate the prisoners through vocational education. For such purpose he invited an eminent resource person named as Sri Surendra Nath Guha from West Bangal and engaged him to impart vocational training on handlooms and weaving to the prisoners of Deogarh Jail. To explore this initiative and to promote textile and handloom industries he also established 6 numbers of spinning mills and textile units in Rambhai of Barkote. To promote handloom and textile industries and to achieve self reliance of the prisoners and other vulnerable groups, he also established Handloom Unit and Training Center adjacent to Deogarh Jail.

For the mainstreaming of Schedule Tribe and Schedule Cast, Anarjya School was established in 1904. KAOLINITE – a clay mineral having the chemical composition of Aluminum Silicate Hydroxide, which is available in plenty in the Land of Deogarh, was used in the Royal era by a specific group of artisan to manufacture ceramic products , painting and china pots . To explore the optimal use of such mineral resource, Raja Sachidananda Deb took initiatives for vocational training to the artisan .The main objective behind such initiative was to promote ceramic industries, socio-economic development of poor artisans and resourceful use of mineral resources.

In the post-independence period, Government implemented some programs for adult literacy such as National Adult Education Program [NAEP] was launched in 2nd October 1978 with an objective to eradicate illiteracy among adults of the age group 15 to 35. Again National Literacy Mission (NLM) was initiated in 1988 with the aim of imparting functional literacy to all

Number of interventions also made by the voluntary organizations of Deogarh with the National and Foreign Funding to promote adult education

through imparting vocational education and skill development training to adults. One such Institution is Jana Shikhyan Sansthan [JSS] runned by Jeevan Jyoti Club for Social Welfare and Rural Development (JJCSWRD) since February 2009 with the support of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, have a challenging mandate of providing vocational skills to non-literate, neo-literates as well as school drop-outs by identifying skills that have a market in the region of their establishment. JSS is encouraged to undertake training equivalent to courses designed by the Directorate of Adult Education, National Institute of Open Schooling and Director General, Employment and Training. In the last years JSS Deogarh imparted vocational education to total 5260 [as on October/2015] nos. of beneficiaries.

Another institute is Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) which is functioning in Deogarh since 03/03/2008 which offers 30 to 40 numbers program for skill development in various avenue. This is managed by Central Bank with the active cooperation from State Bank. After successful completion of the training RSETI ensures credit linkage assistance by the bank to start their own entrepreneurial ventures. RSETI is imparting training basically to rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. RSETI has imparted training to total 1890 numbers of adults as on 31st October 2015.

Apart from these institutions and interventions, some voluntary organizations are promoting adult literacy and providing training in vocational skills.

CHAPTER -XVII

CULTURE, LITERATURE AND TOURISM

Introduction

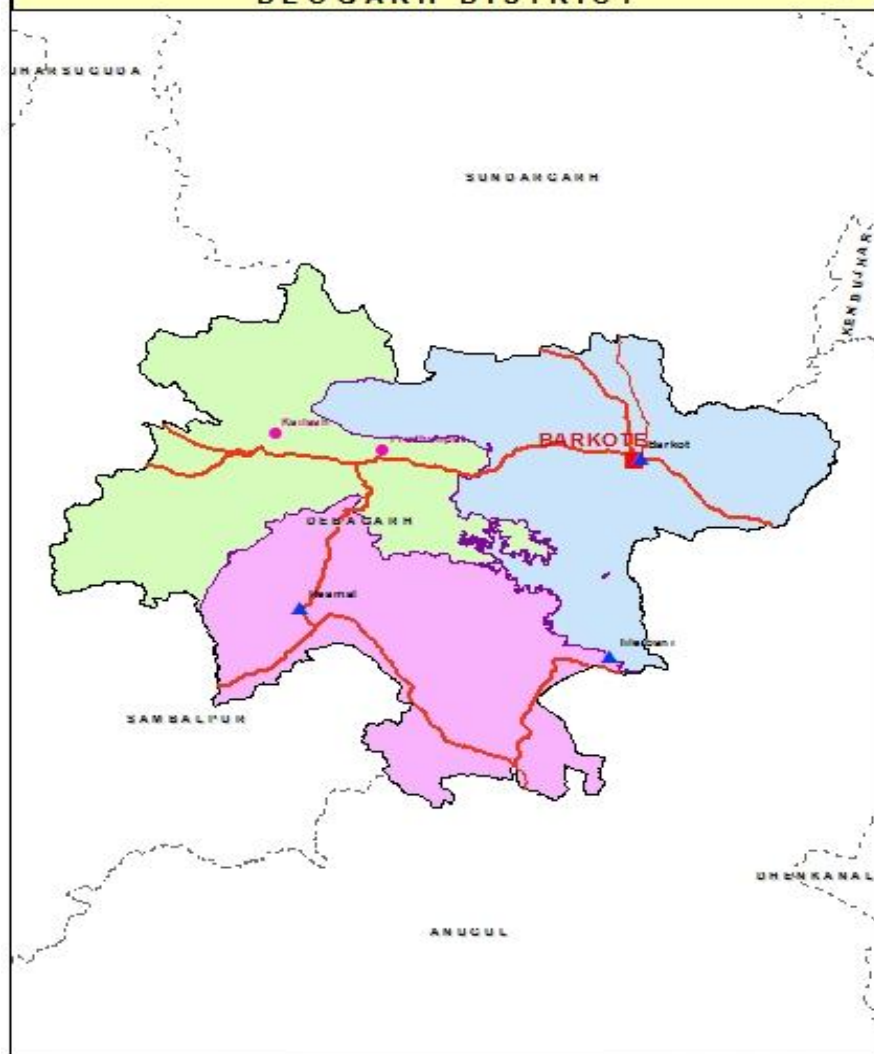
Deogarh, the distinguished 'waterfall town' of Odisha, the capital of the former feudatory state of Bamanda is known for its salubrious climate and serene atmosphere. The town in historical references is described in Sanskrit as 'Debadurg', roughly meaning 'Fortress of Gods' or 'Haven of Gods'. Surrounded by high mountains which provide natural fortification, the state remained almost impregnable and secure from external aggression, alien infiltration and other influences and earned the epithet of '*Akhoj Bamanda*'. In course of time the capital of Bamanda was shifted from Purunagarh to Suguda and finally to Deogarh. The picturesque Pradhanpat waterfall is surrounded by captivating scenic sight of lofty cliffs and lush green forests. This waterfall alone has been a picnickers' paradise and attracts visitors to this place in all seasons. Among the three hundred and forty six places identified and designated as places of tourist interest in Odisha by the state government two are located in Deogarh district.

From mid-nineteenth century Bamanda came to the fore as a place of refined artistic and literary taste with the sincere indulgence and patronage of the royalty and the scholarly citizenry. These events were contemporaneous with the phase of revivalism of Odia language, literature and culture and the Bengal renaissance. Bamanda, more so the capital town Deogarh, earned the eulogia of '*budha hamasa kelisara*', in rough English translation the pristine lake where erudite swans frolicked.

Literary and Theatre Tradition in the Past

The tradition of lore and legends of Odisha including that of Deogarh is quite ancient and very rich. Folk and oral literature of the primitive tribes of Deogarh is highly imaginative, fascinating and down-to-earth. They narrate through simple songs and tale various natural phenomena, their divine pantheon and flora and fauna around them. Way back in 1923 Mr. U.N.Dutta-Gupta, the second Principal of Radhanath Training College, Cuttack (now known as Radhanath Institute of Advanced Studies in Education) collected, paraphrased and translated into English these age-old oral tales and presented the manuscript to Mr. H.L. Mauser, a member of the Executive Council of Bihar-Orissa Province. After going through it Mr. Mauser commented, "They are interesting and suggest a striking likeness to many of the German folktales on which British children were brought up in my childhood". This collection of Mr. Dutta-Gupta included several tribal tales and folklore of Bamanda region as Mr. Dutta-Gupta had been a guest of the King of Bamnda and had supervised the education system in the State.

TOURISM MAP DEOGARH DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- ▲ BLOCK HEADQUARTERS
- TOURIST PLACE
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY

SCALE



INDEX MAP



In the days of the Raj, various cultural programmes were being organized in Bamanda. Popular among the visual performing arts were *Rama Leela*, *Rasha Leela*, *Bandibotol*, *Suanga*, *Jatra*, *Geetabhinaya*, *Gotipua nach*, *Chaitighoda*, *Danda*, *Dashakathia*, and *Pala*, etc. While some of these performances were rustic in content and flavour, most were derivations from puranic episodes and medieval classics.

In later years, influenced by contemporary theatre of Bengal and Odisha short-plays, musical narratives, *geetinatya* (dance drama), and full-fledged dramas were staged on different occasions. A dramatic club in the name Raja Dibya Shankar Deb was constituted with its own stage which was named "Dibya Shankar Rangamancha". There were also village level dramatic clubs set up by theatre enthusiasts in certain places in rural areas like Kalla, Tinkbir, Naikul, Gogua and Barkote. Neelachala Theatre Party constituted by a group of amateur artists of village Jadagola used to perform during festive occasions like Dola Yatra on commission. People of different villages especially old Bhatsingh, Gogua, Jadagola, Para, Jarachhat and others formed Jatra parties which were generally managed out of village funds. These Jatra parties on requisition used to move from place to place to perform rustic theatre on various themes.

The Rama Leela party of Dhoba Sahi of Deogarh town had been displaying Rama Leela in the folk *jatra* format for nine days during *Rama Navami* celebrations in the forecourt the Palace and other places too.

During the reign of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, efforts were taken for dramatization of epics under royal patronage. The court poet of the Darbar, Brajabandhu Mishra adopted into dramatic form two lyrical creations '*Mayashabari*' and '*Bhisma*' of Crown Prince Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb which were enacted to appreciation of the audience. Duryodhan Naik, another veteran playwright gave dramatic form to *Chandrabhaga*, the famous epical poetic narrative of Radhanath Roy. In the year 1902 these were staged at different places. Being impressed by the histrionic skill and performance of the Deogarh dramatic troupes, groups of artists from Talcher, Mahanga and Baliana frequently visited Deogarh for training in the art of theatre.

Balai Banerjee, one of the famous theatre directors of Calcutta was invited to Deogarh for training the theatre performers in acting, stagecraft, presentation and direction. Many artists and theatre performers namely Narayan Chandra Dash, Surendranath Sharma, Kshymanidhi Khadiratna, Haren Dutta, Purusottam Nanda, Satyananda Pati, Banshidhar Dash, Rankanidhi Dash, Prafulla Chandra Deb, Pratap Gangadeb, Nabeen Chandra Deb, Shashi Bhusan Mahapatra, Netrananda Padhi, Brajamohan

Dash, Sitakanta Deb, Keshari Gangadeb, Sadashiv Mohaptra, Rudranarayan Deb, Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Sitakanta Kapardar, Brundaban Mishra, Atulya Charn Dash, Laxmidhar Behera and many others were trained by Balai Banerjee. These trained artists performed in plays like '*Karta Biryā*', '*Karnarjuna*', '*Karagara*', '*Chakradhari*', '*Bana Haran*', '*Khara*', '*Mudra Raksyas*' with deftness equal to that of professional performers of Calcutta. The lively performances of Bijaya Chandra Debata, Subash Mohapatra and Tripurari Behera are recollected by old timers with nostalgia.

The old dramatic trend and tradition continued even after royal patronage dried up after independence. However, advent of electronic media and new means of popular entertainment like film and television affected the live theatrical and traditional performances. Deogarh became a destination of Odia film makers for location shooting in the captivating and scenic surroundings. First such film '*Sadhana*' was shot at the Padhanpat waterfalls and near hill streams way back 1964 bringing Deogarh into the world of celluloid. Other acclaimed films like '*Arnyaka*', based on the story by the celebrated Odia author Manoj Das too have been filmed at the Kailash palace near Deogarh.

Among the current prominent theatre groups are Gopikishore Association, Jagarana Art International, Kalika and Naba Natya Niketan engaged in amateur theatre work. They have adopted current themes and technique in their presentations and join competitive theatre inside and outside the state. Mention may be made of the play '*Garra*', (the Ram) by Jagarana Art International which got several laurels and critical review theatre completion in Allahabad and Assam. Artists like Jogesh Chandra Dalbehera, Dinabandhu Naik, Arjun Mohan Sahoo, Bishnu Charan Behera, Markandeswar Satpathy, Hemanta Kumar Mahapatra, Manoj Kumar Padhi, Atulya Kumar Pujari, Dillip Kumar Guru, Shishir Kumar Ratha, Prakash Kumar Debta are playwrights and drama artists. Other talents indulgent in and conversant with theatre and stage craft are Abani Kanta Mishra, Chittaranjan Das, Upendra Bhanja, Romeo Mahapatra, Sujit Patra, Kumudabandhu Satpathy just to name a few.

Specific mention may be made of Pranab Kumar Panda for having brought laurel to the district by winning the Best Child Artist Award at the All India Multi Lingual Drama Competition held at Allahabad in 2010. He is also the recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Pratibha Puraskar for the year 2013 for his histrionic talent.

Jagarana Art International, Natyakala Parisad, Nabanatya Niketan and Kalika organise competitive programmes in their own way. The Jagaran Art International has been organising All India Short-Play competition at

Deogarh. Reputed troupes from Kolkata, Assam, and Manipur participate in this competition along with troupes from within the state. Some film and video enthusiasts of the district have attempted film production, though not with professional skill and commercial scale. One such venture is a short video production 'Sabuja Sakala', produced with the involvement of amateur talents and technicians. The documentary Film 'Search' dealing with the issues of development of Paudi Bhuyan tribe of Debgad district was made by Atulya Kumar Pujari of Deogarh and was an entry in the documentary section of the International Film Festivals held at Kanya Kumari in Tamil Nadu.

Another such attempt is the film 'Adi Bhumi' (Primordial Land) made Sri Satyabrata Dwibedy. Another video film and music cassette enthusiast is Premananda Majhi who is credited with some video programmes and devotional music cassettes and compact discs.

Several theatre artists are enrolled as graded drama voices in All India Radio, Sambalpur; among them are Sri Arjun Mohan Sahu and Hemanta Kumar Mahapatra who participate in radio plays when assigned.

Further, in spite of emergence of modern Debices of of electronic media, traditional performers continue to keep the old traditions alive to some extent. *Dashakathia*, ga traditional duet-performance is almost extinct, but a few *Pala* troupes do exist in the district. The contributions of old *Palla Gayak* Bidyadhara Khadiratna of Kulsura and Bimbadhara Sahu of Purunapani are praised worthy. *Palla Gayakas* are striving hard to keep this form of traditional performing art still alive. Rabinarayan Panda, a veteran Pala performer of old Jandadihi village (now staying at Tentalahahal) is actively involved in Pala Gayaki despite his advanced age and dwindling audience.

Another form of street performance was the Kendra Geet. Performed by the mendicants of the *Nath* cult, popularly known in villages as *Nath Jogis* the narratives were based on folklores like 'Tika Govinda Chandra' and other mythical compositions. The *Nath Jogis* sang in sonorous voice to the accompaniment of a string and bow instrument called *Kendara* like the Bauls of Bengal and were most popular among the rural women folk. Some Brahmins priests called Chakulia Pandas too used to move from door to door like the Nath Jogis musically narrating tales and stories from purans. Such traditions are almost extinct due to lack of reception and the performers seeking other prudent vocations for economic reasons. Currently, however, folk dance forms like Dalkhai accompanied by lilting Sambalpuri lyrics, both traditional and modern are gaining popularity, so is the classical Odishi dance.

There are various committees in the district and also at the village level which are formed by general consensus of the people of the defined locality

and community to organise fairs and festivals. Karama, Among the community celebrations are Rath Jatra,

Dushehara (Durga Pooja), Lakshmi Puja, Kali Puja, Deepavali, Ganesh Pooja, Viswakarma, Maha, Shivaratri, Dola Utsava are observed in almost all parts of the district. In addition, in Karma (Karamsani Puja), Chaitra Parba, Debi Mangla, Hingula and Maa Vairabi puja are performed by the ethnic tribes in their traditional fervour..

The District Cultural Committee (D.C.C.) under the Chairmanship of the Collector and District Magistrate of Deogarh draws up plans for the most important annual cultural event – the “Utsav Padhanpat”. The celebration of Utsav Pradhanpat assumes the proportion of a gala fair and is held under the foothill of the padhanpat mountain in the vicinity of the scenic waterfall. accompanied cultural Teams of cultural performers from various parts of the State and out of the states are invited to this spectacular event held for three days in the evening.

Literary Tradition

The Royals of Deogarh were great patrons of literature, music and fine art. Bamanda was eulogised in the past as ‘*Utkal Ujjayini*’ (Ujjayini of Utkal) alluding to the court of King Vikramaditya where genius of the legendary poet Kalidas flourished and was among the ‘Navaratna’ (Nine jewels of the royal court of Ujjayini). From the last decade of the 19th century, during the reign of Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb and Raja Satchidananda Tribhuvan Deb many bards, authors and scholars of repute from all over the country were invited to Deogarh Darbar as royal guests. Many of them were felicitated with honorific and titles. Prominent among them were Radhanath Roy who was honoured with the honorific of ‘*Kavibar*’ and Fakir Mohan as ‘*Saraswati*’. *Swabhabkavi* Gangadhar Meher and Pandit Nilamani Bidyaratna were among others who adorned *Kavi Sammilani*, the poetic soirees and literary meets in Deogarh. Deogarh was famously known in the cultural circle of Odisha as ‘*Budha Hamsa Keli Sara*’, the pristine lake where erudite swans frolicked. The same tradition of holding poetic meet continues though not in royal grandeur of the past during the Utsav Pradhanpat, annual district level cultural festival every year.



A plaque commemorating the visit of Radhanath Roy to Deogarh

Authors of the Past

There were a good number of famed poets and writers in the old Bamanda state. At the forefront was Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, a poet in his own merit and a patron of the creative authors. A brief account of the literary luminaries of the past beginning with Sir Sudhal Deb is presented below.

Basudeb Sudhal Deb

A lover and patron of both creative and critical literature, he took keen interest and enjoyed the company of scholars, poets and classical pandits. He was adept both in Odia and Sanskrit and had composed a number of books including translation of poems and other works from Sanskrit, prominent among them are *Alankar Bodhoday*, *Chitrotpala*, *Beera Bama*, *Janha Mamu*, *Muktikopanisad* (Translation in Odia), *Maniratnamala* (Translation in Odia), and *Shrama Sikshya*, etc. He played a key role in the field of development of Odia literature and mentoring Odia language when it

was facing onslaught of authors and scholars from the neighbouring state of Bengal.

Satchidananda Deb

Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb, the successor to Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb was the worthy son of a worthy father. Taking out time from his busy administrative engagements he devoted himself to literary activities. Even while he was the crown prince, he had evinced interest in literary activities. *Maya Shabari, Ananga, Rasa Rahasya, Alankara Sara, Kadambari, Jauna Nirvachan, Brusti Vigyana*, etc. are his notable creations.

Bhubaneswar Badapanda

He was born at Tigiria, and carried his family surname Mishra. Impressed with his literary activities and wisdom the then King of Tigiria conferred on him the title of Badapanda. He was one of the leading Pandits in Orissa of his time. He was the home tutor of Prince Basudeb Sudhal Deb. He composed an eulogia, "*Bamanda Rajabansanucharita Champu* and *Chitrotpala Champu* in the tradition of Kavisurya Baladeb Rath's famous *Kishor Chandrananda Champu*. He had also vast contribution in editing the Sanskrit verses and translating them into Odia. He had presided over the meeting organised in Bamanda Darbar for conferment of the title *Kabibar* to eminent modern Odia poet Radhanath Roy. Bhubaneswar Badapanda too was awarded the title of '*Bakulakabi*'.

Madhu Sudan Mishra Tarka Bachaspati

He hailed from Bira Balbhadrapur Sasan of Puri District. In course of his long stay in Bamanda he taught Prince Satchidanand about the subtle nuances of Vedanta. He was the author of an introduction to Kalidas's classic creation *Abhigyana Sakuntalam, Sahitya Darpana, Alankara Chandrika* and *Murari Chandraloka*.

Among his other literary contribution are the Sanskrit and Odia epics like *Hanumat Sandesham, Tara Shashanka, Laxmee Shatakam, Hasti Satakam, Somanatha Satakam, Abhinabastakam, Utsava Champu*, etc. He had also perfectly and correctly edited the Sanskrit classical works *Gadadhara Paddhati, Sahitya Ratnakar, Dhwanyaloka*, etc. between the years 1898 and 1901.

Kalicharan Dwibedy

He belonged to the old Dwibedy family of Deogarh who were brought by royalty from Puri. He was one of the Pandits of *Rajasabha*. A teacher by profession he contributed several articles like *Bidhabara Ekadasi Samikshya, Baidehishabilasa* (not to be confused with the classic creation of Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja), *Ruchi Sanskara, Darpanara Darpantwa*, etc. to *Sambalpur Hitaisini* which were published in various issues of the

magazine between 1892 and 1906. Kalicharan Dwibedy had two books to his credit – ‘*Neetisara*’ and ‘*Niali*’ in the year 1886. At the instance of Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, he edited *Chandi* which was printed and published in the year 1889 from Jagannath Ballav Press. He too was a teacher of crown prince Satchidananda. Later on he was appointed Chief Purodha of the temples of Bamanda State.

Bhagirathi Rath

From Puri he had come over to Deogarh on the invitation of the king and chose to remain forever in Bamanda making it his land of literary pursuit. He served as a teacher of Rajkumar High School from 1893. He is remembered for his compositions *Sarata Sundari*, *Padmavati Parinaya*, *Utkala Charita*. His books *Manasa Prasadini* and *Alankar Meemansa* in Sanskrit brought him a coveted place in Odia literature then.

Sudarsan Mishra, Nyayaratna

By profession a teacher, he is known for his literary works both in Odia and Sanskrit which include Slokas, Champu, Shivastaba, Debistuti, Atmabodha Bilap and Mangalagitika. He was a regular contributor to *Sambalpur Hitaisini*.

Chintamani Mishra Sharma

Chintamani Mishra was another important member of Bamanda Rajasabha. His article *Chitraotpalara Dosa Parihara* based on Chitrotpala of King Basudeb Sudhal Deb was a valuable creation of the time.

Brajabandhu Mishra

Born at Talcher Brajabandhu Mishra migrated to Deogarh in 1899 and stayed there for the rest of his life. A teacher by profession he was an active member of Bamanda Pandita Sabha. He was the author of hundred and more books. *Basanta Malati* (1902), *Upadha Bichara* (1913), and *Upadha Anishata Chinta* (1914) are the testimonials of his quality literary creations. Moreover, *Durga Staba*, *Srikrishna Staba*, *Kichaka Badha*, *Bhisma Sarasajya*, *Balee Badha*, *Kusumalata*, *Naba Sangeeta*, *Sudhal Chautisa*, etc. are his poetic works. He had strive to bringing together the ancient, medieaval and modern poetic styles. He was also a part of the editorial team of *Sambalpur Hitaisini*,

Ratnakara Sharma

He was a man from Kuchinda tehsil of Bamanda state. On completion of middle school he came over to Deogarh and served as a teacher. His Poems written in the early stage of life were published in *Sambalpur Hitaisini*. By the year 1910 he took charge of the Editor of *Sambalpur Hitaisini*.

His compositions and publications like *Hemalata*, *Aja Bilapa*, *Neetidarpana*, *Neeti Kusuma*, *Sanjukta*, *Champabati*, *Bapalimali*, *Duee Sangata* received accolades from the readers. He was awarded by the Yubraj of Khadial Bira Bikrama Deb for his meaningful moralistic work *Neeti Darpana*. The Darbar of Bada Khemundi State conferred on him the title of 'Kabi Bhusana' and the King of Kashipur the title of 'Sahityaalankar' in recognition of his literary endeavour.

Not only during the Raj but also after independence the literary tradition of Bamanda continued. Several literary societies and associations came up and continue the literary tradition.

Literary and Cultural Fora

Shree Jagannath Sahitya Sansad, Deogarh

It was established in 1986 and is registered under Societies Registration Act. The Sansad aims at keeping up of literary heritage and tradition of the past and at the same time maintain the contemporary and modern trends. The Sansad apart from taking note of achievers in the field of literature has also honoured persons in other aspects of life like Social workers, , successful farmers, health workers, medical practitioners and retired successful teacher both at the secondary and at the primary level. From the year 2013 the Sansad instituted cash award of Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 2000/- for the two best students of Raja Basudeb High School, Deogarh on the basis of their academic achievements. The Prizes are named Late Debbrata Kara, a former student of the said school, are managed out of a corpus fund of Rs. 1,00,000/. Donated by his father Harekrishna Kara a former officer of the UCO Bank. Several other persons have also made generous contributions to strengthen the organisation and expand its activities. It brings out a magazine, '*Padarenu*' every year at the time of observation of its Annual Day. It has received inspiration and guidance from the society. The Sansad devoted to the advancement of Odia literature and culture. It is also associated with Sahitya Accademy programme at District level. The Sansad observes Teachers' Day, Nuakhai Bhetghat and Rakshya Bandhan.

Bamanda Sahitya Sansad, Deogarh

This sansad functions at Deogarh with teacher, writers and poets of the town and villages of the district as memebres. It has maintained literary and cultural linkage with outside poets of other places of Odisha. Poets and authors from other districts Cuttack, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanja, Bargarh and Sambalpur attend seminars organized by literary the Sansad. It brings out an anthology of poetry under the title '*Kabita Sambhara*' and an Odia calendar every year.

Radhakrishna Sahitya Sansad, Rengalbeda

The Sansad was established in the year 2004 and is . at Rengalbeda of Reamal C.D. Block at a distance of 15 Kms. from Deogarh. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. On the 1st Sunday of every month the Sansad organizes ‘*Sahitya Asar*’ which includes deliberations and critical appreciation of various aspects of literature. At its Annual function, the Sansad honours poet and writers with Amrutabindu Sammana and Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb Award. The Sansad also brings out its magazine ‘*Amrita Bindu*’. this organization is also dedicated to literary and cultural activities.

Patitapabana Sahitya Sansad, Kandhal

This Sahitya Sansad is located at Kandhal village of Barkote Block at a distance of 17 Kms from Deogarh. It was established in 2005-06. The Sansad takes up talks, Symposiums and celebrations at regular interval. It celebrates its Annual Function at the time of Laxmee Puja fair of the village and honours the poets and authors for their excellence and contribution to the field of literature, Story and Essay writers every year by awarding them with *Gyana Sarathi Kabita Sammana*, *Gyana Sarathi Galpa Sammana* and *Gyana Sarathi Prabandha Sammana*.

The Sansad has been bringing out a quarterly magazine under the title ‘*Gyana Sarathi*’.

Nabadiganta Sahitya Sansad, Reamal

The Sansad was established in the year 2007. It is functioning at Reamal , the Block head Quarters of Reamal Block a distance of 30 Kms. from Deogarh. It organises disscussions, talks, recuitation of self-compesd poems by local and invited poets,symposium on literay and other topics of contemporary relevance. The Sansad brings out an annual magazine ‘*Ahwana*’ on the occasion of its Annual Function carrying articles both creative and analytical.

Dramatic Clubs like Kalika, Utsarga, and Nabanatya Niketan, Jagarana Arts and International and others have shown their indulgence as narrated before.

Besides the above fora, some literary and cultural organizations, social clubs, the age old *Bhagabat Tungees*, music centres are functioning at various places of the district set up and managed by cultural enthusiasts which organize literary and cultural activities on a regular basis.

There is also a Brahma Vidya Kriya Yogo Mission at Tala Bhitiria Sahi of Deogarh Town which creates awareness a Yogasan and provides

educative ideas and Human values other religious centres like Gayatree Parivar, Satya Sai Seva Sanstha, Biswa Srasta Bhaban depict noble ideas and mission of life. The Church and the Masjid do play vital role in enlightening the people of their community in appropriate manner.

Libraries and Reading rooms

Long years back libraries were available at some village levels. One library popularly known as 'Artatrana Mishra Library' existed in the village Jadagola Sasan. It lasted up to 1965. Later on it was destroyed due to setting of fire at the nearby houses.

It is heard that some old and big villages had library at this level. The Books and periodicals were being supplied to these libraries by the Government. However these are no more in existence. The old Sachidananda Library still exists. At present there is provision of reading books and periodicals. Reading room at the district Head Quarter is attached to the library. There are a lot of valuable Books written by established writers and Poets of the past and Present. The library is being managed under the administrative supervision and control of the District Information and Public Relation Officer (DI and PRO), Deogarh. The scholars and Research personnel's avail the opportunities for references. The Students, Youths and Old attend the Reading room daily for reading books, periodicals and newspapers. There is a village level library at Tinkbir.

Literary Periodicals and Publications

During the rule of Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb and Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb the following literary periodicals were being found published among these periodicals "*Sambalpur Hitaishini*" had proved to have effects and literary impacts over all concerned. This could help creation of literary new consciousness and uniformity.

Apart from the magazines and journals published at Deogarh, about eighteen periodicals in languages like Odia, Bengali, Hindi and English were also in circulation in Bamanda State for use of readers in public library and for individual subscribers. The most popular among the Odia magazines were *Utkala Deepika* (1866) edited by Gouri Shankar Roy with the assistance of Bichitrananda who was serving as Secretary to Mr.T.E.Ravenshaw, then Commissioner of Odisha, and *Utkal Madhupa*(1900) edited by Pt. Neelamani Vidyaratna who subsequently edited *Sambalpur Hitaishini* (1889). Other notable publications from Bamanda state were *Upahara* (1934), edited Sri Sadhu Chandra Jagdeb and *Sankha* (1945) with Dr. Mayadhar Mansingh as the Editor.

At present *Padarenu* and *Amruta Bindu* magazines published by Jagannath Sahitya Sansad, Deogarh and Radhakrishna Sahitya Sansad, Rengalbeda respectively are published but the periodicity is infrequent and almost annual. Another quarterly magazine, *Gyana Sarathi* published by Patitapabana Sahitya Sansad, Kandhal also has received considerable readership.

Given below is a list of authors of considerable merit who have enriched the literary traditions of Bamanda in the past. The list however is not claimed to be comprehensive,

Sl. No.	Name of the Writer	Year/Place	Literary Works
01.	Jalandhar Deb	1872-1957 Deogarh Royal Family	(i) Grahana Vichar, (ii) Bhuta Preta (iii) Mahabharat, (iv) Ramayan
02.	Balabhadra Deb	1878-1937 Deogarh Royal Family	(i) Rutu Sanhara, (ii) Shiva Ratri (iii) Sunamunda, (iv) Bharat Hissala
03.	Dinabandhu Gadnayak	1880-1932 Bhat Singh, Barkote	(i) Sindhu Man, (ii) Thara Sobha (iii) Sundari, (iv) Narisikya (v) Chhirna Mandav Mala, (vi) Karmapatha
04.	Harihar Mohapatra	1885-1966 Deogarh	(i) Hemakalini, (ii) Kumar Katha Varana (iii) Bibrat Bharati, (iv) Khandadhar (v) Maruraj Vijama (Drama)
05.	Lalit Mohan Deb	1886-1938 Deogarh Royal Family	Lalita Ruta Kalpa
06.	Brundaban Nath Sharma	1887-1955 Deogarh	(i) Chitra Parichaya, (ii) Satchinta (iii) Ame Odia
07.	Shashibhusan Deb	1892-1984 Deogarh Royal Family	(i) Varanasi, (ii) Anyana Kabita Guchha
08.	Dibyaraj Singh	1893-1972 Kuchinda, Sambalpur	Bikash
09.	Biswanath Satpathy	1876-1900 Deogarh	Neetimayukha
10.	Lingaraj Panigrahi	1894-1957 Deogarh	(i) Puspanjali, (ii) Kalikanjali (iii) Nadia Paita, (iv) Vana Harana (v) Bastradana (Bratosaba)
11.	Dinabandhu Pradhan	Aunli, Reamal	(i) Sisu Siksya, (ii) Bidhana
12.	Karunakar Sahoo	Aunli, Reamal	(iii) Iswara Prathana, (iv) Utkal Prakurti (i) Pradhanpat, (ii) Malyagiri (iii) Pabanaprati, (iv) Basanta
13.	Rajibalochan Deb	Deogarh Royal Family	(v) Dhyana Magna Vyasa deb, (vi) Parijata
14.	Tankadhar Das	1894-1964 Deogarh	(i) Mahatma Sachidananda, (ii) Siksya Urnatin Akhana, (iii) Basanta Agamane (iv) Abinaya, (v) Moha Mudgar
15.	Sulochana Dei	(1895-1949) Barkote	(i) Abakasa Manjari, (ii) Padmini (iii) Chitta Bikash, (iv) Sabitree (v) Banamali, (vi) Damayanti and Sulochana
16.	Shreenivas Guru	Deogarh	(i) Granthabali, (ii) Shree Shree (iii) Jagannath Mahaprabhunkara Niyamabali.
17.	Bhagirathi Guru	Deogarh	Karma Kanda

18.	Banamali Guru	Deogarh	(i) Prarthana, (ii) Bandhuta prema or Dharma, (iii) Arya Mitra
19.	Brudaban Satpathy	Deogarh	(i) Sabitri, (ii) Chitra Darshan (iii) Beerbal
20.	Damodar Mohapatra	Deogarh	(i) Pradhanpat, (ii) Grisma (iii) Tame ki Dayamaya Hari
21.	Raghava Mishra	Deogarh	Sindhu Darshan
22.	Karunakar Giri	Purunagarh, Deogarh	(i) Madhab, (ii) Greesma, (iii) Barkote Ra Drusya
23.	Lal Rabindranath Deb	Deogarh	(i) Greesma (ii) Barkote ra Drusya
24.	Surendra Nath Sharma	Kuchinda	(i) Rajakabi, (ii) Sachita nanda, (iii) Mayadhari
25.	Artatarana Mishra	Jadagola	(i) Ehi Bhikya
26.	Satyananda Pati	Jadagola	(i) Aruna, (ii) Kansa Badha, (iii) Bansi Chori
27.	Milucharan Pradhan	Deogarh	(i) Barsakala Barnana, (ii) Holi Ra Dhumaketu, (iii) Srusti Rahasya
28.	Rajkishor Deb	Deogarh	Bamanda Ganga Vansara Ithas
29.	Ramanarayan Dwibedy	1888-1980 Deogarh	Jatkinchit Shanti
30.	Dr. Cornel Dinabandhu Pattnayak	Deogarh	Dhara

At present several budding writers have proved their mettle in the field of literary creativity. No list of such writers at this stage would be possible to compile as every day new creative literary talents are emerging.

Pioneering works of Modern Sensibility

In its days of glory Deogarh was known for many pioneering projects and facilities. The longest telephone service was installed during the reign of Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb. Hydro-Electricity project was founded harnessing the cascading water of Kurodkote waterfall in 1898 and electricity supply was made available to Deogarh town. This was the second such hydel power generating plant in Asia. Bamanda state had its own efficient postal service. A Sugar factory and a Textile Mill at Rambhei just 15 kms. from Deogarh town were started in the first decade of the 20th century. Now in disuse and dilapidation, these establishments have become relics of the past too attract visitors.

There have been art galleries, recreation clubs, public library and other valuable antique monuments. Raja Satchidananda Library had a motley collection of printed books and manuscripts. Bamanda was famous for various periodicals and publications which were locally printed at the Jagannath Ballabh Printing Press patronised by Raja Basudeb Sudhal Deb. *Sambalpur Hitaisini*, one of the most respectable literary journal edited by Pandit Nilamani Bidyaratna was being published from this press carrying creative and critical articles by renowned Odia authors. Likewise, another

magazine ‘*Sankha*’ edited by Dr. Mayadhar Mansingh too was a gift of Bamanda state to the literary milieu of Odisha.

The most ancient of the historical relics is the ‘*Akshyarashila*’ rock inscription which has generated considerable interest among antiquarians and historiographers. The script of the inscription is believed to be pre-Brahmi and almost near contemporary of the Bikramkhola rock inscription of Jharsuguda district.

The ‘*Olata Bata*’, a giant ficus tree located in the Purunagada part of the town greets the visitor on entry from Sambalpur side. The inverted leaves of this tree bears religious sanctity and is considered a strange botanical phenomena.

Places of Tourist Interest

Following are the places of tourist interest in and around Deogarh.

Pradhanpat Waterfall

The serene environment of this waterfall within close proximity of the town at a mere distance of one kilometre remains the first attraction for the visitors to Deogarh. The waterfall itself is the biggest asset having natural panorama. Poets and nature loving celebrities from all over India come to visit this place. The Shakti Peetha of Maa Pradhani and temple of lord Champakaswar have a strong religious significance and rich cultural heritage. People enjoy religious spectacles and worship them since time immemorial. It is a real retreat to the worshippers that the waterfall is free from clamour and chaotic disturbances. The waterfall offers peaceful glimpse and serenity of water falling breeze, it is felt as a peace and pleasure zone for all categories of visitors who returned with remarkable experiences.

Close to the scenic waterfall are significant historical places like like Basant Nivas and Lalit Basant, magnificent guest houses and retreats constructed by Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb. Besides, Pantha Nivas of Deogarh Municipality, Forest Guest House and nursery, and well maintained Children’s Park are also located in the vicinity of Pradhanpat waterfall. People from all over Odisha come for holidaying in Deogarh. This scenic site with its natural elevation and quiet ambience is the location of the annual Utsav Pradhanpat since 1996. Several cultural teams from all over India assuming many forms exhibit their performances and talent on the occasion of Utsav Pradhanpat. Attractive exhibition of stalls for Pallishree Mela is opened on the occasion for 5 days every year. Thousands of people gather here. Poets as well as writers from different parts attend “*Kabi Sammilan*” and Seminars. The alluring capability develops gradually having its rethymic lapping of water and expressions. The fullness of monkeys and

chirping of varieties of birds are naturally set up to welcome visitors. The amazing view of one cave near the waterfall is another significant beauty of nature. As a mark of tribute to its scenic beauty, the poets visit this place and spell the vicinity and solidarity leaving few words behind them. This is a beautiful place for trekking to the summit. In several events trekkers assemble here. Deogarh secures a special position in the map of India for exhibition of extra ordinary achievements. There is a small temple of Maa Pradhan Pateswari inside the waterfall. There is a big lime stone adjacent to the waterfall.



**Padhanpat (left) and Kurudkote waterfalls
Kurudkote Waterfall**

Kurudkote is the 2nd waterfall of Deogarh. It is located at an accessible reach at a distance of 2 Kms from the private Bus Stand. During the reign of Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb, the waterfall was a source of hydroelectricity energy, the 1st of its kind in Odisha and 2nd in Asia. During winter the picnickers rush here and enjoy the scenic spot chirping of birds, murmuring sound of waterfall and trekking.

Deojharan:

Located inside dense forest in Reamal Block at a distance of 16 Kms from Deogarh Town, Deojharan - springs is a popular picnic spot. The scenic surrounding and flowing *jharan* presents an inviting atmosphere during winter. According to local lore this place in dense forest was the camping ground of the forces of Bamanda when there was a conflict between Bamanda and Rairakhhol due to some trade and commercial passage reasons.

Kailash Palace



Kailash Palace, the Summer Resort

This resort for retreat of the royals was built by Raja Dibya Shankar Deb between the year 1916 and 1919. Kailash is ideally located with its

beautiful, mountain clad valley on the side of N.H. 49 within a distance of 15 Kms from Deogarh town. The kings of Ex-Bamanda estate have left behind many heritage buildings as their honeymoon places inside hills and mountains. The State Government have identified this place as one of the echo-tourism sites in the year 2004. A visitor can spend hours and days in Kailash Palace in quietness enjoying the surrounding nature undisturbed from the din and bustle of city life.

Aksharshila

This relates to a small village having proto-Brahmilipi inscription on a big rock embedded on the ground. The place is at a distance of 35 kms from Deogarh on the way from Barkote to Lahunipada. Many researchers have visited this place to trace the legacy of its solidarity and importance. The inscription commands a unique position in the hidden history of the land and has attracted foot prints of the curious travellers on the way of their journey since time immemorial.



Aksharshila rock inscription

There are temples galore in Deogarh town and the district constructed by the past rulers and other devotees of means. Each temple is dedicated to a presiding deity and is in use where various ritualistic festivals and fares are held according to the Hindu almanac.

Sri Jagannath Temple

Located at Purunagarh, the old capital of Bamra State, this temple is one of the oldest among the series of temples in Deogarh town. It was built by Raja Pratap Rudra Deb in the year 1705. This is the first and foremost Jagannath temple in Bamanda State. It is a historical monument of artistic glory and heritage of the Ganga dynasty. The remarkable structures are

replicated on the Kalinga style of temple architecture. The temple was divided into four major parts – Garbhagriha, Natyashala, Jagnyashala and Bhogamandap. There is a specious courtyard of cement flooring. Attractive shrines have been engraved which have a bearing to the Indian culture and tradition. The vicinity is surrounded by shrines of auxiliary deities.

The most important festival of the Jagannath temple is the car festival, during the month of Ashadha (June-July) performed in the line of the famous car festival of Lord Jagannath of Puri and continues for six days on the Bada Danda, the main thoroughfare of Deogarh and culminates on the Bahuda Jatra day when the Lords Jaganath Lord Balabhadra and Maa Subhadra return from their sojourn.



Arched entrance to Shri Jagannath temple



Shri Jagannath temple of Deogarh

Gundicha Temple

Situated at Purunagr (Deogarh), this temple was built by Raja Pratap Rudra Deb in the year 1709 and is dedicated to Gundicha Debi in common Odia idiom ‘Mausimaa’, the aunt of Lord Jagannath, Lord Bal;abhadra and Debi Subhadra. This temple is a contemporary of the Jagannath Temple and is related by ritual during the annual Rath Yatra.

Jhadeswar Temple

The temple is easily accessible from Private Bus Stand of Deogarh. It is situated at a distance of 3 Kms to the left of N.H – 200 under the Chikini Ghati approachable by all season roads. The temple was constructed by Deba Durllav Deb, a scion of the royal family during the rule of Raja Brajasundar Deb in the year 1854 and is one of the oldest temples of Bamanda. The presiding deity is Lord Shiva. The Lingam or the phallic icon is ‘Swayambhu’ (natural formation) and not implanted. The temple is constructed following the architectural pattern of Kalinga style of temples.

There is a legend attached to this temple about discovery of the Lingam and has almost become folklore. It says, one day Deba Durllav Deb went to

the forest for hunting. On sighting a herd of spotted deer he strung an arrow and shot. He missed the target. But surprisingly, the arrow struck a phallic stone and streams of blood oozed out nonstop. At night Deba Durlav Deb had a dream in which Lord Shiva appeared and ordained that the place is his abode and a temple may be erected for worship. A temple came up, being situated in the forest the presiding deity was named Jhadeshwar and this temple is considered a *siddha-pitha*, receiving people from all over Odisha to worship lord Jhadeswar and Maa Bhairabi for fulfilment of their desire.

Jhadeswar Temple



Rambhadebi Pitha At Suguda

It is situated near a mountain cave at Suguda which is at a distance of 6 Kms from Deogarh town. Rambhadebi is revered and worshipped both by the Hindus and aborigine tribes of Deogarh. During the month of *Jyestha* corresponding to May-June, thousands of devotees both tribal and non-tribal congregate at this place during a ritualistic performance which takes the look of a large fair attracting visitors, traders, various trick performers from far and near.

Sri Ram Gopalji Temple

Built by Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb in the year 1899 this temple is dedicated to Lord Sri Ram Gopalji. The temple is easily accessible from the bus stand. Though not imposing, the original structure is very much inspiring with three distinct portions - the Garbha Griha, the Natyashala and the festival ground for performance of various rituals and festivals. The temple

is crowned with an attractive golden flagstaff. The niches on the walls of the Natyashala depict the Dasha Avatar, the ten incarnation of Lord Bishnu of the Hindu trinity.

Gopikishore Temple:

Located in Sasan Sahi of Deogarh town on N.H.49, the temple is easily accessible from the private bus stand. Built in the year 1857 by queen Srimat Kumari Debi, the consort of Raja Braja Sundar Deb the temple is dedicated to Lord Radha-Krishna revered by the Baishnavites.

Gokarneswar Temple

Another temple in Sasan Sahi is the Gokarneswar temple, a near contemporary of Gopikishore temple built in the year 1860 by Raja Brajasundar Deb. The presiding deity of this temple is Lord Shiva, revered by the Shaivaites. The Lingam or phallic icon of this temple unlike that of Jhadeshwar is an installed one.



Gokarneswar Temple

Under the foothill of Padhanpat there are a host of temples visited by devotees from across the district and the state. Some of the temples are of the 19th century and some others are of recent origin.

Champakeswar Temple

Built by Raja Braja Sundar Deb in the year 1862 this temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Giri Gobardhan Temple

This temple too was built by Raja Braja Sundar Deb in the year 1865 and the presiding deity is Lord Krishna.

Maa Gayatri Temple

This is a recent temple built in 1998. It is situated in Bhitiria Sahi of Deogarh town. In the courtyard there are enclosures of temples of lord Shiva and Lord Srikrishna. This temple has been constructed at the initiative of Dr. Bilasini Dwivedy. Several spiritual discourses, socio-religious and cultural performances are conducted throughout the year at this temple.

Basant Nivas



Basant Nivas, the royal guest house

Attractively perched on a hillock at a height of 165 feet from the ground in the backdrop of green hills of Padhanpat was built by Raja Kabi Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb in the year 1908 as a royal retreat and guest house for visitors including the poets and authors. The architecture is of Indo-Saracenic style and in the niches of the boundary pillars on marble plaques are engraved quotes from poets singing paeon of this structure which provides amusing reading to the visitor. Basant Nivas commands a grand view of the town below.

There are two well appointed suites in this refurbished building which is used as an inspection bungalow for visiting officers and official guests, and is maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Lalit Basant



Lalit Basant, the summer resort

A little above Basant Nivas is located Lalit Basant in the serene surrounding of the Padhanpat hills. This too was built by Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb in the year 1910 to accommodate royal personalities. The architectural design is similar to that of Basant Nivas and a visit obtains a better view of the valley and the town below from its balustrade fenced foreground. Accommodation is limited to only one suite but is better furnished after renovation with modern electrical gadgets. During the Raj, this was used by visitors who preferred quiet and isolation from the din and bustle of the town.

Those who are historically inclined and have interest in heritage structures may also visit some old buildings and locations, foremost among them is the Royal Palace.

The Palace



Deogarh Rajbati, the Palace in 19th Century left

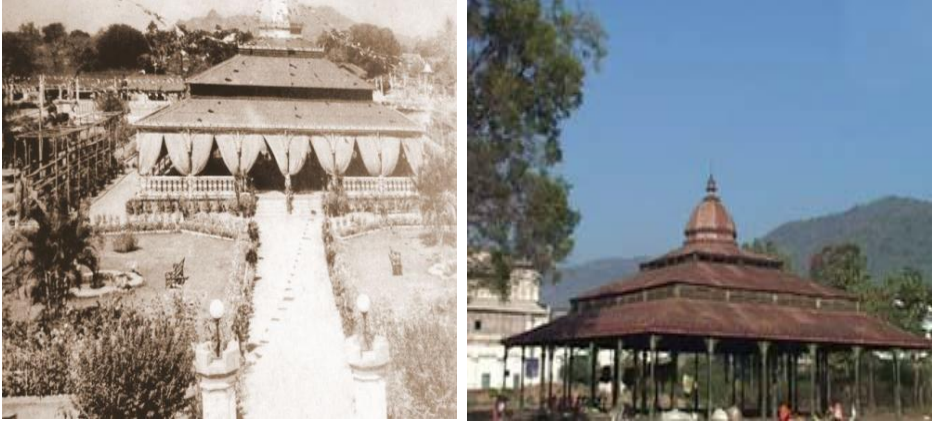


Deogarh Rajbati, the Palace in 19th Century now

The present palace was built by Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb in the year 1896 and remains in use of the former royals of Ganga dynasty. The palace is a huge structure and within its walls are located the royal residential quarters, recreation hall, residential offices, store houses, guest accommodation, art and artefact gallery, library, the Parishad Hall (old Council Hall), Rani Mahal (Zenana or Queens' Quarters), royal kitchen, the old magazine room for storing armoury and ammunition, secret chambers for storage of treasure and old precious items and above all temple of Maa Kanaka Durga, the guardian angel of the Ganga clan of Bamanda. There was double-storied accommodation for prince and princess. There is spacious courtyard for congregation of people in fairs and festivals.

The marble statue of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb installed at the entrance of the Palace commands a unique position in the field of history as a real retreat. The first capital was in the village Bamanda near Bhojpur. In course of time it was shifted to Suguda and Purunagarh and finally to Deogarh town.

The Sabha Gruha



Sabha Gruha in regalia then and now in the precinct of the Palace

The Sabha Gruha made of wrought iron pillars with intricate design and triple shelved corrugated iron roofing stands on ground of the Royal Palace. This structure was erected during the reign of Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb in the early 1900s. Surrounding the Sabha Gruha are vast open spaces where people congregated in the past during fairs and festivals and also for Raj Darshan, a ceremony where the King appeared for public view of his subjects and for 'ticca' or obeisance ceremony. At present this covered space is used for various public utilities and activities like health and yoga camp, seminar and discussion and recreational fairs for women and children like 'Meena Bazar'. This is an inspiring contribution of during his reign from 1903 to 1916.

Jagannath Ballabha H. Press

A printing press named The Jagannath Ballabh H Press was set up by Raja Sri Basudeb Sudhal in the year 1886. It was meant to print books, royal court and postal stationery and located adjacent to the Palace close to the site of the present private bus stand. It taken over by by the Government of Odisha and a part of the chain of overnment presses in the state soon after Independence. The Press was electrically operated during the period of Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb in 1903 soon after hydro-electricity was generated in the State of Bamanda.

Deogarh Court Building

The court building was constructed by Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb. It signifies the dynamic strategy of the then popular administration. The structural design is unique and is intricate in its uncommon architectural grandeur. There is spacious accommodation in the building for executive,

judicial and treasury work. The building stands majestically unruined for its sturdy yet aesthetic design and majestic construction. The marble statue of Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb and his wife Rani Dambarudhar Priya stand in front of the porch inviting appreciative glances from the visitors and reminding them of Sir Sudhal Deb's his efficiency and excellence in administration. Presently the main building houses the District Collectorate and within the premises are located several other government offices and institutions including the Court of the District Judge.



Rajkumar High English School / Raja Basudeb High School

The most glorious achievement of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb was establishment of a High School in the pattern of Islamic College of Lahore in the year 1882. The school building was constructed at cost fifty thousand Rupees by Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb in the year 1912. Located in the heart of the town of Deogarh, it stands as an epitome of Bamanda's rich cultural heritage. The remarkable structure of the school building attracts the visitors standing as a testimony to the past glory of former State of Bamanda.



Entrance to Rajkumar High English School as in the past

Satchidananda Library

Built in the year 1920 by Raja Dibya Sankar Deb in the memory of his father Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb, a renowned poet and man of scientific ideas. He was fond of learned discourse and used to organise weekly seminars on both the soft subjects of arts and of hardcore science among intellectuals. He donated his personal collection of books to the public library to develop the habit reading and learning among people. He had set up a laboratory in the palace for experiments in mechanics and metallurgy. The present structure represents his fondness for higher learning in Bamanda. The library building stands as a witness to intellectual pursuit the royal fostered and thus Deogarh came to be known as '*Buddh Hansa Kelisar*'. There are 10301 books in the public library and hundreds of regular readers use these assets for reading and research work. The library has become a knowledge Park for the people of Deogarh. Plenty of valuable books can be found in the library. It was inaugurated on 25.02.1920 during the period of Raja Dibya Shankar Deb by the British Political Agent stationed at Sambalpur. The Library is under the management of the Information and Public Relation Department, Government of Odisha locally supervised and maintained by the District Public Relations Officer.

There are certain other locations of recent construction not of any religious significance but attract visitors. One such location is the Gohira Dam.

Gohira Dam

Gohira Dam is located at a distance of 28 kms. from Deogarh Town in Reamal Block. It is an ideal place for picnic. It was constructed in the year 1981. The Dam is one of the biggest assets from the aspect of tourism and water resource project. The catchment area covers about 336 Sq. kms and irrigates over to 8000 hectors of agricultural land. Near the dam is a temple of Lord Shiva which was constructed by the villagers in 1980.



A view of the Gohira Dam from the riverbed

Kalajira M.I.P. and Godavari Lake

Both Kalajira M.I.P. and Godavari Lake were constructed at Ballam at a distance of 16 Kms from Deogarh town in the year 1891. The Godavari Lake offers peaceful ambience to the visitors. During winter some migratory birds come to the lake. Besides, Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb has constructed one temple and one Dak Bungalow on a hill side which depict the deep legacy of Indian Culture and tradition.

Sl. No.	Name of the temple and Places	Location
01.	Panchamukhi Hanuman and Olat bata	Purunagrh
02.	Bhairabi Mandir	Ballam
03.	Rehabilitated Banakalo Shiva Mandir	Ballam
04.	Rehabilitated Maa Saranipat Mandir	Bijaynagar
05.	Rambhadebi Shrine	Barkote
06.	Mahadeb Temple	Barkote
07.	Thakurani Pitha	Basaloi
08.	Basuddheswar Temple	Basudevpur Shasan
09.	Kataswar Ghati Temple	Rengalbahal

Fairs and Festivals

A list of fair and festivals celebrated in different places of Deogarh district is given hereunder.

Sl. No.	Name of fair/ Festival	Place	Period
01.	Utsav Pradhanpat	Deogarh, Pradhanpat	January/ February
02.	Shivaratri	Deogarh, Purunagarh, Ballam	February / March
03.	Chandan Yatra	Kalla	April/May
04.	Rambhadebi Yatra	Suguda	May / June
05.	Ratha Yatra and Bahuda Yatra	Purunagarh	June / July
06.	Ganesh Mela	Deogarh Town and All educational institution	August / September
07.	Durga Puja	Deogarh	October
08.	Laxmi Puja	Kandhal	October / November

CHAPTER - XVIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Introduction

“We need to reach that happy stage of our development when differences and diversity are not seen as sources of division and distrust, but of strength and inspiration”, these words of Josefa Iloilo, the former President of Fiji resonates in the air when the issues of inclusive development are discussed.

Deogarh, the former capital of the erstwhile feudatory state of Bamanda is known for its scenic beauty, serene environment and as a place of wisdom and learning. It had a glorious past and is aspiring for a brighter future. Deogarh district is a blessed land with not visited by major natural calamities. Rich in natural resources, fertile soil, favourable climatic condition and geographical location, Deogarh has all the promise and potential for growth and development. Moreover, the picturesque mountains, perennial streams and waterfalls and a vast green deciduous forests offer the dreamland for the best tourist. The resources need harnessing, the mountains and water bodies need exploration, nature requites nurturing. To achieve this is required clear vision and devoted mission.

The Way Forward

Vision and Mission for a Better Future

India's first hydro-electricity project at Korodkot near Deogarh was a landmark and a pioneering project. For the first time water was harnessed to light up homes and run industries in Bamabda state. In the absence of worthwhile industries, a resurrection of the green revolution can bring about development through adequate irrigation facilities by utilising the water resources. This has been demonstrated by the construction of check dam on Jareikela stream near Kailash by the side of N.H. 49 resulting in sort of green revolution. The proposed N.H. 49 bypass will meet at Tileibani. By taking up fisheries and boating, these spots need to be developed into beautiful tourist hubs which will augment the economy of the locals and of the district and the state in turn.

Food Processing, Packaging Marketing

Deogarh is famous for exotic varieties of mangoes and litchi. Due to its conducive climate and rich soil in Kundheigola area orange is grown in sufficient quantity, while watermelon of various kinds are grown in different places of the district. These fruits are not only consumed locally within the district but also are sent out to places outside the state on a commercial

basis. Besides, the native types of potato known as ‘Deogarh alu’, which otherwise can be called ‘pearl

potato’ because of their small size, onion, banana, sugarcane, maize and corn are of unique and good quality. Marketing facilities have been created for the sale of such fruits and vegetables. There

are plans afoot for construction of cold storages for preservation of fruit and other perishable items. At different places of the district, fruit processing enterprises have come up for preparation of marketable processed food and condiments like fruit juice, jelly, jam, sauce, squash, pickles, powdered spices, etc. Varieties of jackfruit are available in Barkote block in the Paudibhuyan area. With improved communication and transportation facilities in those areas, marketing facilities have been provided and steps have been taken to bring about improvement in the economic condition of such tribal people through the provision of fruit processing for preparation of jam and pickle from jackfruit. In the district, production of banana and corn of good quality coupled with preparation of delicious sweet-corn, popcorn and other food items through food processing units has resulted in generation of employment opportunities among the youth and women.



Training in Food Processing and Quality Management



The Supply Chain :From the orchard to towards the Market



Processed and packaged beverages



Empowering farmers through improved marketing

Green revolution has brought about increasing production of paddy beyond Kharif Season through various crop irrigation projects such as deep boring well, *Mo Pokhari* (My pond), Farm Pond, Lift Irrigation, Rain water harvesting, River water valley, Watershed, Cross Bond, etc. With the active co-operation and involvement of the officials of line departments of the district in this direction, the farmers are made aware of the benefits of these projects so as to increase agricultural production and to develop a spirit of competitiveness. Farmers' field visit to neighbouring states to study success stories has opened up new vistas and their experiential learning has significantly impacted the agricultural scenario and contributed to their economic development.

Fisheries and Ornamental Fish

There is plenty of fish farming in the water reservoirs of Rengali, Gohira, Korodkot and Jareikela. There is heavy demand for fresh water prawns. Fishery department has disseminated expertise and imparted training in proper processing, packaging, storage and export of fish and prawn. The women have been empowered through SHG to be involved in the economic development through export of fish and prawns. Breeding of goats, ducks and fowl of various species fulfil the demands of meat and eggs. Dairy farming meets the requirements of milk and milk products. This has enhanced the cultivation of fodder grass for better nourishment of the gaminivorous livestock.

Landijhari under Barkote block has become famous in Odisha for its unique ornamental fishes. It has emerged as a profitable business for the women of that area. Besides, manufacturing fodder for fish and vocational training for well designed and aesthetically pleasing aquarium for show casing ornamental fishes have provide ample scope for export and generation of means of livelihood.



Ornamental Fish and Glass Aquarium



Forest Produce and Cottage Industries

The rich forest produce offers ample opportunities for promotion of cottage industries. The women SHGs prepare incense sticks, straw mats, foot mats, various designer furniture and other fancy items with ethnic touch from bamboo and other wild fibres. This has contributed to economic development through income generation. Women of these groups are imparted training in skill enhancement for better output and become self-reliant. Need based cottage industries based on timber have been setup for raising income. Huge quantity of oil is produced from the sal seeds, Tula seeds, Kusum Seeds etc. This oil is used in making washing soaps as well as other useful medicines. With the whole-hearted co-operation of the forest department, voluntary organisations (NGOs) and the public, forest fire is controlled and the valuable natural resources are protected. Similarly,

massive plantation is taken up for ecological balance. Grants are provided to the enterprising unemployed youth to take up medicinal plantation in their orchards so that there is scope for earning and maintaining livelihood. Besides, naturopathic treatment of diseases is possible at a very low cost. Sericulture is another field which creates great opportunities for employability as well as livelihood. The livelihood of skilled labourers is ensured through vocational training in sericulture. SHGs are also made self reliant through various food processing units.

Mineral Water

As there is a growing demand for mineral water these days and the quality of water available in Deogarh is up to the standard, mineral water plants could be installed with financial support of the government. This project would substantially contribute to the economic development of the rural folks.

Tourism Sector

Deogarh occupies an important place in the tourism map of Odisha. Since time immemorial its picturesque mountains, vast green forest and perennial streams and falls capture the imagination of poets and nature lovers. It has been a centre of eco tourism attracting tourists far and wide. Pradhanpat, Korodkot, Kaijharan, Nadijharan, Rambhadevi, Deojhar are beautifully decorated in the midst of nature. To further promote this industry, small cottages and restaurants may be constructed to provide relaxation and amusement to the tourists. Trekking and mountaineering trips could be conducted. Trained guides may be engaged to lead the interested tourists. A five day mountain training camp was organised in June, 2015 involving 76 College students to examine the potential of adventure tourism. Based on the success of this exercise, the "Pradhanpat Development Committee" has been registered as separate society to delve into the prospects of tourism industry in the district. There is heavy demand for a Rope-way connection from Pradhanpat to Korodkot. At different points, stalls for tea, snacks and drinking water are to be setup for the convenience of the tourists. One such initiative is, "*Jajabara*" at Kalamati of Barkote Block for a sojourn for tourists. At places such as Bababandha, Pond near Jhadeswar Temple, Gohira Dam, Rengali reservoir, behind municipality bungalow there is potential for boating which is being examined. Provision of Rope-way across the river Brahmani at Barkote would attract more and more tourists. There are adequate transportation facilities from the district headquarters town to the places of interest. Provision of toy-train and other items of amusement like swings in the premises of Municipality Park would attract more visitors. A mini zoo is to be set up at Pradhanpat and a museum, interpretation centre is being

established for preservation of antiques and monuments of the Bamanda state. A proposal on all these points has been sent to government for approval and acceptance is awaited. Indeed, Deogarh occupies a coveted place in the tourism map of Odisha.



Projected Jajabara House to be set up in Deogarh

Transport and Communication

Transport and communication is one area where the district needs rapid support from government and other agencies. Though well connected by road through N.H. 6, N.H. 23, N.H. 200 and the Ranchi-Vijayawada Corridor, lack of railway line affects communication and also marketing facilities for the bulk agricultural produces.

Games and sports

Deogarh has always been popular for its performance in Hockey, Kabaddi and other games and sports. Talented sportsmen from rural areas are being selected and trained in the Sports Hostel. Some of the sports persons bring glory by displaying their sports talent at national and international level. Such talent needs to be honed further and efforts being taken in this regard.



Proposed Deogarh Sports Academy



Rock-climbing at Padhanpat



Exploring the wilderness of Deogarh Forest

Performing Arts

Deogarh has a lofty cultural tradition in literature, theatre and music. Its inhabitants have a fascination for theatrical performance like drama and dance. There is need for training imparted to the budding talents to upgrade their artistic performance in dance and drama through Dance and Drama Training Institute at Deogarh which is the need of the hour. More and more artists bring laurels for the district at national and international level.



Theatrical Performance by an Award Winning Theatre Group of Deogarh



An artist's impression of a Cultural Centre and School for Performing Arts at Deogarh

Education

Institutions to impart post-graduate education in general stream and in technical faculties like engineering, medical sciences, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, earth and environmental science are required to be set up in the district to meet the educational needs of the younger generation in a knowledge based society.

Conclusion

To transform the needs and not just dreams of the people of Deogarh district a clear vision and a dynamic mission has to be set with collective endeavour of all. It is apt to recall the words of Calvin Coolidge, the former President of the United States of America, "*All growth depends upon activity. There is no development physically or intellectually without effort and effort means work.*"

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GLOSSARY

<i>Aat</i>	..	High lying land
<i>Adalati Panchayat</i>	..	A village court of law under in the old Panchayat system.
<i>Adhan</i>	..	An Islamic prayer whisper in the ear of a newborn baby
<i>Akshi Truitya</i>	..	The third day of the bright fortnight of Asadha when the monsoon agricultural operations are initiated by first tilling of the soil
<i>Anabadi</i>		Uncultivated land, land that does not give any yield
<i>Anarya School</i>	..	A school meant exclusively for the lower caste pupil
<i>Anla Nabami</i>	..	A ritual perform under or near an Amla tree in the month of Kartik (October-November)
<i>Antasuta</i>	..	A silver waist band worn by women
<i>Aranyak Brahmin</i>	..	A Brahmin clan locally known as 'Jhadua' drawing lineage from the Kanyakubji Brahmins
<i>Asadha</i> June-July	..	Indian month corresponding to
<i>Ayurveda</i>	..	Ancient Traditional medicinal system
<i>Bahal</i>	..	A low lying land
<i>Bahasuta</i>	..	An armlet
<i>Bahuda Jatra</i>	..	The return car festival of a god
<i>Bandaria</i>	..	Silver ornament for the wrist
<i>Begari/ Bigadi</i>	..	Indentured labour with pittance of an wage
<i>Behera</i>		A village headman
<i>Berna</i>	..	Land occurring towards bottom of a depression
<i>Bethi</i>	..	Forced labour as allegiance to the master
<i>Beushana</i>	..	Even spreading of paddy sapling on a field

<i>Bhadrav</i>	..	Indian month corresponding to August-September
<i>Bhar</i>	..	A twin sling device slung from a pole balanced on the shoulder of the carrier
<i>Bharua</i>	..	One who carries the <i>bhar</i>
<i>Bhat</i>	..	Boiled rice
<i>Bhogamandapa</i>	..	Hall of a temple where offerings (Bhoga) are placed
<i>Bhoodan</i>	..	Land gift
<i>Bhulia</i>	..	Cotton cloth weaver
<i>Brahmana</i>	..	The first among in the Hindu castes structure mostly priests with erudition in classic scriptures
<i>Bramhator</i>	..	A village income from which was meant for a temple's rituals and services and for the maintenance of the Bramhin priests
<i>Chandan Yatra</i>	..	A summer festivity when Lord Jagannath takes a sojourn on a caparisoned boat
<i>Changu</i>	..	A one-way drum like 'Dhaap' played by the Paudi Bhuyans
<i>Chasa</i>	..	A cultivator, a caste of agriculturists
<i>Chatasli</i>	..	An informal village school
<i>Chaukidr (Chowkidār)</i>	..	A village police
<i>Chaupadi/Chhanda</i>	..	A kind of metre in which a song or poetry is composed
<i>Chhad khai</i>	..	A community festival at the culmination of the sacred month of Kartik when people partake non-vegetarian item which they have forsaken during the previous month
<i>Chullah</i>	..	A clay kitchen hearth
<i>Dai</i>	..	A traditional midwife
<i>Dalkhai</i>	..	A folk dance performed to the lilting tune of songs with both flamboyance and vigour
<i>Dalua dhan</i>	..	A variety of paddy grown in Ravi season

<i>Dandi</i>	..	A nose ornament worn on the bridge of the nose
<i>Danga</i>	..	Country boat
<i>Danga-ghat</i>	..	Quay/jetty/pier
<i>Dasahara</i>	..	A festival when goddess Durga is worshipped. Falls usually in October
<i>Dash Kathia</i>	..	A folk song and dance performance in which two performers sing while using short wooden pieces for percussion
<i>Dayabhag</i>	..	A Hindu law of succession by which females inherit property
<i>Debata</i>	..	Synonym for God, mostly the village deity
<i>Debattar village</i>	..	A village income from which was meant for a temple's rituals and services
<i>Dehury</i>	..	A village priest
<i>Deraghar</i>	..	A village rest house for visitors
<i>Dewan</i>	..	The chief executive officer in an ex-feudatory State
<i>Dhangda</i>	..	A village youth
<i>Dhangdi</i>	..	A young village maiden
<i>Dhap</i>	..	A one-way drum like a Changu of smaller size
<i>Dharsa</i>	..	A village dust/dirt road
<i>Dhol</i>	..	A country drum, one of the Pancha Vadyas
<i>Dhoti</i>	..	Fairly long loin cloth worn by man from the waist as a lower garment
<i>Dhumsa</i>	..	A mega drum made of iron casing
<i>Dola</i>	..	Ceremony preceding Holi on the full moon day of Phalguna (March-April)
<i>Doli</i>	..	A palanquin without embellishment
<i>Duban</i>	..	Ceremony of Baptism by water
<i>Duree</i>	..	A coarse cotton carpet

<i>Durga Puja</i>	..	Festival to celebrate the advent of Goddess Durga to annihilate Mahisasura, the buffalo demon
<i>Firangi</i>	..	An English or European person
<i>Gaddi</i>	..	Throne
<i>Gadajat</i>	..	A former feudatory or princely state
<i>Gahma Purnima</i>	..	A festival on the full moon day of Shravana (July-August) otherwise known Raksha Bandhan or Rakshi Puni
<i>Gamuchha</i>	..	A short piece of handloom cloth used as a towel
<i>Gandharba</i>	..	A nymph or demi-god
<i>Garuda Stamba</i>	..	A monolithic pillar in front of the main entrance of a Bishnu temple atop which Garuda, the avain mount of the Lord is seated
<i>Ghat</i>	..	A jetty, quay or pier; a bathing area in a pond or river bank
<i>Ghicha</i>	..	Capturing of a bride by force by the groom
<i>Ghodasaal</i>		Stable for horses
<i>Ghuduka</i>	..	A typical tribal instrument of metal string and one-faced hollow drum serving both as string and percussion instrument
<i>Gina</i>	..	A cup made of brass or bell-metal
<i>Gini</i>	..	Small brass cymbals
<i>Gomitras</i>		Friends of cows/ cattle
<i>Goshala</i>	..	An organised cattle rearing shelter and centre
<i>Goshala</i>	..	Cattle shelter
<i>Gotra</i>	..	Clan lineage and identity traced to an ancient sage
<i>Gouda badi</i>	..	A playful song and dance with baton in hand performed by the cowherd community
<i>Gounti</i>	..	Land and village given to the Gountia free revenue or rent
<i>Gountia</i>	..	A village headman

<i>Grama/ Gaon</i>	..	A village
<i>Gramdan</i>	..	A gifting a village/ land
<i>Guna</i>	..	A golden nose-pin of ornamental design
<i>Gunchi</i>	..	A silver waist-band worn by women
<i>Gur</i>	..	Un-refined sugar, jaggery made of sugarcane
<i>Haat</i>		Village market usually on certain week-days
<i>Halia</i>	..	A labourer who tills land with a plough
<i>Handi</i>	..	An earthen vessel or pot for cooking
<i>Handia /Kusnaa</i>	..	Rice beer brewed domestically in tribal homes
<i>Hatisaal</i>		Elephant shed
<i>Holi</i>	..	The festival of colours on the full moon day of the month of Phalguna (March-April)
<i>Humo</i>	..	A sonorous folk songs sung by village maidens in a playful mood full in the format of question and answer and intelligent repartee
<i>Jagamohana</i>	..	The vestibule of a Hindu temple
<i>Jagir</i>	..	An estate within a feudal state
<i>Janmastami</i>	..	The birth day festivity of Lord Krishna
<i>Jatra</i>	..	Country opera
<i>Jhadu</i>	..	A broom made of reeds for sweeping
<i>Jhadua Bramhin</i>	..	A clan of Brahmins largely found in Western Odisha who call themselves Aranyaka and claim to be descendents of a clan from Kanyakubja (modern day Kanauj)
<i>Jhanj</i>	..	Large brass cymbals, one of the pancha vadyas five musical instruments
<i>Jhankar</i>	..	A village officer whose duty is to worship village deity

<i>Jharan</i>	..	Natural springs
<i>Jhoti</i>	..	Decorative traditional artwork made on the floor or walls with paste and coloured powder by women
<i>Kadobali Puja</i>	..	A hilarious monsoon mud-festival
<i>Kafan</i>	..	A cloak or shroud draped over the body of the dead.
<i>Karana</i>	..	A caste exclusive to Odisha claiming to be identical to the Kayasthas of North India.
<i>Karma</i>	..	A tribal group dance perform mostly by Orams and Mundas during festivities and other social celebrations. It is also performed with solemnity during the Karamsani festival
<i>Kata</i>	..	A village water body like a tank formed by watershed
<i>Kataria</i>	..	A wrist ornament of silver worn by women
<i>Kathau</i>	..	Wooden sandals
<i>Khadi</i>	..	A coarse cloth woven of hand-spun yarn
<i>Khagla</i>	..	A silver rustic necklace
<i>Khalsa</i>	..	A land or village held directly from Government
<i>Khamar</i>	..	A granary largely belonging to the feudal lords
<i>Khanjani</i>	..	An one-way round percussion instrument clad in gecko hide fitted with small metal cymbals
<i>Khapra/khaparali</i>	..	Handmade tile for roofing
<i>Kharriff</i>	..	A crop reason (summer-autumn)
<i>Kharposh</i>	..	Land grant given to a person to provide services of various nature
<i>Khirpini</i>	..	A hairpin (An adaptation of the English word)
<i>Khudurukuni</i>	..	A ceremony perform by maidens invoking Ta'poi, the only sister among seven brothers who was pure and austere

<i>Kira/ Kirabo</i>	..	A matter of speech unique to Deogarh indicating interrogation or questioning
<i>Kokei</i>	..	A bamboo pyre made to carry the dead for cremation
<i>Kostha</i>	..	A <i>Tusser</i> (Cocoon-silk) weaver
<i>Kshatriya</i>	..	The warrior caste, who normally were also the feudal ruling class
<i>Kula</i>	..	A flat bamboo basket used for winnowing
<i>Kulta</i>	..	A farming caste analogous to Chasa
<i>Kurta</i>	..	A shirt
<i>Kutchcha</i>	..	Made of mud/temporary
<i>Laxmi Puja</i>	..	Festivity related to the worship of Goddess of prosperity
<i>Mahajan</i>	..	Money lender
<i>Makaddam</i>	..	A village headman
<i>Mal Land</i>	..	Upland
<i>Malguzari</i>	..	Land revenue collected from royats (peasants)
<i>mandal</i>	..	A tribal instrument played during Karma group dance
<i>Mandala</i>	..	Denotes an area/jurisdiction, e.g., a district, division, in ancient time it denoted a tract or commune or confederation of small princely states
<i>Mantra</i>	..	Incantations mostly in Sanskrit
<i>Maoists</i>	..	Leftwing extremists who believe in armed struggle the Chinese leader Mao Zedong to wrest power rather than through democratic process
<i>Matha</i>	..	A Hindu monastery
<i>Maufi</i>	..	Free hold
<i>Maufidar</i>	..	Holder of Maufi or free holder
<i>Maylajada</i>	..	Similar to Sajani songs with more of taunt and humour
<i>Melas</i>	..	Fair

<i>Mitakshara</i>	..	Hindu law of succession by which sons inherit property jointly with father
<i>Moorum</i>	..	Red soil gravel used for making dirt roads
<i>Mridanga</i>	..	A two-way conical drum mostly used as a percussion during devotional chorus played mostly by men
<i>Muhuri</i>	..	A wind instrument with reeds made of wooden body and a brass sound funnel
<i>Muktiar</i>	..	Non-graduate law practitioners in subordinate courts
<i>Mullah</i>	..	An Islamic priest who performs prayer rituals in a Mosque
<i>Muthi Anukul</i>	..	The day when paddy seeds are broadcast with accompanying rituals
<i>Na-anka</i>	..	A great famine that befell Orissa in 1866. It is so named for it occurred in the ninth regnal year of the then Raja of Puri.
<i>Nak putuki</i>	..	A nose-pin usually of gold worn by women
<i>Natamandapa</i>	..	The outer platform of a temple where song and dance are performed
<i>Naxalites</i>	..	Leftwing extremist cadres. Name derive from Naxalbari, a village of Darjeeling district of West Bengal
<i>Nazarana</i>	..	A levy made by an overlord generally as a courtesy tribute
<i>Nisan</i>	..	A country drum forming a part of the five cardinal musical instruments of Western Odisha played with zest and vigour with leather straps
<i>Nuakhai</i>	..	An important agrarian family festival when the first grains of paddy are offered to the clan deity with solemnity praying for better harvest
<i>Nullah (Nalla)</i>	..	Small stream or channel

<i>Ojha</i>		A traditional faith healer
<i>Paikas</i>	..	The warring class/militia retained by the feudal chiefs
<i>Pakhal</i>	..	Boiled rice soaked in cold water
<i>Pala</i>	..	A folk song and dance performance in praise of Satya Peera, a confluence of Vaishnavites and Islamic tradition
<i>Pana Sankranti</i>	..	Solar new month in early summer when the sun moves towards the northern hemisphere
<i>Panchāyat</i>	..	A body of local self-Government at village level
<i>Pathasala</i>	..	A village school
<i>Patwari/Patuari</i>	..	A village revenue officer who collects land revenue and maintains village records
<i>paunji/ panjhal/payal</i>	..	Pair of ankle bells of silver worn by maidens
<i>Pragyan School</i>	..	A school for classical Sanskrit learning
<i>Prajapati</i>	..	The deity who sanctifies Hindu marriages.
<i>Prayag</i>	..	The point of confluence of the rivers Ganga, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati at Allahabad considered sacred by Hindus.
<i>Punjabi</i>	..	A long full sleeve loose upper garment for male mostly worn by Bengalis
<i>Push Puni</i>	..	A festival of marry making after harvest on the full moon day of the month of Pausa (December-January)
<i>Qabar</i>	..	A grave
<i>Qazi</i>	..	An Islamic priest who generally performs marriage rituals
<i>Rabi</i>	..	A crop season (autumn-spring)
<i>Rahas Jatra</i>	..	A community festivity depicting the Radha Krishna love lore

<i>Rakhi Purnima</i>	..	A sacred wrist-band tying family festival symbolizing love between brothers and sisters
<i>Ramaleela</i>	..	Theatrical enactment of tales from the Ramayana in folk format
<i>Rasad</i>	..	Obligatory supply of provisions from people during a Raja's or his officers' tours.
<i>Rasharkeli</i>	..	A folk song with allegorical reference to daily drudgery of life and living
<i>Ratha Yatra</i>	..	Annual car festival of Lord Jagannath and His siblings
<i>Rayat (Raiyat, Ryot)</i>	..	A tenant
<i>Resham</i>	..	Silk fibre derived from cocoon
<i>Sadabrata</i>	..	A kind of endowment for feeding pilgrims, monks, way-farers, etc.
<i>Sadhu</i>	..	A sage
<i>Sahukar</i>	..	A merchant
<i>Sajani</i>	..	A folk song narrating tales of separation of lovers sung by maidens
<i>Sambar Jwar</i>		Influenza in local parlance
<i>Sanad</i>	..	A treaty or agreement, a royal charter
<i>Sarai</i>	..	A rest house
<i>Sasan</i>	..	Brahmin settlements in a village received as rent-free grants from kings
<i>Sebundi</i>	..	Native militia
<i>Sena</i>	..	Baskets used to lift water for irrigation
<i>Sera</i>	..	An unit of weight a little short of a kilogram
<i>Shikar</i>		Hunting of wild game
<i>Shradha</i>	..	An annual obituary ritual in remembrance of the past family elders
<i>Shri Ganesh Mela</i>	..	A festivity celebrated with much funfair during the community worship of Lord Ganesh

<i>Siddha</i>	..	A learned sage and teacher of the Hindu or Buddhist faith
<i>Sravana</i>	..	An Indian month corresponding to July-August
<i>Stambha</i>	..	A pillar
<i>Sudra</i>	..	One of the four castes as propounded by Manu, viz., Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra. Sudra represents the caste at the lowest rung of the caste pyramid.
<i>Taad</i>	..	A tight fitting ankle ornament
<i>Taccavi loans</i>	..	A loan given as a relief measure for carrying on agricultural operations.
<i>Tahsil</i>	..	A unit of land revenue administration
<i>Takoli</i>	..	A tribute
<i>Tasa,</i>		
<i>Tenda</i>	..	A manually operated wooden water lift
<i>Than</i>	..	A lineal measurement of cloth
<i>Ticca</i>	..	A vermilion or sandal paste mark on forehead generally worn by Brahmins, priests and Hindu devotees
<i>Tol</i>	..	A school for teaching of Sanskrit
<i>Topa</i>		A canon of antiquity using gunpowder and flint for charging
<i>Topi</i>	..	A cap made of hand woven fabric, the most famous being Gandhi Topi popularised by Mahatma Gandhi which became a hallmark of the Congress workers.
<i>Tusser</i>	..	Cocoon-silk
<i>Udhulia</i>	..	Elopement by consent of both the bride and the groom
<i>Ulgulan</i>	..	A revolt, an uprising or a rebellion which specifically refers to one led by Surendrea Sai in Sambalpur

<i>Upanayana</i>	..	Sacred thread-wearing ceremony of Brahmin male adolescents and some other upper castes
<i>Vaisya</i>	..	The trading caste astute in trade, commerce and money matters
<i>Vihara</i>	..	A Buddhist monastery
<i>Vimana</i>	..	The sacred seat of a deity in the sanctum sanctorum
<i>Zamindar</i>	..	A land-lord owner of an estate
<i>Zanaja</i>	..	A funeral procession

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