PREFACE

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

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

Be it so, the time is now ripe to build on the rich cache of Gazetteers available across the Districts in Odisha, and to develop updated documents that capture the essence of each District as it exists today. The Districts have evolved over the last couple of decades as a result of various natural phenomena and unforeseen forces, besides a slew of economic and social sector reforms undertaken at the National, State and local levels. The resulting impacts have been more cataclysmic in some Districts than others, which are reflective of the complex dynamics at work which determine a District’s state of preparedness and receptivity to change or its absorptive capacity. This diversity in impacts across Districts is now captured both in measurable parameters and non-measurable underlying trends and perceptions in the updated District Gazetteers.
Besides catching up with the developments in each of the thirty Districts and the environs, it was felt opportune to capture the major shifts in areas and issues of priority and concern across the districts by suitably restructuring the document, to recount the post-Independence events in brief for their historic value and evolutionary impact on the District, and to bridge an important lacuna, viz. incorporating the role played by freedom fighters from each District in India’s Independence, which was sparingly mentioned in the Gazetteers initially prepared by colonial administrators. Though the updated Gazetteers draw heavily on the past Gazetteers of thirteen undivided Districts, the documents were also restructured to provide for elimination, modification and insertion of some issues in discussion with the Consulting Editors and District Administration in order to present a comprehensive and contemporaneous picture of the Districts.

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

Simultaneously, Government in General Administration Department (GAD) with the approval of Hon’ble Chief Minister reconstituted the State Advisory Committee (SAC) and State Working Committee (SWC) on Gazetteers vide Notification No. 23473 dated 26 September, 2015. The SAC continues to be headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha. The SWC hereafter was to be chaired by the Director General, GAA, who had also been notified as the ex-officio Chief Editor of Gazetteers, besides being granted functional freedom to prepare and publish the Gazetteers. A series of meetings were held by DG, GAA with the Consulting Editors appointed for refinement of the drafts prepared at the District level to discuss and to ensure accuracy and coherence, quality and content. The Consulting Editors also visited the respective Districts regularly to interact with senior officials,
governmental and non-governmental organisations and persons concerned with the preparation of the initial two drafts. The drafts reviewed by DG, GAA, with the Consulting Editors were forwarded to the District Collectors for authentication of content and further improvements in quality, wherever felt necessary.

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

Angul became an independent district after its bifurcation of Dhenkanal on 1st April, 1993. As a newly created administrative unit after its arrival, Angul district has registered development in various sectors i.e. mining, industries, power, road and rail communication etc. Efforts have been made to capture the latest realities in the newly developed gazetteer. The first gazetteer of Dhenkanal district which included Angul had been brought out 1908. The last one was published in January, 1972. This warranted updation and development of a new gazetteer of successor districts of Dhenkanal and Angul respectively.

I compliment and thank former Collector, Sri Jadhav Sachin Ramachandra and present Collector Sri Anil Kumar Samal, their team of various line Department officers and local experts for their concerted efforts in preparing the initial gazetteer draft.

I also thank Mr Bipin Bihari Mishra, IPS (Retd.), the Consulting Editor who unhesitantly went through the draft and gave it final shape.

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

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

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

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

Angul District came into existence on 1st April 1993 comprising Angul Sub-Division and three former princely states namely Talcher, Pallahara and Athmallik. After merger, all the three states became part of Dhenkanal District. Angul District was carved out of Dhenkanal District.

The District did not have its Gazetteer but there was ample description of the four Sub-Divisions in Dhenkanal District Gazetteer. Before this Gazetteer was conceived the District Administration of Angul, on its own prepared a Gazetteer. This had to heavily depend on District Gazetteer, Dhenkanal prepared by Shri N. Senapati, ICS(Retd.). The Gazetteer of Dhenkanal borrowed from the Gazetteer of Angul District prepared by L.L.S.O’ Malley written in 1908. Mr. O’ Malley’s Gazetteer covered the then Angul District only. In respect of three princely states namely Athmallik, Pallahara and Talcher the book “Tributary Mahalas” of Cobden Ramsey was the main source.

The District has rich cultural heritage. Some rulers of Ex-Princely states were benevolent and great patrons of literature. Naturally quite a number of writers’ hail from the district.

It has rich mineral deposit, particularly coal (about 19% of the deposit of the country). After 2000 a large number of industrialists were drawn to Angul who set up many Iron and Steel Industries and Thermal Power Plants. It has made Angul a centre of industries and DGDP went up considerably. Per Capita Income of the district is second in Odisha (Jharsuguda being the 1st)

Setting up of industries threw up many problems including displacement, pollution and adverse law and order situations. These issues have been addressed by local administration.

Angul attracts tourists because of several places of religious interest and the world famous Satkosia Gorge.

To compile this Gazetteer we had to draw sources from books existing and up to date datasets from various departments. The administration fully cooperated in giving various materials. For this, credit goes to the DM Shri Anil Kumar Samal(IAS) ADM Shri Srinibash Behera,(OAS-Sr) Dr Prasanna Baral(Engineer and Educationist), SP Shri Rajesh Pandit (IPS), Dr Dharanidhar Nath OAS(Sr) , Shri Anil Kumar Panigrahi, Addl. Tahasildar, Dr. Rama Manjari Sahu, Shri Santanu Kumar Sar of Angul College, Shri Mahendra Kumar Sahu, District Sports and Culture Officer, Shri Laxmi Prasad Dwibedi, Librarian and Miss Amita Pattanaik, Office Secretary, IIPA, Odisha.

Dr Baral, Dr Nath and Sri Mahendra Kumar Sahu have worked with full dedication and I owe special thanks to them.
Thanks are due to Dr. Taradutt (DG Gopabandhu Acadedmy) and his Associates Dr R N. Patra and Sri R K Choudhury, IAS (Retd.) for their valuable input.

I hope the Gazetteer will be of some help to contemporaries and posterity.

Bipin Bihari Mishra, IPS (Retd)
Former DGP Odisha
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<td>AAS</td>
<td>Atomic Absorption Spectro Photometer</td>
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<td>ACTO</td>
<td>Assistant Commercial Tax Officer</td>
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<td>AC</td>
<td>Air Condition</td>
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<td>AD</td>
<td>Anno Domini</td>
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<td>ADM</td>
<td>Additional District Magistrate</td>
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<tr>
<td>AH AND VS</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services</td>
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<td>AICTE</td>
<td>All India Council of Technical Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ALC</td>
<td>Asst. Labour Commissioner</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>Ante-natal Clinic</td>
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<td>ART</td>
<td>Anti Retroviral Therapy</td>
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<td>ASV</td>
<td>Anthrax Spare Vaccine</td>
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<td>ASI</td>
<td>Assistant Sub-Insepector of Police</td>
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<td>ATM</td>
<td>Automatic Teller Machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>ATMA</td>
<td>Agriculture Technology Management Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWC</td>
<td>Angan Wadi Centre</td>
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<td>AWW</td>
<td>Anganadi Worker</td>
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<td>AYUSH</td>
<td>Ayurvedic Yoga, Unani Siddha Homeopathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Before Christ</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCC</td>
<td>Backward Community Classes</td>
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<td>BDO</td>
<td>Block Development Officer</td>
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<td>BGREI</td>
<td>Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIFR</td>
<td>Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction</td>
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<td>BNR</td>
<td>Bengal Nagpur Railway</td>
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<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
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<td>BPSPA</td>
<td>Biju Patnaik State Police Academy</td>
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<td>BQ</td>
<td>Black Quarter</td>
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<td>BQV</td>
<td>Black Quarter Vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSNL</td>
<td>Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited</td>
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<td>CAMPA</td>
<td>Compensatory Afforestation Management Programme Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATP</td>
<td>Catchment Area Treatment Plantation</td>
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<td>CCA</td>
<td>Culturable Command Area</td>
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<td>CCTNS</td>
<td>Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System</td>
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<td>CD</td>
<td>Community Development</td>
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<td>CD</td>
<td>Case Diary</td>
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<td>CDVO</td>
<td>Chief District Veterinary Officer</td>
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<td>CIFA</td>
<td>Central Institute for Fish Water Aquaculture</td>
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<td>CIL</td>
<td>Coal India Limited</td>
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<td>CM</td>
<td>Chief Minister</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Captive Power Plant</td>
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<td>CRRI</td>
<td>Central Rice Research Institute</td>
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<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>Chief Education Co-ordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Common Service Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAESI</td>
<td>Diploma in Education Extension Service for Input Dealers</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAO</td>
<td>District Agriculture Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCPO</td>
<td>Dist. Child Projection Officer</td>
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<td>DCPU</td>
<td>District Child Protection Unit</td>
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<td>DCRB</td>
<td>District Crime Record Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDA</td>
<td>Deputy Director of Agriculture</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>DFO</td>
<td>Divisional Forest Officer</td>
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<td>DIC</td>
<td>District Industries Centre</td>
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<td>DIET</td>
<td>District Institute of Education and Training</td>
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<td>DIB</td>
<td>District Intelligence Bureau</td>
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<td>DLC</td>
<td>District Labour Commissioner</td>
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<td>DPF</td>
<td>Demarcated Protection Forest</td>
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<td>DRDA</td>
<td>District Rural Development Agency</td>
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<td>DWSM</td>
<td>District Water and Sanitation Mission</td>
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<td>DY.SP</td>
<td>Deputy Superintendent of Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECG</td>
<td>Electro Cardio Gram</td>
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<td>ENTV</td>
<td>Entere Taxacmia Vaccine</td>
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<td>ENT</td>
<td>Ear Nose Tonsil</td>
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<td>EP IND</td>
<td>Epigraohia Indica</td>
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<td>FC</td>
<td>Finance Commission</td>
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<td>FCI</td>
<td>Fertiliser Corporation of India</td>
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<td>FDA</td>
<td>Forest Development Agency</td>
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<td>FDL</td>
<td>Field Diagnostic Laboratory</td>
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<td>FF AND AH</td>
<td>Forest, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Department</td>
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<td>FIAC</td>
<td>Farm Information Advisory Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLD</td>
<td>Front Line Demonstration</td>
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<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMDV</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine</td>
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<td>FOT</td>
<td>Farmers Organisation and Turnover</td>
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<td>FRC</td>
<td>Forest Ranger College</td>
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<td>FRL</td>
<td>Full Reservoir Level</td>
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<td>FSW</td>
<td>Female Sex Worker</td>
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<td>GDDP</td>
<td>Gross District Domestic Products</td>
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<td>GOI</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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OSDMA  Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
OSEB   Odisha State Electricity Board
OSSCA  Odisha State Seeds Certification Agency
OUAT   Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
PACS   Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
PAF    Project Affected Families
PBDA   Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency
PCR    Police Control Room
PD     Project Director
PDF    Project Displacement Families
PIM    Participatory Irrigation Management
PLET   Placement Link Employability Training
PLF    Plant Load Factor
PMJDY  Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojna
PMMY   Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna
PMS    Paper Mill Sludge
POCSO  Protection of Child from Sexual Offence
PPR    Paste Petits Ruminants
PPRV   Pestis-des-Petis Ruminants Vaccine
PRA    Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC    Public Sector Undertaking
PSU    Public Sector Undertaking
PTC    Police Training College
PWD    Public Works Department
PYKKA  Panchayat Yuva Krida o Khela Abhiyan
RCC    Reinforced Concrete Cement
RDV    Ranikhet Disease Vaccine
RGKA   Rajib Gandhi Khel Abhiyan
RITE   Regional Institute for Technology and Education
RKS    Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RKVY   Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
RMC    Regulated Market Committee
ROR    Record of Rights
RRB    Regional Rural Bank
RTA    Road Transport Authority
RTI    Right to Information
RTI    Reproductive Tract Infection
RTO    Regional Transport Officer
RWSS   Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SC     Scheduled Caste
SDPO   Sub Divisional Police Officer
SEBC   Socially and Educationally Backward Class
SHG    Self Help Group
SR     Series
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<tr>
<td>SRI</td>
<td>System of Rice Intensification</td>
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<td>ST</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribe</td>
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<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
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<td>Sq.</td>
<td>Square</td>
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<td>TAMDA</td>
<td>Talcher Angul Meramundali Development Authority</td>
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<td>TG</td>
<td>Targeted Group</td>
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<td>TMT</td>
<td>Thousand Metric Ton</td>
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<td>TRIPTI</td>
<td>Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure</td>
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<td>TTPS</td>
<td>Talcher Thermal Power Station</td>
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<td>ULB</td>
<td>Urban Local Body</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UP</td>
<td>Upper Primary</td>
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<td>VAT</td>
<td>Value Added Tax</td>
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<td>VFDF</td>
<td>Village Forestry Development Fund</td>
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<td>VSS</td>
<td>Vana Surakshya Samiti</td>
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<td>W AND CD</td>
<td>Women and Child Development</td>
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<td>WL</td>
<td>Wild Life</td>
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<td>WP</td>
<td>Writ Petition</td>
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<td>WUA</td>
<td>Water User Association</td>
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<td>ZP</td>
<td>Zilla Parishad</td>
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<td>ZSS</td>
<td>Zilla Swasthya Samiti</td>
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CHAPTER-I
GENERAL

Brief Historical, Political, Social, Cultural and Geophysical
Introduction of the District.

On 1st April 1993 Angul was carved out as a separate District from the
old Dhenkanal District vide Notification No.14218 dated 27.03.93 of
Revenue and Excise Department, Government of Odisha. Angul is a
repository of ancient and modern culture. Padmashri Radhamohan
Gadanayak in his poem, “Pherichanha Angul” (Poetry Collection : Surya O
Andhakar), spoke high of the glorious past of Angul. In 1875 Valentile Ball
discovered prehistoric antiquities in village Kaliakata of Angul district.
Prehistoric and protohistoric relics are also found in village Bhimakunda,
Kankali, Kulei, Samal, Sankerjang, Paranga, Kerjang, Kosala, Tikarapada
and Pallahara of Angul district. In different periods of history, Angul was
ruled by dynasties like Bhanjas of Angulaka Pattana, the Sulkis of Kodalka
Mandal, the Nandobhavas of Airravatta Mandal and the Tungas of
Yamagarta Mandal. But Angul has retained its cultural identity all through the
rules of these dynasties. Somnath Singh Jagadev was the last independent
ruler of Angul who had offered spirited fights against the British imperialism.
Angul was confiscated by the East India Company in their resolution dated
16th September, 1848 but this brave freedom fighter has immortalised the
name of Angul in the history of modern India.

Angul is the 11th District of the State in terms of area and 16th in terms
of population. It is the 8th urbanised district and 20th most densely populated
district of Odisha as per the Census-2011.

The significant feature of the district is its huge coal reserve which
alone contributes about 19% of India’s total non-cooking coal stock. The
district’s coal deposits attracted nation’s giant public sector units like
Nalco, NTPC Ltd, Mahanadi Coalfield Limited and MCL, (a fully subsidiary of
CIL) and FCIL to set up their respective units in the district. Heavy Water
Plant, Talcher, the lone establishment of Department of Atomic Energy
(Government of India) has also set up a Plant at Vikrampur (Talcher) as a
downstream unit of coal based Fertilizer Plant. Apart from the PSUs, noted
corporate houses of India like Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL),
Monnet Steel and Energy Ltd, Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd. (JITPL),
Bhusan Steel and Strips have also set up their manufacturing units in Angul.

Angul has thick forest area which is 42.62% of total geographical area
of the district. Angul Forest Division which was established in 1885 is the
oldest in the state.
The second largest sleeping statue of Lord Vishnu (Anantasayanam) is situated in the bank of river Brahmani at Bhimkand of Angul district.

The writers and poets of Angul have enriched the Odia literature including the incomparable contribution of Poet Radhamohan Garnayak. Pandit Damodar Mishra, the writer and compiler of Pramod Abhidhan (one of the oldest dictionaries in Odia) which was published from Talcher and is considered as a masterpiece of Odia language.

Nature has given Angul district not only a huge reserve of coal, but also a huge treasure of natural beauties which are scenic and serene. The broad panorama of enchanting hills, rippling streams, lush green valley, the Satakosia Gorge, the salubrious climate with fresh air make Angul a different world, that beckons one to come again and again.

Origin and Evolution of the name of the District

The district of Angul derives its name from its headquarters Angul. Regarding the origin of the name of Angul L.S.S.O’. Malley narrates the following legend. “The name Angul is said to be a corruption of Anugol, and is explained by the following legend. Formerly, it is said, the country was occupied by aboriginal tribes, such as the Khonds, Savara and Gonds, the dominant race being the Khonds. It was divided into a number of independent principalities, each governed by a Khond sardar or chief, but at last the King of Odisha succeeded in establishing his rule over the Khonds, who acknowledged his suzerainty by paying him tribute. The last Khond sardar was a chieftain named Anu, who withheld the tribute and broke out in rebellion. The King of Odisha therefore sent an emissary to his court with some Rajputs and adventurers from Mathura and they, finding that the people of the country chafed under his rule, enlisted their help. A conspiracy was formed against Anu, and in the struggle which ensued he was deposed by means of a gol, i.e., a battle or plot. They then ruled over the land, and in commemoration of their conquest called it Anugol. Name derived with the synthesis of the two words as Anu+Gol has been accepted over the year in the colloquial language as Anugula or Anugol by the people.

Location

Angul lies between, 20°31’ to 21°41’ North latitude and 84°16’ to 85°23’ East longitude.

It shares its borders with Sundargarh in the north, Deogarh, Sambalpur and Sonepur in the west, Boudh and Nayagarh districts in the south, Dhenkanal and Cuttack in the south-east and Keonjhar in the east.
Geographical area

The district of Angul has a geographical area of 6,375 Sq. KM (6.37 lakh Ha.) which is 4.09% of the total area of the state. Area wise Angul occupies 11th position amongst the 30 districts of Odisha.

Administrative set up

Collector and District Magistrate is the head of the District. He is assisted by Additional District Magistrate on revenue matters and Project Director, DRDA on development matters. Angul district is divided into 4 subdivisions namely Angul, Talcher, Athmallik and Pallahara each headed by a Sub-Collector. Similarly Angul District embraces 8 numbers of Blocks and Tahasils (Angul, Athmallik, Banarpal, Chhendipada, Kaniha, Kishore Nagar, Pallahara and Talcher) headed by B.D.Os and Tahasildars respectively. The Block and Tahasil boundary are co-terminous with each other. There are 23 number of Police Stations, 55 number of Revenue Inspector Circles and 209 number of Gram Panchayats in the district. Besides, three urban local bodies are functioning in the district namely Talcher Municipality, Angul Municipality and Athmallik Notified Area Council.

Natural divisions

The physiography of the district is marked by 3 major regions. The South and Western part comprises ranges of the Easternghat Super group and the Older Metamorphic Group. The Central portion is represented by sediments deposited in the Sapura-Mahanadi graven defined by pronounced NW-SE trending lineaments on a Precambrian platform, almost separating the Easternghat Mobile Belt and Odisha craton. The Northern boundaries of Talcher Basin are faulted. On a regional scale, Talcher basin takes the shape of a North westerly plunging syncline with closure in the east and the younger horizon outcropping progressively towards West. On the other hand, the beds dip northerly and number of coal seams increases in that direction indicating a possible homoclinal structure. Three sets of intrabasinal faults trending E-W-NE-SW-WNW-ESE have been recognized.

The North and North East part is occupied by hill ranges of Iron Ore Super group. The elevation varies from 76 m. to 1186m.

Land formation

As per classification of the various kinds of land of the district, the formation status is as per following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Area (Ha.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Forest</td>
<td>176076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demarcated Protected Forest</td>
<td>27321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undemarcated Forest</td>
<td>1199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unclassified Forest 115 Ha.
Other Forest 66971 Ha.
**Total Forest area** 271682 Ha.
Misc. Tree and Groves 5637 Ha.
Permanent Pasture land 16849 Ha.
Culturable waste land 17982 Ha.
Land put to non-agricultural use 40740 Ha.
Barren and uncultivated land 14444 Ha.
Current fallow land 36635 Ha.
Other Fallow land 31817 Ha.
Net Area sown 135095 Ha.

**Hill System**

The highest peak of the District is Malyagiri Hill of Pallahara Sub-
division which is 1187 metre above MSL. Banamadali peak in Angul Sub-
Division is 790 meter in height. In Athamalik Sub-Division, the main peaks
are Panchadhara and Hingamandal hills. Due to its geographical location
and vast stretches it provides a great advantage to agriculture.

**River System**

The river Mahanandi marks the Southern boundary of this district. River
Brahmani enters the District through Rengali Reservoir and passes through
Talcher Sub- division. Both these great rivers have number of tributaries of
large and small in size and length. Pallahara, Talcher and, a major portion of
Angul Sub-Division form a part of Brahmani basin. The basin of Mahanadi is
spreading over Athamallik Sub-Division and part of Angul Sub-Division.
Mahanadi and Brahmani are perennial rivers. A multi purpose dam has been
constructed over Brahmani at Rengali. 250 MW of electricity is generated at
Rengali hydro-power station. A barrage has also been constructed 35 Kms.
donw stream at a place called Samal. This irrigation project is poised to
irrigate 3,36,400 Ha. of land in Angul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Jajpur and
Keonjhar Districts. Other rivers of Angul are mountain streams, which are
torrentous in the rains and in Summer contain little or no water. Their banks
in the most part are high. Their beds are rocky and they are not used for the
purpose of navigation.

**Mahanadi**

The Mahanadi has its origin near Sihawa in the Amarkantaka hills of
Chhatisgarh. It is fed by important tributaries like Seonath Hadso, Jonk,
Mand, Sone, Ib, Ong and Tela. About 8 Kms. West of Boudh and at Kiakata,
it flows on the boundary of Athamallik Sub-Division of Angul and Boudh
District. The river changes it’s course from SouthEast to South near Boudh
town but after passing a few kilometres it again takes a South-Eastern
course on rocky bed. After that it proceeds eastward in winding course and
a few kilometres west of Tikarpara into Barmul gorge locally known as Satakosia Gonda. The Gorge is 22 Km. long and here the river winds round the wooded hills, 457 to 915 metre in height, crags and peaks of rare beauty overhang its course on both sides. Total length of Mahandi is 832 Kms. of which 77 Km. passes on south-west border of this district.

**Brahmani**

Koel and Sankha having their origin in Chhotanagpur region of Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh joined together at Panposh near Rourkela of Sundargarh District and downstream go by the name Brahmani. The meeting place of Sankha and Koel is regarded as a sacred place. River Brahmani enters Angul District through the Rengali Reservoir. It meets its four distributaries namely Samakoi, Tikira; Singrajhor and Nandira in Angul district. It provides water to almost all the mega industries of the district like Nalco, NTPC, MCL, FCIL, JSPL and JITPL. besides also supplying water to Talcher Municipality. All the pump houses of different industries are located at the downstream of Samal barrage/reservoir. It drains into Bay of Bengal after flowing through Jajpur and Kendrapara districts.

**Sanakarandi Jora**

This rivulet forms the boundary of the districts of Angul and Sambalpur for a distance of 6 Kms. before it meets river Mahanadi near Hilei village of Kiakata Gram Panchayat. Rainwater of the Western fringe of the Athamallik is drained to the Mahanadi through this rivulet.

**Manjor River**

Several small hill streams that receive rain water from the northern part of Athamallik Sub-Division combine to form Manjor before it meets river Mahandi near village Belapunji under Kampala G.P. A Medium Irrigation Project has been constructed on this stream near village Manarbeda.

**Dhandatopa Nalla or Malipadar Jora**

It rises from the hills near Solapada area of Athamallik Sub-Division. It flows into Mahanadi and becomes dry in summer. It drains water from the plateau of the Eastern part of Athamallik Sub-Division separating Hingmandal hill from the Panchadhara hills. It meets Mahanadi at Puleswar. High floodwater in this river during July 2001 caused extensive damage to the roads and nearby villages.

**Kuteswar Nalla**

It has its origin in Panchadhara hill and it meets Mahanadi near Haridakotha village under Nagoan G.P. of Athamallik Block.
Chanagadi Nalla

This is a small mountain stream. It has its origin in Majhipada Reserve Forest of Angul Block. It flows through Jamudolli G.P. of Athamallik Block and meets Mahanadi near Karadasingha village.

Malia Jora

This is a small mountain stream having its origin in Kuru reserve forest. It meets Mahanandi near Tikarpada.

Mankara Nalla

It has its origin in Keonjhar district. It is joined by its chief tributary called Kakharua. It passes through Pabitrapur and Karadapal G.P.s of Pallahara Block and meets Rengali Reservoir near Debahali. It drains almost the whole of Pallahara Sub-Division and during rains it flows in spate.

Samakoi River

It has its origin in Keonjhar district. It passes through Jharabeda, Kunjam, and Rajadanga GPs of Pallahara Block and Burukina Biru and Parabil GPs of Kaniha Block. It is joined by large number of hill streams like Gaigaria nalla before it flows into Southern part of Pallahara Sub-Division and meets river Brahmani near village Gaham under Parabil G.P. of of Kaniha Block.

Anuli River (40 Km)

Anuli originating in Athamallik Sub-Division meets Madelia nalla at Bhatapa and Luhurani nalla at Dangapal. The other tributaries of Anuli are small Nallas like Bagedia Nalla, Badajora Nalla in Chhendipada Block. It meets river Tikira at Sundarapal of Angul district. A diversion weir has been constructed across Aunli near village Kanloi.

Tikira River (200 Km)

Its total length is about 200 Kms. It rises from Rairakhol of Sambalpur District and after passing through Deogarh District enters Angul District at village Kerjang of Chhendipada Block. Small nallas like Kumbhira, Siarimalia and Pathuri meet Gauduni Nalla before Ghantianalli and it meets Tikra near Ghantianali. Tikra joins Brahmani near Balangi village of Kaniha Block.

Singhida Jora (115 Km)

Golasara nalla and Makamunda nalla having their origin in Kishorenagar Block joined each other at Hatianali of Chhendipada Block and downstream go by the name Singada Jora. It flows through Balipata, Kuskila, Barapada, Kosala, Rajihar, Kankarei G.Ps of Chhhendipada Block, Kumuda, Gopalprasad G.Ps of Talcher Block, Santribida, Hariharapur of Kaniha Block and meets Brahmani near Balangi village of Kaniha Block. It’s tributaries are small Nallas like Telikori, Kusumajori, Ghumudia and
Bagadia Nalla. Bagedia nalla meets Ghurudi nalla at Kankarei and meets Singhida jora at Kusumpal of Talcher Block.

**Nandira River (56 Km)**

Two nallas Mutukuria and Nandira joined together and formed the river Nandira. Nandira meets Brahmani at Dasanali under Talcher Block.

**Lingara or Nigra Nalla (176 Km)**

It takes its rise in the hills which form the boundary of Athamallik and Angul Sub-Division and joins Brahmani at Khadagprasad near Meramandali Railway Station of Dhenkanal district.

The town of Angul is situated on its left bank. It has many tributaries like Bauilli (48 Kms.), Matelia (40 Kms.) and Matala (24 Kms.). Bauilli takes its rise in the Labangi hills and meets Lingra at Rankasinga. The Matelia rises in the Krishnachakragarha hills and after flowing past Purunagarha falls into the Lingara near Paratara. The Matala takes its rise in Hindol area and flows through Talmul and falls into Lingara near Similichhuin.

**Springs**

Deuljhari is the ancient citadel of Saivism and is famous for the presence of hot springs. As per the legend there are 84 hot springs. But many of them have been overshadowed in the screw pine forest. Now twenty four springs are alive. Among these the springs bearing the name like Agnikunda, Taptakunda, Himakunda, Amrutakunda and Labakusakunda are prominent. The temperature of water in these springs varies from 40 to 62 degree celcius. It is believed that skin diseases are cured in bathing in the hot water springs. Deuljhari is at a distance of 235 kms from Bhubaneswar, 85 kms from Angul and 40 kms from NH-55 connecting at Boinda. The nearest railway station is at Boinda.

**Water fall**

Malyagiri range of Pallahara Sub-Division houses a glittering waterfall near the village Khuludi. The fall making its spectacular jump from the hill top and paying homage to Lord Siva is located at a distance of 120 kms. from Angul and 20 kms. from Pallahara.

**Lakes**

**Mahala Sarua lake**

Mahala Sarua which is called Second Chilika situated at Karadapala Grampanchayat under Pallahara Block of Angul District attracts visitors throughout the year. It is a picturesque lake surrounded by blue hills and green forests. The forest and the hills around the lake provide beautiful and panoramic views.
view. Boating in the cold water of the lake is an enchanting as well as refreshing experience. In winter season different kinds of migratory birds from Iraq, Iran, Siberia, etc. usually come to the lake which is a unique feature of the spot. It is also a nice place for group picnic. Fishing is an additional attraction of the spot. Some local Fishermen have formed a Society named as Bijaylaxmi Primary Fishermen Co-operative Society which is main source of income for their livelihood. The scenic beauty of the spot attracts more numbers of visitors, tourists during winter season. It is of about 85 kms from Angul and 11 kms away from N.H.–23 and at a distance of 20 kms from Pallahara Block. Bankhol is another water reservoir located at a distance of 8 kms away from Mahala Sarua.

Sanctuaries

Satkosia Gorge

Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary represents one of the unique gorge ecosystems in India. The forests mostly conform to deciduous type. It is the meeting point of two biotic provinces viz. Chhotnagpur plateau and Eastern ghats; thus representing magnificent floristic compositions-floral and faunal diversity. It is the Southern most natural gharial habitat in India. It has tremendous economic value in terms of spawning ground for prawns and variety of fish. Similarly Malyagiri hills represent semi evergreen to moist deciduous forest with innumerable plants of great medicinal value besides a host of wild animals.

Geological Formation, Mines, Minerals and Rocks

Coal
The history of coal in Talcher dates back to 1837 when Lt. Kittoe examined coal outcrops near Gopalaprasad. Mapping of this coal field was
first done by W.T.Blandford, H.F.Blandford and W.Theobald (Jr.) of the Geological Survey of India, during 1855-56. In 1918 L.L.Fermor examined some localities. In the early twenties the East India Prospecting Syndicate carried out prospecting for coal over 29 square kilometres west of Talcher town. Some areas were leased out to M/s. Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., M/s. Southern Marhatta Railway Co. and M/s. Talcher Coal Field Ltd., Madras. Production started in 1924 in the Handidhua Colliery, in 1930 in the Dera Colliery, and in 1932 in the Deulbera Colliery. The last two collieries are now operated by the National Coal Development Corporation. Three important coal seams are met within the area so far have been explored. The bottom seam (seam no. 1) which is termed the main seam is 3.7 to 4 metres thick. The middle seam (seam no.2) is shaly and is not worked. The top seam (seam no.3) is 2.4 to 3 metres thick. At places the seams have coalesced to form a composite seam. In general coal in this coalfield has low ash, high moisture and is non-coking but has proved to be quite suitable as locomotive fuel.

As many as 12 workable coal seams of various thickness have been reported in Talcher. The basinal area of Talcher coalfield is 1813 sq.km. The total geological reserve has been worked out to be about 36,868.12 M.Ts up to a depth of 1200 m, which constitute about 18.7% of the country's total non-coking coal reserve. Out of this, mineable reserve would be in the region of 9,500 M.Ts (Million Tonnes).

**Graphite**

Graphite occurs in villages Dhandatopa, Taleipathar, Adeswar, Akharakata, Bhandarimunda, Girida, Sanrohilla, Lanchi, Govindpur etc. of Athamallik sub-division having Fc from 7.46% to 44.4%.

**Fire clay**

Workable clay occurrences have been reported from Bada Gunduri, Kansamunda and Telisinga near Kaniha in Talcher sub-division. The average thickness of clay beds is 3mtr. and the reserve estimated is 26.05 M.T.

**Kyanite**

In Magarmuhan [20°12′43′′: 85°21′41′′] area kyanite bands extend over a length of 1.4 kms. in strike direction having 5 mtr. width. It occurs as float with percentage of A12O3 and SiO2 varying from 19.02% to 53.81% and 32.84% to 54.07% respectively. The inferred reserve is 6,000 tonnes upto a depth of 1.5mtr.
Precious and Semi-precious Stone

Garnet: It has been reported from Nuagaon-Dasrapara Jimal-Bandhakani belt of Pallahara Sub-Division having pink/violet, red in colour, maximum size 6gm, semi transparent to translucent.

Pink sapphire, amazonite, moonstone, beryl have been reported in some areas of Athamallik and Pallahara Sub-Divisions. Some important occurrences are in Karnpal, Gotrei, Langalkhol, Bajrakot, Kendumunda, Kutrumunda, Titrima, Talbahal, Mahulposi, Hinjagola, Chintamanipur, Cherkhandi and Thakurgarh etc.

Quartz and quartzite

There are numerous deposits of quartz and quartzite of industrial grade. Some important occurrences are in Jarpada, Bairakot, Phulpada, Paranga, Turuda, Kruhunachandrpur villages etc.

Dimension Stone

Important deposits of dimension stones are available in village Bhagirathipur, Baneinali etc.

Flora and Fauna

The track dealt with is associated with characteristics of variation in mean temperature from (21.1$^\circ$ C to 37.5$^\circ$ C). The mean annual temperature is 29.3$^\circ$ C and the mean annual rainfall is 120.9 MM. Basing on temperature track and rainfall the track dealt comes well within tropical zone. Due to prolonged dry seasons and insufficient moisture content of soil the vegetation of the district is mostly of dry deciduous type. Both moist and dry deciduous zone of vegetation are seen in the district. Sal (Shorea robusta) is the main species in most of forest blocks in moist and dry deciduous zone of vegetation. Its associate species are Chara, Mahula, Kendu (Diospyros embropteris), Asan (Termiralia tomentosa), Kasi, Dhaura etc. Due to increase in dryness and decreasing moisture retention capacity of soil, Sal (Shorea robusta) is noticed to be disappearing from the dried track of the division. The aesthetic value of some species is also noteworthy. Among the ornamental plants and trees found in the district are Palasa or flame of forest (Butia frondosa), Ashoka (Saraca indica), Champa (Michela champaka), Krushnachuda (Delonix regia), Simul (Bombax malabaricum), Bharima (Kydia calvcina), Kanchana (Bahaunia variegate), Peltopherum pienocarpum and Cassia fistula. On the hill slopes and upper portion of hill miscellaneous species like Mai, Salai, Barabakalia, Amla, Bela and Dhaura are found. There are 146 different varieties of trees, 59shurbs, 46 herbs, 3 varieties of bamboos, 24 perennial grasses, 8 annual grasses and 57 varieties of climber species are found in the forests of Angul.
The extensive and dense forests of the district harbour a great number of wild animals. The carnivorous and herbivorous animals are living in quite harmony. There are 26 species of animals, 27 varieties of birds, 10 varieties of reptiles, 15 species of lizards, 2 species of tortoise and 20 varieties of fishes found in Angul Forest Division. Jungle cat, wild boar, black bear, jackal, spotted deer, barking deer, Indian elephant, fox, monkey, common mongoose are common animals found in Angul Division.

Climatic condition and weather

It has mainly 4 seasons. The Summer season is from March to middle of June, the period from middle of June to September is the rainy season, October and November constitute the post monsoon season and winter is from December to February.

The average annual rainfall of the district is 1421 mm. However there is a great variation of rainfall from year to year. The rainfall in the district during the last 10 years varied between 896 mm and 1744 mm. There are 70 rainy days on an average in a year, but it varies from 66 at Athamallik to 80 at Pallahara. The distribution of rainfall is also quite erratic causing wide spread drought year after year. Monsoon rains begin to recede at the beginning of October.

There is a meteorological observatory in the district. The data of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological condition of the whole district. The hot season commences by beginning of March. May is the hottest month with a mean daily maximum temperature at 44 degree celsius. With the onset of monsoon, early in June, day temperature drops appreciably. After withdrawal of monsoon by the 1st week of October both day and night temperatures begin to diminish steadily. December is usually coldest month of a year with a mean daily minimum temperature of 12.0 celsius. In association with the passage of western disturbances across north India during winter months, short spells of cold occur and the minimum temperature drops to 10 degree celsius. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Angul was 46.90 degree celsius on dt.30.05.98. The lowest minimum temperature was 6.0 degree celsius on 16.01.03.

The humidity of the air is generally high, especially during the South West monsoon and post monsoon months. In other months, the afternoons are comparatively drier. In the summer afternoons the relative humidity varies between 25 and 40 percent.

Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in the summer and South West monsoon seasons. Winds usually blow from South West and North west directions in the monsoon. In the post monsoon and cold seasons winds blow between the West and the North. In the summer months the winds become variable in direction.
Special Weather Phenomena

The district is affected by hailstorm and depressions in the monsoon season and in October, when winds increase in force and widespread heavy rain occurs. Thunder storms, occur mostly in the afternoon in the summer months and in October. The hailstorm, which occurred on 12th April 2002, caused heavy damage in Angul town and nearby villages. Occasional fog occurs in the cold seasons.
CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

Pre-History, Proto History and Early Historical perspective of the district

Angul district is a witness to the origin of human history. Pre-historic and proto-historic relics are found in village Bhimakand, Kankili, Kulei, Samal, Sanakerjang, Kaliakata, Paranga, Kerjang, Tikarapara and Pallahara.

Pre-History

Early Stone age

In the Mahanadi–Brahmani Valley the Stone Age hunters found an ideal environment and had their earliest settlements the relics of which are now found at Bhalitundi (opposite to Talcher town on the other side of the river Brahmani), Bhimakund, Chakrasil, Harichandanpur, Hindol Road, Kankil, Kulei, Talcher, Samal, Kaliakata, Paranga, Tikarapada, Pallahara, Muchurigaria and Kharagprasad.

The tools of the early Stone Age occur at the bottom of the river cliff sections in a layer of coarse gravels. At Bhalitundi, Kulei and Kharagprasad on the Brahmani and Pallahara on the Mankra and the Neta such implementiferous sections are seen. Tools occur on the surface at Bhimkand, Chakrasil, Harichandanpur, Hindol Road, Kankili, Kaliakata, Paranga, and Muchurigaria. The gravel spread of the Mahanadi at Tikarpara, the Brahmani at Talcher and Samal, and the Nandira at Parang has also yielded these tools. Like Kuliana, the secondary laterite of Talcher is also implementiferous. A few tools were found from the Revenue Rest Shed tank at Talcher when it was being excavated in 1958. The tools were recovered in situ from the the laterite is pisolitic and usually of the murrum variety used for spreading on the roads.

Pallahara, Harichandanpur, Kaliakata and Parang are the richest among all the sites so far discovered in this district. Keeping apart Harichandanpur, the rest are purely Early Stone Age sites. Harichandanpur is the only side which gives us evidence of its occupation. Danpur is the only site which gives us evidence of its occupation throughout the pre-historic period. Here, we get the tools of the early, middle and late Stone Age cultures lying on the surface, in the forest and in the dried up bed of the stream. There are outcrops of quartz quartzite and other suitable rocks nearby, which have provided the necessary raw material for the various
Stone Age industries. The other notable site among these four is Pallahara. Here, the big exposure of the highly cemented coarse gravel containing tools in the sections of the Mankra is of great interest to the archeacologist. If anywhere a search for the fossilised human or animal remains is to be made, it is this place. Hundreds of tools, of both the crude and developed are found. Early Stone Age faces, have been chiselled out from these wonderful sections of Mankra.

The tools are generally the hand axes, cleavers, scrapers, points, irregularly flaked bifaces and pebbles, flakes and cores. The early types showing the crude technique of stone flaking are manifested only in a few hand axes, scrapers and irregularly flaked bifaces, and pebbles. The technique employed in their manufacture is called “Block on Block” a free flaking technique holding two blocks of stone and striking the one with the other. The advanced types are points, cleavers, smaller scrapers and well–made specimens of the already existing types.

**Middle Stone Age**

The middle Stone Age stage of cultural development was found in some places of Pallahara and Talcher Sub-Divisions. These places contain flake and flake–blade types. The tools from Samipali and Muktapur were found from the copper silt and thin gravel beds. The beds are calculated to upper Pleistocene period and the tools made of fine grained quartzine and crystalline silica. The tool type of this period recovered are scraper, point, awl, knife, ores, flakes, flake–blades and blades showing marks of utilisation.

**Late Stone Age**

The Neolithic sites are Gotamara, Banarpal, Sankerjanga and many other places in the Parjanga area. The tool type recovered from the places are axe, adze, chisel and ring stones. The Sanakerjanga and Harichandranpur areas of Angul District have yielded adzes in a considerable numbers. Chisels and bar chisels with greater frequency have been recovered from the Angul district alone in comparison to such tools recovered from the whole of Odisha. The Sanakerjanga objects need special attention because it yielded bigger and flater bar cells with fine edges on all four sides as well as on both the faces.

**Proto- History**

Earlier to Sanakerjanga, a crude copper using culture has been found at Dunria near Pallahara. A copper celt with a convex edge and resembling a shouldered stone celt in other resepcts is now kept in Lucknow Museum which was found from Dunria.
Sankerjagna Chalcolithic site is the harbinger of the metal age allied with the stone tool culture. This place yielded copper angles of various sizes, awl, a copper chisel, steatite and saft stone beads. A convex-edged axe of copper with concave sides was also found. A number of human bones, teeth, beads of shell and steatite were recovered from the excavation. The place is considered to be a burial ground of a village or community.

Anthropological survey of Utkal University around Badakerjang area of Angul District lying close to Sanakerjang locality during 1998-2000 AD indicate the presence of an iron age having iron technology. The sites are Malikhoja, Birak hill and Salabari yielding iron objects, pot-shreds, beads of glass, stone and copper, ground and polished stone celts, iron-smelting materials. This projects Sanakerjang in particular and Angul in general portraying the continuity of cultural evolution in the Central Odisha.

**Location**

The site of discovery is village Sanakerjanga Jungle (plot No.169–Government land) under Post Office Golabandha and Police Station Jarapara in the Tahasil and Sub-Division of Angul, District the site is about 13 kms. from Angul town.

**The story of discovery** : On the 1st September, 1971, Shri Somanath Biswal, Son of Sri Banshidahr Biswal, resident of Sanakerjanga and a labourer, were grazing cows in the field. One of his cows went towards a mound eroded by rain water flowing down from the small hill, standing nearby, called Jiminia. Having followed the cow, he saw a polished stone in the mound-half buried and half exposed. Out of curiosity he pulled it out. He then started digging and collected some more stones and copper bangles. Lastly, when he found human bones, he got scared thinking that there might be a ghost. He came to his village and narrated the incident to villagers. The villagers collected in large number and dug out stone implements, copper bangles, beads etc. They also saw fragments of bone. On 2nd September, Shri Hadibandhu Sahoo, a teacher in Kumanda U.P. School and a resident of village Badakerjanga, while going to his village heard about these finds at Sanakerjanga. Next day he could not carry the news to Angul due to heavy rainfall. On 4th September, he came to Angul and informed Shri Srinibas Rath, I.A.S. the Sub-Divisional Officer of this discovery. The Sub-Divisional Officer went to the spot on 5th September and collected the implements from villagers. There are about 30 such mounds, varying from 5 ft. to 20 ft. in height, lying around the present site.
Shri Prasanta Kumar Ray, Superintendent of Archaeology, Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar, visited the site on the 13th. September, 1971 and conducted exploration and survey work of the site and adjoining areas. He also collected some stone implements (Chisels). According to him, these implements belong to Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), and the mounds “appear to be burial pits in view of the size and plan of the pits”.

**District under various dynasties, Marathas, Mughals and Foreign Rulers.**

The history of Angul remains obscure due to lack of adequate and reliable materials. The territory was probably included in the Mauryan empire under Ashoka during the 3rd Century B.C. and the empire of Kharavela in the first century B.C. In the second century A.D., this region

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2 a) Dr. R.N. Dash and Dr. Daitary Sahoo, Pre and Proto History Published in the cultural Heritage of Orissa, Volume-VII, Angul District (2006) P.31-28
b) Pre and Proto history (chapter-II – History- Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, P-42-46)
was included in the empire of Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni as is known from the Nasik Cave Inscription of Vasisthiputra Pulumavi. The inscription mentions that the Mount Mahendra is a famous peak located in Gajapati District and the Mount Malaya may be identified with Malayagiri in Pallahara Sub-Division of Angul District.

The history of the district of Angul can probably be studied from the time of ascendancy of the Bhaumakaras who started their rule from the first half of the 8th century A.D. This district has yielded a large number of copper plate inscriptions belonging to the Bhaumakaras, Sulkis, Tungas, Nandodbhavas and Bhanjas who ruled over this region from 8th century A.D. to 10th century A.D.

**The Bhanjas of Angulaka – Pattana**

About the 8th Century A.D. the Bhanja kings were ruling over the western part of this district from their headquarters at Angulaka – Pattana. The Baudh Copper Plate Inscription3 of King Netta Bhanja reveals that he was a ruler of Angulaka Pattana in the 8th century A.D. This place has been identified by scholars with Angul. But it should be remembered that the present town of Angul is of recent one close to the old Angul popularly called Purunagarh. After Netta Bhanja, the Bhanjas seem to have been driven towards Baudha by the Sulkis who occupied Angul area and ruled over an extensive territory known as Kodalaka Mandala.

**The Sulkis of Kodalaka Mandala**

The Haraha inscriptions4 of the date 554 A.D. reveals that the Maukhari prince Isanavaraman vanquished the ‘Sulkis’ who fought him with an army of countless galloping horses and these Suliks may be identified with the Saulika of the Brihat Samhita and Markendeya Purana. A number of copper plate charters issued by the Sulki ruler have come to light from Dhenkanal – Talcher tract and which indicate that this dynasty was dominating Kodalakamandala comprising the middle of Brahmani Valley with the headquarters at Kodala, which was probably the capital of the Sulkis and it is the place from which most of inscriptions of the dynasty were issued. The place has been located at the present site of Kaolau5 in Jamagadia in Angul Sub-Division or with Jamurdihi near Pallahara. The place has yielded rich antiquities of historical interest including old temples. The Kodalaka Mandala extended up to a point surrounded by the river Sankhajoti which is

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3 JBORs (Journal of Bihar Orissa Research Society, Vol.xvii, Page 114-118)
4 Epigraphic Indica, Vol.xiv, P.110-121, 117-118
5 D.K. Ganguli, Historical Geography and Dynastic History of Orissa, P.68,1975, Kolkata
mentioned in the Dhenkanal grant of Kulastambha and is identified with river Brahmani.

A comprehensive genealogy of the family may be obtained from the Talcher grant of Kulastamba. The inscription opens with an invocation to Hara and then gives a detailed description of the family of Sulki. There was a king named Kanchanastamba, who was an ornament in the Sulki family. From him who with a thunder bolt like his arms conquered the kings of mountain, the elephant of his unbearable foes was born the greatest of men with the high name, the illustrious Vikramaditya. The illustrious Kalahastambha was born from him. From him the Maharajadhiiraja the great Ranastambha was born. The next king is Kulastambha, the reigning king, who assumed the title of Ranaka and granted the village Singa in the western part (Paschima Khanda) of the eastern district (Purvva Vishaya) to Bhatta Visvarupa of the Autathya gotra, belonging to the pravaras of three rishis. He was the grandson of Yadu and the son of Anatarupa. He would enjoy the land as long as the sun and moon exist. The record was inscribed by one Dhruvadasa. It was issued on the occasion of the Dakshinayana Samkranti.

**Tungas of Yamagartta Mandala**

The Tunga rulers established their lordship over Yamagarttamandala which is identified with Hamagadia in Angul or Jamurdihi in ex-state of Pallahara. Further the Tunga rulers claim lordship over eighteen classes of the Gond people (Ashtadasa Gondramadhipati). All the texts of the grants belonging to the Tunga rulers, so far published begin with the description of the great hill Rsivasaka.

The Talcher grant which records the gift of a certain village to three Brahmanas by the king Gayadatungadeva who claimed to have descended from the Tunga family of Sandilya gotra. The family is said to have come from Rohitagiri. The King assumed the title of Parama – Mahesvara Samadhigata- Panchamahasabda. The charter records the grant of the village Vamaitalla in the Tunkera Vishaya to three Brahmanas named Devasarma, son of Padama, Vrustideva son of Lallada and grandson of dhahua and his son Ramadeva. The family of Devasarma had migrated from the Varendra Mandala of Bengal and an inhabitant of the village Savirabhatta in the Odra Vishaya. He belonged to the Kasyapa gotra and a student of Kanva branch of the Yajurveda, Vrustideva was a student of Kanva branch of Yajurveda and belonged to Vatysa gotra and he migrated

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6 B. Mishra, Dynasties of Medieval Orissa, P.39, 1933, Kolkata
7 JASB(Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal) Vol.xii, P.291-295, 1916
from Sravast and an inhabitant of the Yamagarttamandala. No mention is made about Ramadeva except that he was a son of Vruistideva.

The Nandas of Airavatta Mandala

The Nandas who were ruling over Airavatta – mandala issued their copper plate grants from Jayapura in Dhenkanal district. This Jayapura has been identified with Nandapura by scholars.

It is also probable that Jayapura was changed to Nandapura, since the Nanda rulers used to reside there. It is stated in the grant that Jayananda got the territory of the Gondarama which is nothing but the land of the Gond people. It is therefore probable that the Airavatta–mandala was bounded by the Kodalakamandala in the north.

The Bhumakaras

A new and glorious phase in the history of Utkala begins with the coming into prominence by the Bhaumakara dynasty. They emerged as a very strong political force from Virajakshetra and they extended their kingdom from Dandabhukti mandala in the North to Kongoda mandala in the South. The kingdom in the North comprised the districts of Bhadrak, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and upto Midnapur in West Bengal, in the South it comprised Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Gajapati, in the East upto Keonjhar and in the West it included Dhenkanal, Angul and Boudh.

The Bhaumakaras declined by the middle of the 10th Century A.D. when the eastern part of Odisha including the Dhenkanal region passed to the hands of the Somavamsis of South Kosala. The Somavamsis in their turn were ousted by the Gangas and Odisha was occupied by Chodagangadeva sometime before 1112 A.D. The Ganga rule lasted as long as 1435 A.D. when a new Solar Dynasty founded by Kapilendradeva came to power. About the year 1533 – 34, Govinda Vidyadhar put an end to the Suryavamsi rule and started the rule of the Bhoi dynasty which lasted upto 1559 when Mukundadeva, belonging to the Chalukya family, forcibly occupied the throne. In 1568, the Afghans of Bengal invaded Odisha, and defeated and killed Mukundadeva after which Odisha came under their occupation. During the rule of the Suryavamsis and the Bhois, some new feudal states developed as self–governed political units in subsequent periods. These are Angul, Talcher, Athamallik and Pallahara.

British rule in the district

Occupation of Angul

Angul was once a feudatory State. It is believed to have been inhabited at one time by Khonds, who at an early date were driven back into the rocky forest of Khondmals by successive waves of Hindu immigrants. It seems that

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8 B. Mishra, Dynasties of Medieval Orissa, P.34, 1933, Kolkata
many centuries ago the numerous loosely formed principalities in this hilly region passed under the sway of military adventurers, who found the country an easy prey. The earlier rulers were often at feud with one another and it was easy to provoke a quarrel here, or stir up an intrigue there, and then take advantage of the dissension to seize the chief's fortress, the possession of which in those days meant the Government of the State. There is no record of these different conquests, but gradually a number of states in the mountainous and hinterland of Odisha, including Angul, appear to have acknowledged the over-lordship of warrior chiefs, who claimed themselves as Rajputs.

The Kings of Angul belong to the Kadamba Dynasty and to Kasyapa Gotra. The earliest known ruler of this line was Raja Dhanurjaya Singh Jagaddeva. It may, however, be said that Dhanurjaya is not the first king of the Kadamba family of Angul as the predecessor of Dhanurjaya is known to have been defeated by the ruler of Dhenkanal who occupied some border villages like Kharagaprasad, Mangalpur and Kamalang. Dhanurjaya Singh made heroic attempts to restore the prestige of Angul and he not only succeeded in getting back the above villages from Dhenkanal but also marched as far as the village Goulpur situated at a distance of nine miles west of Dhenkanal town and installed there a pillar in commemoration of his victory. The victory pillar was popularly known as 'Dhanu Singh Thenga' and the legend of it is current in the locality till today. Dhanurjaya died issueless and was succeeded by his younger brother Raja Nityananda Singh Jagadeva. This ruler was a peace loving man, and taking advantage of his weakness, the Raja of Dhenkanal invaded Angul once again and forcibly occupied several border villages. Raja Nityananda was succeeded by his son Krushna Chandra Jagaddeva who restored the territories occupied by Dhenkanal and undertook various works for improvement of the State. He constructed the temple of Nagarimohanadeva in his headquarters and made arrangements for the worship of the deities. Krushna Chandra Jagaddeva died in the Amli year 1211, i.e. A.D 1803, the year of the British occupation of Odisha. As he was issueless, his younger brother Achala Mansingh ascended the Gadi and ruled for a short period of two to three years. In 1803 also Angul was ceded to the British by the Marathas, and its chief entered into an agreement by which he bound himself to maintain submission and loyalty to the Government of the East India Company and to pay an annual Peshkash or tribute of Rs.1,250/-10. Achal Mansingh was succeeded by his eldest son Jarawar Singh, who also shortly died in the Amli year 1217 i.e. A.D 1809. After Jarawar Singh, a fratricidal struggle among his step brothers.

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9 Orissa Districts Gazetteers' Dhenkanal, 1972, P.61
10 L.S.S.O’ Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer (1908), P.19
took place who were Jayasingh and Gopinath Singh, the sons of the 1st wife of Achal Mansingh; and Prithvi Singh, Biswanath Singh and Jagannath Singh, the sons of the 2nd wife. Jarawar Singh was succeeded by Jaya Singh but after a rule of only 3 to 4 months, this ruler with his three sons and a trusted servant were murdered in cold-blood and this crime was suspected to have been committed by his step brother Prithvi Singh, who forcibly occupied the Gadi immediately after that. The wife of Jaya Singh committed the Sati rite and a portion of her saree, which she wore at the time of entering into the fire is said to have been preserved in the storehouse of a Jaganath Temple. Prithvi Singh also was not destined to rule long. In 1813, the Governor General directed Mr. J. Richardson, the Settlement Commissioner of Cuttack and Mr. J.W.Sage, the Acting Collector to make joint investigation about the troubles of Angul. The officers strongly suspected Prithvi Singh to have murdered Jaya Singh and his sons and they reported that he was a usurper to the Gadi having no legal claim to it. The British Government, therefore, deposed Prithvi Singh and put him under arrest. The Gadi of Angul passed to Somanath Singh, then a young boy of 14. Somanath Singh was the son of Gopinath Singh, the youngest son of Achal Mansingh by his first wife. It appears that Somanath Singh with his mother was kept in the prison by Prithvi Singh and he was released when his claim to the Gadi was recognized by the British Government.

Somanath Singh was the last King of Angul and he ruled from 03.10 1814 to 01.02 1848. He played a major role in shaping the history of Angul. He was a spirited and a head strong ruler. He was the architect of a brilliant system of administration. A council of nine ministers adorned his court. Nrusingh Rajguru was his Chief courtier. Although ruled his territory with considerable efficiency, he incurred displeasure not only among the neighbouring Feudatory Chiefs of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Daspalla, Baudh and
Athamallik but also among the British officers because of his independent attitude and sense of princely dignity. He was a poet of a considerable fame. His book Sangeeetmala is full of romantic songs and his writings belong to two Chautisas, 13 Devimahatyams, 90 songs on Lord Krishna etc.\(^{11}\)

The Raja’s early conflict with the British began over the issue of interstate movement of goods through the Mahanadi water route and collection of transit duties from the merchants by setting up a toll house at Tikarapada.\(^{12}\) The next cause of conflict was the Joormool case in 1831. The British imposed a fine of Rs1450.00 on the Raja for attacking Joormool, a village in the state of Dasapalla. The Raja pleaded his innocence and refused to pay the fine. When Commissioner Henry Ricketts insisted on payment, the Raja told him sarcastically to send a revenue officer from Cuttack to collect the amount by himself.

In 1837, there occurred a case of six murders in Angul and the Raja was suspected to have instigated this crime.\(^{13}\) Mr. Ricketts wanted the Raja to deliver the culprits to the Government but he contemptuously refused to comply with the orders. It was by that time that the Khonds of Ghumsur rebelled against the British Government (1836-37) and the Khond’s Chief Dora Biso and his nephew Chakara Biso were suspected to have been given asylum in Angul by the Raja. Rather, he endeavoured to write to the Commissioner – ‘If I seize Dora Biso, what terms will be allowed him?’ The answer was promptly given. ‘From your writing, I know you have him in your fastness. His life shall be spared, if he is delivered to my officer by such a date, if not, the Cuttack force will march upon’. This threat was effectual. The Raja gave up Dora Biso. In 1846, Raja Somanth Singh occupied a village of the Raja of Hindol for which he was fined Rs.3,000/-.. The Raja maintained that he had legally purchased the village from the Chief of Hindol, but this was not accepted by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. The Raja however, did not pay any fine and disregarded the orders of the Superintendent. That very year (1846), the Khonds of Ghumsur again made a rebellion and the Government once again suspected Somanth Singh to have helped the rebel leaders and although there was no positive proof to establish the guilt of the Raja, suspicion against him became deep. In the beginning of 1847, Capt. Macpherson and his Assistant, Candenhead reported that their camp at Kusumgarh was attacked by the Khond leader Nabaghana Kahar with the aid of the Raja of Angul. Under leadership of

\(^{12}\) Board Proceedings Revenue (BPR) vol.157 papers on settlement of Cuttack and on the States of Tributary Mahals, January, 1847
\(^{13}\) L.S.S.O’ Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer (1908), P.19
\(^{14}\) P. Mukherjee, History of Orissa, Vol.6, Utkal University, P.243
Nabaghana Kahar and his son Bir Kahar, the Khonds of Baudh broke out in rebellion in 1847, allegedly supported by Somanath Singh. On the 27th February, 1847, two Khond villages of Daspalla, Kotturi and Marada, were plundered and burnt by some unspecified persons but Cadenhed reported that the plunderers were sent by the Raja of Angul. Reports were regularly sent by Capt. Macpherson to the Government of Bengal accusing the Raja of Angul of his complicity in the Khond rebellion. The Raja, when asked by the Government repeatedly refused in strong terms to have any connection with the rebels and protested that his enemies were falsely implicating him in the matter. Capt. Dunlop who was sent to Angul to enquire about the case of attack on the two villages of Daspalla reported that there was no proof of the allegations against the Raja. But the Government was determined to take some action against Somanath Singh and the Commissioner was directed to summon the Raja of Angul to Cuttack for further investigation. The Raja was summoned to Cuttack to account for his conduct, but he refused to obey the summons and at this open defiance. Government decided on the deposition of the Raja and the annexation of his State. Accordingly, by a proclamation of 11th December 1847, Government of India deposed the Raja of Angul. Lokanath Singh Gambhira Samant, the son of the Raja of Angul met the Commissioner on 2nd January, 1848 and reported to him that his father’s attitude of defiance was not liked by him and that the officers in Angul were instigating his father against the Government. He further revealed that about 700 Paiks of Angul under Krupasindhu Garnaiik had gone to Kusumgarh in aid of the Khonds.

By 15th January 1848 the British troops marched towards Angul from three directions and the main attacking force called Angul Field Force under the command of Lt. Col. J. Campbell marched from Cuttack. Another contingent consisting of three companies of 22nd regiment Madras Native Infantry under the charge of Major Bird moved to Barmul to maintain command over the water route of the Mahanadi. From the direction of Ranchi Lt Col Ousely marched with the Ramgarh Light Infantry Guns in order to attack Angul from the Western side. He was assisted by rulers of Bamra Sambalpur and Rairakhol. Krishna Chakragarha was seized for twenty one days. The British army marched under the shield of herds of cattle. The soldiers of the Raja and Commander Krupasindhu Garnaiik faced the British army very bravely. Finally the residence of the Raja was occupied. On 1st February 1848 the Raja of Angul with the help of the ruler of Bamra and the Dewan of Sambalpur was taken as captive Lt. Col. Thompsonson escorted the deposed Raja and his family to Cuttack.

15 Board Proceedings Revenue (BPR) (OSA,139) Bushby to Gouldsbury, December 18, 1847
16 BPR Vol.139, No.21, Gouldsbury to Bird 1 January, 1848
Government in their Resolution dated September 16, 1848 declared the state confiscated. The Raja was ordered as a state prisoner. Finally the Raja was sent to Hazaribagh under the escort of Lt Dibadale on 21st Oct, 1848\(^{17}\). He expired on 2nd June 1853.

Somanath Singh Jagdev was a valiant fighter against the British imperialism. He was not only a talented revolutionary but also an inspiring leader. He was a forerunner of the Freedom fighters of India. Prior to the rise of national consciousness he fought singlehandedly against the British. The saga of his patriotism is still unparalleled in the Freedom Movement in India. The principal Sardar, (Sindhu Gadanayak) along with eighteen Sardars of the Raja were deported to Alipur and Patna to serve life sentence\(^{18}\). The other Sardars and employees were sentenced to 14 years of rigorous imprisonment in the Cuttack Jail.

Angul thus passed under the direct rule of the British, and was administrated by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals through the agency of an officer known officially as a Tahasildar who collected revenue and administered justice. A Deputy Commissioner with both administrative and judicial powers was appointed. The Deputy Commissioner was assisted by one Deputy Collector and one Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate excercised 1st class Magistrerial power, decided cases upto Rs.500.00. The Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate enjoyed 2nd. Class power and decided cases valued upto Rs.100.00. The Deputy Commissioner of Tributary Mahala could review cases of lower courts.

In 1855, the Raja of Baudh was compelled to surrender a part of his territory known as Khondmals as he was unable to enforce effective control over that land. The Khondmal area was also placed under the administration of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1891, Angul and Khondmals were constituted into Angul district, with its headquarters at Angul. The amalgamation of these two tracts, each forming a subdivision continued upto 1936, when the new province of Odisha was created. That year Angul subdivision was constituted into a district under the Angul Law Regulation, 1936. On 1st January, 1948, all the Feudatory States of Odisha, except Mayurbhanj, acceded to the Indian Union and formed part of the Province of Odisha. New districts were created with effect from that day and the district of Dhenkanal thus came into being, consisting of the ex-State areas of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Talcher, Athmalik, Pallahara and Rairakhol, later on for administrative convenience the Rairakhol ex-State was transferred to Sambalpur district with effect from 26th October, 1949.

\(^{17}\) Dr. Jannath Pattanaik, Feudatory State of Odisha, Annexation of Angul, P.327

\(^{18}\) Dr. Haris Chandra Panda, The Revolt of Raja Somanath Singh, 2008, P.36
villages, namely, Kabatabandha and Goliamuhanpatna were transferred to Cuttack district in 1964. Dhenkanal and Angul were two separate districts with one composite office located at Dhenkanal. The Collector of Dhenkanal was the ex-officio Collector of Angul. The status of Angul as a district was changed to that of a subdivision of Dhenkanal district since 15th September, 1967 by the Angul Laws Regulation (Repeal) Act 1967.

The conquest of Angul, given by L.S.S.O’ Malley as appendix in the Angul district gazetter (1908), has been quoted in full and given as Annexure-II with Dhenkanal district gazetteer of 1971 reads as follows :-

**The Conquest of Angul**

(L.S.S.O. Malley – Angul district Gazetteer (1908), Published in the Calcutta Review of 1848).

In the Calcutta Review of 1848 a contemporaneous account of the conquest of Angul is given in an anonymous article. The Cuttack Tributary Mahals–Recent Operations against Ungool. The following extracts from that account will be of some interest and are therefore published as an Appendix, the article having come to my notice too late to enable me (O’ Malley) to utilise it in the preparation of chapter –II.

The writer recapitulates the various acts of aggression committed by Somanath Singh, the Raja of Angul, and quotes a story current at the time which shews that he had misunderstood both the tolerance and the power of the British Government. A horse–dealer passing through Angul wished to sell the Raja some of his horses, for which he asked Rs.2,000.00 to be paid on the spot. The Raja replied–“No I am going to fight the English, and then you shall have Rs.5,000.00. The firinhis are not soldiers–beating drums–blowing bugles–all parade-no fight in them.” The canay horse–dealer, it is said refused the offer and went his way, remaking , to the naive surprise of the Raja, that it was possible that he might be beaten by the English. The story, at least, servers to shew the attitude of the Raja, who continued in his aggressive courses, until at length he exhausted the patience of the British authorities.

In February, 1847, he was “reported to be creating mischief in Duspulla, plundering villages, and aiding and abetting the Khonds to resist the measures adopted by Captain Macpherson, the well–known Khond Agent, to put down the barbarous practices of human sacrifice and infanticide. A wing of the distinguished Kelal–i–Ghilzie Regiment then at Cuttack, was in consequence immediately deputed by the Commissioner to proceed to Bermul, to protect the Rajah of Daspulla, and, if necessary, to afford every aid in carrying out the Government measures. As the year advanced, and
affairs began to assume a rebellious appearance the Commissioner applied to Government for two regiments. Two regiments of Madras Native Infantry and the right wing of a third, with the full complement of artillery, were consequently formed into the Ungool Field Force”.

The force left Cuttack on the 15th. January under the command of Lieutenant – Colonel Campbell, C.B. and after marching through Athagarh, Dhenkanal and Hindol, arrived on the 20th. at Huttur, a village on the borders of Angul, only to find it deserted. “It was evident that the Ungool Field Force carried fear along with it. The people of Huttur had magnified it into a large army—one of some ten or twenty thousand men and at least twenty guns. And they were not the only people who thought so. It was perhaps the largest force that had entered the Tributary Mehals, since the conquest of Cuttack in 1803, and yet it was not composed of more than 2,000 fighting men and four guns, two of the latter 12–pounder howitzers, followed by a train of ammunition wagons, provided with shot and shell. The cause of fear in Huttur was said to be the enemy’s having come down, to the number of 400, and persuaded the villagers, that, unless they immediately fled to the hills, the “Sahib-log” would fight them too. As it had been reported that about one mile and a half beyond Huttur a stockade had been built to prevent our further approach, two companies went out to reconnoitre. The much talked–of stockade “defended by 500 Paiks” was found to be almost deserted; a few horsemen were seen preparing their rice, who, on our approach, made off as fast as their chargers could carry them.

“On the 22nd of January the Field Force entered the Ungool country leaving behind the commissariat carts and taking 20 days’ provisions, which were carried on elephants. Proceeding in a north–westerly direction for a distance of twelve miles, the village of Hummamera was reached. For want of water there, the troops encamped at Kinda, distant about two miles from Hummamera. And, strange to say, during this march, not a shot was heard in the jungles—not a glimpse of anything in the shape of an enemy was seen.

“We shall now give a description of the Rajah’s residence and defences, that is, as they were credibly reported to be, on our entering the mehal. ‘The Rajah deeming his former residence insufficiently protected, abandoned it soon after he was threatened with a visit by Mr. Commissioner Ricketts in 1837, and constructed his present abode in the most inaccessible part of his country. The residence itself is at the foot of a hill and is unfortified, but the main road leading to it, via Hindol, is defended by two stockades erected on two hills—one about for miles and the other about one mile from his dwelling. The works are said to be of some strength, and that nothing effective could be accomplished against them without guns. In
addition to these defences, there is also a stockade (or small fort) erected on an eminence at Tikripurra, and it has been ascertained that, at a hill called Kukrith-pattah, said to be 6 miles north–east from the Rajah’s residence, a new fortification, consisting of a gate with strong stockades, has recently been built and the jungle cleared for the space of about three miles in front of it. A new gate and stockade have also been constructed at Bowkheta on the road leading from Tikripurra to the Rajah’s residence’. After all this reported zeal on the part of the zemindar of Ungool, this sheltering himself in the most inaccessible part of his country—only to be reached by passing through what was called the “elephant jungle”, where, most probably, the footsteps of British troops had never before been heard—there was every reason to believe that the force would yet meet with the most determined opposition.

“On the morning of the 23rd, the force marched to Pokutungia, about ten miles distant from Kinda. The march was through thick jungle, from which it emerged into a picturesque and verdant country. The fort of Kurrith-pettah (or Kurrith-puttergarh) was believed by Colonel Campbell to be somewhere near Pokutungia, so leaving one regiment, the 29th, at the encamping ground half an hour after the halt was sounded, the remaining portion of the force marched on, under the Brigadier, in search of it. Proceeding along, partly through jungle, and near the base of several hills, after having gone about two or three miles, the hill fort was discovered on the top of a long narrow hill, with a commanding range on the small maidan below, over which the force was sure to march on its progress. A gun and howitzer were immediately called to the front, and the Infantry (the 22nd Regiment) formed a line to the left. The guns were immediately loaded and in position, when after a few minutes’ suspense a portion of the detachment of the 41st, which had proceeded in advance with the Brigadier and the Brigadier Major came in sight, making way up the face of the hill to the centre or strongest portion of the fort. The enemy were taken unawares, and on a few of the troops entering their stronghold, one of the rebels was caught in the act of sponging out a gun. Several others were near him; but all immediately fled, by a recess for retreat, which they had taken good care to establish, - a prominent figure on a white horse, supposed to have been Sindu-Ghur-Naik, the Commander-in-Chief, flying with all speed. Had there only been a few cavalry with the force, these fugitives might have been caught, and probably much trouble would have been saved.

“During this brief business, some few shots had been exchanged between the rebels in their flight and our troops in the stockade. But not a man was killed or wounded on either side. The fortification itself, consisting chiefly of a strong timber wall, was found to be admirably constructed: the
snugness of the place inside, the various repositories for the rough implements of war—all betokened that Sindu- Ghur-Naik had not been working on a system of his own. Two guns of the smallest calibre, mounted on carriages, were found, one of which was well loaded to the muzzle, and admirably pointed and elevated for a range of some 450 yards on the maidan below. Quantities of powder, iron shot and an ingenious contrivance for grape, viz., a small bag filled with pieces of iron and rolled round with a sort of tow, so as to fit the bore of the piece, with various other articles, were found in the fort. A party remained there during the day, blasting and demolishing the works, during which operations the Rajah’s powder was discovered to be considerably below the usual strength. By 3 o’clock next morning (the 24th) the hill fort was only distinguishable by various fires, which marked out the boundaries of Kurrith-pettah.

“The force was now making fast progress towards Crutesna chuker-Ghur, the stronghold of the Rajah (the “new residence” mentioned above), also called Gundaru. Two stockades, it was well known, defended the grand approach, and information had since been received that a gun was placed at the first defence, by name the Chundernah Durwazeh. After marching some eight or nine miles through a dense forest—the guns assisted along by the Infantry—the Chundernah Durwazeh came in view. It was a strongly fortified position, with gates supported by masonry, and on each side an extension of stockade of a similar kind to that of Kurrith-pettah. Had this position been even tolerably well manned, with the assistance of two guns it might have made a desperate resistance. It was found to be entirely deserted. This fortress was situated on a rocky hill about 150 feet high, on each side of the face of it was dense jungle, so that it could only be speedily approached by the road direct to the gates. As the force advanced a little the second stockade appeared. At this position it was reported that the Rajah of Ungool had left his residence, in plain words, that he had fled on our approach. Proceeding on about two miles, over stones and, through thick jungle, the force arrived at Crutesna chuker chur beautifully situated in a valley.

“This village, in addition to that of the Rajah, was found to be the retreat of the head sirdar (Sindu-Ghur-Naik): the villagers had entirely deserted their homes—all bore signs of the fruits of oppression and rebellion. Many of the houses were filled with different kinds of grain, and various articles of some value, over which sentries were immediately placed. In the house of the head sirdar himself a strange medley was to be seen, here an English gun-case, a tent, etc., there a variety of fireworks and Indian gods heaped up together. In a small yard adjoining, stood several horses, anxious for straw and water* and in various recesses might be seen rice prepared for the morning meal evidently hid in the hurry and confusion of escape. Nearly at
the base of a hill stood a small house, which was dignified by the title of “the Zenana”, from which, it was said, the Rajah had proceeded in a palankeen with a few attendants. Near this spot was the magazine or arsenal, in which were found two gun carriages finished and two in the progress of making, the pattern similar to that of the English light 3-pounder carriages. Vast quantities of gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, lead etc., were likewise found. In the course of the day (the 25th) seven guns of various sizes were dragged from a deep mud pool, where they had evidently only recently been hid.

“The capture of the Rajah and his sirdars, and the conciliation of the natives and inducement for them to return to their villages, now occupied the attention of Colonel Campbell. In order to effect these objects, he sent out various detachments (some of considerable strength) to the most important positions in the surrounding country. The officers commanding posts and detachments had orders to preserve the villages, and the property and persons of the inhabitants, from the slightest injuries. They were also “to use every means of conciliating the people and of inducing them to return to their villages”, and, should the villagers be threatened with violence by any adherents to the deposed Rajah, or attacked, the assailants were to be “vigorously repelled”. More judicious steps than these could have been adopted. And before the force marched north for the former residence of the Rajah, Crutesnachuker-Ghur and the surrounding villages were fast filling with inhabitants. The Paiks had evidently deserted their chief. They might have aided the Rajah had his country been invaded by a neighbouring zemindar. But the “Feringhis” were quite another thing. The people looked on the English as a merry, harmless, though powerful, race—wishing rather to reconcile and preserve than to make war and plunder.

“On the morning of the 26th, one half of the artillery and two Companies of Infantry marched to Puranaghur, formerly the residence of the Rajah of Ungool. The headquarters of the 22nd Regiment had proceeded thither the day before. Puranaghur is styled Ungool in the various maps, and is situated about nine miles nearly direct north of Gundaru. A worse road for guns and waggons could not well be conceived. It seemed as if the rocks and giant trees of the forest, astonished at our audacity, were determined to resist their progress. On the 27th instant the headquarters of the force, with the remainder of the artillery, arrived. From the absence of so many detachments, the encampment was reduced to about one-sixth of its original size. Some of these had been distributed as follows: one at Tikripurrah, one at Kunjrah, one at Crutesnachuker-Ghur, and one at Pokutungia. All stockades and defences of importance had now been destroyed. At Tikripurrah, materials for another stockade were found; also a deep trench—evidently the commencement of an attempt on the part of the rebels to fortify
themselves on the banks of the river. The track of a gun towards this position was likewise discovered.

“The brief campaign was now drawing fast to a close. Towards the end of the month, Colonel Campbell had visited Colonel Ouseley of the South-West Frontier, who was busily employing all the means in his power, and they were not few, for the capture of the Rajah and his sirdars. The meeting took place at Durgapur, about 25 miles northwest of Puranagapur, where a portion of the Ramghur force and detachments of Madras Infantry were for a short time assembled. On the 1st of February the capture of the Ungool chieftain was announced in camp. The Bamrah Rajah and Dewan of the Rajah of Sumbulpore under Colonel Ouseley, appear to have been of great service on this occasion. He was hunted out by the paiks of these chiefs, and was taken not very far distant from Crutesnachuker-Ghur. From this post, held by a detachment of the 29th M. N. I., the commanding officer immediately sent a palankeen, to convey the helpless Rajah into his presence. The hill zemindar came trembling and humiliated. He had ruled a considerable tract of country with, there is every reason to believe, the rod of injustice and oppression. He had attempted to stir up his people against a humane and just Government. He was now about to be led as a prisoner to Cuttack.

“By the morning of the 9th of February the force had assumed the appearance of a general “breaking up”, and the capture of Sindhur-Naik was not the least pleasant intelligence on that day: he, too, had been hunted down and was being led as a prisoner into Puranagur. Out of sixteen or seventeen sirdars, not one escaped, but the only one of importance was the ex-Commander-in-Chief; whose capture gave a brilliant termination to the whole business. Thus, in less than twenty-four days from the departure of the force from Cuttack, every object had been effected:—the rebels had been captured, the inhabitants of Ungool had gained confidence in our protection, and the seeds of future improvement had been sown in the country”.

During the British rule steps were taken to strengthen village administration. revenue administration, trade and commerce, communication etc.

Administrative set up

The Britishers shifted the Capital from Purunagarh to Angul (Hulurisingha) in 1897\textsuperscript{19}. In course of time administrative block, residential quarters at Hakimpada, Juvenile Jail (1897), High School (1926), Dharmasala, the Sabhaghar were constructed near Hulurisingha.

\textsuperscript{19} Dr. Jacaranda Kayak, Angul under British Rule (1848-1947), Cultural Heritage of Odisha, Vol.III, Angul District (2006), P.67
Village Administration

The ancient pattern of village administration through village headman was followed by the Britisher. The village headman played a significant role in the management of village administration i.e. maintaining law and order and collection of land revenue. The village headman was designated as Sarbaraker. The system of Sarbaraker was hereditary. In the tenure village, the tenure holders acted as Sarbarkars. Literacy and solvency were the chief qualifications considered for the appointment of Sarbarakars. The Sarbaraker did not hold any rent free land but retained 12 ½ % of the collected revenue towards remuneration and deposited the balance in the royal treasury. Purunagarh was the Raj treasury where the Sarbaraker deposited land revenue on 1st January and on 1st April. If any Sarbaraker was found to be a defaulter in rent collection, heavy punishment was inflicted on him. The Sarbaraker system continued upto 1863 when the system was abolished. After that land revenue was collected by officers of the revenue department. Revenue administration was managed directly by the Deputy Commissioner. Tenancy right was given to Royats. Land could not be sold or purchased without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. If a royat failed to deposit land revenue in due time, his land was confiscated or made over to residential tenant.

Land Revenue Administration

Land settlement in Angul started in 1848 and was carried on phase wise in 1885, 1887, 1891 and 1925-28. During the British rule, Jagiri system was prevalent in the society. Since the Chaukidars played a significant role in the maintenance of law and order they enjoyed some land known as Jagiri. In 1892 settlement each Chaukidar got five acres of land as Jagiri. The Paiks also enjoyed Jagiri as they were engaged in keeping watch on government office.

Socio–Religious Matters

From the very beginning, the British in Angul assumed a policy of benevolent neutrality in socio-religious matters. But this policy of benevolent neutrality was found to come in conflict with the humane and progressive ideas that animated the English men. In spite of their repeatedly declared policy of non- interference they had to co-operate with the reformers who were trying to remove superstitious practices from the society. Naturally, they incurred the displeasure of the local people. They consolidated their power for their own benefit and not for the welfare of the natives.

Trade and Commerce

Angul was a great centre of trade and commerce since very early times. The main articles for trade and commerce were agricultural and forest products. Rice, pulses, oilseeds, timber and bamboo and coal were the principal articles of export. The chief imports were cloth, salt, kerosene, oil, spice, toilet articles, cement, and sugar. Timber was exported to Madhya Pradesh through railways from Athamallik, Pallahara and Angul. River Mahanadi played an important role in transportation of goods and commodities to Cuttack. Tikarpada also served as a river port.

Communication

During British rule, construction of the following roads were undertaken.

1. Angul – Cuttack road
2. Angul – Sambalpur road
3. Angul – Bagedia road
4. Angul – Hindol road
5. Angul – Tikarpada road
6. Jarapada – Chhendipada road

Educational Institutions

Bichhanda Charan Patnaik was the Tahasildar of Angul from 1875 to 1879. As a patron of education, he set up large a number of primary schools in Purunagarh (1850), Pokatunga (1853), Kangula (1853), Talmul (1857), Balaramprasad (1856) and Jarapada (1857). The British realised that superstition could not be wiped out unless people are educated. Primary education was made compulsory. 1894 was a memorable year in the history of the educational development as schools in Kosala, Chhendipada, Hulurisingha and Santri were established in that year.

Uprisings and Freedom Movement in the District

Angul was politically awakened long before the rise of nationalism in India and commencement of Gandhian freedom struggle. A feudatory chief of a tiny state had shown unprecedented courage to defy the British authorities who condemned him as an eccentric, proud and headstrong ruler. The provisions of Angul Regulation Act, 1891 imposed on the people of Angul, introduction of painful laws like Bethi, Begari, Magana etc. by the feudatory chiefs of Talcher, Pallahara and Athamallik were unbearable for the people.

Girijabhusan Dutta, who stayed in Angul from 1911 to 1938, drew the attention of the Viceroy to the repressive rules prevailing in Angul. Some freedom fighters like Hrushikesh Tripathy, Ratnakar Nayak, Ananda Ch.Pradhan and Dr. Krupasindhu Bhokta built a cottage on the Sunasagada
hillock under the guidance of Girijabhusan Dutta and defied the Regulation Act. They courted arrest. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhokta, Gopal Ch. Pradhan, Ananda Ch. Pradhan and Ratnakar Nayak joined Salt Satyagraha at Inchudi (Balasore) and broke the salt law. Visit of freedom fighters like Jadumani Mangaraj and Surendranath Dwivedy in 1931 inspired the local freedom fighters. Some of the people of Kosala village had attended the meeting of the above leaders at Angul and on return to their village founded Kosala Congress Seva Dal. In the year 1932, on the day of Ramachandi Yatra at Kosala some leaders particularly Hrushikesh Tripathy, Ratnakar Nayak, Rasananda Pradhan and Antaryami Behera took oath to disobey Bethi, Begari etc amidst a vast gathering. They were arrested and made to walk the whole distance from Kosala to Angul. The political scenario in Angul got a new shape during the visit of Gandhi in 1934. The Deputy Commissioner A.F. Shirlling did not permit Gandhiji to enter into town or to address any gathering. Gandhiji was on his Pada Yatra from Sambalpur to Puri via Angul and Banarpal to abolish untouchability. The official constraints could not prevent Gandhiji and the public met Gandhiji in a mango grove near Ranigoda village.

In Sept. 1938, there was a great agitation in ex-state of Talcher. The Prajamandal movement was launched by Late Pabitramohan Pradhan on 6th Sept, 1938 in village Kosala in Angul Sub-Division. They demanded recognition of their fundamental rights such as Right to Form Association and hold meetings, abolition of forced labour and various gifts, modification of tenancy rights and forest laws. The Raja of Talcher took oppressive measures. Large number of people left Talcher and took shelter in the neighbouring British territory of Angul. It has been estimated that about 65,000 people out of a total 85,000 left the state. This political exodus attracted keen attention of Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of Indian National Congress as well as Government of India. Refugee camps were opened for them and relief operations were carried on by various associations and organizations.

The people’s agitation in Talcher spread to other neighbouring states and no-rent campaign was also started in several states. The All Odisha Garjat Day was observed on 29th Oct, 1938. In Feb, 1939 a large number of people left Talcher for Angul, thus swelling the number of refugees. The problem of the refugees demanded serious attention of Government and a conference was called at Angul on 21st March, 1939 which was attended by the Revenue Commissioner, Odisha, Asst. Political Agent and the representatives of Congress. But the Raja of Talcher did not accept the terms of compromise proposed in the conference. The ruler was advised by the political department to adopt conciliatory attitude and accordingly
constitutional reforms were proclaimed by the then Raja of Talcher on 23.6.1939. The policy of appeasement of Chiefs could not satisfy the people. The Indian National Congress supported the agitation of the state people and a resolution was passed accordingly in its Haripura Session in 1938. In February, 1939, the All India States’ People Conference met at Ludhiana and elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its President. This conference declared that the struggle of the state people should be carried on under the guidance of the National Congress. The August revolution in Talcher took a violent turn and the people rebelled against the despotic rule of their chief. In Talcher the entire state excepting the headquarters came under the control of Prajamandal Government and the ruler was forced to seek help from political department. Pabitramohan Pradhan, the leader of the Prajamandal escaped from the prison at Talcher on 31st August 1942. He started working as an underground leader. An emergency meeting was held at Paniola camp of Angul on 2nd Sept, 1942 and the Prajamandal workers decided to fight openly against the British Raj.

The Prajamandal decided to capture the Darbar on 6th September and liberate the administration from the domination of the Raja. They collected some arms and ammunitions. Sri Bichhanda Ch. Pradhan, the leader, had to take the lead of the grand campaign. Due to their effort the state administrative machinery was made defunct. Communication system was totally disrupted. A militia of 8 hundred people assembled at Hatatota, 1 km away from the Garh or palace on 7th September 1942. When firing failed to disperse the mob, machine-gunning from air was resorted to by British armed forces and four heroes became the martyrs on this historic day. They were Basudev Sahoo, Krutartha Pradhan, Matia Sahoo and Bhajana Nayak. Though the mob failed to capture the palace, yet their agitation continued.

The feudatory states did not want to lose their sovereignty after 15th Aug. 1947, when India emerged free from British yoke. The Raja of Talcher was not prepared to grant a popular Government nor was he willing to merge in the province of Odisha. Again the Prajamandal leaders started mobilizing popular support against the chief. The warrant against Pabitramohan Pradhan was withdrawn on 29th Aug, 1947, who took the leadership. But due to the advice of Gandhiji the Prajamandals were asked to wait and persuade the States for merger. Persuasion of Sardar Ballavbhai Patel, Dr.H.K. Mahatab and Sarangadhbar Das ultimately succeeded. The ruler of Talcher, H.C. Dev Birabar Harichandan signed and executed the agreement of merger on 15th Dec, 1947. The merger became effective from 1st Jan, 1948. Though the ‘Direct Action’ to capture the Government failed, the people of Talcher accomplished their mission.
Prajamandal Agitation in Athamallik and Pallahara

Prajamandal movement in the States of Athamallik and Pallahara were quite moderate. But the Prajamandals in those Garjats also presented in 1938 to their respective rulers charters of demands asking for the establishment of responsible government, grant of civil liberty to the people, and abolition of rasad, magan and bethi etc. The raja of Athamallik to put down the movement took repressive measures against the agitators. Some of them were put behind the bars and some others were kept under house arrest. The people’s movement in Athamallik acquired momentum towards October 1947, when Pabitra Mohan Pradhan came to this State to organise the Prajamandal agitation under his leadership. A massive procession of thousands of armed people marched from Kishorenagar to Athamallik demanding representative Government in the State. The Raja of Athamallik unlike many of his counterparts could read the writing on the wall. He was wise enough to readily declare the establishment of responsible government in his State and appointed two ministers to look into the administration of the State. This arrangement continued in Athamallik until the State was merged in Odisha.

Prajamandal movement in Pallahara was a little more articulate than in Athamallik. Prajamandal leaders of this State were closely in touch with those of Talcher. Prajamandal demands were not accepted by the State ruler in 1938. To stamp out the agitation, the Durbar arrested Karunakar Behera and seventeen others in Sept, 1938. Angry with this action of the Raja, thousands of the people gathered at Pallahara and pressed him for the release of their leaders. The people were clearly on the warpath. They were all determined to Court arrest unless the leaders were set free.

The situation was provocative and grave. Raja Chandra Manipal in order to pacify the people, set the arrested Prajamandal leaders free. He also declared quite early not to exact bethi, begari and magan from the people and not to interfere in their social or religious matters. But after 1939, when the Prajamandal agitation receded in all States, the Raja violated the promises he had made pertaining to bethi and other matters. The Prajamandal workers were ruthlessly prosecuted. Quite a number of the State subjects left Pallahara to escape the oppression of the Darbar and took shelter in Angul. About four hundred people of Pallahara who had taken shelter in Kosala village of Angul District held a meeting there on 6th September, 1940. Another meeting was also held at Madua on 18th September. In both the meetings protests were made against the arbitrary administration of the Raja of Pallahara. We do not hear much about the people’s movement in Pallahara and Athamallik in 1942. After the independence of India there of course was a mild agitation in Pallahara
under the banner of the local Prajamandal demanding establishment of democratic Government in the State. Prajamandal movement in Pallahara had its logical end after the merger of the State in the province of Odisha in December, 1947.

**Notable freedom fighters of Angul District**

**Malati Choudhury**

The name of Smt. Malati Choudhury is remembered in the history of Odisha\(^\text{21}\) for the revolutionary ideas, heroic and brave deeds. At a stretch she was a national leader, a freedom fighter, a committed social worker, and a prominent leader of Sarvodaya movement.

Malati Choudhury was born in a Bengali family on 28\(^\text{th}\). July, 1904. She belonged to an affluent family and her father was a Barister in Calcutta. She had her education at Santi Niketan. But because she was destined to play a significant role and was to be placed on a dignified position in the history of Odisha, she married Nabakrushna Choudhury, an eminent Odisha freedom fighter of Odisha in 1927. Since then, she plunged into the national struggle for freedom. Her entire life is a saga of service and sacrifices.

Malati Choudhury played a significant role in the freedom movement in Odisha, in fact it will not be wrong to say that she infused a new life and vigour to the national movement, through her effort of mobilising and motivating women. She made efforts to bring socio-political awakening among women as well as to involve them in the freedom struggle. Due to her efforts, thousands of women came out of seclusion to participate in the movements in different stages.

Her political activities began with the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. During that time she played a key role in the Salt Satyagraha campaign in Odisha.

\(\text{\(^{21}\) As per 113\(^{\text{th}}\) constitution amendment act of Parliament, since 4\(^{\text{th}}\) Nov. 2011, Odisha became Odisha and Oriya became Odia.}\)
After the Civil Disobedience Movement a number of women took up constructive work in the villages following Gandhiji’s line of action. Malati Choudhury took up constructive work at Angul. In fact, after her marriage with Naba Krushna Choudhury in 1927, she had already taken up a programme of agricultural farming and rural re-construction in the village Anakhia. As per Gandhian ideology she started basic education at Angul. It was imparted to the students in the Baji Rout Students’ Hostel and gradually it was introduced in many other places of Odisha. Malati Choudhury was also a great votary of the anti – untouchability drive. She joined the footmarch or padajatra of the anti – untouchability.

In order to champion the cause of the peasants she organised the Utkal Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1935 in Odisha. Apart from that, she led a Kisan Day rally of fifteen thousand peasants which marched through Cuttack raising slogans against imperialism and landlordism.

In order to strengthen the hands of the Congress Ministry for initiating radical changes in the conditions of the peasantry, she went from place to place, from village to village on foot or by bullock cart, held meetings, collected signatures of the people and propagated against the oppression of the Zamindars and the money lenders. In fact, she made her best efforts to abolish Zamindari system in Odisha.

Malati Choudhury is best remembered for her role in the people’s movement in the states of Odisha. She was the brain and inspiration behind the Prajamandal Movement in the states like Dhenkanal, Talcher, Nilgiri etc. to a great extent.

On the whole, it cannot be denied that her life’s main mission was to found an egalitarian society, to give social justice and equal opportunities to all in India. For the fulfilment of this objective, she gave up all the comforts of her life and lived as well as moved extensively amongst the peasantry, the tribals, the common people in rural and urban centres.

Malati Choudhury deserves full respect for her multidimensional and multifaceted extraordinary activities among the list of political leaders and freedom fighters of Odisha in general and women in particular. At that time when most of the women followed and practiced the Gandhian ideology and programme of peaceful resistance for the political and social uplift of the masses Malati Devi was the only exception, who apart from being a hard core Gandhian was very radical and revolutionary in her ideas and approach particularly in her role in the Quit India Movement and State People’s Movement which exhibited her extra-ordinary radical and revolutionary activities.
In 1940, she was made the President of the Provincial Congress Committee. In 1942, she became a member of the All India Congress Committee. In 1946, she joined Mahatma Gandhi’s Campaign at Nuakhali for communal unity. She also became a member of the Constituent Assembly in the same year Baji Rout Chhatrabaswa was her abode till her death on 15 March, 1998.

Pabitra Mohan Pradhan

Pabitra Mohan Pradhan was born on 8th February, 1908, in a farmer’s family of Poipal (Talcher). He was educated in Revenshaw College. After obtaining a degree in Education, he joined the Jubraj High School as a teacher. But soon he was inspired by the personality of Utkalmani Gopabandhu and Gandhiji. He took to the revolutionary life at an early age when Prajamandal Movement appeared in various princely States of Odisha.

Pabitra Mohan initiated and headed the Prajamandal Movement in Talcher. Along with some other notable leaders of Talcher like Dasarathi Pani, Madan Mohan Pradhan etc, he organised volunteers to carry on the agitational activities against the misrule of Raja of Talcher. It was his relentless effort which made the ignorant mass as well as educated people of Talcher to leave their houses as a protest against their ruler and to take shelter in Prajamandal camps in the neighbouring villages of British administered, Angul.

As a leader of the Prajamandal movement Pabitra Mohan invited the wrath of Talcher chief and the British authorities. He faced arrest and imprisonment. However, this indomitable spirit escaped from Talcher Jail, went to Calcutta and further to the INA dominated areas of India’s border territories to join the forces of Netaji Subas Chandra Bose. A warrant with an award for the capture of Pabitra Mohan was issued. It was after the independence the warrant was withdrawn. Then a long political career followed the agitational activities. As a Minister he made a name for his honesty, simple living and dedication to duty. He became the Deputy Chief Minister in 1967 Coalition Ministry and waged a war against corruption.

As a popular leader Pabitra Mohan served the people of Talcher in particular and Odisha in general. He professed for socio-economic freedom, decentralisation of power through Panchayat Raj, basic education, corruption free administration and establishment of human rights. As a man
of literary taste he authored the autobiography “Muktipathe Sainika” and Malayagiri and Kavitabali Kavyas.

Girijabhusan Dutta

Girija Bhusan Dutta an ardent follower of Gandhiji and fearless Government Contractor is an unforgettable character. When Gandhiji was on his Harijan Padayatra from Sambalpur to Puri, the then S.D.O. of Angul, Durga Das promulgated a Government order not to provide any Government or private accommodation for Gandhiji’s stay or allow him to pass through the town of Angul. It was Girija Baboo, the fearless patriot who invited Gandhiji to stay in his house. He also organised a largely attended public meeting addressed by Gandhiji. His fearlessness and pride as a patriot is recorded in the obituary after his demise in January, 1938 in the famous periodical Harijan edited by Gandhiji. The report was prepared by none other than Gandhiji’s disciple “Thakkar Bapa”(Shri A.V. Thakkar) the great social worker. Girija Bhusan Dutta, M.L.A. passed away at the age of 56. Born in the district of Dhaka, he had his education in Komila High School and Bangabasi College of Calcutta. He came to Jajpur after his education to avoid marriage arranged by his father and at Jajpur he had his preliminary training as a contractor from a friend and then came to Angul in 1911 and began his business with a capital of Rs.45.00. Girija Bhusan became a rich contractor. During his 27 years of stay in Angul he happens to be the only nationalist worker making his house a welcome shelter for people of all classes. Girija Baboo is remembered for his untiring effort in all political and reform movements in Angul. As Angul was surrounded by Garjat areas, there was the practice of forced labour and similar oppression. It was the endeavour of Girija Baboo who brought the plight of the Adivasis to limelight. He was instrumental in awakening the downtrodden and bring in a kind of political awareness among the common people. In 1932, Girija Baboo led a team of delegates to the British Agent with complaints of actrocity, bonded and forced labour and the autocratic rule of the Deputy Commissioner. The number of refugees of Talcher had risen considerably and Girija Baboo will be remembered for ever for his humanitarian aid to these people. His last words were “he could not do much for the helpless poor people of the Gadjat.” He had not married. He has left no family. There are the grand children of his brothers and relatives with whom he lived in Angul. (Published in Harijan -1938, Feb, 25 and reprinted in Dr. Mahatab’s book ‘Gandhiji and Odisha”)

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Brundaban Pradhan (Pallahara)

Brundaban Pradhan, born in 1903 in village Kunjam in the pre-independent Pallahara Gadjet was a legendary figure of his area. He had passed Vernacular which would have easily won him a Government job; instead he preferred to be an independent businessman. His contact with the traders and leaders of the coastal area helped him learn what self – dignity was in years of the famous ‘peasant uprising’ spread in the areas of Keonjhar, Pallahara and Dhenkanal. This uprising was the first clarion call against the misrule and oppression of the Gadjet rulers. Karunakar Behera of Pallahara and Brindaban joined congress. They became President and Secretary of the Congress party respectively of their own area. In 1939, in a meeting, many rebels of Peasant Uprising of Keonjhar and Pallahara joined Congress. They vowed to carry on their fight against the rulers to its end.

The meeting of the rebels and role of Brindaban invited the wrath of the King of Pallahara. Hari Prasad Deo and Syamsundar Parida, the two Diwans of the king were commissioned to Brindaban’s village and they auctioned all his property and set fire to his house. Brindaban escaped and became a fugitive for many years. In 1944, he was arrested in his own house. He got freedom from jail after the country won independence. He had lived the life of a prisoner, sometimes self-imposed, and at other times arrested and imprisoned. But he never gave up his fighting spirit. He was also a poet trying to inspire the common people with his revolutionary and patriotic ideas.

He had great love for his mother tongue and hated the English language and longed much to make Odia the official language. Brindaban contributed in his small way to the cause of the common people and the freedom movement of the country.

Hrusikesh Tripathy

A great son of Angul, freedom fighter Hrusikesh Tripathy, was a simple, unassuming and upright man. Coming from a middle class family he could rise to a status, which was above petty–politics, narrow groupism, yet represented the politically conscious constituency of Angul in the State Legislative Assembly.

Born at Bentapur, Hrusikesh a student of Angul M.E. School left his studies and joined hand with Ratnakar Naik (Badakerjanga), Ananda Chandra Pradhan (Bagedia) and Ganeswar Sahu (Kosala) and protested against the Five Rules (Panch Ain), the Angul Law and Regulation. This marks the beginning of Hrusikesh as a revolutionary. They all joined the Monkey Brigade (Banara Sena). Hrusikesh went to Cuttack and was trained
there in the Swaraj Ashram. He also joined others in picketing for closure of liquor shops and started collecting funds for the Congress.

Krupasindhu Bhokta was a doctor who is remembered for his service of the sick and the wounded during the Salt Satyagrah. He provided the impetus to the freedom movement in Angul and was great help to Hrusikesh. Hrushikeshe and his comrades vowed to lunch their agitation against the all powerful British Sarbarkars (Collector of the land revenue at the village level) and when they mobilised village people they were arrested and put behind bars in 1932. While in the jail Hrusikesh fasted protesting the ill treatment meted out to the prisoners. It was in 1934 Hrusikesh with his friends found the occasion to collect funds for the Congress Party and propagate the message on untouchability of the Mahatma. Soon after this Hrusikesh engaged himself in organising people for the peasant uprising being guided by Naba Krushna Choudhury, Malati Choudhury, Sarangadhar Das, Radhakrishna Bose and above all Dr. Harekrishna Mahatab. In 1940 he was declared a Satyagrahi. Then he devoted his time to strengthen the Congress organisation in Angul. During second world war and Quit India Movement, Hrusikesh was imprisoned several times between 1942, and 1944 and finally released from Jail in 1945. In the independent India he was a member of State Legislature for about 10 years when Dr. Mahatab and Nabakrishna Choudhury were Chief Ministers. Sri Tripathy is also remembered for the introduction of Basic Education in eight U.P Schools of Angul spreading the message of Mahatma on untouchability, the spinning and weaving of handloom clothes etc. He also introduced carpentry and preparation of molasses (gur).

Hrusikesh Pradhan

Born in 1914 in Jarasingha, a village 04Kms away from Angul town, Hrusikesh Pradhan was the only son of his parents with five sisters. A meritorious student, he had his primary education in the village school, and then passed Matriculation from Angul High School in 1935. Inspired by the message of Mahatma Gandhi, he joined the Congress Party in 1936. Since he was an ardent supporter of the “Peasant Uprising' in their area and did not prefer to serve the British after Matriculation, his integrity was highly acclaimed by the leaders of those days. He was vehemently opposing the Sarbarakari systems. And when the ‘Thakkar Committee’ was formed under the auspices of Congress, he was elected as an active member of the party with Hrusikesh Tripathy of Bentapur.
In the eventful life of Hrusikesh Pradhan, many occasions came when he proved his leadership as an organiser. With Hrusikesh Tripathy, Anand Chandra Pradhan, Ratnakar Naik, Hrusikesh Pradhan had started an agitation against the toll-tax which was being collected in weekly markets from the traders and vendors. Opposing the British decision of joining the war and supporting Gandhiji’s Quit India Call, he started an agitation in Angul with other freedom fighters. As a result he was arrested near Tulispal village and was sent to Jail in Angul and then shifted to Cuttack prison. There he came in contact with some communist comrades, Baidyanath Rath, Bijaya Kumar Pattnaik, Sarat Kumar Pattnaik, Banamali Das, Guru charan Pattnaik and many others. Released from jail, he joined the Communist party and his first comrade was Bijay Baboo of Banka Bazar, Cuttack. He started to organise the Communist Party at Angul and made it a forum for the redressal of grievances of the common man. The greatest contribution of Hrushikesh Pradhan was the materialisation of Derjanga Irrigation Project. He organised the peasants and farmers of 18 villages, regularly held meetings and pressurised the government and ultimately achieved the goal. He breathed his last on 23rd May 1986.

**Madan Mohan Pradhan**

Madan Mohan Pradhan is one of the veteran freedom fighters of Talcher Prajamandal Andolana. He was born on 19.05.1904 in the village Kumunda of Talcher Sub-Division. His father Pandaba Pradhan was a farmer and mother Menaka Pradhan was a pious lady of fortitude. As a student he was intelligent and industrious. He graduated from Revenshaw College, Cuttack and joined as the Headmaster of Talcher M.E. School established by the Ruler of Talcher. During this time Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Gourishankar Pradhan and Dasarathi Pani were reading in Yubaraj High School, Talcher. All of them were staying near the Court of the King. They were coming across painful stories on the exploitation and tyranny of the king. During leisure time they were discussing to organise the villagers against the cruelties of the King. Finally the Prajamandal was formed in village Kosala on 6th September, 1938. He represented Prajamandal at the time of discussion on the fulfilment of the demands of the people and resigned his job.

In 1940 the King of Talcher arrested Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, Madan Mohan Pradhan and Pabitra Behera and imprisoned them in Talcher jail. They were getting the news on the development of Quit India Movement in the jail. They planned for the escape of Pabitra Mohan Pradhan from the jail. Finally Madan Mohan Pradhan, Dasarathi Pani, Maguni Pradhan, Pabitra Behera etc. formed a pyramid and helped Pabitra Mohan Pradhan to escape from the jail. Madan Mohan Pradhan along with other prisoners was tortured.
He was released from jail in 1946. He then became the Secretary of Odisha State People’s Conference. Talcher was merged with Odisha on 1st January, 1948. He was nominated as a Member to Odisha Assembly from Talcher. He contested the bye-election held for Talcher Assembly Constituency and elected as MLA to OLA from 21.06.1961 to 01.03.1967. He served as the Deputy Minister, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the ministry formed by Shri Sadasiv Tripathy on 21.02.1965. He was elected as the President of Angul United Central Cooperative Bank. He was also the Sarapanch of Kalamchhuin Gram Panchayat. He established many High Schools. He was one of the founding members of Talcher College and Talcher ITI. He was the president of DCC, Dhenkanal. This dedicated freedom fighter breathed his last on 11.10.1993.

A list of freedom fighters of Angul, who participated in the freedom struggle of India against the British activity or passively are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the freedom fighter</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Girija Bhusan Dutta</td>
<td>Angul Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. Krupasindhu Bhukta</td>
<td>Kangula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hrusikesh Tripathy</td>
<td>Bentapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nabakrushna Choudhury</td>
<td>Angul Town(though born in Cuttack District ,spent most part of his life at Angul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malati Choudhury</td>
<td>Angul Town(born in Calcutta but spent most part of her life at Angul)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sarbeswar Pradhan</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Biseswar Pradhan</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ganeswar Pradhan</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ananda Ch. Sahu</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Brundaban sahu</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Antaryami Pradhan</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Lokanath Pradhan</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Ganeswar Sahu</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Beda sahu</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rasananda Pradhan</td>
<td>Kosal</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Birabar Pradhan</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bhagaban Pradhan</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hrusikesh Garnaik</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Jadunath Dehury</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ganeswar Sahu</td>
<td>Kosala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Sridhar Behera  
Kosala
22. Beleswar Sahu  
Kosala
23. Dinabandhu Sahu  
Kosala
24. Balakrushna Sethi  
Kosala
25. Bhabagrahi Pradhan  
Kosala
26. Dibakar Pradhan  
Kosala
27. Ghurudi Behera  
Kosala
28. Uchhaba Pradhan  
Kosala
29. Dambarudhar Barik  
Kosala
30. Jatia Sahu  
Kosala
31. Bholeswar Sahu  
Kosala
32. Maka Pradhan  
Kosala
33. Dibakar Mishra  
Kosala
34. Magun Mishra  
Kosala
35. Brajabandhu Nath  
Kosala (Chhendipada)
36. Brundaban Nath  
Kosala (Chhendipada)
37. Bholeswar Garnaik  
Chhendipada
38. Tripura Pradhan  
Chhendipada
39. Rama Chandra Barik  
Chhendipada
40. Ananda Chandra Pradhan  
Bagedia
41. Sananda Pradhan  
Bagedia
42. Chandra Sekhar Pradhan  
Bagedia
43. Judhistira Panigrahi  
Bagedia
44. Artatrina Sahu  
Korada
45. Dr. Ratnakar Nayak  
Kerjanga
46. Pada Sahu  
Kerjanga
47. Balakrushna Sahu  
Tainsi
48. Kapila Pradhan  
Jagannathpur
49. Nanda Matiala  
Purunakote
50. Udayanath Pradhan  
Purunakote
51. Durga Charana Pradhan  
Nandapur
52. Kalia Behera  
Nandapur
53. Dhobei Sahu  
Nandapur
54. Akulananda Dehury  
Pokatunga
55. Pathani Mishra  
Badakera
56. Magata Sethi  
Tukuda
57. Gopal Pradhan  
Raijharana
58. Balabhadr Pradhan  
Angul Susuda
59. Bichitrnananda Rath  
Bentapur
60. Braja Sundar Das  
Similichhuin
61. Narayan Garnaik  
Podapada
62. Natabar Biswal  
Sapoinali
Archeological Description of the District

Temples, Deities and Remains

Although the District of Angul is very rich in pre-historic archaeology it has not much archeological remains of the historical periods. In fact, no archeological remains belonging to the pre-Christian period have yet been discovered in this district. Archeological interest in this regions is confined to a few temples and images found in the Brahmani Valley. Remains of large
number of broken temples are also found at Brajakote in Talcher Sub-
Division and the date of these may be attributed to almost the same period.
This sculptural remains found in this district are of very peculiar nature. The
most important example of such images are those of Anantasayan Vishnu
found at Bhimkand in Talcher sub-division. This image is carved on natural
rock and is represented in sleeping posture. The image of Bhimkanda being
416” in length is considered to be the largest sleeping image in India, the
largest standing image being that of Gomateswar in South India.

![Image 1](image1.jpg) ![Image 2](image2.jpg)

**Numismatics Finding**

In 1950 a gold coin of Kumaragupta –1, successor of Chandragupta-II
of the Gupta dynasty, was found at Kanja, a village located in Bantala Police
Station of Angul District. This is an archertype of coin and now preserved in
the Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar. It measures 2.1 cm. and weights
8.013 gm. The obverse of this coin depicts the king standing to left holding
bow where as the right hand is extended with an arrow across the Garuda
Standard and there is a vertical lengend under the left arm reading “Kumara”
Marginal legend is not clearly visible of which most of the letters are out of
plan. The reverse bears the image of the goddess Lakshi seated on a lotus.
Within dotted border Lakshi faces from with noose in the right hand and lotus
in the left. No legend is visible. The coin issued by a great ruler of India of
5th. Century A.D. found in Angul District in twentieth century is really a theme
of excitement. The Gupta coins being rarely found in Odisha, this is certainly
a pride possession of the State.

**Inscription**

This district has yielded large number of Copper Plate Inscriptions
belonging to Bhaumakara, Silki, Tunga, Nandodabha, dynasties of medieval
Odisha some of which are -

(a) Talcher plate of Subhakaradeva IV, dated year 141 i.e. 877 A.D.
(b) Two Talcher plates of Sivakaradeva III both dated in the year 149 for
885 A.D.
(c) The Angul plate of Dharma Mahadevi and the Taltali Plate of Dharama Mahadevi.

**Merger of Princely States**

**Athamallik**

The present Sub-Division of Athamallik was a part of the ex-state of Boudh. The history of princely states reveals that the royal dynasty of Athamallik evolved from ‘Kadamba’ family. This Kadamba family is symbolised with a Kadamba flower upon which an umbrella and two swords are embedded. The ruling deity of this dynasty is “Maa Maheswari”. The tradition regarding the foundation of Athamallik is that Pratap Dev occupied Handpa after defeating a Dom Raja. He established a village named Pratappur and declared himself as the Raja of the area. He subsequently divided the territory into 8 divisions, each under a Chieftain called Mallik as a measure to control the unruly tribes. Hence, the Kingdom changed its name from Handapa to Athamallik, which means the land of 8 chieftains. In course of time, his successor shifted the capital from Handapa to Thakurgarh, Nuagaon and finally to Purunagarh (Kaintaragarh). The palace records show that 42 Kings of this dynasty have ruled the estate in succession from the time of Pratap Deo. Laxmidhar Deo who ruled from 1785 to 1802 de-linked himself from Boudh and declared himself as an independent King of Athamallik. The territory of Boudh together with Athamallik was included in South-West Frontier Agency till 1837 when it was transferred to Odisha division. The Chief of Athamallik was officially known as Zamindar and was being addressed as Samanta. In 1874 the chief of Athamallik was officially recognized as a Raja and he was allowed to have hereditary title of Raja. In 1890, the then Raja Mahendra Dev Samanta was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his good administration. He had a great love for art and literature. He had established a middle school, a Sanskrit toll and many other schools. Most important thing during his time was the publication of “Siddhanta Darpan” of Pathani Samanta. Mahendra Dev Samanta paid great attention to agricultural growth of has state. He sanctioned funds from the state exchequer to construct irrigation projects. The Mahendra Sagar Reservoir of Kaintiragarh region was one such irrigational project. He made Khamaras or godowns to preserve agricultural products and seeds to provide the needy farmers. Maharaja Bibhudendra Deo was a benevolent King who ruled from 1902 to 1918. He established a number of Primary Schools during his regime. After his death Col. Cobden Ramsay, the Commissioner and Political Agent seized the royal properties as the Prince Kishore Chandra Deo was a minor and appointed a Superintendent for management of royal affairs along with education and up-brining of minor prince. Primary Schools, Girls’ School, temple of Maa-
Maheswari, bridges on the road from Kaintaragarh to Boinda, improvement of road from Kaintaragarh to Kiakata, road from Kaintaragarh to Durha, Kacheri road and many big tanks were constructed by Col. Cobden Ramsey. Kishore Chandra Deo was enthroned on 24th December 1925 at the age of 21. He devoted himself to the task of all round development of the state. He had brought about many administrative and taxation reforms. The whole state was being administered in 4 praganas namely Painch Kolia, Sola pada, Chaurasi and Bisipali and two sub-divisions namely Athamallik sadar and Kishorenagar. He had an excellent library to his credit. As a well read person he took lead for Oriya language movement and fought for making Odisha a separate province. Kishore Chandra Deo was the last King when the state was merged with Odisha on 1st January, 1948.

Pallahara

According to popular tradition, the first king of the ruling family of Pallahara was Santosh Pal, a Rajput of Dharanagar. He is said to have come on pilgrimage to Puri and on his return visited this territory where a struggle was going on between two aboriginal tribals for supremacy over that land. The Sabaras, one of the contesting tribes, selected Santosh Pal as their future ruler and concealed him under a heap of straw (locally known as Pala). Later on, being victorious they formally installed him as the King and regarded themselves as kingmakers. As the Rajput Chief Santosh Pal was concealed under a heap of straw (pala), the territory ruled by him was named as Pal Lahara. This tradition seems to be recent and cannot be taken to be authentic. There are some other legends regarding the origin of the ruling dynasties of Pallahara. Legends also testify this land to be ‘Kunjagala’ kingdom which is described by Vyas in his ‘Mahabharata’ and some people accept the village ‘Kunjam’ (35 K.M. south of Pallahara) as the Kunjagala of Mahabharat. The King of Kunjagala was Trigartswar, whose neighbour was the kingdom of Virat of ‘Mahabharat’. And in the war between the King of Kunjagala and Virat, the Pandavas also fought on the side of the king Virat and achieved victory for him. Virat annexed the kingdom of Kunjagala and became its king. The representative of King Virata had the name of Pala and probably this gave birth to the name Pallahara. There is a big mound near present Kunjam, which the local people believe to be the ruins of the erstwhile capital of the kingdom of Kunjagal. Some legends say that the original Adivasi settlers, their chieftains with their families were the migrants of Madhyabharat. They are identified as ‘Boita’. They actually had come on pilgrimage to Puri to worship Lord Jagannath, but on their return they stayed back in this part of Angul near the Malyagiri mountain range after winning over the local Kandha Community. After the Boitas settled in the region, they built their capital in Tambur and started ruling over the natives.
Boita was the last ruler of these ‘Adivasi’ migrants. People believed him to be a foreign educated man and was a man of knowledge. He did not live long as his predecessors, of course many of them died without successors to the throne. And until a new king was installed, they used to worship and accept a ‘totem’ as their king. The smaller chiefs used to deposit their land revenue even at the bottom of this totem pole. It is believed that they were appointing a new king at the command of the ‘totem’.

After the death of Purandar, there was no king, people had to wait for many years and then they sat round the totem offering prayer and when no command came from the totem, one of them struck it with an axe. The result was streams of blood flowed down the totem and started forming a stream of blood known as ‘Nuadeinatha’. Then the aborigins repented and prostrated at the ‘totem’ begging forgiveness. After many days a voice was heard which informed them that their new king would come from across river Brahmani.

The Boitas were overjoyed at this revelation and started to look for a king. At last in village ‘Suleipal’ near Talcher, they found a little, infant lying alone in a haystack and a cobra was sheltering the baby’s head with its hood. They brought this baby to their land who grew to be a handsome boy. The Boitas requested the king of Bamanda to educate the boy and after the boy was duly educated; they anointed the boy as their new king in ‘Tamburgada’ and thus started the Pala dynasty. And after some years the land under ‘Pala’ rule came to be known as Pallahara of present day. One finds the ruins of the capital of ‘Pala’ dynasty even to-day in Tambur. The royal flag of the dynasty bore the insignia of a snake.

The accounts of the rulers after Santosh Pal are in vogue. The Rajas of this territory are known to have assumed the title Ganeswar Pal and Munipal alternatively. About the year 1789 when the Ruler Munipal died without an heir the territory was ruled by the queen mother Annapurna and the illegitimate brother of ex-Raja Munipal, named Nanda Pal. After the death of Annapurna in 1815, the Raja of Keonjhar claimed the gadi of Pallahara as he had matrimonial relation with the ruling family of that state. Nanda Pal also supported the claim of Keonjhar. But after his death in 1825, the people opposed the rule of Keonjhar and subsequently made a petition to Col. Gilbert, the then Political Agent of the South-West Frontier, protesting against the interference of Keonjhar. Col. Gilbert supported the cause of the people and ordered the Raja of Keonjhar to withdraw his forces from Pallahara. One Baidyanath Pal was selected by the people as their ruler. King Vaidyanath was popular among his subjects. The next ruler Chakradhar Munipal was very faithful to the British Government. When the Bhuiyans of Keonjhar revolted against their Chief in 1867-68, Chakradhar Munipal
rendered much help in suppressing the Bhuiyans and in recognition of his service he obtained the personal title of *Raja Bahadur* from the British Government. He also got the hereditary title of Raja in 1874. He died in 1888 and as his son Dwitikrishna was then a boy of four years, the territory came under the management of the Court of Wards till 1908 when Dwitikrishna Ganeswar Pal assumed the administration of the State. But on account of his mismanagement the State was once again taken away by the Government in 1911. Dwitikrishna died without any male issue in 1912 and was succeeded by Sarat Chandra Munipal, one of his close relatives. The state however, continued to be under the management of the Court of Wards till 1925 when the new Raja got full administrative control. During the rule of the Raja Sarat Chandra Munipal, Pallahara merged with the State of Odisha on 1st January, 1948 and now it is being administered as a sub-division.

**Talcher**

According to tradition, the progenitor of the ruling family of Talcher was Narahari Singh, one of the five sons of Arjun Singh, a king of Jaipur in modern Rajasthan. Narahari Singh came to Odisha on pilgrimage in 1471 A.D. as a result of a fratricidal quarrel and later on he went to Bhimanagari on the bank of the river Brahmani where he succeeded in making himself a ruler of the place. Such tradition as pointed out in the History Chapter of Mayurbhanj has no historical basis as the antiquity of Jaipur does not go beyond the 18th century A.D. There is no doubt that this traditional account was created in later times probably with a view to attach a Rajput heritage to ruling families during Harisingh’s invasion of Odisha.

The rulers of Talcher belong to the Solar dynasty and in all probability the earliest ruler of this line was scion of the family of the Suryavamsi Gajapati kings of Odisha who ruled in 15th-16th centuries A.D. If Narahari Singh, the first king of the Talcher family, be ascribed according to the above tradition to 1471 A.D, he may be said to have acquired overlordship of Bhimanagari Dandapat during the rule of Gajapati Purushottamadev (1446-1497). Nothing definite can, however, be said about this. Narahari Singh is said to have ruled from 1471 to 1480 and after him his son Udayanarayana Singh became the ruler in Bhimanagari. The Gajapati king was pleased with his valour and bestowed on him the title of *Birabara Harichandan*. The ninth ruler of this line was Padmanabha Birabara Harichandan who renamed the state as Talcher after the name of the family Goddess Taleswari. Padmanabha Harichandan is remembered as a pious ruler and is said to have constructed many temples in his state. He ruled from 1575-1598 A.D. and died at the age of 48. The twelfth ruler Ramachandra Birabar Harichandan ruled from 1711 to 1729. He died at the age of 72 and was
succeeded by his son Pitambar Birabar Harichandand who is remembered for various works of public utility. He died in 1740 as an octogenarian. The fifteenth ruler of the line was Krishna Chandra Birabar Harichandan who came to the Gadi in 1752. Odisha had been occupied by the Marhattas in 1751 and Krishnachandra signed a treaty acknowledging their overlordship and agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs.1,000. During the rule of Ramachandra Mansingh Harichandan, the seventeenth ruler of the line, Odisha was visited by a great famine and the people of Talcher suffered as there was no organized measure to bring relief to them. Ramachandra Mansingh ruled from 1766 to 1774 and during the last year of his rule another famine occurred in Talcher with a heavy toll of human life. He died childless at the early age of 32 and was succeeded by Nimai Charan Champati Singh Birabar Harichandan. This ruler ruled only for four years (1774-1778) and in spite of his best efforts he failed to remove the famine conditions from his State. As he died issueless, the courtiers and officials installed on the Gadi a minor boy named Bhagirathi whom they declared to be an adopted son of the ex-ruler. This led to some trouble and the boy left the state for some time but returned after a short period and ruled the state under the guidance of Vighneswar Raiguru who acted as a Minister. Bhagirathi Harichandan had a long rule, which lasted till 1846. He was succeeded by Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan who devoted most his time to study of scriptures and religious books. He helped the British Government in their occupation of Angul and earned from the Government the title of Mahindra Bahadur. It was during his rule that the famine of Na-anka occurred in 1866, but this pious ruler took all possible measures to save the people from starvation. He died in 1873 at the age of 72 and was succeeded by Ramachandra Birabar Harichandan. This ruler was fond of Sanskrit literature and his court was adorned by many Sanskrit Pandits. He was also interested in history and geography and compiled a small book on History of India entitled ‘Bharatara Sankhipta Itihasa’ which was prescribed as a textbook in the middle Vernacular classes of Odisha. Being an enlightened ruler, he established Courts of Judicature, Accounts Section, Touzi, Nizarat, Police Station, Jails etc and insisted on regular maintenance of records as well as observance of official rules. He started the work of Land Settlement in 1898. He also established Department of Public Works, Health, Education, Excise, and Forests. He encouraged Local Self-Government and set up a Municipality to look after the health and sanitation of Talcher Town. In 1887 he constructed the Victoria Hall, Circuit House in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Queen Victoria. He died in 1891 and was succeeded by his son Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan.
Kishore Chandra was born on 9th June 1880. He was a boy of 11 when he succeeded to the Gadi on 18th December 1891. He was invested with full ruling powers on 9th June 1901. He received his education in Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack. His private tutor was Babu Raj Kishore Patnaik. His legal adviser was late Madhusudan Das. He was proficient in the art of music, both vocal and instrumental. He was a generous ruler. When famine occurred in 1911, he distributed paddy to the needy people from State Granary and encouraged the rich to help the famine stricken people. The George Hospital at Talcher was established by him in 1912 in commemoration of the Delhi Durbar. He established a High English School in 1915, which is said to be the 7th High School in the then Odisha, besides establishing one Girls' Middle School, Elementary Training School and many other schools in his state. He introduced the legislative system and established a legislative body called Byabastha Parishad. Half of the members of this body were elected by village headmen and half nominated by the ruler. He set up a Council and nominated 3 Councillors to run the administration of the State. The ruler himself was the President of the Council and the 3 Councillors were Dewan Bahadur Pramod Chandra Deb (Vice-President), Babu Jagan Mohan Mishra and Babu Braja Bihari Mohanty. There was separation of the judiciary from the executive. His eldest son Hrudaya Chandra Dev was the Sessions Judge. Kishore Chandra established a special court (Dharmadhikya Court) to dispose of cases relating to religious matters. The chief priest Pandit Kapileswar Pattjoshi was in charge of this court. He introduced municipal system in Talcher town and Panchayat system in every village. He beautified the town by erecting many gates and laying out a pleasure garden known as 'Rani Park' covering an area of 5 sq. miles. This was a natural zoo. He remodelled the palace and made it double storied. At Talcher, a special Post and Telegraph office was established. During his rule, a railway line was constructed from Cuttack to Talcher coal mines (1925), which paved the way for economic development of this region. The Annual Report of the State reveals various big and small public works executed in a year. For public conveyance, 421 miles roads were constructed in the State out of which only the village roads were kuchha and the rest were pucca. For easy transport and communication, the Raja had started the Talcher–Bamra–Pallahara Motor Services at his own town.

It is worth-mentioning that the gross annual income of Talcher state in 1901 was Rs.82,353.00 but in 1936 it increased to Rs.6,57,114.00 rupees. It is thus apparent that the increase in state income during these 35 years was the outcome of Rajas's personal endeavour in every field. The extra income
was being spent after public welfare like education, PWD, Endowment, Irrigation, Health and other charitable work.

Many modern institutions were set up in the town. A large open field for the game of football was located in one corner of the palace. Temples, mosques, educational institutions, theatre, clubs, printing press, post and telegraph office etc. were located in one part of the town and hospital, high school, hostel, official quarters for staff were situated on the bank of river Brahmani during the ruling period of Raja Kishore Chandra Dev.

He gave leases to Villiers Ltd and to Railways for extraction of coal. He had electricity generated from thermal power at Talcher and supplied electricity to the palace and Talcher town in 1924.

A match manufacturing factory had been established in one part of the palace by Sri Pramod Chandra Dev, the second son of the king. About 250 workers were employed there in the factory. For supply of timber to the factory a number of jungles in the surrounding states were taken on lease. The produces were exported to Madras, Bejwada, Nellore and East Coast regions, Sambalpur, Raipur, Ranchi and Ganjam.

Besides this, factories for manufacture of Gurh (Molasses), sugar oil and textile products were set up at Talcher.

He started an orphanage in his State. In a way Kishore Chandra was an enlightened ruler. He was also a writer in Odia. He established a printing press at Talcher. He presided over the Utkal Sammilani in its Balasore session (1905) and was for sometime President of Rajkumar College, Raipur. He died on the 7th November, 1945.

It was during his rule the Talcher Prajamandal Movement gained momentum putting the Raja and the British government in a difficult position. The Prajamandal Movement was at its peak when the Raja breathed his last.

On the death of Kishore Chandra, his eldest son Hrudaya Chandra Deb Birabar Harichandan succeeded to the Gadi on the 7th November, 1945. He was born on the 27th February, 1902. He had his education in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, where he graduated. He married the second daughter of the Raja of Badagada(Ganjam). He was the last ruler of Talcher and ruled for hardly two years. During his rule, the State merged with Odisha on 1st January, 1948. He died on 11th September, 1970.

**Developments after 1948**

The administrative area which defines the Angul district after its formation has witnessed great many changes after independence. After the merger of the princely states in 1st January 1948, the district of Dhenkanal
was created and the District Magistrate and Collector of Dhenkanal became the Deputy Commissioner of Angul district. The status of Angul remained as such till 15th September 1967, when as a result of Angul Laws Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1967, its status was changed to that of a Sub-Division of Dhenkanal district. Angul retrieved her former honour when it was declared as a district vide Revenue & Excise Department Notification no. 14218 dt.27.03.1993. It was on 1st April 1993, Angul became a new Revenue district being bifurcated from Dhenkanal. The newly carved out Angul district was constituted embracing Angul, Talcher, Pallahara and Athmallik Sub-Divisions.

**Rengali Dam**

Rengali Dam has been constructed across Brahmani River in Rengali Village located 70 Km from Angul in Angul District. The project was envisaged as a flood control measure, power generation and irrigation. Planning Commission of India cleared this multi purpose project in their letter dated 14th June, 1975. Initially the work was started with an outlay of Rs.419.20 million for which GOI administrative approval was accorded in erstwhile Department of Irrigation and Power in their letter dated 6.12.1973. The project excluding the irrigation component was completed in 1985 including construction of a Barrage at 35 km. downstream at Samal (Barrage). Since completion of Rengali Multi-purpose Project, it has been successfully controlling the flood in Brahmani Delta covering an area of 2600 sq.km. and generating power from the installed capacity of 250 MW (5 x 50 MW).

Rengali Dam is 75.5 m. tall and 1040m. wide. The reservoir formed by the dam is the second largest reservoir in Odisha with 37,840 hectares at full level and 28,000 hectares in mean level. The reservoir has a catchment area of 25,250 sq. km. mostly forests and wasteland. The dam holds 3412 million cubic metres of water at Full Reservoir Level (FRL).

The barrage is used to store the flood releases from the dam and divert it through two canal systems i.e. Left Bank Canal and Right Bank Canal. It has a free catchment area of 4780 sq. km. and between the dam and barrage. The records an annual rainfall of 1570 mm on average. Both these canal systems have an Ayacut of 2,35,500 ha. out of which the Left Bank and Right Bank Canals has the ayacut of 1,14,300 ha. and 1,21,200 ha. respectively. Against this ayacut area, irrigation in khariff is being provided by left canal for 1666.58 ha. only in Kaniha Block, and the ayacut of Right Canal is only 95.10 ha., 1825.97 ha. and 370.43 ha. covering Kaniha, Talcher and Banarpal Block respectively.
This project has caused adverse impact on environment in as much as there is less of water flow after construction of the dam to Bhitar Kanika mangroves located adjacent to Bay of Bengal from Brahmani River and the Scientists have warned of slow decline and disappearance of the plant species in this mangroves if a sustainable amount of water is not released into the Mangroves.

The CAG Report in 2008 commented that due to delay in acquisition of land/non acquisition of land, non-receipt of forest land clearance and poor contract management, the project remained in complete at various stages with investment of Rs.1695.61 crore (March,2008) resulting in cost over-run by Rs.1461.97 crore (626%) and time over-run by 17 years.

The project has displaced 10,700 families. But because of poor management of the project, the intended benefits to the people of Angul district have not yet been fulfilled even after 31 years of completion of the Dam and the Project.

(Source : Executive Engineer, WR., Angul, Rengali dam in wikimapia)

**Displacement of People**

Large number of people have been displaced from Rengali Dam project, Samal Barrage and Manjora Irrigation project. People have also lost their land in relation to industrial and mining operations of PSUs namely MCL, NALCO, NTPC and Private sector Industries like JSPL, JITPL, Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd. etc. Displacement of people due to these projects has created a complex humanitarian and social problems related to Rehabilitation and Resettlement while improving employment potential in organised sector. Coal is the prime mineral of the district. Coal reserve in Talcher area alone contributes 18.7% of the total coal production of the country. The surrounding villagers affected by MCL are resorting to regular strike/agitation demanding compensation, rehabilitation and employment.

**Development of Railway for the Prosperity of Angul**

The Talcher- Sambalpur railway line commenced in the year 1987 was completed in 1998. An electric Loco shed of East Coast railway was opened in 2005. Development of 162 K.M Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada common corridor project in joint partnership with the railway will cater to the transport requirement of 32 coal blocks in the area. Besides completion of Talcher Sukinda rail track and Talcher- Bimalagarh rail track will augment the prosperity of Angul District.

**Emergence of Left-Wing Extremism**

Angul district has faced many challenges to address Law and Order problems and to combat Maoist menace. The Maoists have been planning to
make inroads into Angul to make it one of their key corridors to link Khandhamal and Nuapada with Deogarh and beyond. The Red Ultras who used to Sambalpur route now abandoned that area due to presence of Central Forces there. Maoist presence is noticed in areas under Thakurgarh, Handappa, Chhendipada and Pallahara Police limits. Occasional killings of innocent persons who are perceived as police informer are being reported which shows presence of Left-Wing Extremist in the district. Reinforcement has been done by deployment of Central Para Military Forces as well as Special Operation Group in vulnerable parts of the district.

**Cannabis Cultivation**

Anti-social elements are indulging in Cannabis cultivation around the forest areas of Chhendipada and Handapa Police Stations. These plantations have encouraged illegal trading to earn easy money by the illegal traders and inter state criminals. This has posed a great challenge to the Police.

(Source: Collectorate and District Police Office)
CHAPTER-III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Size and growth rate of population
Angul district has a total population of 12,73,821 consisting of 6,55,718 males, 6,18,103 females as recorded in 2011 census. This is 3.03 percent of Odisha's total population of 4,19,74,000. The population density stands at 200 per sq.km. against the State Average of 270. The decade 2001 to 2011 witnessed population growth of 11.7% against the State Average of 14%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>12,73,821</td>
<td>11,40,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6,55,718</td>
<td>5,87,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,18,103</td>
<td>5,52,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth</td>
<td>11.74%</td>
<td>18.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Sq. Km</td>
<td>6,375</td>
<td>6,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density/km2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion to Odisha Population</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio (Per 1000)</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Literacy</td>
<td>77.53</td>
<td>68.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literacy</td>
<td>85.98</td>
<td>81.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literacy</td>
<td>68.64</td>
<td>55.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Child Population (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>152,403</td>
<td>163,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Population (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>80,666</td>
<td>84,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population (0-6 Age)</td>
<td>71,737</td>
<td>79,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literates</td>
<td>8,69,456</td>
<td>6,71,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Literates</td>
<td>4,94,425</td>
<td>4,09,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Literates</td>
<td>3,75,031</td>
<td>2,62,173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birth and Death rates
The birth rate (as per AHS, 2012-13) IS 17.5.
The death rate (as per AHS 2012-13) IS 7.1

Source : District Census Handbook, Angul, 2011

Rural Population
There are 1930 Revenue villages in the District. The total rural population of the district is 10,67,275 out of which 5,46,385 are males and 5,20,890 are females.

Urban Population
The total urban population is 2,06,546 which lives in three areas namely Talcher, Angul and Athamallik and 9 no. of census towns namely Talcher, Angul, Athamallik, TTPS township, Dera Colliery township, FCI township, Rengali Dam Project township, Ghantapada town and NALCO township ship.
Age, Sex and Occupational Composition

Age Group, Sex Ratio

Sex ratio of Angul district is 943 per 1000 males in 2011 as compared to 943 in 2001. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per census of 2011. In 2011 census child sex ratio is 889 girls per 1000 boys compared to the figure of 937 girls per 1000 boys in 2001. There were a total of 152403 children in the age group of 0-6 in 2011 against 163943 of 2001 of the total 152403 children; the males to females were 80666 and 71737 respectively. Child sex ratio as per census 2011 was 889 compared to 937 in 2001. In 2011, children under 0–6 for male 11.96% of total population of the district as compared to 14.38% in 2001.

Occupational structure

Majority of the people in Angul district depend on agriculture. The proportion of main workers to the total workers is 65.93 percent, which is less than the state average of 67.17 percent. On the other hand, work participation rate is slightly higher than the state average. Proportion of cultivators to the total workers is 22.16 percent in the district. Agricultural labourers constitute 10.19 percent of the total workers in the district. The entrepreneurship of the people in agriculture/horticulture, particularly in blocks like Chhedipada, is remarkable, and the work participation rate is higher than the state average. Mining and industrialization in few parts of the district have significantly influenced the traditional occupation of the local because of direct or indirect employment opportunities in these projects and partly agricultural land through land acquisition by the Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Angul district</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivator to total workers</td>
<td>100506</td>
<td>3435170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural labourers to total workers</td>
<td>46222</td>
<td>2098158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household industry to total workers</td>
<td>16849</td>
<td>404208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others workers to total workers</td>
<td>135475</td>
<td>3651733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal workers to total workers</td>
<td>154518</td>
<td>4687219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>453570</td>
<td>14276488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Odisha Agriculture Statistics, 2011-12

Human Development Indicator

The human development index (HDI) of Angul is 0.663 which is higher than the state average of 0.579. Similarly, the income index is also significantly higher i.e. 0.748 for Angul as against the state average of 0.545. In case of reproductive health index, Angul had 35.76 percent of women married not below 18 years as against the state average of 40 percent. Sex
ratio is lower than the state average, but literacy rate is comparatively high for woman in the district. The participation rate of women in the total work force of the district is slightly higher (32.48 percent) than the state average of 31.54 percent. Role of the women in agricultural activities and NTFP is also very significant. The overall position thus seems to be quite optimistic as building public awareness, social motivation, special schemes and provisions for women and girl child would help women to be in a more favourable position by 2020.

Languages

Because of the industrial and mining landscape of the district, people from all parts of the country stay here. Odia is the predominant language and the mother tongue of the natives. Hindi is also spoken especially in the industrial and mining belt. Sambalpuri dialect has influence over Odia spoken in Athamallik Sub-division.

Odia is the only script used by the Odia speaking population of the district. The tribal people inhabiting this district have no script of their own. They use Odia script. People speaking other Indian languages use their respective scripts.

Some of the colloquial words used by the people of this district are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colloquial Word</th>
<th>Corresponding English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mewa</td>
<td>Guava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuri</td>
<td>Utensil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angi</td>
<td>Shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhura</td>
<td>Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuguli</td>
<td>Making fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madul</td>
<td>Ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentona</td>
<td>Getting angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabbadi</td>
<td>Kiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kira</td>
<td>What?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukia</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nika</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degiba</td>
<td>jump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilghili</td>
<td>Hurry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Literacy and work participation rate

The following table indicates the literacy of Angul district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>1,067,275</td>
<td>206,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Population</td>
<td>546,385</td>
<td>109,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23 District – Planning and Monitoring Unit (PandS), Angul
Female Population $520,890$ 97,213
Child Population (0-6) $130,583$ 21,820
Female Child(0-6) $61,798$ 9,939
Child Percentage (0-6) 12.24 % 10.56 %
Male Child Percentage 12.59 % 10.87 %
Female Child Percentage 11.86 % 10.22 %

The following table indicates the work participation rate of Angul District$^{24}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population :</th>
<th>1273821</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total worker :</td>
<td>526520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main worker :</td>
<td>317547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other worker :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivator :</td>
<td>107607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture worker :</td>
<td>172414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in household industry :</td>
<td>35069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other workers :</td>
<td>211430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caste$^{25}$**

The important castes found in this district are Chasa, Khandayat, Karana, Brahmin, Gouda, Paika, and Kumbhara. Owing to urbanization and industrialization some of the castes have changed their traditional occupation, age-old practices and customs. A brief account on principal castes is given below.

**Brahmin**

The Brahmins of this district are of two classes 1) Srotriya and 2) Asrotiya or Sevaka Brahman. The Brahmins who have right to read Vedas and hence are known as Vedic Brahmins or Namaskaraniya. The Srotriya Brahmins are subdivided into two sub-classes i.e a) Dakshinatya, the Brahmins who have come from regions nearby Puri and b) Jajpuri, the sub-class who have come from Jajpur area. These two sub-classes are eligible to perform Vedic rites and they do not intermarry. The Asrotiya section of Brahmins are divided into five subsections namely a) Debalaka (Deulia) whose chief occupation is the service of the Gods and Goddesses, b) Panchadesi (Jhadua) who are also known as Aranyakas, c) Athagadia, those who have come from Athagarh area, d) Paniyari (Panda) engaged in business and trade of Agricultural produce and e) Balaramgotri (Halua) those who are engaged in agriculture.

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$^{24}$ District Planning and Monitoring Unit (PandS), Angul
$^{25}$ Odisha District-Gazetteers, Dhenkanal (1972) P.94-97
Bhandari

They are village Barbers. The chief occupation of this caste is hair cutting, nail trimming and shaving. On ceremonial occasions they perform all types of menial services. There are three types of Bhandaries in the District 1) Lanahatia 2) Kanuthia 3) Chamarmuthia. Many young Bhandaries belonging to BPL category are availing of assistance under Government-sponsored programmes and opening saloons in market places of rural areas.

Chasa

The Chasas constitute the major community in the district. They are found in all the 4 Sub-Divisions. They are basically the cultivators of the District. Almost all of them hold lands, and many of them constitute the well to do peasantry of the villages. The Chasas are thrifty and industrious people. O’ Malley, mentioned in Angul District Gazetteer, 1908 that; there were 40337 Chasas living in Angul Sub-division. Cobden Ramsay wrote in the Feudatory States of Odisha that the population of Chasas was 8000 in Athamallik, 5000 in Pallahara, 17000 in Talcher. They are divided into various sub-classes. The Chasas do not marry within the same family but take a wife from his mother’s family.

Dhoba(washer man)

Dhobas belong to Hindu community of the district. Their services are indispensable on social occasions. They belonged to SC community. They usually render services(Seva) to the caste people on the occasion of ceremonies of new born babies and deaths for washing clothes etc. They also wash dirty clothes of the people to whom he renders “Seva” in lieu of which he receives bartan on annual basis. Now a days, this Seva and bartan system is in the wane. With spread of education, this community is adopting different professions like joining service sectors, agriculture etc. People are washing their clothes on their own and occasionally hiring the services for the purpose on cash payment.

Gauda (chief pastoral caste of Odisha)

The chief occupation of the Gaudas of the district is taming of cows, goats and bullocks, agriculture being their subsidiary economic occupation. There are three types of Gaudas in the district namely a) Gopapuria (b) Mathurapuria c) Magadha. They claim that they are the descendants of Yadava tribe in which Lord Krishna was born in the Dwapar Yuga. The Gopapurias and the Mathurapurias are superior than the Magadha class Gaudas. In this district they are known by the titles of Bhutia, Das, Palai, Parida, Rout and Mahakuda.
Gudia

The caste is derived from ‘Gur’ meaning unrefined sugar. They make sweets, which are acceptable by other castes. They prepare different kinds of sweets on different festivals and religious functions. They are included among the SEBC classes.

Kamara

They are blacksmiths. They make agricultural implements in, open furnace. They are now included in Socially Economically Backward Class category.

Karana

The Mohanty or Karan is the writer class of Odisha. The Karanas perform the same functions in Odisha as the Kayasthas do in Bengal and Bihar. Marriage in the caste is regulated according to the table of prohibited degree in vogue among higher castes. The caste has no exogamous divisions but has totemistic gotras.

Khandayat

The Khandayats are the martial castes of Odisha, the name being derived from the word Khanda, meaning a sword. They are found in all the sub-divisions of this district. They are mostly the Paiks, a caste formed by military service. Some of the khandayats claim to be Kshyatriya or Karanas. Their principal occupation is cultivation. The Khandayats wear sacred thread at the time of marriage and claim to be superior to other groups. Other sub-classes of the caste do not wear the sacred thread.

Kumbhara

The name of the caste is derived from “Kumbha” meaning a water-pot. They prepare earthen pots and earthen wares. Some of them are also engaged in agriculture. They are known by titles Behera, Senapati, Muduli etc.

Kansari

Kansaries derive their name from Kansa (bell-metal). Production of Aluminium goods has resulted in a serious economic set-back in their business.

Other castes like Tanti, Badhei, Teli (Oilman) are also found in this district and they belong to SEBC category.

Paika (Padatika)

There are many Paikas in this district. The word Paika is the abridged form of the word Padatika or infantry. Paikas were recruited in the past from
various castes, such as Gond, Bhandari and Pana. The Khandayats form the majority of the Paikas. At present some of them claim to be Kshyatriyas and some are even known as Karana caste. All the Paikas wear sacred thread at the time of marriage.

**Schedule Castes**

According to 2011 Census, the population of S.C.s in the district is 2,39,552 which is 18.80% of the total population. There are 52 Schedule castes of which the most numerous are Pana, Tanla, Dhoba, Hadi, Ghasi, Barik, Chamara, Doma, Siyal, Tiar, Godra, Bhoi, Pantanti and Dewar.

**Ghantra**

They are mostly found in Angul Sub-Division. Their main occupation is making household articles of Brass and Iron. Their favourite deity is Goddess Kali.

**Godras**

Godras, a small caste of basket makers, are found mostly in Barasahi G.P. of Chhendipada Block. They make winnowing fan, grain container etc. out of bamboo.

**Hadis**

They are found in all the subdivisions. They are known as drum beaters. They are divided into a number of sub-castes. But the Mehntar- Hadi alone acts as sweeper.

**Pana**

They are found in all the Sub-Divisions. O'Malley in Angul District Gazetteer, published in 1908, states that the Panas are aboriginal people. The caste is subdivided into six sub-castes viz-Buna, Ganda, Patra, Sonai, Samal and Jena. They do not inter-marry. The first two weave coarse clothes. Patras make brooms and ropes, and the last three work as grooms and drummers.

**Tanla**

Cobden Ramsay mentions about the Tanla as follows, “the Tanlas appear to be a low occupational caste of mixed origin, but derived principally from the Khond tribe. Formerly their profession was military service, and it is probable that like the Khandaita and Paik they formed the levies of some of the Odia Rajas and gradually became a caste”.

**Scheduled Tribes**

According to 2011 Census, the population of S.T.s in the district is 1,79,603 which is 14.10% of the total population. Out of the 26 Schedule...
tribes, Shabar, Kond, Gond, Saora, Juang, Khaira, Munda, Kilha, Kisan, Bhuiyan, Kora, Matya, Bhumij, Ho and Santal are numerically important.

The general structure of some of the important tribes of the district is discussed below.

**Bhuyan**

They are mostly concentrated in Talcher and Pallahara Sub-Divisions. This tribe is divided into 4 principal classes namely Desh Bhuyan, Khandait Bhuyan, Rajkoli Bhuyan and Paraja Bhuyan. The Desh or Pahariya Bhuyans generally live in hills and are known as Pauri or Hill Bhuyans. This is the present clan and retains almost all characteristics of tribe. They distinguish themselves from the other sections of the Bhuyan by adopting the ‘Danghy’ or wooden carrying-pole as their symbol whereas the other groups have either the sword or the axe for their symbol. The other three classes- Rajkoli, Khandait and Paraja or Rautali-live mostly in the plains and cultivate wet lands. They are called plains Bhuyans. They are considered by their tribal brethren of the hills as a degenerate type of their own tribe. They have lost many old customs and practices by coming in contact with Hindu castes.

Bhuyans both male and female are well-proportioned-muscular, medium height and rather tall built. The hair is black and plentiful on the head but generally scanty on the rest of the body. The hair is ordinarily wavy and it has a general tendency of curl. Their dolicocephalic head and thick lips, light brown tint skin, broad and concave nose and little facial pragmatism are remarkable. They have racial affinities and cultural similarities with the ‘kol’ group of tribes.

The Bhuyans have no language of their own. They speak dialect of Odia language, which they have strangely distorted.

The Bhuyans have simple family consisting of father, mother and children. Extended families are found more among the plains Bhuyans than Pauri Bhuyans. Patrilineal and Patrilocal type of family is prevalent in their society. The parents having no sons adopt a son from one of their agnatic group. The son, thus adopted enjoy all privileges like a true son and inherits the paternal property.

Females do not inherit property. Ownership to all property vests in, men. The widow gets maintenance till her death or remarriage. Unmarried daughters are entitled to maintenance, out of her deceased father’s assets until her marriage.

Among Pauri Bhuyans though exogamy exists, totemic organization is absent. In lieu of clan-exogamy, they practise village exogamy. Their social
organization is the village consisting of families, which is known as Kutumbas or agnates. According to norm, they will not enter into marital alliances in their own Kutumba villages. So they have to bring a bride or bridegroom from the other villages where cognatic relations or Bandhus are found. Thus a village for marital alliance is called Bandhu village.

The headman of the village is called Nayak or Padhan. He acts as representative of the villagers. The Dehuri is the village priest. Besides public worship he take active part in social socio-religious and socio-political matters with their Nayak.

**Santal**

The Santalas can be grouped under the category of pre Dravidian or Proto-Australoid. According to Risley, their physical characteristics are as follow:

“ Their skin colour varies from dark to very dark brown, Zygomatic arches are prominent. The root of the nose is depressed. The average nasal index is 88.8 with a range from 74 to 110. The average cephalic index is 76.1 with a range from 69 to 88. The average stature is 161.4 cm with a range from 151.0 to 177.0 cm”

The language of the Santal is known as Santali and it belongs to the Mandari group. They use Odia as their subsidiary language.

The father is the head of the family. Their family usually consists of husband, wife and children but in several cases parents and married children continue to live together in a joint family. Family pattern might be termed as patriarchal in nature.

Various kinds of rituals are observed in the Santal family after birth of a child. Name giving ceremony ordinarily occurs on the fifth day after birth in the case of a boy or on the third day if the child is a girl. They perform this name giving ceremony before new moon. After this the child enters the second month of its life. To name a child during that period is harmful. So the Santalas observe the name giving ceremony on the first day after birth if the child is born one to three days before the new moon. On the day of the rite the villagers are invited to the house. The barber shaves the males of the village in the following order, first the priest, then the headman, next other officials, then other villagers in need of a hair-cut and finally the father of the child. Lastly, the hair of the child’s head is shaved. The men and women take bath in the nearest pond. The midwife soaks a cotton thread in turmeric water and ties it round the child’s waist. She next purifies the assembled people by sprinkling a mixture of flour and water first on the child, then on the men beginning with the priest and finally on the women beginning with
priest’s wife. At the end of this sprinkling of flour-mixture the midwife declares the name of the child. The name of the sons are given according to the name of the paternal grand-father, maternal grand-father, paternal grant father’s brother and the maternal grand-father’s brother. Similarly, the daughters are given the names of the equivalent female relatives and in the same order.

**Inter-caste relations**

In the social structure of castes and tribes in the district, we find two distinct Sub- statures, the Hindu and Tribal. In the Hindu social stature there are many castes who interact among themselves. There also exists inter-relationship among the tribes and relationship is found to have extended from the castes to the tribes. Within Hindu social stature the jajamani system yet prevails and there are mutual rights and obligations among them. This relation is important from the ritualistic as well as from economic points of view. For example, the Brahman discharges his services as a priest. So also the washerman and the barber discharge their respective services. There are certain castes which remain at the periphery of the structural whole and are entitled to freedom from certain prescribed duties. People of these castes are not shaved by the barbers and the washer men do not wash their clothes. Under the Jajmani system the payment for the services are made by cash or kind. The payment may vary from house hold to household and in more or less determined by economic status of the family.

Each of the castes in the structure maintains its separate identity and functions as an endogamous unit. There are, however, certain castes whose boundaries are flexible. It may be mentioned here that certain castes like Karans, Mohantis and Khandaits marry among themselves, although such cases occur in limited number.

Under the impact of urbanization and industrialization, the Hindu social structure is gradually losing its cohesiveness and solidarity. The Jajamani system is gradually waning and is being replaced by cash payment system. Thus the spirit of co-operation which was previously the keynote in Hindu social structure is gradually breaking.

**Religion and Religious Beliefs**

The people of different religions live in the district. The principal religious communities of the district can broadly be classified into (i) Hinduism (ii) Islamic (iii) Christianity (iv) Sikhism (v) Jainism (vi) Buddhism (vii) Mahima Dharma and (vii) Nath cult.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>1,258,684</td>
<td>98.81 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>7,512</td>
<td>0.59 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>3,383</td>
<td>0.27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>0.06 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>0.02 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>0.08 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stated</td>
<td>2,197</td>
<td>0.17 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Census Handbook, 2011

**Hinduism**

Chinmaya Mission, Divine Life Society, Prajapita Brahmakumari Iswariya Viswavidyalaya have their organizations in all the sub-divisions of this district. Followers of Sri Aurobinda, The Mother, Thakura Anukula Chandra, Swami Nigamananda, Thakur Abhiram Paramhans, ISKCON have their own organizations in the district. They come under the fold of Hinduism.

**Islam**

Muslims believe in the existence of one God that is Allah. According to Islamic faith, Mohammed is the last Prophet and there will be no Prophet after him. They accept Quran as their holy book. They observe fasting for one month in a year in the month of Ramajan. There are some Sufis among them.

**Christianity**

Old Church at Angul
Followers of Christianity are found in all the Sub-Divisions of this district. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul during 1900 A.D. brought some Christian clerks and settled them in Similipada of Angul town, known as Similipada Christian Sahi. They were about 8 to 10 families mostly hailing from Cuttack. Presently it is known as church lane. In the year 1916 Angul Baptist Church was established by the local Christians. Presently there are about 50 families residing in Angul town.

In the year 1902 Christian Missionaries started their work in Angul. They were given a piece of land behind post office area, on present girls school road. Mission Bungalow, which was used by the missionaries, after independence has been taken over by Police Training College, Angul. There were two burial grounds allotted, one for foreigners, namely Gora Kabar, located near present Matiasahi and other one for Indian Christians, located on Gandhi Marg, Angul. During 1915 the Salvation Army (a Christian Mission) was brought to Angul by the British Government to work among Pan community and carry out reform work in them.

Due to industrialization Churches have come up at a number of places in MCL, FCI and Nalconagar areas. All the churches mentioned above belong to the Protestant groups.

Catholic Churches have also come up in the district after independence and after industrialization in the district. They have helped developing two leprosy colonies one each at Angul and Talcher. They have established public schools in the district like Amarvani school at Angul, St. Lawrence school at Talcher and St. Mary school at Kaniha.

**Sikhism**

Sikhs are mainly found in the industrial and mining belt of Talcher and Angul Sub-Divisions. There are three Gurudwaras in Talcher Sub-Division i.e. Gurudwara at Deulbera Colliery which was a temporary one and established in 1939 which is now in permanent shape, Gurudwara at Talcher Colliery was established in 1940 and is permanent one. The third Gurudwara is located at South Balanda Colliery.

**Jainism**

Followers of Jainism are mostly migrants and found in Angul town only.

**Mahima Dharma**

Mahima Gosain, the founder of the cult travelled widely till 1876, when he passed away at Joranda in Dhenkanal district. During his travels he made many disciples and established many centres of Mahima cult known as Tungi in Angul District.
Natha Cult

The Nathas claim adherence to Mahayogi Gorakhnath. In Nath cult Shiva is often called Adinath, the first primeval Lord. They are a small respected sect in Angul district. They are mainly Pala singers and local vaidyas. Some Naths move about from village to village singing ballads and bhajans rich with moral and spiritual lore, to the tune of the one stringed Italic. They are mainly found in Chheliapada, Lingarajodi, Khalari, Khamar, Bhubanpur, Kosala, Khamar of Angul sub-division and Kankali of Talcher sub-division.

Manners, Customs and Traditions

The orthodox customs and tradition are changing due to spread of education, science and technology. The external pattern of life of all communities is becoming uniform day by day. Still the Hindu, Christian, and Muslim customs relating to birth, marriage and death are in vogue. Each community has its own way of life distinguished in varying of manners and customs. Among the Hindus there is a prescribed ceremony for every occasion in a man’s life from birth to death like naming of the child, first feeding ceremony, sacred thread ceremony, and death ceremony. Satyanarayan puja on the birthday and Ekoisia are observed by the Hindus.

Connected with Child Birth

Among Hindus on the 6th day, a ceremony called ‘Sasthi’ is observed in which Sasthi Devi, the goddess of fate is worshipped. The period of pollution (Chhutika) ends on the twelfth day, after which, normal life of the mother is resumed.

On the 21st day, Ekoisa or the name giving ceremony is observed. Satya Narayan Puja is performed for the newly born baby. The first hair cutting ceremony is performed usually after completion of 4 years 4 months and 4 days.

Mortuary Rites

The Hindus generally cremate the dead body. The corpse is carried to the cremation ground on a bier called Kokei by relatives. Before being carried to the cremation ground the body is given a sacred bath and is wrapped by a piece of new cloth. The washer man accompanies the body, cuts the firewood for cremation. The funeral pyre is lit by the eldest son who applies fire to the mouth of the dead. The performance is called Mukhagni. After cremation all return home after taking bath. A period of pollution is observed for ten days. On the tenth day, ablutions take place. Shaving and nail trimming is done. Earthen cooking pots are thrown away. After this, the
family members become purified. To mark this, a feast to the kith and kin is given on the eleventh day.

Among Bhuyans, persons who die of snake bite, cholera or smallpox are buried and those killed by tiger are cremated. Children of tender age are buried. The eldest son throws the first handful of earth on the corpse placed in the pit. Then it is filled by potters. After returning from the cremation ground the persons shave their head and pare their nails. The clothes of the dead are given to washer man. The purification is done by changing the old clothes, old earthen pots and vessels. A feast is given to cognates.

The Kharias bury the dead body. In some Hindu families or well-to-do families cremation is practiced. Every Kharia village has a graveyard of its own. Paddy, empty pitches, oil and wick are carried with the corpse. As soon as the corpse is taken out of the house, somebody shuts the doors immediately. The period of pollution continues for nine days. During this period all types of rejoicing feast and food are prohibited. The Juangs burn their dead and throw the ashes into any flowing stream. They mourn for three days during which they abstain from eating fish, meat and salt. The corpse are burnt with their heads to the south. Owing the Hindu influence they have changed their traditional process of purification. A ceremonial feast is arranged on the eleventh day. They make their dwelling house neat and clean.

The Christians celebrate baptism and solemnize marriage in the church. They also take their dead to the church for the funeral rites before burial in the cemetery. The converted Christians of the district observe some of the customs and practices inherited from their Hindu ancestry.

The Muslims perform azan (sacred verses of God) after the birth of a child. They also observe Aqiqah (ceremony in which he-goat is sacrificed), Bismillah (beginning of educational career) and Khatan (circumcision of male children) ceremony before seven years. Mehr, Nikah and Khurba are important stages of marriage in their society. After death they carry the dead to the graveyard where a funeral rite called Namaj-o-Janaza is conducted. Then the dead body is buried with its head placed towards the north and the face turned to the west in the direction of Mecca.

Home, Community and Social Lives

According to 2011 census the total number of house holds is 296168. In rural areas houses with mud walls and thatched roofs are common. Number of houses with brick and stone walls are few. Roofs in general are of gabled type. Atu(ceiling under roof) houses are also seen in rural areas. These are strong, durable and require more investment. Only affluent
persons of the locality construct this type of houses. The layout of most of the villages shows that the houses are of row-type with common danda (road) in between. Choupadhi (community hall) or temple is seen usually at one end of the village. Owing to row – type of houses and inflammable roof, fires are common during dry season when the whole village is gutted demanding immediate relief operation. The danda in most of the villages is utilized for khani (underground storage for storing paddy). In each house two or three rooms are generally found. These are small and poorly ventilated. The verandah outside is used as a place for the visitors and friends and in the summer it forms a convenient place to sleep with the simple provision of a mat and a pillow. In the sea shore, houses with low roofs are seen. Such types of houses are constructed to resist cyclones which are not infrequent in the district. Timber and bamboo are used for framework of the roof. Straw is used for thatching. Floors are plastered with mud and cow dung. Each house is provided with wooden doors and windows. In some houses windows are absent or small openings are left in the walls which serve as ventilators. A few houses are seen with roofs made of tiles, tin or asbestos. There are also pucca buildings. But the proportion is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally persons having better financial conditions construct pucca houses. The better houses are built on a high plinth with durable materials like iron rod, brick, stone and cement. People now prefer concrete roofs as these are not only fire proof but also long lasting. Most of these are double or triple storied.

Owing to steep rise in cost of timber and other building materials, the poor people are finding it difficult to construct houses. Government are constructing low cost houses for the poorest of the poor belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and others. Keeping this in view “Indira Awas Jojana” has been formulated by the Government of India. People under BPL category are constructing pucca houses with RCC roof under IAY and the unit cost of a house is Rs.70,000.00. Similarly under Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana launched from 20.10.2014 families not included IAY scheme are eligible to construct their houses with minimum built of area up at least 20 sq.mtrs. This scheme has provision for houses to the people / families affected due to natural / man-made calamities like Fire, Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake etc. The unit cost for construction of dwelling house is Rs.70,000.00 for non IAP district and Rs.75,000.0 per IAP district.

Furniture and Decoration

Although the houses of people are built with mud and often thatched with straw they present an aesthetic appearance. In rural areas the dwelling houses are sometimes plastered with red ochre and painted with various
types of alpana marks. On festive occasions like marriage and child birth the house is invariably painted to provide a pleasing appearance. On Thursdays in the month of Margasira alpanas are given on the floors to welcome the goddess of wealth. The doors of the houses are often artistically carved with geometrical and floral designs and also with figures of birds and animals.

Although tribal art is greatly influenced by religion, it exhibits a few decorative forms which appear secular. There are decorations and woodcarvings on the Juang and Saora doors. Men, animals, creepers, fish and other linear carvings are distinctly marked specially on the doors of the Juangas. There are also beautiful alapana marks on tribal walls as well as on the walls of non-tribal people in the district under the influence of outside contact the artistic outburst is becoming more less decorative.

In urban areas, houses of well to do families are decorated with door and window screens, decorative mirrors, flower pots and table lamps. Some of the houses walls are also decorated with pictures of gods and goddesses, eminent leaders of the nation, and film stars.

In urban households, various types of furniture are in use for comfortable living. The rich people have bed sheets, almirah, chairs and tables. The tribals have not become furniture minded.

**Dress**

Now a days people are using western garments like trousers shirts, or coats. These garments are not only found in urban areas but also have infiltrated into villages. Trousers, even drain pipe trousers, and bush shirts are commonly used by school and college students. Elderly males of middle and high classes wear Dhoti (Waist cloth) and shirt. The people of lower class put on only Dhoti and use gamuchha (Napkin). Dhoti worn with Kachha (one end of the cloth passed between the thighs and is tucked in at the back) is the style prevalent in this district. The poor people do not generally wear any upper piece of chadar or gamuchha on the left shoulder. The peasants usually wrap a piece of napkin or towel loosely round the head while working in the fields.

All women irrespective of castes and social conditions wear Sari (the single un-sewn cloth). In urban areas, a good number of women wear Sari and blouse (sewa garment used to cover breast) while in rural areas Sari is used to cover lower as well as upper part of the body. Difference is also noticed in mode of wearing and length of Sari used. Regarding the position of the Sari it is observed that the Sari hangs. In general, it is noticed that in this district women draw the orhni (veil) on the head.
The male Bhuyans usually wear a small cloth round the waist but the poor wear only a strip of cloth kept in its place by a string round the waste. The wear long cloth at the time of dancing.

**Ornaments**

Usually people in rural and urban areas wear ornaments made of gold, silver, copper, brass etc. the principal indigenous ornaments are given below

1. **Head**
   a) Gojikathi
   b) Chauri Mundi
   c) Banka Deuria
   d) Kiapatra
2. **Neck**
   a) Sarukanthi
   b) Champa kadha
   c) Suki Hara
   d) Adhuli Hara
   e) Tanka Hara
3. **Bar**
   a) Phasia
   b) Baliguna
   c) Jaulinoli
4. **Nose**
   a) Dandi
   b) Notha
   c) Phuli
   d) Naka chana
5. **Hand**
   a) Gazara
   b) Bataphala
   c) Bida
   d) Tikha
   e) Pane
   f) Tacta
6. **Waist**
   a) Gotha
   b) Antasuta
7. **Leg**
   a) Goda Mudi
   b) Bala
   c) Pauza
   d) Jhuntia
   c) Mala

Source: Odisha District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal (1972) P.142-143

These ornaments, though still in vogue in countryside are being discarded in urban areas by educated class. Women in well–to–do families are using necklaces of different varieties, bracelets, armlets, chains and earrings. Nose ornaments are gradually disappearing. Instead of heavy
ornaments they are using light and attractive ornaments for nose, ear and hand. Males do not normally wear any ornament except rings.

Now a day’s very few original tribal ornaments are worn. The tribal people are almost entirely depending on the outside market in so far as the procurement of ornaments are concerned. Flowers, feathers, beads and other wild nuts (Kaincha) and cawri shells were commonly used in the past. Necklaces of wooden and earthen beads, stones, and shells were used commonly by the tribal. Now a days the necklaces are available in bazar and are used. At present they are able to have multitude of ornaments, to display in all parts of the body. Tatoo marks sometimes found on their bodies may be regarded as just the corollary of ornaments.

Community life

Community life of an area is always associated with its culture. The district of Angul is well known for its rich culture that includes folk dance, music, theatre, sports, games, art and crafts. Dance, music, fairs and festivals add colour to social life and social life.

Food and Drink

The people in general live on rice and rabi crops. Rice, dal and vegetables are the main food for the middle class and higher middle class people. Rice is also taken soaked in cold water which is called Pakhal. It is taken with dry fish or badi, Mango, lemon and tamarind pickles are popular among all classes of people. Dhania and podina chatanis are added as an item for taste. Some families like various savoury preparation of meat, fish, chicken, egg etc. The staple food of the people in tribal areas is rice and ragi. They also eat roots, ant tubers collected from the forest. The favourite snacks in urban areas is biri bara, singada, dosa, upama, halua etc. On different festive occasions villagers take chakuli pitha, ghora manda, palm pastries arisha pitha etc.

Property and Inheritance

Joint family system predominates the Hindu society although there are certain exceptions to it. The members of the family contribute a portion of their net income to a common pool for the benefit of the entire family. If some members live outside for earning, the joint family system gets modified. In case of frequent quarrels this system tends to break down. It so happens that the brothers with different levels of income do not pull on well together as a result of which joint family system disintegrates.
Transfer of Property

The Tribes follow their traditional rules for transfer of property. They are not much affected by the civil rules. They take shelter of the rules whenever any dispute regarding the transfer becomes acute. Transfer of property through wills is very rare. When an old father thinks it necessary to provide for any dependant daughter, he at times takes resorts to a will giving her a part of his property as equivalent to her dowry.

Fairs and Festivals, and Ceremonial Practices

Odisha is the bastion of rich cultural heritage with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, traditional arts, sculpture, dance, music and literature. From time immemorial Odisha has been attracting a large number of scholars, artists and tourists. The Department of Culture looks after the systemic and comprehensive promotion in the field of art and culture in the State and Department aims at preserving the ancient cultural tradition and antiquities. Angul is not only a land of magnificent hill ranges, old monuments, virgin and long river beds, downy flakes melodious jungle streams, healing hot springs, luxuriant forests, picturesque landscape, industrial houses but also a land of exciting and exuberant fairs and festivals. All the seasons of the year are marked with a variety of colourful celebrations. The fairs of folk-life are blended with modernity of an industrial society. The traditions and customs, rites and rituals, dances and delicacies of the district are just precipitous. In these occasions people are seen in best of their attire, costumes and pageantry.

The fairs and festivals of the district are mostly of two types i.e. Sarbajanina or community based and Gharoi or family based. The Gharoi or family festivals are those, which are mostly observed at the level of families as per the traditions of their Kula, Gotra and Varna. A group of families consisting of same kinship or lineage also observe them in common. The Gurubara Manabasa, Sudasa Brata, Sabitri Brata, etc. are some such festivals.

The Sarbajanina festivals are celebrated with pomp and ceremony by the people in general at the community level. Some major fairs and festivals of the district are described below.

Hingula Yatra

Hingula Yatra is being celebrated with pomp and ceremony at Gopalprasad since 1575 in Talcher sub-division of the district at the temple of Hingula Thakurani (Goddess). Birabar Harichandan was the first king of Talcher who started the festival. It is regarded as the most significant festival of the district, which draws people from different corners of the State. In the Mahabharat, Adikabi Sarala Das has mentioned about the goddess Hingula most frequently. Chaitra Sukla Chaturdasi which is popularly known as Vishnu Damanaka Chaturdasi is the specific day of the principal festival of Maa Hingula. During the month of Chaitra any Thursday of the new moon fortnight the priest starts his penance in an auspicious moment. He keeps himself aloof from his family, wife and children, stays in the Hingula room, prepares a separate fire place to cook his sacred food which he consumes after offering to Hingula. During those days he does not use oils, does not get shaved, observes celibacy and eats once in a day. Special worship are held on each Chaitra Thursday. As per astrological calculations relevant to the stars of the deity, the auspicious day is determined. A “Jantala Puja” is organised on Kuteisuni Mandap. In the afternoon, sodasoupachar (16 systems) puja is offered to Hingula who is represented by the patiar (The Kalasi). Goddess Hingula manifests her powers on him and he guides to the spot and direction where the goddess Hingula shall emerge, evolve and appear from the earth’s crust. Such emergence usually happens either towards east or west. In the midnight the inner core disciples proceed to the head priest to determine the exact location of the spot of emergence of the Goddess of flaming fires Maa Hingula. The precedence of holy worship is in Savari Tantra methodology. The Hingula Flames appear and spread over a vast area simultaneously. Goddess Hingula manifests and extinguishes at unbelievable proportions. Finally the Dehuri priest pleases Maa Hingula in Savari Tantra. The exact location of worship changes daily in that area. The
Flames of fire expand over a vast confluent area. Prior to the day of principal ceremony the flames of Hingula fire spread the entire area. The Kandha Dehury priest offers the royal canopy supported with four bamboo poles in the early morning of Hingula Jatra, which is fixed at a height of sixteen cubits equivalent to twenty four feet from the surface of Hingula flames. This marks the beginning of Hingula Jatra. The devotees, irrespective of castes, creed and colour directly offer the worshiping commodities like Jaggery, Ghee, Honey, Tusi Khaja etc. Local barbers make the new born babies bald headed as per the sacred vow of their parents for their well being and future prosperity. In the afternoon the “Bije Pratima” or replica of Maa Hingula is carried from the sanctum sanctorum to the open pendal called Alam Bada Mandap. The holy procession of lakhs of devotees with fine craft canopy eorks of Chhati, Adeni, Tras, Bells, Conches, Chamaras, accompanied by melodious bhajans, chanting of mantra and groups of sankirtanas in their harmonious performances proceed to the mandap of Maa Hingula. The principal ceremony is observed with cultural extravaganzas. Hingula Jatra is observed for nine days. On the last date after Kalesi puja is over, the Goddess Hingula departs from the body of the Kalesi. Dehuri carries the Bije Pratima alam to the sacred pendal of emergence. At this time the king together with the members of the royal family come to the sacred alter or alam and offer Ghee ahuti to the Goddess Hingula. This ceremony is known as The Sitala or Situla Puja where the Goddess Hingula is given a ceremonial farewell.

Loka Mahostav is organised for nine days. People experience diverse cultural extravaganza every day.

**Dola Jatra**

Dola jatra occupies a unique place in Angul district. It is celebrated from the day of Phalgun Dasami to Phalgun Purnima. On the Purnima day of Phalgun the images of Radha and Krishna are taken in a decorated Biman. People offer bhoga and prayer to the deities. On Dola Purnima day deities are taken in a procession before the night fall accompanied by kirtan groups, Gopalas with their sticks and villagers holding banners, flags, Chhatries, Tarasa etc to the Dola Mandap, specially decked for the purpose . The biman is placed on the Dola mandap. The bhoga (Prasada) of the deities which are offered during the puja as Naivedya are distributed among the villagers and people present at the dola mandapa. Dola Jatra is also celebrated on the second, third, fourth, fifth and tenth day of the Dola Jatra. Dui Dola is observed in Susuda and Bedasara, Chau Dola in Koshala, Pancha Dola in Jarasinga and Dasa Dola of Kusasinga are very famous in Angul. On these days the village where Dola Jatra is observed the deities of other neighbouring villages are invited and all of them come in colourful
procession in their bimana. The venue of puja ground turn into colourful market places. Dola Jatra has also a special significance for the Gopala or the Gauda community. On Dola Purnima day substance of the Panji is read before the gathering of villagers.

**Akshaya Trutiya**

This festival is considered as the most ceremonial and auspicious day for sowing of paddy for the current agricultural season. Oblation is offered to Goddess Laxmi. It is also the beginning day of the construction work of “Ratha” of Lord Jagannath for the ensuing Car Festival.

**Chandan Yatra**

This starts from Akhaya trutiya and ends on Chandan Purnima. The smaller replicas of Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra and Madan Mohan are taken to the sacred tank for boating. This is aimed at providing comfort and coolness to the Lords from summer. This is celebrated in the Jagannath temples of the district located at Angul, Talamul, Bagedia, Papsara, Khamar and Boinda.

**Ratha Yatra**

World famous Car festival of Lord Jagannath at Puri is celebrated as one of the most significant festivals of the state. Accordingly, Ratha Yatra is also celebrated with full ceremonies at Talcher, Angul, Pallahara and Athamallik with all traditional rites and rituals. It is revealed from the Utkal Deepika that Krushna Chandra Singh Jagdev, King of Angul (1750-1760) installed Lord Jagannath in a temple at Purunagarh. There are more than fifty Jagannath Temples in the district. In earlier days small idols of chaturdhamurthy Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra and Sudarsana were worshiped in Madanmohana Temple as Parshwadevatas (minor deities) and car festival was observed with small deities. Eminent persons and scholars of Angul unanimously resolved for construction of Jagannath temple on the Sunasagada Hills. Accordingly construction of the temple was completed on 14th July, 1997. The main temple has Jagamohana, Natyamandira and Garvagriha. Lord Balabhadra, Lord Jagannath and Devi Subhadra are worshiped in the main temple. Goddess Laxmi, Bimala, Saraswati are worshiped in this complex. Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra were installed on Ratna Singhasana on 22nd February, 2002. The first car festival was observed on 12th July, 2002. Every year women devotees pull the Chariot of Devi Subhadra. The management of the temple brings out a colourfull souvenir every year.
Ganesh Puja

The festival is celebrated on the 4th Day of the bright fortnight of lunar month of Bhadrab. Besides in different schools, colleges, business houses Ganesh Puja is celebrated with full gaiety and traditional rituals. The festival continues to be celebrated for a period of around 11 days, which attracts people from the whole district. Different prominent cultural troupes and musical parties from the neighbouring states come to participate on this occasion. Talcher Ganesh Puja occupies a prominent position in the state for its colourful and ceremonial observance.

Nuakhai

This is the festival of offering the first rice harvested from the agricultural fields to the God/Goddess before human consumption. It is observed on Bhadraba Sukla Panchami Tithi. Specially in Athamallik Sub-division, this festival is celebrated with pomp and ceremony.

Viswakarma Puja

This is the puja of Lord Viswakarma, the main architect of the universe who had fabricated the universe as per the direction of Brahma, the lord of creation. Mostly this puja is observed in Factories, Industrial Houses, Workshops, Fabrication Centres and Engineering Establishments. The important celebration of Viswakarma Puja of the district includes, TTPS (Thermal), NALCO, Rengali and M.C.L. areas.

Durga Puja

Being the most colourful festival of the state, Durga Puja is celebrated with rites and rituals throughout the district. The Mahanadi Coal Field areas observe Durga Puja in a big-way with more than 20 numbers of Puja Mandapas. Besides at Angul on the day of Dusahara the famous ‘Ravanpodi Utsav’ is observed to mark the victory of truth over the evil power.

Laxmi Puja / Kumarotsav

Gajalaxmi puja starts from the day of Kumar Purnima and continues till the next 10 days at Angul. Beautiful images of Goddess Laxmi are prepared in clay and worshiped on brightly decorated puja pendals. This is the most popular and colourful festival of the district observed with much pump and ceremony. Besides Angul town, Laxmi puja is also celebrated at Banarpal, Koshala, Athmallik and Pallahara.

Kumarostsav is the day of great pleasure, ecstasy and enjoyment for maiden girls. It falls on the full moon day of Aswina Purnima. On this day the unmarried girls do fasting. They worship the moon before the Tulasi Chaura. The Tulasi chaura is decorated with various floral designs.
particularly of Jahni flower. The girls sing songs and play puchi which is a kind of frolicking game. The whole night is relived with song, dance and merrymaking.

Kartika Purnima or Rasa Purnima.

This is observed on the last day of the lunar month of Kartika. This is specially regarded as the most sacred purnima of the Hindus. The last five days of the month which is called Panchuka is considered most holy. Many people subsist on Habisanna (one vegetarian meal) a day. Rasa Ustav is also observed to pay honour to Lord Krushna and Radha. To mark the great tradition and cultural heritage of Odisha's trading community Boita Bandan (boat worship) is celebrated symbolically through out the district by floating decorative toy boats in the nearby rivers and ponds. while floating the boats people sing Aa Ka Ma Bai Pan Gua Thoi etc.

Sri Panchami (Saraswati Puja)

This is observed on the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Magha. Devi Saraswati is worshiped by the students as the Goddess of wisdom and knowledge. Clubs, cultural houses and other institutions also celebrate the puja in the district.

Koshala Jatra

Kosala is situated at a distance of 28 kms from Angul on Angul – Bagedia road. Historically it was on the border of ancient Koshal Kingdom. Ramachandi is the traditional deity of Koshala. There is a legend on the origin and worship of Ramachandi in Koshala. Like all other Shakta and Shaiva shrines here, the Ramachandi Pitha also has a story. In the distant past, in the village Koshala, were living people of different communities. The Dumals living there were of milkman community. One day a Dumal cowherd found that a particular cow, at particular time enters the pond and stands at a particular place. There milk falls from her breasts and gathers on a stone. People out of fear and awe, worshipped the sacred stone on Khambeswari. But, actually it was a Shiva – Linga. The other story goes as Rama Chandra was returning from Lanka after killing Ravana. Goddess Lankeswari accompanied Rama Chandra to live in Bharata. Rama Chandra named Lankeswari as Ramachandi and allowed her to be worshipped at different places in Bharata as Ramachandi. Here, at the request of Lord Shiva, Ramachandi enshrined herself, and Lord Shiva assured her, that this shrine would be identified by her name as Ramachandi pitha from that time henceforward.
The deity has been given the shape of wooden Dambaru. As the deity looks like a pillar The deity is made of Rahuni tree. The specialty of the wood is that it does not decompose even if it is buried under the earth for years. When its wood comes in contact with air it emanates sandalwood fragrance. On the second day of Sukla Pakshya (full moon fortnight) of Baisakha a special rite called Dhulia Puja of the deity takes place. Hingula Yatra is also observed on the Chaitra Sukla Paksha Chaturdasi. A Yatra is held here on the second day of Bhadra Krushna Paksha and this yatra is known as Ramachandi Yatra or Koshala yatra. (July–August)

Dehury of Kandha tribe is the priest of the deity. Devotees offer coconut, banana and many other sweets to the deity. There is no discrimination of caste at the festival venue. The flow of the devotees has increased in the last couple of years with the availability of modern means of transport and growth of information and communication technology. Worship of Ramachandi is also associated with the puja at different pidhas like Bhima pidha, Pitabali, Bhairavi, Grameswari pidha etc.

Sellers from different parts of India come to sell their products. These products range from craft items, wooden accessories, aluminum and brass utensils etc. Food stalls do brisk business. They offer mouth watering delicacies. One magnificent temple has been constructed and is under the management of a Trust. Late Kalyan Sahu had written Ramachandi Charita on the worship of Ramachandi in Kosala. Koshala has witnessed the formation of Talcher Prajamandal on 6th September 1938 in the presence of
six thousand representatives from different parts of Talcher and other places. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan was elected as the President of the Prajamandal. The charter of demands was also prepared on 16th Sept 1938 in Kosala. In the month of November 1938 more than sixteen thousand left Talcher and stayed in the camp. Great Indian leaders like Nabakrushna Coudhury, Malati Choudhury, Thakkar Papa Prof Ranga, Ms Agatha Harrison etc visited the camp. On 27th August 1942, the day of Ramachandi Yatra, the Freedom Fighters of Angul congregated in the yatra ground and defied the British rule and the mob raised Quit India slogans. Koshala is not only a tourist destination but also a historical place.

**Binkei Yatra**

This festival is held on the 10th day after the Dolapurnima in the lunar month of Chaitra. This observation is made in the honour of Mother Goddess Binkei who is the protector of virtuous and killer of vicious people. A great fair is also observed for three days with a large number of shops of variety items. People from far off villages gather for offering prayer to the Goddess and marketing for their household items.

**The Folk Dance**

**Danda Nritya**

Danda Nritya is the premier and most ancient folk-dance of the district of Angul. This is practiced in all the four sub-divisions of the district. It is a composite synthesis of dance, drama, song and music blended with mythical tales and striking realities of worldly life. This folk-dance is a kind of penance and offering to the *almighty* for eliciting the blessings of salvation.

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This dance commences in between last week of March and 1\textsuperscript{st} of April and ends with Mahabisuva Sankranti i.e mid of April in each year. The devotees who undertake this dance are called \textit{Bhuktas}. The leader of the group is called the \textit{Patabhukta}. They lead a hard and sacred life with much austerity during these days and remain away from home. They undertake bodily penance and practice \textit{Yogatantra} to get the divine grace. The ritual trances of the Nritya proceed as follows. The \textit{Dandautha} is done before 14 to 21 days of Bisuva Sankranti with a series of rituals and worship at the mid-night. The next day morning witness the \textit{Danda-Yatra} in which the symbolic representatives of God (\textit{Shiva}) and Goddesses (\textit{Parvati}) are taken in procession throughout the village with the royal decorations, music, dance and \textit{sankirtans}. At the time of processions, the decorative items like \textit{Chhatri}, \textit{Chhatra}, \textit{Alata}, \textit{Chamara} and musical instruments like \textit{Veri}, \textit{Turi}, \textit{Ghanta}, \textit{Sankha}, \textit{Dhola} are used. The deities that are taken in procession are known as Siva-Parvati and Parava (Mahakali). The Danda Players decorate themselves with sacred thread and yellow clothes and perform the different penance which includes \textit{Dhuli danda}, \textit{Pani danda}, \textit{Ratri-Ujagar danda} as per its traditional rituals.

In this way Danda Nritya becomes a fine synchronization of community enjoyment with devotion, dedication, and consecration. In this form of folk-dance religion, lyric, music, entertainment and striking realities of life are blended in a unique manner so as to make it a composite whole of Folk-drama. It is a type of mortification undertaken voluntarily by which absolution, confession and satisfaction is conveyed. The whole dance is a kind of penance offered in the honour of \textit{Sakti-upasana}. Though \textit{Sakti-upasana} is found in almost all parts of Odisha, Danda Nritya with its lyric, art, theme and philosophy has been identified as unique over the centuries.

\textbf{Pala}

Pala is a popular institution in Angul. It not only entertains the villagers but also inspires them to religious, moral and spiritual way of life.. There are more than one hundred Pala troupes in all the subdivisions of the district. Each troupe consists of one Gayaka(singer) and five associates. The pala gayaka is a scholar well versed in ancient literature and religious scriptures. The narrative performance of the Gayak covers the theme from famous works of Upendra Bhanja, Dinakrushna Das, Abhimanu, Kabisurya Baladeva, Abhimanyu Radhanath, Gangaadhar, Gopalkrushna etc. Pala is associated with the cult of Satyapir. Two types of Pala Baithiki(sitting) and Thia(Chhida) are performed in Angul district. The pala singers of the district a Late Narayan Nath, Late Kambhupani Pagal of Khalari, Late Natabar Nath, Brajabandhu and Pitabas Nath, Artatan Behera of Kosala popularized the pala in Angul district. Raichhananda Nath Madhabananda Nath, Iswar Ch
Tripathy, Tripur Majhi, Shibaprasad Dwivedy Prakas Kumar Pagal Balakrushna Pradhan, Kalakar Nath, Srikant Mahar, Sharat Ch. Nath, Pravakar Jena, Smt Sabita Singh Abanti Nanda, Shantilata Dash Bhagabati Pradhan etc are the best Pala singers of the district. From Paichhananda Nath it is ascertained that pala performances started in Khalari and Susuda area in the early thirties of the 19th century. Angul Zilla Palagayak Sangh was registered in 1995. The Annual Palagayak Sammilani is organised by the Sangha in different villages. It is affiliated to Nikhil Utkal Palagayak Parishad. The district sangha organized the Annual meeting of the Parishad in vill Koshala in 2013. Pala Artists of the district have one registered Association.

The Pala singers are associated with the Zilla Mahostav and creation of awareness on Government Programmes.

**Ravana Chhaya**

The tradition of shadow puppet theatre in India is very old and thrives only in the states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnatak, Tamilnadu and Odisha.

![Shadow Theatre (Ravan Chhaya), Khamar](image)

The shadow puppet theatre of Odisha is known as Ravan Chhaya. It is titled thus because the chhaya or shadow is considered inauspicious and is therefore related to the character of Ravan who is equated with evil. Among all the styles of India, it is the simplest with no colour and almost no dance or fight sequences. With simple movements, the full-un-jointed figures depict
versions of the Bichitra Ramayan. Accompanied by Khanjani (tambourine variety of instrument) and cymbals the musician sings standing in front of a screen. Though most of the puppet figures are made out of deer skin, those of demoniac characters are made from stag skin. Each puppet is fixed with a thin rod of bamboo for manipulation from behind the white curtain. The light is provided by a large earthen lamp fed with castor oil.

The traditional performers of Ravan Chhaya were from the community of Bhats who received the patronage of the local Raja of Pallahara in shape of land grants. When all other Bhats discontinued their profession, the only Guru who kept it alive in spite of acute poverty was Kathinanda Das. He received the prestigious Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1980 and passed away in 1987. Sensing the apathy of his community towards the art Kathinanda inducted disciples from other communities. Shri Kolha Charan Sahu his senior-most disciple has now kept alive the tradition through the institute “Ravan-Chhaya Natya Sansad”

The Sansad maintains a full repertory group and imparts training to youngsters in puppet making, manipulation, technique and music. The repertory group now performs with two sets of puppets, the first that are designed and cut according to the old traditional style and the second designed and cut on the model of traditional patta painting of Puri.

Communal Dance

Communal dances are multi dimensional, such as marital, ritualistic, ecstatic, and funeral etc. Such dances are always accompanied by music, which makes them more enjoyable. It is generally said that music is the dance of words and dance is the music of limbs, and so dance and music are complementary to one another.

The ‘animal-ballet’ of the Juangs has been described by Dalton, “They made their appearance at night and danced by torch light, it was wild weird-like sight”.

In the Juang community there are many types of dances. As observed by Dr. Elwin, there are pigeon dance, Peacock dance, Vulture dance and cock and hen dance etc. Now-a-days, dance has degenerated to a great extent; they are now under the influence of outside contact.

Festivals

Ganesh puja, Viswakarma Puja, Janmastami, Durga Puja, Laxmi puja, Depavali, Saraswati Puja, Shiva Ratri, Holi Chandanjatra and Raja are the principal festivals of the Hindus. In these festivals a number of tribals also participate. The Muslims observe Muharram, Shabe-barat, Ramzan, Id,
Bakrid and Feteha Dwazdahum. The important festival of Christians are Christmas, and Easter. Tribals observe festivals like Magha Jatra, Amb Nua, Akhin Pardhi, Gamha, Guda Bua Nua, Gunda Dia, Pus Punei, Makar etc.

Marriage and Morals

Monogamy, Polygamy and Polyandry.

Monogamy is the law and is the general rule. Polyandry does not exist.

The practice of keeping concubines or kept women is seldom found among the tribes.

Traditional restrictions on marriage alliance.

Among the non-tribals the members follow gotra exogamy and although this is generally followed by the Brahmin caste, other castes often ignore it. Marriage with the maternal uncle’s daughter is not allowed among the higher castes.

Migration, Displacement and Rehabilitation

The movement of population within the district or from one district to another district or beyond the state is generally necessitated by economic condition and social ties. Much of the population resides in the rural areas where agriculture forms the main stay of the economy. It is marred by poor irrigation facilities. As such, lack of employment opportunity on land, and the growth of population has made large scale migration to urban areas inevitable and continues unabated. Once a member in a family is educated upto H.S.C. level he tendes to shun all physical labour and gives up learning the traditional occupation of the family and goes in search of jobs. Majority of the migration comes from OBC category. This is followed by the SC community. The average of migrants falls in the age group of 18 – 25 years of age. Lack of literacy is a persistent issue for migrants. Migration to other States and Districts is found from Kishorenagar, Athamallik and Pallahara blocks. The migrants from outside the states hail from Punjab, Hariyana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Tamilnadu and Delhi. They work in different plants established by JSPL, JITPL, Bhusan Steel, MONNET. They also work in different coal mines under the control of MCL. Some migrants also worked in NALCO, NTPC/TTPS and Heavy Water plant.

Urbanization and Emerging Issues

Urbanization occurs because people move from rural areas to urban areas. Rural to urban migration is happening due to population pressure and lack of employment. Besides as a result of land acquisition the main
activities of the villagers, agricultural and fishing, are adversely affected. Many villagers lost their main source of income. The cash compensation received for land acquisition is not sufficient for whole life. Mostly villagers spend money on conspicuous consumption. Education, health and drinking water facilities are not adequate for them. There is growing unemployment among the youths. The outsiders employed by the industries have created many kinds of cultural and insecurity problems for the villagers.

The emerging issues of urbanization are rise of slums, poverty, illiteracy and crimes.
CHAPTER-IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Physiographic and Agroclimatic Conditions

Angul district comes under Mid Central Table Land Zone in $84^0 .16^1$ to $85^0 .23^1$ east longitude and $20^0 .31^1$ to $21^0 .41^1$ north latitude and is located 300 mtrs above mean sea level. The district comprises five Agro Ecological situations like (i) River valley alluvial (Medium rainfall), (ii) Red Loam soil (Medium rainfall), (iii) Medium textured red loam, (iv) Block soil (Low rainfall), (v) Black soil (Medium rainfall). It is surrounded by Sundargarh district in North, Sambalpur in West, Kandhamal and Cuttack in South and Keonjhar district in east. The river Brahmani flows in the middle and Mahanadi demarcates the southern border of the district.

The general climate condition of the district is hot and moist sub-humid. The climate condition of Angul is much varied. It has mainly 4 seasons. The Summer season is from March to mid June, the period from mid June to September is the rainy season, October and November constitute the post monsoon season and winter is from December to February. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1401.9mm. The rainfall in the district during the last 10 years varied between 896mm and 1744mm. There are 70 rainy days on an average in a year, but it varies from 66 at Athamallik to 80 at Pallahara. The distribution of rainfall is also quite erratic causing wide spread drought year after year as is evident from the following rainfall data of the district.

Rainfall report for Angul District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Normal Rainfall (in m.m.)</th>
<th>Normal Rainy days (in days)</th>
<th>Actual Rainfall (in m.m.)</th>
<th>Rainy days in no.</th>
<th>% of Deviation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1401.9</td>
<td>68.8</td>
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<td>68.8</td>
<td>950.5</td>
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<td>-32.2</td>
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<td>1344.9</td>
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<td>68.8</td>
<td>1444.5</td>
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<td>+3.0</td>
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</table>
Nature and Types of Soil Fertility

The District is under the agro climatic zone of ‘Mid Central table land’ and is one of the exceptional districts having varied ranges of soil types. The predominant soil types of this district in the order of decreasing extent of occurrence are Red soil, Yellow soil, Black soil, Alluvial soil and Lateritic soil. The first 2 types are the dominant ones and rest 3 types occur in patches.
Alluvial soil is seen mostly in the villages along the coast line of river Brahmani flowing through the district.

The generalized soil nutrient status can be explained as high in organic carbon, low in available nitrogen and medium in available phosphorus and potassium. The soil reaction of majority of the soils is acidic. There has not been extensive study on the micronutrient status of soil. But on the basis of whatever work has been done till date, it may be suggested that the general status of Zinc and Boron in the soils of Angul district are not deficient.

Land Utilisation Pattern in the District

The entire land position of Angul District is highly heterogenous in character. The district has a substantial area cover as forest land. In fact, the barren and incultivable land in the district is negligible. Nature has given a lot to Angul district having its varities of soil and land classification which gives the locality economic viability and industrial prosperity. The other highlights of the land utilisation pattern is depicted as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Geographical area (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Forest area (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Misc. and tree grooves (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Perma-ment pasture (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Land put on Non-Agriculture (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Barren and incultivable land (In Ha.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>638000</td>
<td>272000</td>
<td>23000</td>
<td>36000</td>
<td>48000</td>
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</table>

However, the land utilisation pattern depending upon various parameters and classification of land is as follows :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current fallow (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Other Fallow (In Ha.)</th>
<th>Net area sown (In Ha.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>33000</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>183000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>37000</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>179000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>36000</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>181000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : District Agriculture Strategy Handbook and Odisha Agriculture Statistics

Irrigation- Major, Medium, Minor Irrigation Projects; Traditional modes of irrigation.

The irrigation facilities in Angul District have been calculated to cover a total area of Ha.5,6280 in Khariff and Hac.27,261.00 in Rabi season. This is from major, medium, minor, lift irrigation, dug well, bore well, water harvesting structure and other means of irrigation like Nala, Kata and natural sources. Angul Sub-Division in the District is considered to be having the largest irrigation facilities in comparison to other parts.
Major Irrigation Project (Rengali)

River Brahmani is the 2nd largest River of Odisha having its catchment area of 36444 Sq km. The river originates from the state of Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh having catchment of 15700 Sq km. and 900 Sq km. respectively in the name of two tributaries named as “Sankh” and “Koel”. After confluence of “Sankha” and “Koel”, it is named as “Brahmani” and flows through districts of Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Dhenkanal and Jajpur in the state of Odisha, with a length of 455 km. In the process of bifurcation of river Brahmani near Patia, Kharsuan start flowing as an independent river to a length of 85 km. and again re-joins the river Brahmani. During flood, prior to Rengali Dam, the entire Brahmani deltaic region was remaining submerged causing devastation. Thus Rengali Dam was envisaged as a Flood Control measure, Power Generation and Irrigation Project. In the 1st stage development, construction of Rengali Dam and Power House was commenced in the year 1972 and completed in the year 1985 including construction of a Barrage at 35 km. down stream at Samal Barrage. Since completion of Rengali Multipurpose Project, it has been successfully controlling the flood in Brahmani delta covering an area of 2600 sq.km and generating Power from the installed capacity of 250 MW (5x50 MW).

Rengali Multipurpose Project was cleared by the then Planning Commission vide its letter No.II-2(654)/72-Aand I dated 14th June 1974 and Administrative Approval for an amount of Rs.419.20 Million was accorded vide letter No.OFC(RL)14/73-35062 dated 06.12.1973 of erstwhile Irrigation and Power Department, Government of India.

The foundation stone of Rengali Multipurpose Project was on 23rd December 1973.

Presently around 150 Ha. of land in the district receives the irrigation facilities from Rengali Multipurpose project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Reservoir level in m</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>07.11.2010</td>
<td>118.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25.09.2011</td>
<td>124.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>24.09.2012</td>
<td>123.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>22.10.2013</td>
<td>123.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30.07.2015</td>
<td>120.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samal Barrage

The Barrage is located near village Samal across river Brahmani. The length of Barrage is 560.50M having 24 nos of Radial Gates. The purpose for construction of Barrage is to provide irrigation both in Left and Right Bank
Canal system for an ayaut of 2,35,500 Ha, out of which the ayacut of left canal system is 1,14,300 Ha and 1,21,200 Ha in right canal system.

**Providing Irrigation in the Left Bank Canal**

Trial Irrigation in the Left Bank Canal has since been started from the year 2000. The Khariff Irrigation provided during the year 2012-13 to 2015-16 for 166.58 ha in Kaniha Block of the District.

**Providing Irrigation in the Right Bank Canal**

The trial irrigation in the Right Canal commenced from 2010 covering Kaniha, Ralcher and Banarpal Blocks of the Districts having ayacut area of 95.10 ha, 1825.97 ha and 370.43 ha respectively aggregating to 2223.50 ha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>166.587</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medium Irrigation Project (Derjanga)**

The Derjang Irrigation Project, a Reservoir scheme and the first medium irrigation project of Odisha after India’s independence was started in the year 1960 in the Angul Sub-Division of undivided Dhenkanal district across the twin rivers Mathelia and Lingara, right tributaries of river Brahmani. It is situated at a distance of only 2.0Km from NH Cuttack–Sambalpur road which is 13Km from Angul Bus stop and also 11Km on Angul Chhendipada Road under Angul block. The project intercepts a catchment area of 399 Sq.Km. The project was completed during the year 1977-78. The Project comprises 1875M long Main Dam, 1830M long Right
dyke and 1220M long Left dyke. This project has been providing water for irrigation to an area of 7392Ha. in Khariff and 2000 Ha. in Rabi. The Spillway has been constructed across Mathelia River and the Dam is situated over Lingara River.

Angul Main Canal taking off from the Reservoir is the lifeline of Angul town. It provides drinking water to the Angul town.

**Farmers Water Users’ Association**

The project was chosen to be one of the four Pilot projects of Odisha for formation of Water Users Association (WUA). Farmers Organization and Turnover Programme was introduced in Derjang Irrigation Project during March 1996. The Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) by constituting WUA for optimal use of water by involvement of farmers in rehabilitation and operational stage became successful. For this purpose 17 nos of Pani Panchayat have been formed in the command area. So the main purpose of Farmers Organization and Turnover (F.O.T) programme to turn over the canal system to Water Users Association for ensuring proper crop productivity with assured irrigation water supply to the farmers field has been achieved.

After constitution of Pani Panchayat the following observation was made.

1. The cropping intensity has increased.
2. Farmers were involved in both operation and maintenance of canal.
3. Crop diversification in command area has increased.
4. Crop yield has increased.
5. Disputes among the farmers reduced and no canal cutting reported.
6. Water is available in right time and there is no shortage.
7. There is good representation from different categories of people.
8. Social and financial status of farmers has also been increased.

One Building has been constructed to have day to day activities of the Apex body with the co-ordination of Pani Panchayat, Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Veterinary, Irrigation and Revenue officials.

**Derjang Irrigation Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Area</th>
<th>Stage - I</th>
<th>Stage - II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. (a)Cultivable command area</td>
<td>6,478 Ha.</td>
<td>1,922 Ha.</td>
<td>8,400 Ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)Certified ayacut</td>
<td>5,951 Ha.</td>
<td>1,441 Ha.</td>
<td>7,392 Ha.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canal System

A. Derjang Stage – I Project.

1. Head Regulator Discharge Capacity 8.33 Cumec.
2. Sill Level of Head Regulator 135.64 m.
3. No. and Size of H.R. Vent 1 x 2.43 x 1.82 m.
4. Length of Angul Main Canal 13.19 Km.
5. Length of Branch Canal 10.77 Km.
6. Length of Distributary, Minor and Sub-Minors 74.24 Km.

(Source- Water Resources Department)

Aunli Irrigation Project

Aunli Irrigation Project located in Chhindipada block of Angul district, is a diversion scheme across river Aunli, a tributary of river Tikara which is in turn a tributary of the river Brahmani. The project has a catchment area of 150.22 Sq.Km. The project was completed in all respects in the year 1987-88, but it started giving irrigation in the year 1983-84. The project was designed to irrigate 1746 Ha. of C.C.A. in Khariff only. But now it also irrigates 500 Ha. in Rabi season. The distribution system consists of a main canal of 4.656 Km. length and 8 nos. of Minors, Sub-Minor and Distributary of 22.562 Km in length. The main canal is a contour canal which runs under a hill slope. The ayacut is of sandy soil.

On account of constant irrigation both in Khariff and Rabi season and lack of proper maintenance due to paucity of adequate maintenance grant, the canals were in bad shape and tail enders were suffering. The project was included in SIFT component of OWRCP scheme assisted by World Bank. The productivity after SIFT programme has increased by 26%. The deposits by the farmers in the bank (S.B.I., Nuagaon Branch) has increased from Rs.30.40 lakhs (in 1995-96) to Rs.152.00 lakhs (in 2002-03).

Farmers Water User Association

The Aunli Irrigation Project was chosen to be one of the four pilot projects of Odisha for formation of Water Users Association (WUA). Farmers Organisation and Turnover programme was introduced in this project during the year 1996. The Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) by forming WUA for optimal use of water by involvement of farmers in rehabilitation and operational stage became successful. For this purpose four nos. of WUAs have been formed in the command area. So, the main purpose of F.O.T. programme to turnover the canal system to Water Users Association to ensure enhanced crop productivity with assured irrigation water supply has been successfully achieved. One Apex body has been formed with construction of Apex building.
Constitution of Pani Panchayats has increased crop yield and disputes have decreased.

**Irrigation**
1. C.C.A. 890.00 Ha. 1746.00 Ha.
2. Khariff Irrigation 890.00 Ha. 2037.00 Ha.
   (1746 Ha. Flow Irrigation + 291 Ha. Left Irrigation)
3. Rabi Irrigation - 809.00 Ha.
4. Total Annual Irrigation 890.00 Ha. 2846.00 Ha.
5. Length of Main Canal - 6858.00m.
6. Designed discharge - 2.29 Cumsecs

**Estimated Cost**
1. Cost of head works Rs. 28,78,500.00 Rs.1,28,35,000.00
2. Cost of Distribution system Rs. 23,70,800.00 Rs.1,71,32,820.00
3. Total cost of Project Rs. 52,50,300.00 Rs.2,99,68,420.00
4. Cost of Annual Irrigation per Hector Rs. 5,899.00 Rs. 17,146.00
5. Benefit cost Ratio 2.37 2.90
6. Financial return of 10th year after completion ( - ) 0.0280 ( - ) 0.0033

Source: Executive Engineer, Angul Irrigation Division, Angul

Agriuclture and Irrigation

**Manjore Irrigation Project**

Manjore Medium Irrigation Project is a reservoir scheme being constructed across river Manjore near village Manarbeda of Athamallick subdivision. The catchment area is 452.00 Sq. Kms. at reservoir site. It
envisages construction of one 2050Mt long earth dam with a central spillway of 180M long and 6M high dyke near left abutment. There are two head regulators on either side of the river with a network of canal system to provide irrigation facility to 6090 Ha. during Kharif and 4335 Ha. during Rabi after its completion.

**Minor Irrigation Project**

Minor Irrigation (Flow) takes care of construction, maintenance and management of Irrigation projects of cultivable command area (CCA) ranging between 40 ha. to 2000 ha. utilising the surface flow. The details of category of projects and ayacut area are as follow:

**Blockwise abstract of Minor Irrigation Projects**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Block | No. of MIPs | Completed P.D C.D | On-going | Total | Catchment area in Sqkm. | Designed Kharif | Rabi | Certified Kharif | Rabi | Verified
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>382.55</td>
<td>4293</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>2867</td>
<td>20 1655.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Athamallick</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>291.09</td>
<td>4538</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>2283</td>
<td>- 1101.45</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>46.70</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>298.60</td>
<td>6709</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>4510</td>
<td>290 2291.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>171.99</td>
<td>2806</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>- 385.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>257.16</td>
<td>4497</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>2543</td>
<td>240 937.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>475.79</td>
<td>4540</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>90 1733.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>- 152.33</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>164</strong></td>
<td><strong>1950.38</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4011</strong></td>
<td><strong>17207</strong></td>
<td><strong>640</strong></td>
<td><strong>8257.28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comprehensive Irrigation Plan of Angul District**

Increasing Irrigation potential is one important factor to increase in production and productivity of the crops. After implementation of the Jala-Nidhi programme in State Agriculture Policy, The irrigated area of the District is increasing.

**Jala-Nidhi:** This Scheme is designed tp provide assistance under RIDF for establishment of privet lift-irrigation point(LIP) i.e. deep borewells, dug wells& river Lift projects etc. under the State Agriculture Policy 2013. This is implemented in two formats i.e. Jala-Nidhi-1 implemented through the Director of Agriculture through APICOL as subsidy releasing Agency and Jala-Nidhi-2 is implemented through OLIC under Department of Water Resource.

The subsidy pattern for Jala-Nidhi-1(Bore-well) is limited to 75% of the cost limiting to Rs.75,000/- (excluding electrification cost) in addition, 75% of electrification cost limited to Rs.50,000/- for energisation. For dug-wells the subsidy is 75% of project cost limited to Rs.75,000/-. For surface/River lifts,
the subsidy is 75% with amount limited to Rs.75,000/-. The subsidy provided to community based/registered bodies to get 90% subsidy provided the minimum ayacut area is 40 hectares.

Under Jala-Nidhi-II, Shallow Tube-wells are provided where beneficiary contribution is Rs. 20,000 per project. For BPL of SC and ST categories, the beneficiary contribution is Rs.10,000 per project. This is to be implemented in cluster in atleast 5 projects. For the Micro-River Lifts, the beneficiary contribution is Rs.20,000 per project to be implemented in a Cluster in atleast 3 projects.

The Comprehensive Irrigation Potential of Angul in Detail is given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Major</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>16093</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>599</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>LIP (OLK)</td>
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<td>8408</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>5068</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LIP (OAIC)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dug well</td>
<td>11885</td>
<td>6250</td>
<td>14059</td>
<td>5007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bore well</td>
<td>2572</td>
<td>2363</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>2423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WHS</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>10975</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>103155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>56280</td>
<td>27261</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>34.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Agriculture Strategy Handbook

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

Soil and rain water are the two precious gifts of nature, responsible for life supporting system of mankind. The district, was famous for its thick forest, simple rural life and rich culture, but with passage of time, increasing human and biotic pressure, uncontrolled grazing, rapid urbanisation and lack of proper land husbandry caused heavy soil loss up to 40-60 MT / Ha / Year resulting 50% of upland barrenness and drought risk. The moisture status instead of 205 in Sub-Soil has been reduced to only 8-10%. For environment protection, the forest cover has been decreased from 40% (1954) to 20%. The water table has decreased and problem of unemployment is just a critical factor. Besides, natural calamities like drought and cyclone have resulted in economic set back because of the above mentioned factors.
Watershed Programme in the District

Development of rainfed/degraded areas through participatory watershed approach is the focal area of the Government. Accordingly IWDP Programme (DPAP) have been implemented since the year 1998-99 with objective to have integrated waste land development based on village/micro-watersheds plans as per local needs of the people. The total number of 37 micro-watersheds sanctioned by government of India starting from 1998-99. These projects were implemented in 4 blocks of Angul District Chhedipada, Pallahara, Athmallik and Kisanagar covering 90 villages with treatable area of 23,141.77 hectares having project outlay of Rs.1098.87lakh. All projects sanctioned under IWDP have already been completed during 2011-12.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP) was started in the year 2010-11 after integration of BPAP & IWDP schemes. The scheme was introduced in 2008 with integrated with the aim of undertaking soil and moisture conservation measures and terracing, bunding, trenching etc, rain water harvesting activities like farm ponds, percolation tanks, check dams etc, besides enhancing the contents of peoples’ participation at all the stages, promotion of agro forestry and horticulture, production system and micro enterprises.

During the year 2010-2011 the Govt. of India sanctioned 6 projects (67 micro- watersheds/ 6 nos of cluster) for the district for the treatable area of 53950.02 hectar with a total project cost of Rs.5826.60 Lakh. Again during 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 thirty nine micro watersheds ( four clusters) have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India in Angul, Kaniha, Athamallik and Chhendipada Blocks. But these projects are merged with the new scheme Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchayee Yojana(PMKSY). Now 6 nos of projects (67 micro- watersheds) sanctioned during 2010-2011 are under progress and will be completed by March 2017.

Detailed status is given at Annexure-A.

(Source- Watersheds, Angul)

Crops grown in the district and other agricultural produce

Food grains consisting of cereals like rice, maize, ragi, wheat are the major agricultural produce grown in the district. Under the category of pulses the major produces are arhar, mung, biri, kulthi, fiela pea, gram. Besides oilseed crop like groundnut, til, mustard and vegetable crop like brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, potato and sweet potato are grown in the district in a large scale. However the major food grain of the district is considered as rice.
## Crop achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Achievement during Kharif-2014 (Area in Ha)</th>
<th>Achievement during Rabi-2014 (Area in Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HYV Paddy</td>
<td>83060</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Normal Paddy</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>88060</strong></td>
<td><strong>568</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other cereals</td>
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<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>56958</td>
<td>47003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>37070</td>
<td>20401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fibres</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>18625</td>
<td>21043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Soices</td>
<td>4181</td>
<td>5182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>210966</strong></td>
<td><strong>94829</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Productivity of Kharif paddy (Rice) in Kg./hect.(year-wise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>423</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>Draught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>1492</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2294</td>
<td>3058</td>
<td>2676</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>3245</td>
<td>2621</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2158</td>
<td>3332</td>
<td>2780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Agriculture Strategy Handbook, Angul
High Yielding Paddy


Local Paddy

Angul district like other parts of the state had a number of indigenous paddy varieties. After the advent of high yielding, cultivation of most of the local varieties was stopped by the farmers. However, some of the varieties are still being cultivated. Some of them are Panikajala (150 days), Ganjeijata (145 days), Atthagadia (130-140 days), Saharbhujiuni (135 days), Turikanhei (145 days), Haladipani (135 days), Saria (85-90 days), Kala mugajai (155 days), Kalachampa (150 days), Baudiachampa (145-150 days), Ramakrushna Bilas (Scented) (145-155 days), Krushna Bhoga (Scented) (145-155 days), Pimpalabash (Scented) (145-155 days), Ghumusara (145-155 days), Chinamali (145 days), Bagudi (145 days), Sunapani (120 days) Ami (110 days) and Suryakanti (130-145 days).

Varities of oil seeds and pulses cultivated in the district are given below.

- **Groundnut**: TG-51, ICGV-91114 (Devi), AK-12-24, TMV-2
- **Arhar**: Asha, LRG-44, ICPL-87, UPAS-120
- **Biri**: PU-35, PU-19, T-9
- **Mung**: IPM-02-14, PDM-139, LGG-460, PDM-54, TARM-1, SML-6688, K-851, OBGG-52
- **Til**: Kanaka, Kalika, Uma, Usha
- **Sunflower**: Modern, KBSH-1, KBSH-44, Jawalamukhi
- **Wheat**: Sonalika, UP-262
- **Ragi**: Bhairabi, Chilika

Cropping pattern and crop rotation

Paddy, Pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables are the major crops grown in the district. Paddy is grown in the Kharif and Pulses, Oilseeds and vegetables are grown in both Kharif and Rabi season. The following cropping pattern and crop rotation are adopted by the farmers of the district.

- Paddy -- Pulses
- Paddy -- Oilseeds
- Pulses -- Pulses
- Paddy -- Vegetable -- Vegetable
- Paddy -- Vegetable -- Oilseeds
- Oilseeds -- Pulses
### Whole Sale Prices of Some Important Agricultural Commodities In Respect Of Anugul District from The Year 2002-03 To 2013-14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Paddy</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Ragi</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Gram</th>
<th>Arhar</th>
<th>Mung</th>
<th>Biri</th>
<th>Kulthi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>1177</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2076</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2422</td>
<td>2190</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>494</td>
<td></td>
<td>606</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2081</td>
<td>3057</td>
<td>3250</td>
<td>1633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>2550</td>
<td>2935</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>2955</td>
<td>2848</td>
<td>2836</td>
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<td>1546</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3654</td>
<td>3406</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td></td>
<td>933</td>
<td></td>
<td>3478</td>
<td>3985</td>
<td>3750</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td></td>
<td>1028</td>
<td></td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>4025</td>
<td>3917</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td></td>
<td>942</td>
<td>4113</td>
<td>4416</td>
<td>4321</td>
<td>2304</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>3,599</td>
<td>4,505</td>
<td>5,092</td>
<td>4,547</td>
<td>2,469</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mustard</th>
<th>Groundnut</th>
<th>Sugarcane</th>
<th>Potato</th>
<th>Onion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1552</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2157</td>
<td>1429</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>468</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2037</td>
<td>1690</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>577</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2348</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2223</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2578</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>2440</td>
<td></td>
<td>819</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2771</td>
<td>2327</td>
<td>2974</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>3350</td>
<td>2704</td>
<td>3750</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>1235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>3255</td>
<td>2824</td>
<td>3409</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>1088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>3365</td>
<td>2858</td>
<td>3433</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>1201</td>
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<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3781</td>
<td>3053</td>
<td>3722</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>1482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>3,945</td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td>4,252</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1,113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Rural Retail Prices of some essential Commodities of Angul District (In calendar Years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Atta</th>
<th>Mung</th>
<th>Arhar</th>
<th>Mustard</th>
<th>Groundnut</th>
<th>Coconut</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Potato</th>
<th>Onion</th>
<th>Sugar Gur</th>
<th>Kerosene oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>8.72</td>
<td>14.68</td>
<td>44.33</td>
<td>34.82</td>
<td>57.54</td>
<td>52.20</td>
<td>88.22</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>10.65</td>
<td>20.07</td>
<td>19.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>01.15</td>
<td>15.63</td>
<td>39.02</td>
<td>39.89</td>
<td>66.24</td>
<td>61.20</td>
<td>87.61</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.63</td>
<td>11.99</td>
<td>16.54</td>
<td>17.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>61.61</td>
<td>42.57</td>
<td>47.01</td>
<td>76.84</td>
<td>67.29</td>
<td>110.30</td>
<td>9.31</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>14.42</td>
<td>22.05</td>
<td>22.53</td>
<td>23.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>18.02</td>
<td>71.37</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>70.17</td>
<td>70.67</td>
<td>116.62</td>
<td>9.87</td>
<td>12.26</td>
<td>36.66</td>
<td>37.42</td>
<td>42.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>11.18</td>
<td>18.95</td>
<td>71.49</td>
<td>70.32</td>
<td>73.41</td>
<td>76.98</td>
<td>125.06</td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>9.06</td>
<td>19.31</td>
<td>32.61</td>
<td>35.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>80.93</td>
<td>68.93</td>
<td>68.49</td>
<td>83.15</td>
<td>93.84</td>
<td>153.34</td>
<td>11.51</td>
<td>9.92</td>
<td>14.57</td>
<td>33.55</td>
<td>34.46</td>
<td>28.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>11.21</td>
<td>71.52</td>
<td>72.16</td>
<td>98.30</td>
<td>106.00</td>
<td>176.05</td>
<td>12.84</td>
<td>14.41</td>
<td>20.51</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>38.88</td>
<td>30.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>37.22</td>
<td>72.79</td>
<td>72.61</td>
<td>99.63</td>
<td>105.44</td>
<td>178.65</td>
<td>12.66</td>
<td>12.70</td>
<td>21.73</td>
<td>38.18</td>
<td>39.11</td>
<td>31.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of Agricultural Implements, Manures and Fertilizer, Agricultural Technology and Productivity

Farm Mechanization has become essential for timely operation of agricultural activities leading to increase in production and productivity besides reducing drudgery of labour associated with farm activities. It also enables efficient utilization of agricultural inputs and reduces the cost of production. The Government has been encouraging through New Agriculture Policy-2013 and RKVY the farmers to adopt farm mechanization and equipment by providing financial assistance in form of subsidies and credit facilities. Because of the awareness generation programme taken up by the department through demonstration and farmer awareness training, mechanization has picked up in the district and there is a great demand for Tractors, Power tiller, Paddy reapers, Axial flow thresher, Rotavator and other power driving / self propelled equipments.

Achievement in last five years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Farm machineries</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Power Tiller</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Power Operated implement</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rotavator</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Axial Flow Thresher</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Paddy Reaper</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Paddy Transplanter</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input Distribution System

Seeds, Fertilizer, Pesticides and farm machineries are important inputs for enhancing productivity. Certified seeds were sold to the farmers through 19 nos. of Departmental Sale Centre (2 in each blocks) up to 2011 Rabi. In 2012 Kharif Government in Agriculture Deptt. decided to sale the seed through Primary Co-operative Societies of Co-operation Department and private dealers appointment by Odisha State Seed Corporation Ltd. At present 105 PAC’s and 2 nos. of private dealers are selling seeds to the farmers. Likewise 24 nos. of fertilizers wholesellers 350 nos. of fertilizer retailers were selling fertilizer and 25 nos. of pesticides dealers after getting license from their DAO’s are selling pesticides in the district. The farm machineries are sold through Odisha Agro Industries Corporation and Asst. Agril. Engineers of the district. The seed replacement ration of the district is gradually increasing and the Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) is depicted in the table below:
Seed Replacement Ratio on Paddy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SRR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Agriculture Strategy Handbook, Angul

Fertilizer

To increase agriculture production, it is necessary that, chemical fertilizers as well as organic manures are used adequately and in a balanced manner. Presently fertilizer consumption in the district is 25.65kg./ha. only as compared to state average of more than 60kg./ha. The detail per ha. fertilizer consumption of the district is depicted in the table.

Fertilizer consumption (in Kg./ha.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Kharif</th>
<th>Rabi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>38.29</td>
<td>24.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>22.40</td>
<td>27.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>17.42</td>
<td>16.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>25.65</td>
<td>16.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>21.09</td>
<td>25.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Agriculture Strategy Handbook, Angul

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

Agriculture Technology Management Agency for support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms was functioning in the District under the registration of Society Act-1860 with participation of all the key stakeholders (Public and Private) responsible for co-ordinating all the technology dissemination activities. The registration No. of Agriculture Technology Management Agency, (ATMA) Angul is ANL 2569/40/2007-08 on dt.05.11.2007. The five major guiding elements of the Policy Frame work of ATMA are Reforming Public Sector Extension, Promoting Private Sector to effectively supplement and where possible to substitute public extension, Augmenting Media and Information Technology support for extension, Mainstreaming Gender concerns in Extension and Capacity Building/skill upgradation of farmers and extension functionaries.
The major achievements under ATMA in Angul District

The major achievements under ATMA are given in details as under :-

(1) Introduction of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in the district in the year 2008, Kharif.

(2) Cultivation of new scented varieties of rice like Geetanjali, Ketakijoha, Nua Kalajeera, Nua Dhusura in Kharif 2009.

(3) Introduction of Sweet corn variety Sweet-75 of Syngenta Seeds Pvt. Ltd. and Misthi of Nuju veedu seeds Pvt. Ltd. in the year 2010 Rabi in the district.


(5) To increase the production and productivity of paddy for providing Food Security new notified varieties of Hybrid Paddy like DRH-775 of Dhania seeds Pvt. Ltd., KRH-2 of Karnataka Hybrid seed Pvt. Ltd., PAC-835 of UPL Advanta Ltd., Arize-6201, 6444 of Bayer seeds Pvt. Ltd., Ganga of Ganga Kaveri seed Pvt. Ltd., 27P31 of pioneer Hybrid seeds, DRRH-3 of Director of Rice Research Hyderabad, Ajaya and Rajalaxmi of Central Rice Research Institute, Hyderabad was introduced in Kharif-2012 and Kharif-2013 in Angul district and gaining popularity.

(6) A new high yielding variety named Kanak of Nujuveedu seeds Pvt. Ltd. was introduced in the year 2013 Kharif to replace the old Swarna and gradually gaining popularity.

(7) Azolla cultivation to feed the milchi cow and back yard Poultry was introduced by ARD Deptt. through ATMA support and now adopted by the farmers throughout the district since 2010.

(8) Fingerling production a new technique for enhancing Fish production was introduced by Fishery Deptt. through ATMA support and gaining popularity among the Fish farmers in the district.

(9) More than 500 farmers were sent on exposure visit to outside states like Punjab, Madhyapradesh, Karnataka, Andhrapradesh to learn recent advanced knowledge on Paddy Production Technology, Vegetable Production Technology and Organic Farming Technology and (10) More than 100 farmers on Paddy Production Technology at CRRI, Cuttack, 50 Fish farmers at Central Aqua Culture Research Station, Barakhpur, West Bengal, 40 fish farmers at CIFA, Kausalyaganga, Bhubaneswar and 40 Vegetable farmer at School of Horticulture, Khurdha, were imparted training about latest methods and technologies.

One of fish farmers Sri Ajit Kumar Dehury of Kumursingha, Block-Angul was honoured with State Award at Vibrant Punjab 2013 as best Fish Farmer of the State.
Alternate Extension

To strengthen the extension system and to support the extension functionaries in the year 2010 educated progressive farmers from each G.P. of Angul district (total-209) were selected as Farmer Friend (Krushak Sathi). These Farmer’s Friends have been utilized to communicate first hand information of the G.P.’s to District Headquarter by mobile phone and Post Card. They also support to organize various demonstration and training in their G.P.’s. Considering the effect of Farmers Friend in 2012, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Farmers Friends were selected in each G.P. of Angul District. Input dealers were playing vital role in extension. To enhance their knowledge 20 nos. of pesticide dealers of Angul district were trained for 52 days (one day in each week) at RITE, Mahisapat, Dhenkanal for Diploma in Agriculture Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI) programme in the year 2013-14.

Productivity
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

The scheme was introduced by Government of India in the year 2007-08 in order to provide incentives to States for increasing expenditure in Agriculture and allied sectors with an objective of 4% growth in Agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme is implemented in project mode under two streams i.e. Stream-I and Stream-II. Maximum 25% of the allocated funds will be implemented under Stream-II for up-scaling the ongoing schemes. Minimum 75% of the funds will be allocated to Stream-I for the new schemes under project mode. The following achievements were done in Angul District through RKVY funds which are Construction of three nos. of Vermi hatcheries and 160 nos. of Vermicompost unit in 2010-11 for improvement of Organic Agriculture; In 2008-09 Benagadia village of Banarpal Block was included in SRI village scheme and the entire paddy land of the village was covered with SRI methods of Rice cultivation; During the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 four projects on popularization of Hybrid Maize were implemented in PPP mode in the districts. Different critical inputs excepting the seeds were supplied to the farmers out of RKVY assistance and required quantities of Hybrid Maize seeds were purchased by the farmers from approved Hybrid Seed Companies at a negotiated affordable price fixed by the State.

This has resulted in replacement of local Maize with Hybrid Maize which has good yield. Accordingly the farmers were motivated for more coverage under Hybrid Maize at an increasing rate in subsequent years. Thus, within a span of four years the district popularize Hybrid Maize cultivation in 980ha. covering 1522 beneficiaries. The name of the hybrid maize varieties are CP-818, Ajay (NHM-145), Bio-9637, PAC,1740 and P-3441.
Popularization of Hybrid Sunflower Cultivation in PPP Endeavour

During 2011-12, the Department of Agriculture took up projects for promotion / popularization of Hybrid Sunflower cultivation in the district by conducting demonstration in 200 ha. covering 376 nos. of beneficiaries under PPP mode. The seeds variety JK Chitra were purchased by the farmers from seed company at an affordable price fixed by the State and other critical inputs were supplied out of RKVY assistance. By this project, the domestic vegetable oil requirement was fulfilled by the beneficiaries. This Hybrid technology increased the yield up to 60% which had positive impacts for adoption of hybrid Sunflower among the farmers in the district.

Construction of Farm Information Advisory Centre (FIAC)

During 2008-09 to 2012-13 8 nos. of FIAC buildings with investments of Rs.25.00 lakh each have been constructed in 8 Blocks for dissemination of knowledge on latest technology and information related to Agriculture and Allied Sectors. These FIACs are very purposefully utilized for conduct of various training programmes on delivery of farm inputs to the beneficiaries.

Improvement of the Soil Health

The acidity in soil greatly erodes productivity. Therefore liming is a desirable practice when soil is acidic (PH<5.5). Liming improves availability of Calcium and Magnesium, reduces fixation of Phosphorus and Molybdenum, corrects the toxicity arising out of Aluminum and thereby promotes root growth. Out of the various liming materials Paper Mill Sludge (PMS) is the cheapest available sources in the State. The PMS contains 25 to 35% calcium. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 285 MT of Paper Mill Sludge were supplied and utilized in 1425 ha. By this improvement in yield of different Non-Paddy crops ranging from 14 to 34% over average yield have been achieved.

Bio-Fertilizer application for Pulses and Oil seeds

The use of chemical fertilisers in production of pulses and oilseeds causes various health hazards. In order to strike a balance between productivity and good health, use of bio-fertilisers have become essential. To popularize application of bio-fertilizer one project was implemented by the Director of Agriculture and Food Production in the district during 2010-11. Rhizobium, PSB were supplied to pulse and oilseed growers with 75% subsidies rates which increased the yield by 10-15%.

Crop lossprevension through e-Pest Surveillance.

The physical assessment and control of paste attack on crops was difficult to prevent crop loss in a large area. Therefore, one innovative project
related to activities like e-Pest surveillance and pest management programme was taken up during 2011-12 by the Director of Agriculture in the district under RKVY to render pest surveillance and monitoring covering paddy and non-paddy crops with the help of Farmer Friends, Scouts and pest monitoring and Block Level Technical Officers. The web assistance was given by NIC, Bhubaneswar through Agrisnet. The pest monitoring was done through regular surveillance, mass awareness among the farmers with active technical support of pesticide industry, CRRI, OUAT and NCIPM. Advisory was sent through e-mail and auto SMS by mobile phones which checked the crop loss up to 5%.

**Sub Scheme under RKVY**

**Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI).**

There is significant gap between productivity potential and present level of productivity of rice. In order to bridge the gap, the Government of India emphatically reiterated the implementation of Green Revolution in major rice producing states more particularly the states of Eastern India considering the crucial importance of Food Security in the country.

This programme was implemented in Angul District in the year 2012 and 2013 Kharif in 6 Blocks having 1000 ha. of rice demonstration in each block in cluster manner.

**Incentivizing line sowing and line transplanting of paddy.**

The line sowing and transplantation of paddy results in uniform paddy plantation in the field leading to optimization of productivity of paddy. In order to popularize this method of line sowing and line transplanting, incentive was being provided to the farmers. During 2012-13 Rs.31.71 lakh have been utilized for popularization of line sowing and line transplanting of paddy crops in 2100 ha. of paddy which has resulted in perceptible growth in paddy production.

**Preservation of Farmer’s variety and Farmer’s Right Act.**

Many local variety of rice are cultivated by the farmers of Angul district. After introduction of high yielding and Hybrid varieties, the local cultivars are going to be extinct. To preserve these varieties and to register in Farmers Right Act efforts were made in the year 2010 and 2011 in Athamallik and Chhendipada Block of Angul District through field trial to study the Distinctiveness Uniformity and Stability (DUS) of the cultivars collected from different parts of Odisha. In the year 2010 Kharif in collaboration with CRRI, OSSCA, 92 varieties were tested in Debrapali, Digpadan and Kampala village of Athamallik through an NGO named Samaj Seva Sansad. Likewise in that year 2011, 94 varieties were tested in Athamallik and 18 varieties
were tested in Chhendipada Block through one NGO named Samaj Seva Sansad and Odisha Krusak Mancha respectively. Out of these varieties Kalachampa a local variety of paddy grown in Angul District is registered in Farmers Right Act in the name of Sri Atithi Roul of village Chheliapada of Angul Block. That variety “Kalachampa” is also registered by State Seed Committee for seed production in the year 2014.

**Agrisnet Project**

The objective of the Project is to provide improved service to the farming community through use of ITC. This project was implemented in the district by Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha, Bhubaneswar in the year-2013. Now all the 8 Blocks, 3 DAO’s, DDA office are connected by broadband connections. The fund management system, Issue of permit for purchase of farm implements, issue of Seed, Fertilizer and Pesticides License to the applicant are executed through on-line system.

**Crop Diseases, Control Mechanism and Crop Protection**

Adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), emphasizing conservation and augmentation of natural enemies of pests such as parasites, predators and pathogens for control of harmful insects and diseases of crops are being given thrust for increasing the crop productivity. IPM is organized by the use of pest registrant varieties, seed treatment, crop sanitation, use of biological control agents and conservation of beneficial insects and pathoyers.

During last five years all out efforts have been made through various schemes to aware the farmers for adoption of different IPM techniques. These are ; Introduction of many new pest and disease resistant varieties ands tress tolerant varieties eg-Pest and disease resistant variety of paddy like Naveen, Pratikshya, MTU-1010; Sub-Margancee tolerant Swarna Sub-1; Drought resistance Sahabhagi Dhan; seed treatment campaign in all the blocks both in Kharif and Rabi to sensitise the farmers about seed treatment; use of Pheromon trap, light trap and yellow sticky trap for pest monitoring and mass killing; bio-pesticides like neem products, nuclear polyhedrosis viruses (NPV), Trichoderma viride; bio-agents like Trichograma Chilonis and Trichograma japonicum to control shoot and fruit borer in paddy, Sugarcane and Brinjal; Knapsak sprayers, Power operated sprayers and Battery operated sprayers are supplied to the farmers through various scheme in subsidies rate; Weeds are a major problem in all the crops grown in the district. Due to industrialization there is acute shortage of labour and it is becoming increasingly difficult and costlier to control the weeds by utilizing labour. To overcome the problems chemical weedcides were introduced in
the farmers field to control various weeds. The popular weedcides are:- Butochlor, Pretilachlor, Oxadiargyl, Quizalotop ethyle, Glyphosate, 2-4D, Imazethapyr.

**Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Soil Testing and State Farms**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is a unique extension institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research aimed at delivering technologies at the doorsteps of farmers in the district and is the key organization for the holistic development of village community by adopting proper agricultural and allied practices towards sustainability.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Angul was established on 25th March, 1995 under the administrative control of the CRRI, Cuttack with the financial assistance of Indian Council of Agricultural and Research, New Delhi for overall development of Agriculture and allied sector in Angul district. It was transferred to the administrative control of Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar with effect from 3rd August 2001. The present campus is located at Panchamahala, 3 kms. away from Angul Town beside NH-55 towards Sambalpur.

**Mandate**

The mandate is for Assessment, Refinement and Demonstration of Improved Technologies / Products by doing activities such as; On Farm Testing (OFT) to identify location specific technologies in various farming situations; Front Line Demonstration (FLD) to establish production potentials on the farmer’s field; Trainings for farmers, farm women and rural youth on agriculture and allied disciplines to update their knowledge and skills; In-service training to extension functionaries to orient them in frontier areas of technology development; Work as resource and knowledge centre of agriculture technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector; Create awareness about frontier technologies through large number of extension activities like farmers’ fair, field day, strategic campaign, Ex-trainees meet, publication of literature etc; Production and distribution of quality seed/planting materials to farmers.

**Major Achievements**

The major achievements of KVK are given as under :-

With due consideration to agro-ecological situation and meteorological information of the local area, its land status, soil characters, socio-economic conditions of the farmers and identified prioritised problems of the area, KVK has conducted 122 on-farm testings covering 585 beneficiaries to assess technologies in specific situation under the thematic areas INM, ICM, IPDM, Soil and water conservation, micro irrigation farm mechanization,income
generating programmes for rural youth and farm women, livestock production and management, soil health management and varietal substitution.

Frontline demonstrations are being conducted at farmers’ fields to prove the potentiality of certain technologies for large scale adoption and so far 252 nos. of demonstrations have been conducted covering 1200 beneficiaries in 122 operational villages of the district.

A total no of 770 training programmes have been organized for the benefit of 15800 farmers and farmwomen, 3210 rural youths trained and 125 training conducted for extension functionaries on various aspects of crop production, horticulture, farm mechanization, livestock production, innovative extension methodologies women in agriculture and other related aspects.

KVK has organized 4300 extension activities covering 44,000 farmers to create awareness about improved technologies.

KVK is involved in seed production of paddy, sesamum, black gram in the instructional farm. It has established progeny orchard covering 350 nos. of mango plants of 7 different varieties, 150 nos. of guava plants of 5 different varieties and 100 nos. of pomegranate plants with an objective to produce and supply quality planting materials to the farmers of the district. Quality vegetable seedlings are being produced in the poly-house and supplied to the farmers of the district.

KVK has popularized paddy variety Pratiksha and Udaygiri, stress tolerant variety Sahabhagidhan and scented rice Geetanjali in the district, identified arhar-groundnut intercropping under rainfed situation to be the most befitting technology for marginal farmers.

KVK has popularized improved varieties of brinjal (Tarini), Chilli (Syam Hot), tomato (Chiranjeevi) and ginger variety (Suprava) through demonstration and trial.

KVK with support of state horticulture department has popularized drip irrigation in banana and mango in more than 100 ha of land and through this, banana production has increased by 25% along with reduced production cost.

KVK is disseminating need based information in agriculture and allied sector information under various thematic areas through Kissan Mobile Advisory Services (KMAs) to 5000 farmers of the district regularly.

KVK has developed small scale mushroom production technology through trials, demonstrations and capacity building programmes. As a result, there are 35 successful units under the guidance of KVK.
mushroom spawn production unit is developed with the support of RKVY and is supplying 4000 spawn bottles annually to the farmers.

Entrepreneurship development has been the prime concern of development to cater to the market oriented agriculture. Till now KVK has successfully delivered skill intensive training programmes and promoted 65 entrepreneurs in the district in paddy straw mushroom, vermin-composting, preservation, value addition and bee keeping.

Angul District has a total of 370 Krushak Clubs for NABARD and farmers groups derive benefits which include finance in the formative stage, thematic training every month by KVK, licensed to sell agricultural inputs. The members are serving as technology promoters and the farm-information disseminator the prime role of Clubs is to strengthen the extension system overall market and work with goal of empowerment.

**Soil Testing**

The first Soil Testing Laboratory was established in the KVK, Angul under ICAR and OUAT in the year 2008-09 with an aim to cater the facility of soil testing to the farmers at a nominal cost of Rs.5/- per sample. It was a small laboratory with a testing capacity of 1000 samples per annum. However, a bigger effort was made through ‘National Project on Management of Soil health and Fertility’ in the year 2010, when a second Soil Testing Laboratory in the district was established near the Krishi Bhawan in Angul. It had a capacity of 10,000 samples per annum and became functional only in May-2012. It was equipped with sophisticated instruments like Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) and micronutrient analysis started in the year 2013-14. Farmers can now test the major nutrient status of their soil samples directly or through the departmental staff at the cost of Rs15/- and Rs.5/- per sample respectively. They can avail of above 2 methods to know the micronutrient status of their soil at the cost of Rs.150/- and Rs.25/- respectively.

In February 2015, the Prime Minister of India launched a new scheme ‘Soil Health Card’ with an aim to provide each farmer a Soil Health Card within 3 years of time period. Under that scheme, 3 Blocks namely Angul, Banarpal and Chhendipada have been selected to be covered during 2015-16 with a plan to cover rest of the 5 Blocks in the coming 2 years. Each year, soil samples of farmers of the selected blocks will be analyzed for major nutrients and specific micronutrient (as per requirement) at a cost of Rs.5/- per sample.
State Farms

Gatikrishnapur Seed Farm

The Seed Farm situated in Athamallik Sub-division and was established in the year 1960. The total area of the farm is 24 hectares. Paddy and Dhanicha are grown for producing certified seeds which are supplied to the farmers of the district.

Pallahara Seed Farm

The Seed Farm is situated in Pallahara Sub-division and was established in the year 1962. The total area of the farm is 12.45 hectares. Paddy is grown for producing certified seeds which are supplied to the farmers of the district.

Agricultural Credit, Marketing, Processing and Storage and State support

Agriculture credit is dispensed in two ways as production credit or short term agricultural operation loan and term lending. The production credit is to take care of the credit need of the farmer for a crop cycle, where as term lending is to take care of the need for capital formation in agriculture.

During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.568.09 crores has been dispensed as loan towards agriculture and allied sectors like minor irrigation, farm mechanisation, plantation and horticulture, Dairy Development, Poultry, Sheep/Goat rearing and Fisheries etc. in the district. Out of this of Rs.568.09 crores, almost 91% i.e. Rs. 517.70 crores have been disbursed towards production credit alone. The low offtake of institutional credit is responsible for low capital formation in agriculture and allied sectors. Further, out of the production credit dispensed, as much as 74% i.e Rs.384.37 crores have been disbursed by the cooperative structure which shows that commercial banks and the RRB are not dispensing credit to this sector as much as they should. Analysing the total credit position of the district it is established that the cooperative sector has a significant contribution of 68% leaving the commercial banks and RRB much behind having a contribution of only 32%.

Agriculture produces are marketed/traded in the daily/weekly haats/ market yards in the district. At present, one cashew processing unit at Koshala and one cold storage in Maratira have come up through bank credit.

Recently the Government of Odisha have made encouraging and prospective agriculture policy to provide incentive to the entrepreneurs to establish new and innovative units in the district in favour of the agricultural production, storage, marketing etc.
**Animal Husbandry, Animal Diseases**

Angul is having a good number of cattle like cows, buffalows, goats, sheep as domestic animals. Bullocks are mostly used for the traditional method of cultivation in the district where as cows are mostly kept for milk. The cooperative milk societies of the rural patches of the district depend to a great extent on both country and hybrid cows of Hariyana. With the financial help from the banks and cooperative sector, most of the rural farmers have now made hygienic and specious sheds to take better care and provide proper sanitation to the cattles. Seasonal vaccination is also widely used in the district to keep the domestic animals safe round the year.

Inspite of different form of animal husbandry, different disease also caused to bring a substantial loss to the farmers. On experience of previous years, the following diseases of animals have been identified as the prime health complication of specifically cows, buffalows, dogs and birds of poultry farms. The animal diseases are Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) for cattle (Bacterial); Black Quarter (BQ) for calves from 6 months to 3 years (Bacterial); Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) for cattle, sheep and goat (Viral); Anthrax for cattle, sheep and goat. (Bacterial); Brucellous for cattle (Bacterial); Theleriasis for cattle(Protozoan); Peste- Des- Petits Ruminants (PPR) for goats (Viral); Enterotoxiamia for sheep and goat (Bacterial); Goat pox for goats (Viral); Ranikhet Disease (RD) for poultry (Viral); Fowl pox for poultry (Viral); Marek’s disease, (MD) (Viral); Infectious Bursal disease (IBD) or Gumboro disease (Viral); Rabies for dogs (Viral); Parvo (Viral); Canine Hepatitis (Viral); Leptospirosis (Bacterial); Canine distemper for dogs (Viral).

**Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship (PDE)**

This scheme is aimed to identify and support entrepreneurs interested to establish dairy units with 2 (two) cows to 10 (Ten) cows. Subsidy 25% and 33.33% is provided by the State Government to General and SC/ST category of beneficiaries respectively. The achievement under the scheme during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PDE Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Status of Milk and Milk products in the District**

Presently 47.8 TMT (apprx.) is being produced in Angul District annually. The major quantity of milk produced in the District are marketed in urban areas of the District. Mostly the marketing of milk is in the hands of
unorganized sector. OMFED’s role in the District presently is limited to a part of Athamallik Block and parts of Kaniha and Chhendipada Block.

Veterinary Health Facilities

To provide veterinary health services the district has a Chief District Veterinary Officer having his office and hospital located at Angul headquarters. Besides 8 nos. of veterinary hospitals and 121 Live Stock Centres are working though out the district spreading its network to reach almost all the rural patches. Mostly the treatment of cows, bullocks, goats etc. and artificial fertilization are the major area of operation under veterinary health services. During rainy season and other seasonal diseases of the cattle free vaccinations are provided from the veterinary department. During any emergency and epidemic of cattle, mobile teams used to tour the affected areas on a priority basis. The treatment of sick animal with numbers are domestic, stray and wild animal VD/LAC -229589 (both institutional and door step); MVU-68737; Bull calves -4702; Castration Male kids -8649; Disease Diagnosis of at FDL, DDL; and MVU level. (Fecal Sample, blood Sample, skin scraping sample, nasal sample and milk sample) -5365.

National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)

Major and Emerging diseases, outbreak if any is uploaded in 9 (Nine) nodes one each in 8 (Eight) Blocks and 1 (One) at Dist. Hqrs. are being uploaded in the NADRS portal with reference to the OIE enlisted diseases.

The Block Veterinary Officers / Veterinary Assistant Surgeons upload the data on the prevailing animal disease encountered by them in daily basis in a specific format available online. This is monitored at District level in the CDVO Office and State level at the Directorate of AH and VS, Odisha, Cuttack.

Preventive Vaccination

The most important programme of the department is vaccination of the livestock and poultry resources of the District against contagious and communicable diseases thereby protecting the precious wealth of the poor farmers. Mainly preventive vaccination against the following diseases of Bacterial, viral and protozoan origin are being inoculated in the District such as during 2014-15 are HSV-1,51,300; BQV -1,84,450; ASV -13,700; FMDV-1,43,150; RDV-59,400; PPRV-50,300; ENTV-30,900, GTV – 2800.

Disease Surveillance

Surveillance is being undertaken for detection of Bacterial, Viral diseases of cattle throughout the year. Special surveillance is also done
work on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) under G.O.I. FMD control programme. The programme helps in assessing the existence of contagious and emerging disease of livestock and poultry in the District.

**Animal Health Camp**

Animal Health Camps for Large animals and small animals are organised separately. Again separate deworming Camps for large animals and small animal, Infertility Camp for cattle under NPCBB programme, Sexual Health Management Camps for cattle, ASCAD Health–cum-awareness camps health checkup camps during natural calamities (Flood/Cyclone/Drought) in affected area are organised. These camps are organised at Panchayat, Block and District level at regular interval. In addition to the above routine camps the corporate sectors of the District, other line departments like Minor irrigation, Forests, Watershed and other agencies like PBDA, KVK, ATMA, NGOs like FES, NEWS etc. also sponsor animal health camps. The department provides technical support and required medicines for the camp.

**Artificial Insemination (A.I.)**

This programme aims at cross breeding of indigenous and low productive local cattle to produce high yielding cattle wealth in the District.

Cross breeding Programme is being undertaken using Jersy, Holstein Friesian semen. Hariyana and Red Sindhi semen is also used for upgradation of the indigenous cattle and maintaining 62.5 exotic germplasm in C.B. animals in the line of state breeding policy. A.I. with frozen semen technology at institutional level, doorstep service and through MVU done in the District through 16 VH/VD, 78 LACs, 50 Gomitra centers and 15 CDC (BAIF Kalyani) centers in the District.

The Achievement of A.I. activities for last three years i.e. 36970 for 2012-13; 41060 for 2013-14 and 42058 for 2014-15 (Source: CDVO, Angul)

**Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU- 156)**

One Mobile veterinary Unit for each Block with 1 (One) Veterinary Officer, 1 (One) Livestock Assistant and 1 (One) Attendant with Vehicle (Bolero) equipped with adequate medicines, vaccines instruments, equipment etc. is available especially to provide livestock health care service in remote and inaccessible areas of the District.

Achievement of MVU during 2014-15 are 68737 No. of Cases Treated; 844 No. of Castration done (bull calves+male kids); 115 No. of Artificial Insemination done and 136550 Doses of Vaccination utilized

Source (Angul District Veterinary Office)
Fisheries and Growth

Renowned Scientists Dr. Hiralal Choudhury and Dr. K.H. Alikunh accomplished the induced breeding of carps for the first time in India in Angul Fish Farm. This historical event was marked on 10th of July 1957. As a token of memory of this brilliant success this date is observed as “National Fish Farmers Day”.

Previously the District Fisheries Office was under the administrative control of Deputy Director of Fisheries, North Zone, Sambalpur. After restructuring of the Department, a new Office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Angul Zone was established which started functioning since May 2015. This Office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Angul has an administrative control with monitoring and supervision scope to look into the activities of two more additional districts named Dhenkanal and Deogarh districts.

Fish is considered to be the best and cheapest source of protein to provide nourishment to human health. As against the recommended per capita consumption of fish @11kgs/Year by World Health Organisation(WHO), the district is yet to become self sufficient in the field of fish production. However considering the existence of large number of water bodies in form of Ponds, Tanks, Rivers, Canals, MIPs and Reservoirs and large scale urbanization, the Department has a vision to fulfill the fish requirement of the people of Angul from within the District itself in coming three years through vertical and horizontal expansion.

Available of water sources for fish production. (in Ha.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G.P.</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>M.I.P.</th>
<th>River/Canal</th>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2269</td>
<td>2029.85</td>
<td>3050</td>
<td>1738.74</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>205.00</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>40610</td>
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<td>5336</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45772.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : District Fisheries Officer, Angul

Information on Reservoirs.

Recently Government of Odisha has made a policy to encourage the fish production in the State namely Odisha State Reservoir Fishery Policy. Accordingly any reservoir more than an area of 40 hacts. shall be leased out by the Department to individuals and Primary Fishery Cooperative Societies. Royalty and lease value are fided taking the seize of the reservoir into consideration by the Government authorities. After declaration of Odisha State Reservoir Fishery Policy, the Reservoirs above 40.00 Ha. mean water area have been leased out by the Department to PFCS/Individuals with collection of lease value and royalty as fixed by the Government. About 2000 Fishermen of the district are stated to be the beneficiaries of such policy.
The list of Reservoirs in the district is given is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the reservoir</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Water area available (Ha)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Leased out to following PFCS</th>
<th>Total members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rengali reservoir</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Jagannath PFCS, Kansar</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Bijayalaxmi PFCS, Saharagurujang</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Samal barrage</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>28,080</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Rameswar PFCS, Rengali</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Maa Tarini PFCS, Gaham</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Derjang reservoir</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>530</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Brajabandhu Sahu, Turang, Angul and benefitted by Kalapat PFCS</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Manjore (MIP)</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Maa Bauti PFCS, Athamallik</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Fisheries Officer, Angul

Government fish farms

In order to supply quality seed of cultureable fishes there are five numbers of Government fish farms at different locality in the district namely Angul, Khamar, Athamallik, Bantala, Boinda. However to improve the efficiency, some of the farms have been leased out to individuals as recommended by the Government. As the district is unable to provide the required quantity of fish seed, the department arranges to supply those from neighbouring Government/OPDC farms of other district. However, now some of the private entrepreneurs have developed hatchery projects through Government Schemes, which in future is likely to fulfill the requirement of the district.

Fish seed stocking

The latest statistics in this regard shows that during the year 2014-15, 2,14,29,000 lakhs of fish seed were stocked in tanks, ponds, reservoirs of the district.

Fish Production

8531.27 matric tons of fish production has been recorded during the year 2014-2015. During the same year, 77 nos. of fish farmers have developed 23.02 ha. of tank area for fish production through Financial assistance from Bank Finance and other sources. To encourage the pisciculture an amount of Rs. 31,94,888/- has been disbursed as subsidy to the farmers.

Source: (District Fisheries Officer, Angul)

Forestry: Importance, Management, Rights and Concessions

Forest was the place of staying and the lone source of providing three basic needs of human being as food, clothing and shelter.
Uncontrolled increase in population, use of modern science and technology, establishment of new industries and exploration of minerals, construction of irrigation project/water reservoir have collectively contributed in damaging the Forest and reducing its area at a very fast rate during last few decades. Forest not only helps in protecting the environment alone, but it has a great role in making other ingredients of nature like Rivers, Streams, Water Cycles, Soil Conservation, Plantation etc. alive and efficiently functional.

In the State of Odisha, Angul is one of the most important Districts so far as forest is concerned. The entire forest area of the district is managed and controlled by four divisions namely Athamallik, Satakosia (W.L.), Angul, Pallahara Range of Deogarh. Angul enjoys the status of having the oldest Forest Division of the State. Besides, the scientific management of the forest sector, Satkosia Sanctuary has the rare recognition as one of country’s finest eco-systems. The entire forest area of the district has been divided into three categories which include (i) Reserve Forest (ii) Demarcated Protected Forest (iii) Un-demarcated Protected Forest.

In comparison to the State ratio of total area and forest land of the State of Odisha, Angul shows a better result in spite of large number of open cast coal mines and several major industries both in public and private sector.

In Odisha, the forest area constitute 31.38% of the total geographical area of the State, where as forest area of Angul constitute 37% of the district’s total geographical area. Besides, out of the total forest in the district, only open forest is more than half (51%) where as shrub forest and dense forest constitute 30% and 19% respectively.

**Forest Management**

The forest blocks of Angul Forest Division were managed under head silvicultural principles and working plan since the last 106 years. The 1st working plan was prepared by Mr. T.I Pockek Assistant Conservator of Forest for the period 1908-09 to 1922-23. There after a series of working plans have been prepared to regulate the silvicultural system with an aim to improve the forest crop. The current working plan of Angul Forest Division has been prepared by Working Plans Officer, Balasore for the period of 2007-08 to 2016-17. As per provision laid down in the current working plan, the following works have been taken up from 2007-08 to 2014-15 for improvement of forest and environment.

**Improvement working circle**

Under this working circle, 24,394.5ha of area has been worked out as per prescription laid down in the working plan, out of 26605.199ha, under
financial assistance of state plan budget, 13th FC grant, MGNREGS, CATP and non-plan budget and this resulted in outstanding success as canopy density increased from 0.4 to 0.5.

**Rehabilitation working circle**

This working circle is an important working circle to rehabilitate the degraded/ denuded forest blocks with degraded sal and miscellaneous crop. Out of 43,016.936ha of total allotted area under this working circle 24394.52ha has been treated during the plan period under various schemes under state plan budget, OFSDP, MGNREGS, CAMPA, CATP, FDA etc. The result is extremely good as the forest cover increased from 0.3 to 0.4 above. Over an area of 11426.925ha forest promotes from open forest to moderately dense forest.

**Plantation over lapping working circle.**

Over an area of 2861.240ha various types of plantations have been taken up in the forest blocks to restock the gaps/ vacant area with forest cover which are highly successful in changing the shrub forest and open forest to moderately dense forest.

**Bamboo overlapping working circle.**

The bamboo forests of this Division are confined to few forest blocks in Raigoda, Purunagarh and Durgapur Range. To rehabilitate and improve the existing clumps silvicultural operation has been taken up over an area of 9433.40ha which resulted in profuse regeneration of new culms. There is a considerable increase on the field of bamboo, which supports the livelihood of Forest dwellers and neighboring artisans.

**Wild life working circles**

During the plan period, maximum emphasis has been given to improve the wildlife habitat through protection, engaging elephant squad at vulnerable elephant movement areas and solar fencing provided around the forest blocks in depredation area to reduce man-animal conflict. To improve water regime for the wild life habitats 90nos water bodies have been created in the forest blocks. Besides this, compassionate grant has been paid for human kill, human injury, cattle kill, house damage and crop damage and various measures have been initiated to reduce man-animal conflict.

**The NTFP over lapping working circle**

As NTFP plays a major role in the economy of poor sections of the society living in the fringe areas of forest, maximum emphasis has been given for its identification, proper value addition and marketing. The forest
dependers have been educated for non-destructive collection, processing to value addition and its marketing. During the period NTFP species have been planted in VSS treatment area over an area of 1118.5ha by financial assistance of OFSDP through SHG members.

**Protection of overlapping working circle**

This is an important assignment of forest department. Special protection measures have been taken up to check illicit felling, illegal mining, poaching and forest fire by providing anti-smuggling squad, seasonal fire watcher and involving VSS members. In the theft prone area, the staff engaged in protection are provided with mobile phones, VHF transmission, vehicle for movement and strengthening Divisional level Mobile Units.

**JFM(Joint Forest Management) overlapping working circle**

The JFM concept had been introduced during 1993 vide Government of Odisha Resolution no. 10F (Pron) 20/93-16700/FandE Dt. 03.7.1993. As per the resolution 50% share of the produce have been earmarked for the VSS(Vana Surkshya Samit) members at the final harvest. So the people of forest fringe villages willingly participate in forest protection and management by forming Vanasurkhya Samiti. In each VSS a microplan has been prepared through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique by involving all the villagers/ stake holders. Till date, 341nos VSS have been formed and 40499.76ha of RF/ PRF/DPF have been assigned to the VSS. Apart from this 7267.007ha of village forest have also been assigned to the VSS. Out of total 341VSS, 206VSS are included under OFSDP, 101VSS under FDA and 10 number of VSS have been included in support of VSS scheme and balance VSS will be included in “Ama Janagal Yojana” scheme. Under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project each VSS has been provided with a VSS office-cum-meeting hall which is used as village resource centre. The VSS community hall is being used as multipurpose center catering to various meetings, cultural functions, coaching to school children, Bhagabat Tungi for the older people, Anganbadi Kendra, Non-Formal Education Centre and training for SHG group etc. All departments use the hall for their village level meetings. Income generating activities have been created in each VSS for sustainability by collecting user fees. A revolving fund of Rs. 2,98,75,000/- has been released to 206nos OFSDP VSS for financial support to SHG with a nominal interest. The interest amount being collected from SHG is meant for further management of forest. After phasing out of the project an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- has also been deposited in shape of term deposit in each VSS, VFDF account as corpus fund. The interest amount is meant for future management of the VSS. Under livelihood department health camps, animal health camps, distribution
of mosquito net, construction of smokeless chullah etc have been provided to the VSS members by OFSDP.

Rights and Concession

i. Each Reserve Forest Block of Angul Forest Division has admitted right and concession to habitants amended at the time of notification under section 21 of Government of Odisha, Revenue Department. Those admitted as the local bonafide tenants may take timbers of unreserved species from annual coupe on payment of prescribed fees provided the timber is for their domestic consumption/ or for making agricultural implements only.

ii. They may take fuel, fencing materials, bamboos and other materials for basket, rope and broom making on payment of prescribed fees from annual coups for tenants.

iii. They may take free the forest produce like edible fruits, leaves, creepers and grass only for their personal consumption except the fruits and produces whose collection and removal has already been restricted under rule 21 of Angul Protected Forest Rule, 1922 and to be restricted from time to time by the state Government.

iv. No free grazing is permitted. They may be allowed to graze their cattle on payment of grazing fees, specified under rules by the Forest Department, subject to such silvicultural rules and control as may be necessary in the interest of scientific management of the forest. The grazing of sheep, goat, pig, ram, lamb and such other kind of animal as the State Government may by notification specify is absolutely prohibited.

v. All removal except from (iii) Supra should be covered by permission of the Forest Department. The rules here to mention are the rates specified in the schedule – 1 of Angul Protected Forest Rule, 1922 as it is or amended from time to time.

vi. The Right holders shall not sell or barter timber or any forest produce obtained in exercise of the above right except in the case of tribals and land less labourers who can sell to other local persons for their personal use and they have to maintain exterior boundary annually on payment of wages. But as per rule – 21 of Angul Protected Forest Rule – 1922 amended as Reserved Forests of Angul Sub-Division, no rights exist in the reserved forests of Angul Sub-Division but the following concessions are allowed. Tenants of Angul Sub-Division were being supplied timber and bamboos from
the reserved forests of Angul Sub-Division at the concessional rate of 50% of scheduled rate for their domestic and agricultural requirements only and not for any other purpose, if these trees were not available in the forests adjacent to their villages or in the neighboring protected forests. The tenants would not however be entitled to supply of timber of the species Sissoo, Gambhari, Piasal and Teak under this concession. The supply has been made from U.D.P.Fs only on realization of one time full schedule rate of royalty. However prior to removal, application must be made to the Divisional Forest Officer who, before, granting such produce, will satisfy himself that:

i) The produce required is not available in any of the protected forests near the applicant’s village.

ii) The produce is required for the applicant’s own use and not for sale or barter in or beyond the limits of Angul Sub-Division. In meeting the requirement of the tenants, no deviation from prescriptions of sanctioned working plan will be permissible. That is to say those supplies will be made from the coupes of the year and subject to yield capacity. Grazing is allowed as per provisions of “The Odisha Forest (Grazing of Cattle) Rules 1980”.

Demarcated Protected Forests

No rights have been recorded for D.P.F. blocks of Angul Sub-Division but the following privileges as per practice continue. Privilege of free grazing were allowed to bonafide tenants as non-professional grazers, in such areas as were being set apart for such purpose from time to time by Forest Department. Now it should be controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Odisha Forest (Grazing of Cattle) Rules, 1980. With passage of time the demand on fuel wood, small timber and bamboo has increased as the population increased. So also cattle population increased. Observing crop condition of the forest the Government of Odisha vide letter No 10488 Dtd.11.05.1990 of FF and AH Dept. and letter No 1696 Dtd.22.01.1991 and No 4565 Dtd.07.03.1991 of Forest and Environment Department have laid down the policies and principles on the basis of which forest materials like fuel wood, small timbers and bamboos etc. are to be supplied to the public. Salient features of the said guidelines are presented below:

1. According to the Government instructions, Nistar Cess paying tenants of the ex-State areas can fell, collect and remove fuel wood and small timbers by obtaining necessary Forest Department permits, subject to
the condition prescribed therein for their bona fide domestic use at the prescribed rates as per the earlier practice prevalent till 11.5.90.

In respect of the five Districts namely Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir and Ganjam, where felling of trees has been banned, neither the Cess paying tenants nor the other public could be allowed to fell trees. But they can only collect dead and fallen trees on the strength of such Forest Department permit from the forest floors, subject to the usual supervision by the local forest staff during collection of forest materials and transit.

2. Villagers living within 10 kms. of the protected forests can be allowed to collect fallen and dead wood at the prescribed rates relevant to the areas on the basis of Forest Department permits subject to availability of such materials.

3. The scale of supply of fuel wood per tenant is to be limited to two cart loads per year per family subject to availability on “First-cum-first served” basis.

4. Forest Department permits for cutting and removal of bamboos can be issued from the khesra forests in the Ex-State areas where bamboos occur in the khesra forests. But the working in such khesra forests is not undertaken by the Odisha Forest Development Corporation under the coupe system after nationalization of the bamboo trade.

In other areas, the sale of bamboos is to be organized by the Odisha Forest Development Corporation from their depots as per Forest and Environment Department Circular of 11.5.90.

5. Supply of forest materials in case of fire accidents like house building materials, agricultural implements etc. to the tenants will be made from the depots to be opened by the Odisha Forest Development Corporation and regulated as per F.F. and A.H. Department letter No.10488, Dt.11.05.90.

However grazing of cattle has been controlled in the area where forestry interventions are taken up.

**Change in forest cover**

By appropriate treatment of different forest blocks and satisfactory protection by Vana Surakhyya Samiti under JFM has resulted in increasing the crown density of forest cover in Angul Division. It is a miraculous achievement in increasing density of forest cover as reported in Forest survey of India. The details change in forest cover is shown below.
Assessment year | Geographical area in sqKm | Very Dense Forest in sqKm | Moderate dense forest in sqKm | Open forest in sqKm | Total in sqKm | Percentage of geographical area in sqKm | Change in sqKm | Shrub in sqKm
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2005 | 6375 | 0 | 1716 | 941 | 2657 | 41.68 | 1 | 144
2007 | 6375 | 364 | 1355 | 950 | 2669 | 41.87 | 2 | 133
2009 | 6375 | 364 | 1355 | 950 | 2669 | 41.87 | 2 | 133
2011 | 6375 | 363 | 1353 | 951 | 2667 | 41.84 | -2 | 134
2013 | 6375 | 362 | 1350 | 990 | 2702 | 42.38 | 35 | 117
2015 | 6375 | 373 | 1378 | 953 | 2704 | 42.42 | 2 | 118

Source: (DFO Angul)
Forest Roads

Total length of Forest Road is 75.5 Km spreading over nine roads. These Roads are used for transportation of Forest produce, supervision of departmental works and checking smuggling, illicit felling and poaching. Moreover it also serves as an important communication for local people and tribal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Name of the Range</th>
<th>Name of the Range</th>
<th>Length in Km</th>
<th>Kuchhain in Km</th>
<th>Improved in Km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Raigoda</td>
<td>Nuakheta to Raigoda</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.340</td>
<td>0.160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Raigoda</td>
<td>Kantamegha to Rasanda</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Needs special maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Purunagarh</td>
<td>Purunagarh to Manikjodi</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Durgapur</td>
<td>Lembutaila to Kandhakoili</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.966</td>
<td>0.034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>Rajharan to Durgapur</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>Gaham to Bulajhar</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>Shibarampur to Kalamchhuin</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>Jharabereni to Sapakata</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>Sapakata to Lodhajhari</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: DFO Angul)

Conditions of the roads are good and motorable during summer and winter seasons. During rainy season it becomes muddy and is very difficult for use. The roads need to be developed by construction of causeway, vented causeway, culverts, spreading of morrum over the road surface, providing side drains and retaining walls.

**Natural Calamities, Disaster Management, Climate Change and impact on Agriculture**

**Natural calamities in the District**

Vulnerability of Angul District towards disaster both natural and man-made are widely recognised. Angul is vulnerable to disasters like floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, sunstroke, lightning, fire accidents, industrial hazards etc. Losses caused by disasters continue to mount year after year.

**Flood**

Past experience shows that flood occurs in 13 GPs of Angul Block and part of Athamalik NAC and Tikarpada G.P. of Angul Block. Some times flash flood affects 05 villages of Kampasala G.P. under Chhendipada Block 02 villages of Allory G.P. and 02 villages of Nagira G.P. under Pallahara Block. Most of the time 05 villages of Tikarpada G.P. and some villages of Athamalik Tahasil suffer from high flood caused due to back water of
Mahanadi river. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, one person each died due to flood in the District for which the government has paid compensation amount for Rs.50,000/- and Rs.1,50,000/- to the bereaved family respectively.

**Cyclone**

The severe cyclonic storm “PHAILIN” hit the District on 12.10.2013. The cyclonic storm “HUDHUD” also occurred in the District on 12.10.2014. Two persons were dead and each bereaved family has been given Rs.6 lakh as compensation.

**Drought**

In Angul District drought arises due to scanty rainfall in the District. The drought like situation occurred during the year 2010.

**Earthquake**

Angul District comes under Zone-III (Moderate Damage Risk Zone) Although, Angul district comes under earthquake Zone – III, no severe earthquake has occurred.

**Sunstroke**

Every year during the month from February to May temperature increases as a result heat stroke situation arises in Angul District. During years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2015-16, four persons, two persons, eleven persons, five persons & two persons have died respectively and per bereaved families were given compensation amount @Rs.10,000/- per head. but during 2013-14, no death did occur due to sunstroke.

**Lightening**

Throughout the year some die due to lightening in Angul district. During the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2015-16, eight persons, sixteen persons, eight persons, sixteen persons, three persons & seventeen persons died due to lightening in the District for which compensation amount @Rs.50,000/- per head were provided for first three years, thereafter Rs.1,50,000/- per head were provided. During the last year i.e.2015-16, the compensation@Rs 4 lakh per head were provided.

**Fire Accident**

In Angul District most of fire accidents occur during the months from September to June.
Industrial Hazard

Industries namely NALCO, NTPC, MCL, Jindal Steel and Power and Monnet etc. are in Angul H. No severe accidents in these industries have occurred till now.

Disaster Management

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) outlines the possible measures to be taken in the event of any natural or man made disaster likely to occur in the District based on past experience. The DDMP includes the facts and figures that have been collected from various sources with a view to meeting the challenges during any Natural Disaster, while formulating the DDMP the instructions of Special Relief commissioner, MD, OSDMA, United National Development Programme (UNDP) and valuable suggestions of Members of the Natural Calamity Committee have been taken into account. The plan deals with Risk Assessment and Vulnerability, Analysis identification of Disaster Prone Areas, Response Structure, Inventory of Resources, Standard Operation procedure, Directory of Institutions and key individuals etc. The plan is prepared to help the District Administration focus quickly on essentials and crucial aspects of both preparedness and response.

Climate Change and Impact on Agriculture

The rainfall over India has large spatial as well as temporal variability. Angul District comes under the South West Monsoon. The onset of South West Monsoon normally starts over the Kerala Coast and the Southern tips of the country by 1st. June and in Angul District it covers during last part of June and 1st. Part of July. As a result rainfall occurs from 1st. July to end of October. All the agricultural operation are made during the above months. During the month from June to October, if heavy rainfall occurs, flood like situation arises and scanty rainfall leads to drought.
CHAPTER –V
INDUSTRIES

History and Evolution of Industries in the District

The Industries in the undivided district started only with mining activities of huge coal reserve at Talcher followed by installation of a Thermal Power Plant. It was in 1837 when the first coal reserve of Talcher was identified at Gopalprasad. At a later stage of 1855, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) surveyed the area and a technical mapping was done in the year 1855. During pre-independence era, Handidhua Colliery was the first to operate its mining activities in 1921. A private company named M/s. Villiers Ltd. was the first mining agency in the locality. Others were BNR and MSM Rlys.

The next phase of mining was undertaken by a Government of India Public Sector Undertaking NCDC (National Coal Development Corporation) in the year 1956. It was in the early part of 60’s when open cast mining projects were conceived and South Balanda Mine was the first of this kind which started mining in 1961. It was followed by Nandira in 1962 and Jagannath in 1972 respectively. At the national level when a new PSU exclusively for coal was established, all Talcher based coal mines were kept under a subsidiary of CIL(Coal India Limited) named Central Coal Ltd. (CCL) and then under South Eastern Coal Ltd. (SECL) due to a lot of efforts by the State Government and co-operation from all concerns a new PSU named Mahanadi Coal Field Limited (MCL) was formed in the year 1992 as a fully subsidiary of CIL (Coal India Limited) having its control over all the coal mines of Talcher and IB Valley. Its Corporate Office is located at Burla, Sambalpur.

Apart from the Coal Mines, Thermal Power Generation Plant at Talcher (TTPS) has a significant contribution in the history of industrialization of Angul district. During early 60’s when coal mines at Talcher became operational and coal production increased encouragingly, the concept of having a thermal power plant started gaining momentum and finally a 240 MW capacity plant was installed at Talcher by the Government of Odisha under the aegis of Odisha State Electricity Board (OSEB) in the year 1968.

When the prices of all petroleum product went inordinately high at international level during juncture of the end of 60’s and beginning of 70’s, the country’s fertilizer production units suffered a big setback which were manufacturing Urea and other Chemical Fertilizers from natural gas, Petroleum Naptha and Fuel oil. A newly technology of Coal Gasification immediately became an industrial viable alternative to produce urea from coal and the first coal based Fertilizer Plant was established at Talcher in the
early 70’s by FCIL (The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.) a Central PSU. It was the first of its kind in the entire Asian Sub-Continent.

To add few more feathers in the industrialization cap of Angul, Asia’s biggest Aluminium Company was established in 1983 and Odisha’s first Super Thermal Power Plant by NTPC Ltd. was set up in 1993 having 3000 MW capacity.

Since then Angul district has never looked back. From 90’s onwards more and more prestigious and famous Corporate Houses and Industrial Establishments have shown their immense interests with the district due to huge coal deposit, sustainable power supply and abundant raw water for their respective projects. Amongst these Jindal Steel and Power Limited, Jindal India Thermal Power Limited, MONNET Steel and Power, NSL Power Limited, TATA SPONGE, IMFA group, some have completed the projects and others are in pipeline.

Beyond all question marks, it is now an established fact that Angul has now become an industrial destination in the country and progressing to be an industrial hub of the Nation soon.

**Power Production and Sources: Hydro, Thermal, Solar and Bio.**

The national scenario of power generation and its sources evidently state that a little more than 70% of the total power only comes from combustion of fossil fuels and coal. Nearly 65% of the total coal production in India is used by thermal power plants to generate maximum power Stable, adequate and reliable power supply is indispensible for sustained growth of industries and economy.

The balance requirement of power is compensated collectively by Hydro – Solar – Bio and Nuclear power. The situation is no different in Odisha in general and Angul district in particular. The major source of generating power in Angul is Thermal Power and source is coal. As per geological survey, the coal reserve alone at Talcher constitutes about 19% of the total coal reserve of India. With such a huge stock of power grade and non-coking coal at Talcher has rightly attracted giant Power Plants, Aluminium Smelting Units, coal gasification process to manufacture fertilizer and steel.
Thermal Power Generation

Due to abundant availability of power grade and non-coking coal the first Thermal Power Plant was installed at Talcher in mid 60’s.

Talcher Thermal Power Station (NTPC/ TTPS)

Talcher Thermal Power Station (TTPS) is the oldest power plant of the district located at Talcher. This plant was originally designed to generate 250 MW power with 4 nos. of units having a capacity of 62.5 MW each by Government of Odisha under United State’s Aid Programme. This power plant was managed by Odisha State Electricity Board and was running with a very low Plant Load Factor (PLF) after its commissioning in 1967. The situation even did not improve more than running at 20% PLF till it was taken over by NTPC. Due to poor maintenance, lack of expertise and professionalism the plant condition gradually went down to the level of keeping running only one unit out of four.

In the second phase two more units were installed with a rated capacity of 220 MW (110 MW each). Commissioning of these units was done in 1982 – 83. Taking various technical aspects into consideration, the original capacity of first phase units was revised from 62.5 MW to 60 MW/each, thereby the total capacity of power generation was enhanced to 460 MW (60 MW x 4) + (110 MW x 2).

TTPS receives coal from a distance of 7.6 km. of Jagannath Colliery of MCL through single belt conveyor system. This plant requires 9000 MT coal per day.

The plant consumes raw water from the nearby river Brahmani

The plant was finally taken over by NTPC in June, 1995.

A substantial improvement in power generation and plant health was visible after the management was kept under NTPC. Better technical and managerial expertise, maintenance of equipment, replacement of vital spares, modernization of machineries control system through digital mode have contributed significantly to enhance the plant performance. The foundation stone was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 and was dedicated to the nation in the year 1968 by Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India.

Talcher Super Thermal Power Station (NTPC/ TSTPS)

The foundation stone for this Thermal Plant was laid in June, 1989 by the then Prime Minister of India Late Rajiv Gandhi. The project was approved by GOI in November 1988 and was decided to be established by
NTPC. This is the first Super Thermal Power Plant of Angul District located at Kaniha, about 30 km distance from Talcher town.

The plant has total 6 units with a capacity of 500 MW each leading to 3000 MW power generation. Both construction and commissioning activities were done in two phases keeping 2 units in first phase and rest 4 units next. Unit wise commissioning schedule of the plant is as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage – I</th>
<th>Unit – I cap – 500 MW Feb, 1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit – II cap 500 MW – March, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage –II</td>
<td>Unit – III Feb, 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit – IV Cap 500 MW each August, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit – V March, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit – VI Feb, 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plant receives coal from Lingaraj coal mine of MCL through a MGR Railway. transportation system covering a distance of 39 KM. The consumption of coal for this plant is about 50,000 MT/day. Besides, the plant draws raw water from water reservoir of Samal Barrage. Regular raw water drawal is only meant for make up water purpose as the plant deploys a closed circuit loop system to minimize fresh requirement significantly.

**Environment and Pollution Control Measures**

The plant has taken environment and pollution control measures like Ash water re-circulation system commissioned on 29.10.1998, Sewage treatment plant commissioned on 24.03.1999 and effluent treatment plant commissioned on 01.04.2000. Similarly work of ecological impact monitoring using remote sensing data by M/s.NRSA, Hyderabad has been completed. Three Ash Brick Plants each having capacity of 8000 to 10000 bricks per shift have been commissioned to reduce the stacking of ash. The plant has obtained ISO14001 certificate for its environment and pollution control measures.

Further vermin composting of township solid waste is under implementation through the Department of Environmental Sciences, Sambalpur University and online stack monitoring equipment for SOX and NOX and OPACITY meter for SPM are under operation.

The plant has also taken solid waste control measures and utilization of ash for Asbestos and Bricks manufacturing as well as low land filling and dyke rising. The plant has developed green belt around the plant area.

The Plant has deposited Rs.146.00 lakh with Forest Department, Government of Odisha towards compensatory afforestation.
Captive Power Plant (NALCO/CPP)

Again due to high coal reserve at Talcher belt, National Aluminum Company Ltd. (NALCO) established its biggest Aluminium Smelter Project at Angul as a strategic move to utilise this power grade coal in its captive power plant to meet the huge energy requirement for Electrolytic Reduction Process of smelting.

The CPP of NALCO was established in 1982 with an installed capacity of 840 MW using 7 units (120 MW x 7) in the initial phase. The capacity of power generation then was increased to 960 MW and 1200 MW in two installments. Today a total number of 10 units are functioning (10 x 120 MW) and supplying the entire power requirement of smelter plant through State Grid.

CPP takes coal from Bharatpur Coal Mine of MCL through its captive Rail connectivity covering a distance of 18.5 KM from plant site.

To obtain optimum thermal efficiency, CPP adopts Micro–Processor based Burner Management system. Most sophisticated ESP (Electro Static Precipitator) is also being used by CPP to control the pollution at the highest effective rate. Using wet disposal of Ash and zero discharge of effluent are two more positive and concrete steps of CPP to control the pollution.

CPP draws water from the nearby river Brahmani through 7 km. long triple circuit pipeline.

Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL)

JSPL, one of the noted corporate houses of the country in the field of steel and power has installed its integrated steel plant and a captive power plant at Nisha in Angul District hardly a distance of 15 km. from the district headquarter. In its full fledged erection, the plant has a designed capacity to produce 12 MTPA steel and 2600 MW power.

In the first phase the power plant of JSPL was commissioned to generate 810 MW to meet the requirement for manufacture of steel of 6 MTPA, Presently 6 units of 135 MW capacity / each are running.

Jindal India Thermal Power Limited (JITPL)

One of the oldest corporation houses of India during the early post independence era, B.C. Jindal group was established in 1952. A power business concern in the field of steel, power and photograph product, JITPL an associate company of this group has set up a thermal power plant at Deranga, near NTPC Kaniha in the district of Angul. The planned design of
this plant is to generate 1800 MW power from three units having 600 MW each in a phased manner.

The first unit of this plant was synchronized on 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2014 successfully where as the second unit was put to service 08.02.2015.

This power plant takes coal from the mine of Mahanadi Coal Field Limited barely a distance of 5 KM from the plant site. The company have an added advantage of receiving uninterrupted coal supply as a joint venture for which Mandakini – A Coal block has been allotted. Out of total coal reserve of 290.52 MMT of Mandakini, JITPL has a share of 96.84 MMT. Besides, the company has secured a coal linkage for its Angul plant from MCL for a period of 25 years.

The plant draws raw water from the upstream of Samal Barrage on river Brahmani. The generated power of this thermal plant is distributed through a dedicated transmission line connecting plant power station and Angul pooling station.

**Hydro- Power**

Hydro- electricity power is considered as the most effective renewable form of energy. It contributes about 15\% of the total electricity required for the world. Besides, Hydro Power Project has the additional advantages of multi-utility, environment friendly pollutant free and safe operational parameters. Other than the power generation, irrigation facilities are the prime area of focus of such projects. Hydro power plays a vital role in agriculture and industrial development simultaneously in achieving a noticeable national growth.

In Odisha presently 7 numbers of Hydro Projects are working under a state owned PSU named Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) with a designed capacity of generating about 2000 MW power. Besides few more small and medium Hydro Projects are under pipe line likely to be made operational by 2020 with an additional power generation of 1500 MW.

Due to low rain fall in recent years causing lower water level in reservoir have resulted a significant drop in hydro-power generation in Odisha. Inspite of such a situation, all efforts are made to encourage the generation capacity by using available modern techniques, replacement with improved turbines and preventive timely maintenance of the project. It is the only dependable and viable form of alternative power to contribute substantially for the projected requirement of energy.

Only Hydro-Power units do not emit atmospheric pollutants like carbon dioxide, sulpher dioxide like thermal plants. These units also do not
contribute to global warming or acid rain with burning of fossil fuels, coal, oil and natural gas and do not result in risks of radioactive contamination like Nuclear Power Plants.

**Rengali Hydro-Power Unit**

Angul District, has the only Hydro Power Generation Unit at Rengali located about 80 km. away from District Headquarters. The Rengali Multipurpose Project has been constructed for utilising the water of River Brahman for power generation, irrigation of cultivable land and flood control measure in the low lying area of the river valley. The main Dam across river Brahmani with the power station is situated near village Rengali of Talcher Sub-Division.

This Hydro Power Station has a designed capacity to generate 250 MW power from 5 units (5 units x 50 MW / each). Its first unit was commissioned in the year 1985 where all other turbines were made operational by 1992.

The highlights of Rengali Dam is represented as its status of being the second largest reservoir of Odisha with a total catchment area of 25, 250 sq. km. The dam has a capacity to hold 3412 MCM water at its Full Reservoir Level (FRL). The dam is 70. 5 mtr. Heights and 1040 mtr. Length where as the average annual water flow is 14,900 MCM.

**Solar and Bio- Power**

With the growing demand for electricity power across the globe, in the recent years solar power has emerged as one of the most alternative and sustainable renewable energies to supplement the requirement. When the stock of fossil fuels, natural gas and coal reserve are decreasing at a fast rate due to huge consumption, solar power as a renewable energy has now become a destination of future hope.

In the recent years at an international platform it was opined that solar power is affordable, inexhaustible and clean energy that will continue to provide a long term power security to the mankind. It is also import free, independent resource, total pollution free, lower cost of mitigating global warming and the fossil fuel reserve for a longer period.

At the State level, Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) has been working throughout the State to provide the benefits of solar power in shape of distribution of solar lanterns and improved chullahs.

In Angul district only NTPC (TSTPS) have planned to set up a 10 MW capacity Solar Plant in its Kaniha Super Thermal Power Plant premises. The plant has been designed to spread over an area of 45 acres. in 2 different locations.
At the first phase a 2 MW solar plant will be installed near village Patharmunda and the next phase will be in the NTPC township of 8 MW capacity. Construction of both the units are in progress under the technical guidance of BHEL.

OREDA at the district level have made an effort in favour of solar power which is represented by the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angul</th>
<th>No. of remote villages electrified</th>
<th>Bio Gas plant</th>
<th>Water pumping system</th>
<th>Unnata chullah</th>
<th>Distribution of solar lanterns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.580</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Roof Top Solar Power

- Police station: 2
- Residential school: 01
- PHCs: 01
- Collectorate: 01
- Others: 02

### Mines and Minerals

Coal is the prime mineral of the district. Coal reserve at Talcher alone contributes 18.7% of the total coal production of the country. It was in 1837, when coal deposit was discovered for the first time at Gopalprasad village area in Talcher sub division.

After the mapping of this locality taken by Geological Survey of India in the year 1855, the PWD of Odisha State Government collected some sample for detailed analysis to find out different parameters of quality of the coal. Comparatively a better quality coal reserve was identified near Talcher town in 1920. Mining activities at Talcher in true sense was started during early 60’s although exploration by Indian Bureau of Mines and NCDC was started in Late 50’s

Mostly Talcher coal is non-coking and is of power grade which is suitable for generation of thermal power. As many as 12 workable coal seams of various thicknesses have been identified in Talcher. The little amount of good quality coal of Talcher is consumed by Sponge Iron Plants, Ferro Alloy Units, Cement Plants, Paper Mills and integrated Steel Plants. The total area of Talcher coal field as per recent survey is stated to be 2100 sq.km.(approximate).

The Talcher coalfield of MCL is presently operating with 8 nos. of OCP and 02 nos. of underground mines under the administrative control of 6 Area General Managers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the area</th>
<th>Name of the coal mines under control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jagannath Area</td>
<td>Jagannath OCP, Ananta OCP and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhubaneswari OCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lingaraj Area</td>
<td>Lingaraj OCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bharatpur Area</td>
<td>Bharatpur OCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hingula Area</td>
<td>Hingula OCP, Balaram OCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kaniha Area</td>
<td>Kaniha OCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Talcher Area</td>
<td>Talcher Underground, Nandira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Underground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rail transport has been the major means of transportation to carry coal to different destinations of the country. The average movement of rakes of the present time is 43 per day. A total quantity of coal dispatch including belt conveyor, MGR (Merry Go. Round) and Rail from Talcher is stated to be 1,96,740 MT/ day. This quantity is likely to be increased soon after establishing a Rail link between Angul and Balaram.

A joint venture company has also been set up taking MCL–IDCO and E.Co. Rly to construct a dedicated Rail Corridor to further enhance the coal dispatch at a faster rate.

### Extraction of Minerals

Other than extraction of coal any other source of minerals has remained insignificant in the district. However minerals like Graphite, Kyanite, Quartz and Quartzite are also found with a little deposit in some parts of Angul.

Besides presence of small amount of Manganese has been reported in areas like Talaipathar, Akharakata, Hatsimili and Taleswar of Athamallik Sub-Division.

Feldspar is stated to be available in a small quantity along with quartz at Parang, a village located about 10 km. away from district headquarter in Angul – Chhendipada route.

Garnets of different specification are reported to have availability in Bandhakani belt of Pallahara Sub Division. The quality of such garnet remains within a range between semi-transparent to translucent colour of such garnet is pink / violet / red.

Pink sapphire, amazonite, moonstone etc. are also seen in some parts of Athamallik and Pallahara Sub-Divisions. However, extraction of these minerals has not been taken up in an organized manner taking the economical viability into consideration.

Apart from the minerals, Fire clay and Dimension stones are also available in villages of Kaniha Block (Badagunduri, Kansamunda, Telisinga) and villages of Kishorenagar block (Baninali) and in Bhagirathipur of Chhendiapda Block.
Mineral Processing

As stated above, coal is the major mineral of Angul District. Most of the open cast projects have a deposit of coal reserve having inferior grade with ash content range from 35-40% or even above. This power grade and high ash content coal is mostly used by thermal plants for generation of power.

But some industries like Sponge Iron Plant, Integrated Steel Plant, Coal Gasification units require good quality coal with lesser percentage of ash. To reduce ash content, coal needs to be processed through a technical washing method in a particular plant known as COAL WASHERY. To meet the growing demand for washed coal in and outside the State, Talcher has at least three major coal washery plants namely

M/s. Global Coal Mining (Pvt.) Ltd.
M/s. Aryan Energy Pvt. Limited
M/s. Spectrum Coal and Power Ltd.

M/s. Global Coal and Mining (Pvt.) Limited

A coal beneficiation plant by the company was established in South Balanda industrial Estate in the year 2003 with a capacity of 4 million Te per annum. The washery plant has 2 different methods of washing system namely Air Jig process and Wet process. Washed coal from this plant is consistently transported to Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Power Development Company Ltd.

M/s. Aryan Energy Pvt. Limited

One more coal washery plant is located in South Balanda industrial estate. This plant has a washing capacity of 2.5 million Tons of raw coal per annum, it also supplies coal to the same destination of Andhra Pradesh as Global Coal and Mining (Pvt.) Ltd.

M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited

Its coal beneficiation plant is located near Balaram OCP on the lease land of MCL. This plant was installed in BOO (Built–Own–Operate) basis. Capacity of this plant is 5 million Tons per annum.

Since demand for washed coal is increasing and efficiency of the power plant and coal gasification is mostly depending on coal quality having less than 35% ash content, MCL have planned to install two more coal washery plants of its own having a higher capacity of 10.0 million Tons per annum each. These plants are located in Hingula and Jagannath Areas. Jobs are in progress and expected to be commissioned by 2018-19
Mineral Based and Other Industries In the District

Coal being the only major mineral of the district and its huge reserve at Talcher belt has attracted both public sector and private corporate houses to establish their coal based industries in different parts of the district. Apart from the Thermal Power Plants the other important large scale industries are:

a) Talcher Fertiliser Plant under The Fertilizer Corporation of India (Central PSU/ FCI)

b) Aluminum Smelter Plant under National Aluminum Company (NALCO) / Central PSU.

c) Jindal Steel Plant under JSPL

d) Heavy water plant under Department of Atomic Energy , Government of India

Talcher Fertiliser Plant (FCIL)

In the Late sixties, there was a sharp rise in prices of all petroleum products like Napath, F.O, Natural Gases at the international level and therefore, the production of chemical fertilizer plants in India suffered a big setback. Using petroleum Naptha or Furnace Oil as Raw material for manufacture of fertilizer became economically unviable and the Government of India had to pay a huge amount of money to the Fertilizer Companies as subsidy. A new technology of Coal gasification was developed as one of the sustainable and viable alternatives for fertilizer production. Talcher Fertilizer Plant was the outcome of this technology as coal was available at the neighbour’s door step. Fertilizer plant and the coal pithead distance was barely 5 km. in between,

The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. a Central PSU under the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer established this plant at Vikrampur, about 10 km. away from Talcher in 1972. The erection and all civil structural work of the plant were completed in 1975 and commissioning activities were started.

The plant was designed to produce 900 Te of Ammonia and 1500 Te of Urea per day. 3000 Te of coal, 55 MW power, 15 million gallon of raw water was the requirement per day for the plant. It was the largest coal based plant of its kind in Asia.

M/s Krup Koppers of West Germany had provided the technology for coal gasification to this plant. Government of Odisha had extended all co-operation including land on long term lease, power from the State Grid (the
then under OSEB) and raw water from River Brahmani near Talcher town. The project cost of this plant was estimated at Rs.223.0 crores.

Talcher Fertiliser Plant has recorded its highest monthly production of Urea and Ammonia as 26,422 MT and 16,067 MT respectively during its running span. Although the plant was running, its full capacity utilisation could not be achieved for various technical reasons and thereby the cost of production of urea went high. Besides, the plant health became worse and the day to day maintenance became extremely expensive.

Finally the plant was declared sick and was referred to BIFR in the year 1991 and its production was suspended w.e.f. dt.31.03.1999. Following the order of the BIFR Court, Government of India took the decision to wind up the plant and all the employees barring few were released from their services with a compensation package.

After disposing of the old plant as scrape, a new and prospective development has emerged to revive the plant with the new coal gasification technology through a joint venture under SPV. Three major Central Public Sectors namely RCF (Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers), CIL (Coal India Ltd.) and GAIL (India ) Ltd. have signed a MOU with FCIL to carry forward the new project.

National Aluminum Company Ltd. (Nalco/ Smelter)

There is a reason to establish Nalco at Angul for which Aluminum Bauxite as its raw material comes from Koraput covering a distance of about 600 KM. The only reason is huge coal reserve at Talcher. Coal is to be used to generate power and power to be used for smelting process by using Electrolytic Reduction.

Nalco was incorporated as a public sector enterprise under the Ministry of Mines, Government of India in 1981. It is the largest in Asia and sixth largest in World as the Integrated Aluminum Complex, encompassing bauxite mining, aluminium refining , aluminum smelting and casting, power generating and managing Rail and Port operation.

It’s Mines and Refinery complex is located at Damanjodi in Koraput district where as Smelter and CPP Complex is at Angul. Bauxite reserve is named as Panchapatamali situated atop of a set of five mountains in Koraput district. Nalco utilizes this large bauxite deposit discovered in these mines through a Technological Collaboration with Aluminum Pechiney of France (Now Rio – Tinto- Alcan).

Plant capacity of Smelter Unit is 4.60 lakhs TPA which is based on Advanced Technology of smelting with effective pollution control measures.
It has 4 potlines with 240 electrolytic pot cells in each along with integrated facilities for casting of ingots, sows, billets, strips, wire rods, and chequered sheets. Besides, Smelter Plant has a 50,000 TPA Rolled Product Unit (RPU) having facilities to produce sheets and coils of various specification for a variety of end use. It has also the advantages of direct molten metal transfer from the Smelter. The Rolled Product Unit of Smelter Plant is based on World’s one of the most advanced and effective technologies of FATA Hunter of Italy.

Aluminum products of NALCO are widely sold in domestic market and also exported to different countries through ports like Kolkata, Paradeep and Vizag.

With consistent track record in plant capacity utilization, technology absorption, quality assurance, export performance and steady profitability, NALCO has become an exemplary of nation’s industrial capability. Nalco has the rare recognition as an ISO -9001, ISO –14001, OHSAS-18001 and SA-8000 company of the country. With the prestigious status of getting registered in London Metal Exchange for its world class quality product NALCO has emerged as the Asia’s largest Bauxite- Alumina – Aluminum complex. Nalco also enjoys the distinction of being one of the country’s Navaratna Companies since 20.04.2008.

**Spectrum of Operation in Odisha**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bauxite mine</td>
<td>68,25000 MT</td>
<td>Panch Pattmali, Koraput</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Refinery</td>
<td>22,75000 MT</td>
<td>Damanjodi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelter</td>
<td>4,60,000 MT</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captive power plant</td>
<td>1200 MW</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nalco is considered a turning point in the history of Indian Aluminium Industry. In a major leap forward, NALCO has not only addressed the need for self sufficiency in Aluminium but also has given the country a technological edge in producing this strategic metal as per international standard and quality.

Nalco is no more confined within a world of Aluminium alone. It is looking forward with a strategic move to enter into power and other metal sectors.

**Jindal Steel and Power limited (JSPL)**

JSPL is the biggest private sector integrated steel plant of Angul District. It has acquired about 4,317.225 acres of land to install the steel plant. The erection of the plant was started in the year 2008 and its first phase of 1.5 MTPA of steel and 6 units CPP of 810 MW ( 6 x 135 MW/ each)
Power Plant was made operational in 2014. To maintain the higher rate of production, JSPL have successfully integrated the main plants like Coal Gasification Plant, Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) unit, Steel Melting Shop (SMS) with other supported plants. The capacity of different plants of this integrated unit are as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the plant / sector</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Coal washery</td>
<td>6.5 MTPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>DRI plant based on syn gas</td>
<td>1.8 MTPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Coal gasification plant</td>
<td>2,25,000 NM³/ Hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Steel melting shop</td>
<td>1 x 250 T EAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Plate mill</td>
<td>1.5 MTPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Captive power plant</td>
<td>810 MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Lime and Dolomite plant</td>
<td>2 x 500 Te/ Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Oxygen plant</td>
<td>2 x 1200 Te/ day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JSPL has built the first ever coal gasification plant in India for manufacturing steel. The DRI plant has also the unique feature of using synthesis gas from the coal gasification plant as a Reducing Agent. Besides, its Plate Mill has the capacity of producing the widest plate measured upto 5.0 mtr. is the only plant in India. Also 250 T electric Arc Furnace (EAF) of the Steel Melting Shop is the largest Furnace in India.

The company has partnered with several companies of international repute for the purpose of technology supply, key equipments, detailed engineering and project management services. More than 350 companies ranging from international platform to the local vendors have become a part of this mega endeavour.

JSPL so far have invested Rs 25,000 crores in this project.

JSPL have undertaken various schemes under CSR covering areas of Health, Education, Vocational Training, Literacy, Women Empowerment, Livelihood, Livestock care, Drinking water, Sanitation and Sports and Culture etc. With a cumulative expenditure of 68 crores, the company has reached 8227 households in 34 villages in 15 Gram Panchayats of Banarpal and Chhendipada Blocks. The Flagship CSR programme of JSPL “Kishori Express” has reached 321 villages of Angul District and tested hemoglobin level of 25000 adolescent girls and supplied them iron centric natural food, IFA tables.

In order to augment employability and skill upgradation of the youth of the locality, JSPL have established O.P. Jindal Community College at Angul and have trained 3254 youths till March, 2015.
Heavy Water Plant, Talcher (Vikrampur)

As a downstream industry of Talcher Fertilizer Plant, Heavy Water Plant was established during early 70’s along with the FCI Plant. This Heavy Water Plant is under the administrative control of Heavy Water Board (HWB) a constituent of Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. The Primary aim of this plant was to produce Heavy Water (D2O) through Ammonia–Hydrogen exchange process (Bi-Thermal). The plant is located inside the campus of Talcher Fertiliser Plant, Vikrampur having its own boundary wall covering 14.44 acres of land. The construction of this plant was started in 1972 and was commissioned in March, 1985.

Production of Heavy Water from this plant was suspended in August 1994 due to unsatisfactory operation of FCI plant, from where HWP was drawing Syn Gas mixture. Heavy Water is used as moderater and coolant in Nuclear Reactor and Research Reactors mixture.

After the suspension of production activities of Talcher Fertilizer plant in the year 1999 this Heavy Water plant was resumed with R and D activities to set up a Pilot plant to produce D2PHA (Di–2–ethyl-hexyl phosphoric Acid), an effective metal extractant used for Hydro–metallurgical recovery and separation of various metals. The solvent is useful for concentrating and purifying the valuable metal solutions of low grade complex ores and is already being used by Indian’s Nuclear Industry at various commercial operation for the separation and recovery of Zinc, Cobalt, Nickels Rare Earth. Other than D2PHA this plant is now involved in production of Organic solvents like TBP, TAPO, TOTO and other allied chemicals required as a part of the Nuclear Power programme of the country.

Monnet Power Company Limited

M/s. Monnet Power Company Ltd. (MPCL) is a subsidiary of M/s. Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd. currently setting up a thermal power plant near Mallibrahmani and Nisha under Chhendipada Tahasil. The designed capacity of this plant is 1050 MW with 2 nos. of units (2 x 525 MW/ each). This is a green field project. The erection and other construction activities are reported to be in full swing to make it ready for an early commissioning and synchronization.

MPCL have also entered into an agreement with Government of Odisha for sale of power. The company has a plant to make expansion of the project for a further generation of 600 MW power.

Cottage, Small and Medium Industries ( MSMES)

Cottage Industry had its golden days in India during pre-independence era and suffered a big setback when British took the raw material from the
rural India and dumped it with finished product of industries to capture the market.

During the recent past with the advent of the industrialization, cottage industries witnessed a sharp decline. There was a time when cottage industries originally started in rural villages in a manner of hereditary tradition, where unemployment along with under employment are prevalent.

Angul District is no exception to this. Similar situation of cottage industry at national scenario is clearly also visible in all parts of the district. The advancement in science and technology, the invention of plastic and synthetic fibre and the use of these to make household and agricultural tools have adversely affected the economy of rural and traditional artisans engaged in cottage industries. In spite of this situation, cottage industries in Angul still have a significant presence and a prospective future. Government has been keen in providing all kinds of assistance including financial support to encourage the age old rural profession as a major form of Cottage Industries in the District are:

**Handicrafts – Brass, Bell metals, Pottery, Stone Carving, Goldsmithy, Bamboo and Cane works, Basketry, Iron works, Silk weaving, Filigree, Ornamental Fabric, Toy making and carpentry etc.**

The following handicraft products are considered as the major form of Cottage Industries of Angul District.

**Terracotta (Pottery)**

It is one of the most important crafts of the district in which thousands of artisans are engaged. Terracotta product usually comes in shape of animals such as horses, elephants, birds, decorative stand lamps, household products, containers of different shape and size. Besides, a section of artists of this craft are engaged in making varieties of pottery specifically used to boil rice, keep sanitary water, use as a symbol of auspicious occasion, puja, celebration etc. and even at the time of traditional rituals of the society.

Paripara, Kanjara of Banarpal Block, Jarapada of Chhendiapda block and some rural patches of Kaniha, Pallahara blocks have earned reputation for its quality and excellence. Some particular potter families of Chhendipada make a special type of earthen ware named ‘Kudua’ to be used in Jagannath Temple and other temples for cooking and carrying ‘Mahaprasad’ round the year.

A common facility centre is under construction at Chhendipada to facilitate artisans of this craft to enhance their skill for a better future.
Cane and Bamboo Craft

This is the second major craft of the district. As many as 830 Bamboo craft artisans are engaged in the production of various house-hold and decorative items made of bamboo and eke out their living. This artisans make their presence in craft clusters at Pektunga of Angul block, Ogi-malisahi, Tukuda, Balipata of Chhendipada block and Khamar of Pallahara block and in some interior pockets of the district.

Brass and Bell Metal Works

This craft is visible at Tubey of Banarpal block where as many as 60 artisans family are engaged in making of decorative items out of brass and bell metal and sustain their living.

Dhokra Craft

Over 160 artisans families are engaged in the craft and they are mainly situated at Kamarei Ranibhuin, Natada of Kishorenagar block and Tangiri of Chhendipada block and making house hold articles made of brass with antique look.

Silk Weaving

The handloom activities including weaving of silk material in Angul District are confined to different places of Blocks of Athamallik, Banarpal and Kishorenagar. Village Belladola of Athamallik Block has been considered as one of the manufactures of finest silk weaving materials. The handloom artists have been weaving specially silk sarees with traditional designes which has an attractive market throughout the State. Bomkei sarees and handloom designed dress materials produced by weavers of Athamallik Block receive high appreciation from consumers across the State. Other weaving activities of the district include production of traditional Odisha wear Lunghi, Gamuchha, Dhoties and Cotton Sarees. At present there are 11 numbers of working Weavers Cooperative Societies in the district. The recent census(2011) figure shows that about 294 weaver families have 1696 weavers using 352 nos. of looms. All the cooperative and other handloom activities of the district are under the administrative control of Assistant Director of Textiles, Dhenkanal. Angul so far does not have an independent textile directoerate after bifurcation of the district. The combined(Dhenkanal and Angul) office of the Asst. Director of Textile, Dhenkanal has been working since 1981.

Soft Toy Making

This is a modern technique of making toys from different kinds of artificial plastic and synthetic fibres. The vocational training courses run by
different units/training institutes/ Jan Sikshyan Sansthan/Entrepreneur Development Programme (DIC)/Village Khadi and Industries Board impart training mostly to the unemployed and job seeking girls. Materials required for soft toy making are easily available and accessible in almost all the urban markets of the district. The soft toy has a good market throughout the year specially during the festive season, Palli Shree Melas, Handicraft Exhibition. More and more nos. of girls are slowly entering into the trade for their engagement and financial support.

**Labour laws and Relations, Protection of Labour, Trade Unionism, Labour Welfare**

1. Presently, the Labour department is implementing and administering various labour laws for protections of Labourer as well as maintaining harmonious industrial relation between the employee and employers in the industries.

2. As per Trade Union Act -1926 the Deputy Labour Commissioner is the authority under the above Act and is functioning as Addl. Registrar of Trade Unions and issuing Registration Certificates to the Trade Unions.

3. The Officers of the office of the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Angul like, Dy. Labour Commissioner, Asst. Labour Commissioner, District Labour Officer, Asst. Labour Officers and Rurul Labour Inspectors are declared as Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act 1936 and discharge their functions as per the Payment of Wages Act 1936 and Odisha Rules made there under.

4. Government of Odisha in Labour and ESI department vide it's notification no-6502 dt.24.07.2015 have notified the minimum rate of wages to the following category of workmen w.e.f. 24.07.2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of workmen</th>
<th>Rate of wages P.d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Unskilled</td>
<td>Rs.200/- P.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Semi-skilled</td>
<td>Rs. 220/- P.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Skilled</td>
<td>Rs.240/- P.d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) High Skilled</td>
<td>Rs.260/- P.d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Every employer is bound to pay the statutory minimum wages as declared by Government of Odisha. Anybody who pays less than the minimum rates of wages is liable for penal action.

**Development of IT Sector and Industrialisation**

The Information Technology has emerged as the most effective and meaningful tool of communication in modern time. Starting from the Gram
Panchayat level to the Office of the Chief Secretary a connection has been established through information technology. This has not only helped the official transaction in speedy manner but also accelerated the process in an effective manner to consume less time and energy. Besides it creates a sense of believe and transparency amongst the common people. The district administration of Angul is now mostly transacting official business through e-mail. A large number of grievance application and RTI application are received through mail which is a contribution of development of IT sector. The mobile nos. of common people/clients are now being utilised by most of the offices/banks/financial institutions/public authorities to send intimations through SMS. This method is considered safe, speedy (instant), transparent and a cheap means of transaction.

So far as the industrialization is concerned IT has a significant role to play. Starting from arranging loans from banks to placing order for procurement of materials are administered through online business. The IT industry has made the entire transaction fully paper less, smooth, error free and speedy. This method of implementing the Information Technology has substantially contributed to create an atmosphere in favour of industrialization.

**Industrialisation, Displacement and Rehabilitation**

Since Angul has been identified as an Industrial District of the State, the problem of displacement and rehabilitation has been a sensible issue to face various types of challenges from people of mining, industries and other project areas. Central Public Sector Units like MCL, NTPC and NALCO have their mega units in the district and proposed respective expansion projects have generated endless problems and discontent. Besides major Industrial Establishments and Corporate Houses have similar problems to face the complication of rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced people. Inspite of having several packages as per Government Laws/ Rules and Regulations, most of the rehabilitation issues have remained unsettled or partially fulfilled. The major highlights of rehabilitation packages and number of people involved have been drawn as per the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the PSU/Private industry</th>
<th>MOU signed for an area of Total requirement</th>
<th>Total land acquired</th>
<th>No. of PDF</th>
<th>No. of PAF</th>
<th>Rehabilitation and Resettlement by the organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AC. 15392.869</td>
<td>AC.17948.876</td>
<td>8377</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>NALCO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600.21</td>
<td>3495.735</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>SAP-1574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NTPC/TSTPS, Kaniha TTPS, Talcher</td>
<td>3805.332</td>
<td>2146.512</td>
<td>1658.820</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>SAP – 1672</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>JSPL</td>
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<td>975.920</td>
<td>2954.085</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>2073</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>JITPL</td>
<td>1050.02</td>
<td>256.65</td>
<td>793.37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1667</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MONNET</td>
<td>995.46</td>
<td>373.01</td>
<td>393.83</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Evolution of Banking, Trade and Commerce in the District

The district of Angul has an important role in trading and commercial activities in Odisha since its inception. Even before the district came into being the Odishan map of industry could not be talked without a proud mention of Angul.

The district is gifted by nature’s bounty with regard to mining resources. The abundance of coal and also availability of precious stones and metals has encouraged various and allied industrial activities like power generation units, steel and aluminium plants, washeries, fertiliser plants, heavy water plant, fly ash bricks, hotels and restaurants and transports, automobiles, construction, fishery and poultry. In addition, the industrial activities has a trickled down effect on agrarian and service sector.

Huge deposits of coal in Talcher and to an extent in Kaniha and Chhendipada blocks have helped these areas in emerging as centres of trade and business. The revenues generated out of these trading activities in the form of VAT, Entry Tax, Royalty and Central Sales Tax have enriched the Treasury of the state in a great way. Huge collection of professional Tax from Talcher area is a pointer to the fact that the industrial activities have also positively influenced the service sector of economy.

The agro-based industries include dehydration of fruits and vegetables, mini rice milling, potato processing, mango soft drink confectionaries. These food processing industries in Angul have been setup due to heavy demand creation enabled by industrial activity and growth of urban centres.

The Commercial Tax Department at Angul is a great beneficiary of forest based industries in the form of Bidi making, Insence sticks, and Mohua rectified spirit, Leaf plants and cups, wooden furniture and decorative items. Had it not been for mining industry in Angul, there would not probably have been a conscious appeal among the citizenry for creation of a dense forest and ultimately of forest based industries.

Nationalised Banks, their operations and present position

The total number of Branches of Banks has gone upto 160 from 81 during the last decade to cater to the banking requirement of the growing population of the district. The number of branches of all the Nationalised Banks operating in the district is as under.
Co-operative Credit and Co-operative Banks

Genesis of Angul United Central Co-Operative Bank

The Angul United Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. more popularly known as Angul Bank had its humble beginning over five decade ago on 08th October 1956, when a small group of philanthropists got together to set up a Bank in the head quarter at Angul. Prior to this there were two Central Co-operative Banks namely Athmallik Central Co-op. Bank and Angul Central Co-op. Bank (established in 1921) functioning in undivided Dhenkanal District. As per the recommendation of All India Rural Credit Survey Committee report, the above group of philanthropist had decided to merge both the Banks. Accordingly both the Banks were merged and named as Angul United Central Cooperative Bank Ltd, which came into existence with its Head Office at Angul. The founder decided to establish the Bank with the sole motto of serving the community at large. With this end in view, they introduced attractive deposit and lending schemes relevant to the times. The Bank which started its operation under the then visionary founder chairman Late Sj. Tripurendra Deo and late chief executive Sri Sarbeswar Rath has made a mark for itself with high quality of service and by introducing several customers to the Bank. The Bank has achieved distinguished success in cooperative Banking sector particularly during the past few years for its distinct objectives, strategies, plans of action and its continuous monitoring. Good Corporate Governance and at present Committed Management with the Board of Directors with keen interest in the well being of the Bank has been instrumental in the Bank reaching great heights. Further the Bank has obtained the Reserve Bank license with a certificate in the year 2009-10. The Bank has spread its network in 16 Blocks through 17 Branches as well as urban areas in the district of Angul and Dhenkanal. By this time it has got 17 Branches of its own with 3 extension counters in Banarpal, Dhenkanal and Gondia.

Management

The Government in Co-operation Department, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bhubaneswar has constituted the Committee of Management of the Society(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Licensing of Bank

The Bank has been selected for receiving Banking License by the Reserve Bank of India for undertaking Banking Business after 56 years of its achievement. The 2009-10 is a memorable and historical year for Bank for Running with Banking Business.
Customer Based Bank

The Bank has more than 2.83 lakh customers. All the customers are Rural and Urban based. As Angul is going to be a mega city due to the establishment of different corporate sectors and also there are plenty of opportunities to explore the business in this region, by receiving the status of Reserve Bank License, the Bank has been taking giant strides by attracting customers from all segments. This speaks volumes about the faith and the trust reposed in the Bank by the public.

As a part of strategy, the Bank has floated many deposit schemes for the benefit of the customers. The Bank also treats senior citizens specially. The main objective of the bank is to mop up deposits from the public and to utilize the funds including own funds, after keeping the statutory minimum cash reserve and liquid asset in terms of law in financing mainly agriculture and allied activities, cottage and small scale industries including handloom and other priority sectors of District. The Bank is leading in disbursement of total Crop Loan in the District. The Branches have the power to exercise their discretion in deciding particular duration to entertain the valued class of senior customers. The Bank also has certain other schemes in pipeline this year. It advances loan for various purpose as per the needs of borrower like vehicle, housing, commercial complex, pledging of jewels and postal securities, consumer durables, other allied sectors and also in Government sponsored schemes.

Business Mix

In the financial year 2014–2015, the Bank crossed a Business Mix of Rs.111487.10 lakhs (un-audited). The deposit reaches a level of Rs.61514.95 lakhs and advance crossed a mark of Rs.49972.15 lakhs and to reach Rs.65000.00 lakhs and Rs.62000.00 lakhs respectively during the coming financial year.

The paid up capital of the Bank is increased by Rs.4926.03 lakhs (un-audited) with 13% growth over last year i.e. March 2014. The net-worth crossed a bench mark of Rs.8355.18 lakhs as on 31st March 2015 (un-audited) as against Rs.7564.67 lakhs previous year.

The Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) will be maintained at 12.27% than corresponding year 13.55% (un-audited) against the regulatory requirement i.e.7% and the Bank has tried to achieve 14% by 2017.

The Bank is committed to be a cache player in the area of Co-operative Banking Sector by ensuring high standard, professional integrity and regulatory compliance through latest technology and enhancement of service by continuous improvement.
The Bank has issued 346359 nos. of Kissan Credit Cards as on 31.03.2015 to the members of the PACS and also they have been covered under Personal Accident Insurance Schemes (PAIS). The borrower under Crop Loans is also covered by crop insurance scheme sponsored by the Government and in Personal Accident Life Insurance Schemes.

In the present scenario, Self Help Groups have emerged as the most vibrant organization under Informal Credit Delivery System. These informal groups start with savings and thrift habit in a small way and graduate over a period of time to attain status of small entrepreneur through financial support from Bank. Apart from economic activities these groups also take-up a variety of social work and thereby contribute to the process of nation development. Angul United Central Bank is a fore runner in the SHG movement with more than 8941 nos. of SHGs spread over all the blocks of Angul and Dhenkanal District. These groups have mobilized Rs.487.08 lakhs as savings and 8591 numbers. of groups are credit linked with Rs.4236.94 lakhs advances to them.

Management Information System (MIS)

The Bank has extended its service to the customer of undivided Dhenkanal District through a network of 18 nos. of Branches (i.e. 14 nos. of Agriculture and 4 nos. of deposit Branches). All the Branches have been covered with Computerized Core Banking System (CBS), Management Information System Network and also FAX machines Branches for smooth functioning of Branch Bank. The Bank has not installed any ATM at present. The APEX Bank has taken over the responsibility for implementation of ATM facilities in all Central Co-operative Bank in Odisha.

As per the recommendation of Vaidyanathan Committee for revival of Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) the Government of Odisha has decided to provide assistance to all the Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies (PACS) for computerization. In the first phase the Bank has programmed to computerize minimum 100 nos. of PACS during the year in consultation with NABARD. The Government of Odisha has supplied 164 nos. of computers hardware to PACS for facilitating online business.

Functioning of Mahila Bank

The Bank has opened one Mahila Branch in the heart of the City during the year 1996 for mobilizing deposit and advancing loans to the Women Communities. The Mahila Branch has realized the potentiality of poor women and women from the lower strata of the society. The Mahila Bank has been creating awareness for savings among women, making investment, doing business, taking loan and making repayment. The Mahila
Bank has been very helpful to the women customers and have brought about great changes in the life of helpless and economically weaker section. The Mahila Co-operative Bank is one among the some of notable Banks in the State. The Bank is providing finance to the poor and marginal women within the radius of R.B.I. Guidelines

**Agricultural Credit (Short Term)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Khariff 2012 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
<th>Rabi 2012-2013 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
<th>Total No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>66786</td>
<td>12512.79</td>
<td>57697</td>
<td>9226.85</td>
<td>124483</td>
<td>21739.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Khariff 2013 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
<th>Rabi 2013-2014 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
<th>Total No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>74768</td>
<td>15122.73</td>
<td>66466</td>
<td>12213.26</td>
<td>141234</td>
<td>27335.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Khariff 2014 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
<th>Rabi 2014-2015 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
<th>Total No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>78668</td>
<td>15469.55</td>
<td>68868</td>
<td>13743.06</td>
<td>147536</td>
<td>29212.61</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Khariff 2015 No. of members</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>85475</td>
<td>18077.40</td>
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</table>

**Agricultural Credit (Medium Term)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>244.95</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>176.11</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>178.44</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>2015-2016 No.</th>
<th>Amt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>76.10</td>
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**Agricultural Credit (Self Help Group)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>211.10</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>381.04</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>307.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agricultural Credit (Joint Liabilities Group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.87</td>
<td>31.48</td>
<td>194.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>2015 – 2016 (As on 31.08.15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Amt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides this, one Branch of Odisha State Co-Operative Bank is functioning in Angul.

Similarly 31 Branches of Odisha Gramya Bank (Regional Rural Bank) are also functioning in Angul District.

Self Help Groups and Micro Finance

The concept of SHG propagated by NABARD since 1992 has received necessary support from the banking structure in the district. The Mission Shakti Programme of Government of Odisha initiated since 2002 has accelerated the pace of formation and credit linkage of SHGs. The movement has gathered further momentum, particularly in Athmallik, Angul, Chhendipada and Pallahara block when the Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) programme was being implemented from 2011 to 2015. A total of 15335 SHGs have been formed in the district. To fulfill the financial needs of the members of the groups, a habit of saving and thrift is inculcated among the members by different agencies such as the Block and ICDS functionaries, NGOs and Bankers acting as facilitators. The credit need is met by the Banks in liberal terms.

Life, General and Crop Insurance

Life Insurance

To cover the Life Insurance in the district of Angul, Government owned Life Insurance Corporation of India is the major player in the field to cover at least 80% of the total policy. Angul being an Industrially rich district and people of different States working in different PSUs and Corporate Houses, LIC have ample of scope for selling products covering life. The district has two nos. of branches at Angul and Talcher including two more satellite branches with modern technological support are operating at NALCO and Chhendipada. The average annual policy holders in the district ranges
between 20,000 to 30,000. About one thousand number of LIC Agents are working through out the district with a strong network to sale the product of LIC to people as per their respective need.

The following popular schemes of life Insurance are mostly liked by the people of this district with maximum coverage of life insurance scheme.

a) Endowment Policy  
b) Jeevan Anand  
c) Jeevan Lakshya  
d) Childrens Money Back Policy  
e) Jeevan Labha  
f) Bima Bachat  
g) Jeevan Akshaya Pension Plan  
h) Jeevan Akshaya Mediclaim Plan

Besides LIC, other private insurance players of private like Bajaj Allianz, ICICI- Lombard, TATA-AIG, Religare, Kotak Mahindra have also entered into the insurance market of the district.

Postal Life Insurance is equally a popular policy in the district which is mostly received by the rural population for its low premium and high return rate. The rural post offices and even some of the branch post offices have the provision to open PLI policies for the poor and needy people.

General Insurance

Besides the private insurance companies, 4 numbers of Government owned Insurance Companies like Oriental Insurance, New India Assurance, National Insurance and United India Insurance have their respective offices in the district. Since Angul district has a large number of factories, manufacturing units, workshops, overhauling units, earth movers and major equipments and motor vehicles the general insurance companies usually have huge scope of selling their policies. Starting from the two wheelers all kinds of light and heavy motor vehicles including Cranes, JCB, Road Rollers, Black Topping Machineries are covered under the general insurance scheme which is shared between both Government owned and private sector insurance companies. Recently a new trend has come in the field of general insurance to insure trade fairs, pallishree melas, puja pendals and other ceremonial decorative items with high investment.

Crop Insurance

Government has decided to continue implementation of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme ( NAIS) ,otherwise known as “Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana “, season in the State. The scheme will be implemented by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.
All the farmers are eligible to be covered under NAIS on the following basis.

Compulsory basis—All farmers availing of insurance of notified crops in the notified defined areas and availing of crop loans from financial institutions within stipulated time limit (ie loanee farmers).

Voluntary basis—All other farmers growing insurable notified crops in the notified defined areas i.e non loanee farmers who opt for the scheme.

During Khariff-2015 the notified crops for insurance under NAIS in the area of Angul district are Paddy, Maiza, Groundnut and Banana.

Gram Panchayat/Municipality/NAC is the unit area of crop insurance for paddy and Block is the unit area of crop insurance for Maiza, Groundnut and Banana.

The sum insured for the loanee farmers shall be cent percent of the crop loan of normal premium rate. The non-loanee farmers can insure their notified crop by depositing the premium in the branches of RRB or Commercial Bank or Cooperative Branches.

The premium rate for paddy, maiza, groundnut and banana is 2.5, 2.5, 3.5 and nil percentage of total sum insured under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during khariff-2015.

**PMJDY in the district**

"Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana" (PMJDY) is a National Mission for financial inclusion to ensure access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections and low income groups. The 1st phase of the programme was launched nationally in every district on 28.03.2014 and till 26 January, 2015, 1,88,328 basic saving bank deposit (BSBD) account were opened in the district under the programme.

In the 2nd phase of the PMJDY programme namely Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (for life insurance cover) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (for accidental death insurance cover) and a micro pension scheme namely Atal Pension Yojana were launched.

**PMMY**

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is a flagship scheme of Government of India and was launched on 8th April, 2015. “Fund the unfunded” is achieved by bringing such enterprises for starting / extending business activity in the area of manufacturing, trading and services etc. under the formal financial system and extending affordable credit to them.
The Yojana has three categories named (1) Shishu loan upto Rs.50,000.00 (2) Kishore loan above Rs.50,000.00 to Rs.5.00 lakhs and (3) Tarun loan above 5.00 lakhs to 10.00 lakh. Under the programme, 3178 beneficiaries have been supported in this district.

**Trading System, Centres of trade and business, Regulated markets, Cooperative marketing.**

The major trading system in the district of Angul is mostly operated by a chain of manufacturers-distributors-dealers-retailers. The grocery and other agricultural product like rice, pulse, cumins, black seed, onion, garlics, jinger, elaichi and other spices usually come from different parts of the state and outside. The rice is mostly marketed at Angul supplied by local and Sambalpur and Bargarh Rice Mills. For house hold fancy items, plastic and polimer products, moulded furnitures, electrical items, electronic spare and appliances, Angul depends on Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata and Raipur. Many famous transport carriers of national repute have their branches in both Angul and Talcher. Fruits, green varities of banans and other seasonal horticulture products are regularly imported from the nearby wholesale markets of Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur. For garments and apparels, the market has access to New Delhi, Ludhiana, Lucknow, Kolkata and Visakhapatnam.

The district has two major marketing segments at Talcher and Angul. Besides Banarpal, Nalco Nagar, Boinda, Chhendipada, Khamar, Pallahara, Athamallik, Madhapur etc. have a lot of potentialities for a prospective market. Number of shops, show rooms, malls, departmental stores and bigger stores of retail chain like Bazar Kolkata, SS Mart, Vikash, The Mart, are increasing day by day as the market is growing at a fast rate to give a considerable boost to the business. Electronic goods, mobile phones and accessories, digital printing, digital photography, mobile repairing units constitute a new segment of business.

**Regulated Markets**

The Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets Act-1956 has been enacted by the Legislature of the State of Odisha with an intention to provide for the better regulation of buying and selling of Agricultural Produce and establishment of Markets. Agricultural Producer is at present a victim of the unfair practice and intervention of middlemen on whom he has to depend for marketing his surplus produce. In the course of transaction the agricultural producers are the victim of unfair trade practices, like unfair deductions, non-use of standard weights and measures, manipulation of weighing and measurement, taking very large quantities of free samples, levy of excessive
market charges etc. Moreover, the basic objective of the Act is to improve the efficiency of the Agriculture Marketing System.

**Aims and Objectives of the Market Committee**

The prime objective of the R.M.C. is to regulate the purchase and sale of the Notified Agricultural Commodities in order to eradicate unfair middlemanship, to prevent unfair trade practices like under valuation, under-weighment and to save the producers from the exploitation of monopolistic private traders and ensure remunerative prices to the farmers.

**Notified Agricultural Commodities. The details of notifies agricultural commodities produced in the District are given below:**

- **Fabrics**: Cotton, Sunhemo, Jute
- **Cereals**: Wheat, Paddy, Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi(Mandia), Suan, Flattened Rice, Broken Rice, Mudhi, Keda, Atta, Suji and Maida.
- **Pulses**: Harada(Red Gram), Mung(Green Gram), Bute, Kalthi(Horse Gram), Arhar, Biri(Black Gram), Chana, Khesary, Jhudang, Kendula(Hill Gram), Jhiral, Kating, long been, Lentil (Masur).
- **Oil seeds**: Ground nuts, Lin seed, Sessumam, Til seeds, Mustard seeds, Mohua seeds, Sal seeds, cocoanut, cotton seed, gastor seed, Kusum, Neem and Gunja.
- **Narcotics**: Tobacco
- **Gur and sugar cane**: Gur (Jaggery), Sugarcane, Talgur, Khandasari
- **Animal and husbandary**: Egg, Poultry, Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Pig, Hides and Skin, Bones.
- **Fish**: Fish and Dry fish, Prawn (Chingudi) and Crab.
- **Grass and feeders**: Sabai Grass, Rope, Paddy Straw, Sal-Leaves, Tendu Leaves (Kendu Leaves), Mahua Flowers, Amala, Bahala, Harida, Marking Nut(Bhalia), Lac, Honey and Resin.
- **Condiments and spices**: Garlic, Dhania, Turmeric, Ginger, Coriander, Chilli and Betel Leaves.

**Constitution of Market Committee:-**

The Market Committee shall be constituted in the manner prescribed and shall be of 17 (Seventeen) members, of whom-

a) four shall be persons elected by the licensed traders from among themselves;

b) eight shall be persons elected by organization of agriculturists in the market area recognized by the State Government for the purpose and where no such Organization exists, they shall be nominated by the Collector of the district;

c) two shall be persons elected by the local authorities within whose limits the market area is situated, of whom-
i. one shall be elected by the Councilors of the Municipality; and

ii. the other shall be elected by the members of the Gram Panchayat

d) the remaining members shall be persons nominated by the State Government of whom one shall be person from amongst the members off the local Co-operative Organizations; and the Collector of the district or such other Revenue Officer as the State Government may deem proper to nominate.

e) Every member of the Market Committee first constituted shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of the first general meeting of the Market Committee and every member elected or nominated thereafter shall hold office for a term of three years.

There are 4 Regulated Market Committees working in the district to ensure remunerative price to the farmers for their agricultural produce. A brief account of their activities is given below.

Regulated Market Committee, Angul

Introduction

The Regulated Market Committee, Angul was established in the year 1959 vide Notification No. 4/1951 dated 26/27th May 1959 of Government, Odisha as per provision under sec.5 of O.A.P.M Act, 1956. The R.M.C., Angul has taken over the management of 9 Nos. of weekly Markets from different G.P.s and established one “Krushak Bazar” at Nalco Nagar. Besides the above a Bi-weekly vegetable and Cattle market has been established by the RMC which is being run on every Sunday and Thursday and located in the municipality area of the Angul.

The area of operation of the market committee extends to the entire Revenue Sub-Division of Angul Comprising of 3 Blocks namely Angul, Banarpal and Chhendipada.

Market Area

The Market area of the Angul Market Committee is confined to 91 Gram Panchayats and One Municipality which come under Angul Sadar Revenue Sub- Division.
Market Yards

The RMC, Angul is managing 10 Nos. of weekly markets and a Bi-Weekly market as noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name/Location of the Market Yards</th>
<th>Area of land in AC</th>
<th>Distance from Hd-Qrs.</th>
<th>Market Day</th>
<th>Type of Market</th>
<th>Name of GP/Authority from which market was taken over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hakimpada Main Market Yard, Angul</td>
<td>Ac.16.06</td>
<td>00 Km</td>
<td>Sunday and Thursday</td>
<td>Cattle and vegetables Market</td>
<td>Established by RMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jarapada Market</td>
<td>Ac.03.06</td>
<td>30 Km</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Jarapada G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bagedia Market</td>
<td>Ac.02.40</td>
<td>48 Km</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Bagedia G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Banarpal Hat</td>
<td>Ac.05.36</td>
<td>12 Km</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Cattle and Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Gotamara G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maratira Hat</td>
<td>Ac.01.53</td>
<td>16 Km</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Santarapur G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bantala Hat</td>
<td>Ac.01.98</td>
<td>15 Km</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Bantala G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kosala Hat</td>
<td>Ac.02.11</td>
<td>30 Km</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Kosala G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tukuda Hat</td>
<td>Ac.10.55</td>
<td>30 Km</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Cattle and Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Tukuda G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Purunagarh Hat</td>
<td>Ac.03.47</td>
<td>14 Km</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Matiasahi G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mahidharpur Hat</td>
<td>Ac.03.00</td>
<td>19 Km</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Mahidharpur G.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nalco Market(K.B)</td>
<td>Ac.03.42</td>
<td>07 Km</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Vegetables Market</td>
<td>Nalco Authority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paddy Procurement

Basing on the approved food and procurement policy of the Government of Odisha, Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department the RMC, Angul is providing logistic supports to the 47 PACS which are being declared as additional market yards. The 47 numbers of Paddy Procurement Centres (PACS) are being supplied with the following grading equipments as per the decision of the DLPC. The RMC is undertaking the I.E.C. activities for the information of the farmers about paddy procurement programme, the quality of the paddy and minimum support price.
The Regulated Market Committee at Talcher was established in the year 1993. There are 2 weekly marketing yards and 1 bi-weekly market yard under the management of this R.M.C.

The Regulated Market Committee at Pallahara was established in the year 2005.

The Regulated Market Committee, Athamallik was established in the year 1994.

Over the years, the district of Angul has witnessed massive surge in wholesale and retail trade. Most of wholesale trade cover coal, automobiles and consumer durable goods. Retail sector cut across food items to machineries and spare parts. Export of coal in bulk to various parts of India has resulted in flourishing of such city centres across the country. Most power plants in India depend on coal from Talcher for electricity generation and other ancillary activities.

Now coming to the all important aspect of domestic products of Angul, it is to be stressed that apart from coal, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in Talcher has also a great catalytic effect to make a turnaround in the trading map of Odisha. This has hitherto been an untapped energy source. The availability of CBM in the upper layer of coal in plenty can overcome the energy scarcity of Odisha in particular and India in general. Simultaneous grant of licence to excavate coal along with a licence to extract CBM will go a long way in solving the energy problem visiting the country now.

Other important industrial and semi industrial domestic products include rice, coke, bakery, package drinking water, hum pipes, chhatua, bamboo canes, distilled water, wire products, chemicals, mahua flowers, fly ash bricks and electrical transformers, etc.

In Angul commercial tax district alone, there are 91 wholesaling dealers making transactions in different commodities such as iron and steel, cement, aluminium, coal, medicine, grocery, stationery, confectionery, ready made goods, clothes and other materials required for construction by work contractors. Kaniha block of Angul occupies a proud place in Odisha as far as collection of royalty from minor minerals is concerned. Sand, stone, rock, chips, bazuri are the minor mineral products which are responsible for growth of revenue in commercial tax segment.
From the above discussion it is clear that the economic prosperity of Odisha is intricately linked with that of Angul. The district of Angul occupies an eminent place when various indices like per capita income, GDDP (Gross District Domestic Products), employment generation, poverty alleviation are taken into account. Huge collection of Professional Tax indicates that the district has a buoyant service sector. Naturally, the demand for food stuff and other consumer durable goods is huge, thus resulting in inflation.

The general price level of different commodities is obviously high because supply of commodities often lags behind the demand for them. The affordability of common people being very high vis-a-vis other districts, the inflationary pressure also runs parallel to the comparative prosperity of the people. The not so well off people are the sole sufferers of this pink health of Angul economy. However, the high general price level has cast a boon on the health of commercial tax department at Angul. Huge commercial tax collection from Angul district has invariably fattened the wallet of the Odisha budget. It is needless to say that Angul is a bright spot on the economic map of Odisha.

Weights and Measures—Then and Now

The weights and measure system adopted throughout the country in general and Odisha in particular was practised in the day to day transaction of the district. An Act titled as Odisha Weights and Measures Act, 1943 was passed to introduce the measuring units as Sera, Gallon and Yard measuring as 3 feet long.

After independence the Parliament passed a Systematic and Uniform Act i.e. the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 by which a separate weights and measures wing was formed to monitor and adopt the metric system i.e. Meter, Kilogram and Liter in place of old systems in India. All provisions are made at the department level to enforce the law meticulously and to provide a justice to the common people with the motto saying that “No Less, No more, but Just exact”.

Considering the rapid enforcement in implementing the modern technique and development in the field of Science and Technology, an act was passed at National Level in the year 1976 as per the recommendation of Universal Organisation. This was meant to control unfair practices in inter-state trade and different commodities sold in packaged and sealed form. Besides guidelines have been laid to verify the genuineness of printed declarations of the manufacturing companies pertaining to weight, expiry date, date of manufacturing, license number, product registration, certification of the concerned authority etc.
Now weights and measures department in Odisha has been renamed as Legal Metrology Department enforcing the provisions of Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

Angul District is formed by one A.C.L.M. at Angul and two Sr. ILM at Talcher (Talcher and Palalahara Sub-Divn) and Angul (Angul and Athmallik Sub-Divn.)

This department in Angul District is enforcing the weights, measures regulation of at least 10,000 small traders., 60 nos. of dealers of Petroleum product, 10 nos.of large scale industries, 50 nos of Small Industries, 10 numbers of Packaging units, 130 weigh bridges and 20 nos of Rail weigh bridges, 5000 electronic weighing scales and large nos. of conventional weights and beam scales.

Periodical checking and surprise inspections are made regularly throughout the district to monitor the ill practices by the traders. Also vigorous enforcement is made in all growth centres to stop the malpractices by the traders and also penalties are imposed on the unscrupulous trader for violation of legal metrology provisions.
CHAPTER – VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Evolution of Transport and Communication system in the District

During medieval period prosperous towns like Bajrakote, Yamagartta (modern Yamagadia near Angul) and Anugulaka Pattana (Modern Purunagarh) thrived in this region and these were connected by good roads. But all these were local roads and no extra-territorial route is known to have passed through this part of Odisha during that period. This is evident from narration of Motte (the agent of Clive) who started from Calcutta in the year 1766. His journey was scheduled to proceed to Sambalpur through Cuttack. Again from the description of Mr. Leckie it was established that he went to Nagpur via Cuttack in 1790. Therefore the route linking Sambalpur with Cuttack did not pass through the area representing the present Angul district.

In 1837 when Lt. Kittoe went in search of coal from Cuttack to Talcher he had to take a circuitous route as the road through Dhenkanal town was probably not developed by that time. The route of Kittoe passed through Kakhadi near Athagarh, Deogan near Kapilas hill and then running close to the southern bank of the river Brahmani passed up to Talcher. On his return journey Kittoe passed from Talcher through a part of Angul territory to the village Nagna on the bank of river Brahmani and from there to Chandipal following the course of the river Brahmani.

The Palanquin, the bullock cart, elephants and horses were the main means of conveyance in older days. The palanquin was commonly used by the aristocrats and its use was symbolising aristocracy. For long journey through difficult route, elephant or horse was the means of conveyance. The elephant had Hauda on its back for the respectable riders and the horse was also saddled. Bullock carts were generally used by common men for the purpose of transport.

So far as Rail Transport is concerned, the then authority of railways established rail connectivity from Talcher to the main loop line of Howrah-Puri. The basic aim of the railway was to transport coal from mines of Talcher to different destinations of India. However the first passenger train in this route was started on 20 January, 1927. As Meramundali railway station of the undivided Dhenkanal district was connected by road leading to Sambalpur, passangers from distant areas like Angul, Bamur, Rairkhol and Sambalpur were also availing of rail transport facilities. Passangers were travelling a distance of 115 Km from Sambalpur to Meramundali to get train
Besides coal, other mineral and forest produced like Timber, Bamboo, Bolders, Black Chips, Lime Stone, Kendu leaves etc. were transported by rail. The most ambitious railway project of the district known as Talcher-Bimalagarh route was surveyed in the year 1969. Out of the total length of the rail route, about 70 Kms. is falling in the district. The project has not yet been completed.

The river Brahmani is navigable for a period of three months from July to September. Mahanadi is navigable for 7 months from September to March. Most of the areas having close proximity to these two rivers were having trading and business transaction through these waterways. Ferries at different point of the rivers are managed by Gram Panchayat and other Local-Self Government bodies.

Old time trade routes in the District

Apart from the railway and waterways, the district had strong and viable road connectivity with the coastal region and western part of the State. The old Cuttack-Sambalpur route which passed through Athagarh, Sankarpur, Mahidharpur, Badakera was the major means of transportation for both man and materials. Subsequently the road connectivity was developed rapidly and a new National Highway Authority gave connectivity to Angul through its road N.H 42. With this one more major road of NHAI also connected the district headquarters with other districts like Keonjhar, Deogarh and Sundergarh through N.H 23. This road touches Angul, Talcher, Samal, Khamar, Pallahara, Kanjipani, Keonjhar etc. providing an opportunity for the traders to transport different materials from Angul district to those areas.

Road transport—National and State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Revenue Roads, Gram Panchayat and village roads, and Forest Roads

In modern times, the Works Department, Government of Odisha is entrusted with construction, repair and maintenance of roads. Basically the important roads of the district is classified as National Highways, State Highways, Major District roads and Other District roads.

The following table shows categorically the length of different kind of roads passing through the district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of road</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Highways</td>
<td>235.47 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Highways</td>
<td>185.80 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major District Roads</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other District Roads</td>
<td>521.77 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
i) National Highways passing through Angul

National Highway-42 (New N.H.55) :: 96.00 km

National Highway-23 :: 84.545 km
National Highway-06 :: 11.542 km
National Highway-200 :: 43.383 km
State Highway

In this district there are four State Highways namely

**Angul–Chhendipada–Sarapal–Budhapal road (S.H. – 63)**

The road starts from Angul and passing through Kosala, Chhendipada, Sarapal ends at Budhapal having a total length of 51.50 km. The road is totally black topped.

**Angul –Mahidharpur–Hindol – Narasinghapur road (S.H.- 64)**

The total length of road is 55 km. The road starts from Angul and after passing through Mahidharpur, Hindol terminates at Narasinghapur. The road from Angul to Mahidharpur having a length of 18.00 km. is under the control of Angul (RandB) division and the entire length is of black topped surface.

**Angul – Tikarpada road (S.H.- 23)**

The total length of road is 47.50 km. The road starts from NH– 55 at Badakera 943 km. from Angul) and ends at Tikarpada. The entire length is of black topped surface.

**Boinda–Athamallik–Kiakata–Boudha road (S.H. – 62)**

The total length of road is 72.50 km. The road starts from NH-42 at Boinda and after passing through Athamallik, Madhapur, Kiakata and ends at Boudh. The road from Boinda to Kiakata having a length of 68.80 km. is under the control of Angul (RandB) Division and the entire length is of black topped surface.

**Other District roads**

There are 46 number of other district roads within the district and the total length of these roads is about 521.77 km.

A road having a total length of 4 K.M. starting from Karamangasahi Chhak to Baniasahi Chhak of Purunagarh has been given a status of other District Road in memory and paying honour to late Saheed Manas Ranjan Sahu (Kargil Saheed) who made the supreme sacrifice for the Nation during the Kargil war.
Details of Gram Panchayat and Village Roads of the district are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Total length of GP road (in KM)</th>
<th>Total length of P.S. road (in KM)</th>
<th>Total length road (in KM)</th>
<th>KM of GP/PS road already covered under CC road</th>
<th>Balance (In KM.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>398.42</td>
<td>70.80</td>
<td>469.22</td>
<td>211.56</td>
<td>257.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>321.74</td>
<td>189.68</td>
<td>511.42</td>
<td>225.50</td>
<td>285.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>515.23</td>
<td>201.60</td>
<td>716.83</td>
<td>294.80</td>
<td>422.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Athamalik</td>
<td>1072.66</td>
<td>178.50</td>
<td>1251.16</td>
<td>256.33</td>
<td>994.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>558.34</td>
<td>115.91</td>
<td>674.25</td>
<td>185.62</td>
<td>488.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>638.99</td>
<td>41.25</td>
<td>680.24</td>
<td>175.81</td>
<td>504.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>593.8</td>
<td>124.50</td>
<td>718.30</td>
<td>217.99</td>
<td>500.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>441.80</td>
<td>111.05</td>
<td>552.85</td>
<td>204.52</td>
<td>348.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5440.98</strong></td>
<td><strong>1033.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>5574.27</strong></td>
<td><strong>1422.67</strong></td>
<td><strong>3802.15</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Executive Engineers R and B Angul)

Vehicles and Conveyance

The major mode of conveyance in the district is dependant on the public transport system through Buses, Mini Buses, Taxies, SUVs, Auto Rickshaws and other passenger carrier vehicles. The district, inter-district and inter-State conveyance system is broadly operated by Buses only. Frequent passnager transport system from the district headquarters to the State Capital, Bhubaneswar and major commercial city Cuttack is available till late evening from Angul Bus stand. The other major conveyance is connected with Sambalpur, Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Boudh, Sonepur, Jaypore, Damanjodi, and Koraput.

The inter-State communication and conveyance system is also connected through passanger buses with their destination to Raipur (Chhatisgarh), Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh), Jamsedpur, Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

Apart from these vehicles, most of the people, Government employees, employees of public sector units and private corporate houses have their own vehicle for personal and family conveyance. Use of bikes, scooters and other two wheeler light vehicle are commonly used in both rural and urban areas.

Public Transport

Public Transport has two branches namely material transport and passenger transport. Material transport is mainly carried out by Rail and Road. The Trucks, Mini Trucks, Pick-up Vans, Trailers and Tankers are
used for transport of materials. The number of material transport vehicle of the district is above 17,000 as on January, 2016.

Due to brisk industrialisation in the district and heavy equipments/machineries are transported from extremely distant places like Mumbai, Chennai, Visakhapatanam, Hyderabad, Delhi, Nagpur through specially designed traillers. Apart from this, transportation of coal from Talcher Coal Mines and aluminium slab, plate, coils etc. from NALCO are two major areas of material transport to different destinations of the country.

The passanger transport vehicles of the district are little above 10,000 as on January, 2016.

Regional Transport Authority

After creation of Angul District, an Addl. RTO started functioning at Angul from 1995 under the administrative control; of Regional Transport Office, Dhenkanal. Regional Transport Authority, Angul having jurisdiction over entire Angul District started functioning with effect from 01.07.2002. Another Regional Transport Office in Talcher has been created vide Commerce and Transport Department Notification No. 5207/18.07.2013 and started functioning from 20.03.2014 having the jurisdiction of Talcher and Pallahara Sub-Division.

The Collector and District Magistrate is the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority, Angul.

The Regional Transport Officer is the Executive Officer and the Secretary of the RTA.

Some of the major routes inside the district are as follows:

1. Angul to Pallahara via Khamar. 91 kms
2. Angul to Rengali via Kaniha 85 kms
3. Angul to Rengali via Kosala 89 kms
4. Angul to Bagedia via Chhendipada 45 kms
5. Angul to Kiakata via Athamallik 136 kms
6. Angul to Kiakata via Kishorenagar 125 kms
7. Angul to Chasagurujiang via Pallahara 107 kms

Railways, Waterways and Ferry System and Airstrips

Railways

The Talcher-Sambalpur line of the East Coast Railway runs through the district. However with recent development in railway network Angul is now connected with important destinations of India like New Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Gwallior, Jhansi, Bilaspur, Howrah, Mumbai, Surat, Durg, Raipur,
Amritsar, Ludhiana, Visakhapatnam. Daily train services from Angul is also available to Bhubaneswar, Puri, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Jharsuguda and Rourkela.

The coal transport through Railways has increased in a big way to other destinations of western part of the state and out side due to operation of this route.

Apart from Talcher and Angul, the other major Railway Stations in the districts are Talcher Road, Budhapanka Junction, Talcher Thermal PH, Boinda, Jarpada, Handapa and Bamur etc.

**Waterways**

The river Mahanadi and Brahmani are the main waterways of the district. The important ferry ghats of river Mahanadi are Kuleswar, Kudagaon, Olath, Bahali, Lunahandi, Deuli, Kiakata etc.

The important ferry ghats of river Brahmani are Talcher, Durgapur, Karnapal, Talapada, Burukuna, Bijigole, Karadei, Rengali etc. Inland Waterway Authority of India has declared NW5 consisting of stretches from Talcher to Dhamra on the Brahmani river a distance of 265 Km. Barrages will be constructed for navigational locks allowing to maintain a minimum draft for passage of 500 tonne vessels at a time.

**Ferry System**

Compared existence of river system in the district the Ferry Ghats are not in much demand during the fair weather and dry season. However during rainy season people require to cross the river, nallah and joras with the help of small country boats. Apart from the ferry ghats in river Mahanadi and Brahmani, people of Athamallik locality use country boat to cross river Mahanadi near Binikei Ghat. As per revised guidelines of the Government, the ferry ghats are being auctioned by Gram Panchayat.

**Airstrip**

One private airstrip namely “Savitri Jindal Airport” (IATA: IN0073 ILAO:VEAL) is the only of its kind in the district. It is belonging to Jindal Steel and Power Limited. This airstrip has a runway length of 5840 ft (1780 mtr) and has night landing facilities. Presently this airstrip is used by industrial houses for transportation through chartered planes/private owned planes.

**Postal Services**

The history of the postal services of the district is not very old. The development of postal services had started only after independence. Infact
the Puri Post and Telegraph Division was created by bifurcating the Cuttack division in the year 1955. This division was delivering postal services to Puri and Dhenkanal district in which Angul was a part. After the speedy industrialisation in un-divided Dhenkanal district, the postal services were required in a big scale and new post offices were opened in Angul zone at a fast rate. Beginning of the Coal Mining, installization of Fertilizer Plant and Thermal Power Plant at Talcher, establishment of Smelter and CPP unit of NALCO are some of the important reasons for augmentation of postal services in the district.

There are 239 nos. of Post Offices in district with Head Office at Angul. The district has 01 Head Post Office, 30 numbers (07 Urban + 23 Rural) Sub-Post Offices and 208 numbers Branch Post Offices.

Apart from the normal postal services like letter despatch, money order etc. most of the post offices located at urban areas transact a good business with postal Small Savings Schemes, Kisan Vikas Patra, NSS, Speed Post, Public Provident fund, Postal Life Insurance and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme.

In earlier times, pigeons were used by Police for sending messages on paper tied to legs mostly by police. A pigeon loft is maintained at Police Training Centre (PTC), Angul though at present pigeons are not used for sending and receiving messages.

**Telephone and Cell Phone Services**

BSNL with its customer base of 102.3 million is one of the largest and leading public sector units providing comprehensive range of telecom services in India. Accordingly BSNL also have a sound net work to provide telecom services to the customers of Angul district. The main telephone exchange of the district is located near the Government Bus stand, Angul. BSNL has other important auto-telephone exchanges at Nalco Nagar and Talcher. Other than services through land line phone, cell phones, facilities are also available in the rural area of the district. Recent development in communication engineering has now been extended to facilities using broadband, e-mail and other social net-working system which is provided by BSNL to the customers of Angul district.

The total number of landline connections are 12212 in Angul Telecom District. Cell one connection (Mobile) are variable in number and does not have a fixed number to mention due to extreme variation and frequent change in operating agencies amongst the users.

BSNL is also providing its advanced facilities to use 2G services across the district covering almost all the blocks. However the most
advanced form of communication service 3G is confined to urban areas like Angul, Talcher, Banarpal and Kaniha.

Radio and Wireless System and Stations

Presently there is no radio station available in Angul. However wirelessses radio system for communication is widely used by State Police, Central Paramilitary Forces, Forest and Indistrial Houses.

TV Stations and Services

Doordarshan has Low Power Transmitters (LPT) for DD 1 channel at Angul, Athamallik, Durgapur, Pallahara, Talcher and Nakchi. Mostly the households have been connected with set top boxes for digital terrestrial television and the use of cable television is getting reduced.
CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Angul district is located in the northern region of the state. Its headquarters is at Angul town 161 Km away from the state capital Bhubaneswar on NH-6. It has a low sex ratio of 943 females for every 1000 males and a high literary rate of 77.53 per cent compared to those in the state. The economy of the district is highly developed and based largely on mining and quarrying and industries. A brief description of broad economic trends in the district is presented in this chapter.

Livelihood

The primary sector, and more particularly mining and quarrying, is the main source of livelihood of people of Angul district. Mining and quarrying account for 31.30 per cent of the district domestic product and about 47 percent of workforce is engaged in non-farm sectors mostly heavy industries, a lot of small industries and tertiary and sector activities. The district has rich mineral resources. East Coast Railway’s highest earning railway station Talcher is in Angul district. Forest coverage is 42.62 percent of total geographical area of the district and it provides livelihood to a large mass of population. The district is also endowed with abundant water resources. Rivers like the Mahanadi and Brahmani 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. In Angul district, agriculture, horticulture, mining, quarrying industries 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.

The economy of Angul is the deciding and determining factor in shaping the socio–cultural life of its inhabitants. The strength of the society is reflected through its economic growth and per capital income. Angul is very rich in natural resources and raw materials especially with a huge mine of coal, conducive to generation of thermal power. The power generation facilitated the mushroom growth of a large number of major industries in the district. The major industrial and mining product of the district includes Coal production from MCL, Thermal power generation from NTPC, JITPL, Alumunium Slab, Coil, Ingot etc. from NALCO, Steel and Thermal power from JSPL. These industries and the ancillaries and allied service sector activities which have growth because of strong forward and backward linkage effects have provided both employment and livelihood to the people of the district.
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 Angul 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 Angul 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 Angul District

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

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 Angul 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 2005-06 and 2009-11 in which it witnessed a dip in district income. 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. 9.03% has been higher than the NSDP growth rate of 3.75%. In terms of the size of the NDDP it held the 5th rank among the districts during 2004-05 to 2009-10 but fell to 7th position in 2010-11 and 2011-12. The per capita income of the district also shows an increasing trend except in the years in which NDDP witnessed dips. But it is heartening to note that the per capita DDP continues to remain far above the state average by large margins throughout the 2004-05-2011-12 period. In terms of comparative per capita income, the district hold rank one during 2004-05 to 2011-12. The growth rate of per capita income in the district in 2011-12 (7.84 per cent) over 2010-11 has been higher than that for the state (2.39 per cent). The per capita income in the district has all along been more than 150 per cent of 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 making rapid strides.

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 Angul district is gently rising in consonance with that of the state. It lies above the state average all through.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ANGUL Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
<th>Finance &amp; Services</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>49.06</td>
<td>31.31</td>
<td>9.20</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>49.66</td>
<td>28.17</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>11.27</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>47.16</td>
<td>30.98</td>
<td>11.32</td>
<td>10.53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>41.70</td>
<td>35.87</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>10.59</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>41.44</td>
<td>35.29</td>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>11.19</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>48.19</td>
<td>22.04</td>
<td>15.69</td>
<td>14.07</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>40.89</td>
<td>23.20</td>
<td>19.83</td>
<td>16.08</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>43.06</td>
<td>21.42</td>
<td>19.98</td>
<td>15.54</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ODISHA Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
<th>Finance &amp; Services</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>32.37</td>
<td>23.31</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>32.16</td>
<td>21.27</td>
<td>21.18</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>30.28</td>
<td>23.12</td>
<td>22.52</td>
<td>24.08</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>28.49</td>
<td>24.89</td>
<td>22.66</td>
<td>23.95</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>27.03</td>
<td>24.05</td>
<td>23.35</td>
<td>25.56</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>28.55</td>
<td>18.45</td>
<td>25.16</td>
<td>27.83</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>26.35</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>26.68</td>
<td>28.35</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>24.58</td>
<td>19.32</td>
<td>27.42</td>
<td>28.68</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 marginally from 49.06 per cent in 2004-05 to 43.06 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 more than per cent of NDDP as against 56 per cent at the state level as in 2011-12. The comparatively greater dependence of the district on primary sector is due to the primary of mining and quarrying activities within the broad primary sector. The state economy, on the other hand is relatively more dependent on agriculture. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors / Sub-Sectors</th>
<th>Percentage Share in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NDDP-Angul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Primary Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>8.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>31.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Secondary Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing - Registered</td>
<td>7.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing - Unregistered</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, Gas and Water Supply</td>
<td>8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Tertiary Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Hotels and Restaurants</td>
<td>10.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport by other means</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Finance and Services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking and Insurance</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings</td>
<td>4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Services and Legal Services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>5.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. All</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

It can be seen that within the primary sector, mining and quarrying sub-sectors are predominant while in the secondary sector manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply are of paramount importance at the district level. In case of the tertiary sector, the Trade-Hotels-Restaurants and transport sub-sectors and within Finance and Services, banking, insurance and real estate are the mainstay. This is indicative of the key role of mining, quarrying and industries in the district economy. The situation is marked by different for the state where agriculture, construction, trade-hotels-restaurants are important.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

For a clear understanding of employment and unemployment situation in Angul 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 Angul 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Angul</th>
<th>Odisha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Workers (Main + Marginal)</td>
<td>41.33</td>
<td>41.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>55.05</td>
<td>56.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26.79</td>
<td>27.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>24.93</td>
<td>25.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>39.30</td>
<td>41.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>9.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>16.41</td>
<td>16.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.74</td>
<td>14.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17.11</td>
<td>17.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Workers</td>
<td>58.67</td>
<td>58.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Male  44.95  43.89  
Female  73.21  42.84  
Category of Workers  100.00  100.00  
Cultivators  20.44  23.40  
Male  22.77  28.36  
Female  15.35  12.92  
Agricultural Labourers  32.75  38.42  
Male  24.73  29.25  
Female  50.23  57.78  
Household Industry Workers  6.66  4.46  
Male  5.58  3.69  
Female  9.02  6.10  
Other Workers  40.16  33.72  
Male  46.92  38.70  
Female  25.41  23.20  

Source: Census-2011

It may be seen that Angul district has more or less the same work participation rate (41.33 percent) in comparison to the State as a whole (41.79). The same pattern holds for males and females. Main workers have a rate about 25 per cent while marginal workers have a rate of 16.4 per cent in the district. All the state level main workers have a still higher rate of 25.5 per cent than that of marginal workers (16.28 percent). Category-wise classification of workers in the district indicates that other workers have the highest share (40.16 per cent) followed by agriculture workers (33 percent), cultivators (20 per cent) 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 the 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Angul Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Odisha Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usual Status</td>
<td>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Woker Participation</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Weekly Status</td>
<td>Rate(WPR)</td>
<td>Unemployment Rate(UR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force Participation Rate(LFPR)</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Participation Rate(WPR)</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>319</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate(UR)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

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

**Unemployment situation in the district and employment potential**

The district employment exchange is the main source from which information on unemployment can be obtained. The function of the District Employment Exchange is guided by the guidelines contained in the National Employment Manual prepared by the Directorate General Employment and Training Government of India. As per the guidelines, the main functions of the District Employment Exchange are:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Registration</th>
<th>Notification</th>
<th>Submission</th>
<th>Placement</th>
<th>Live Register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8313</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3291</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3828</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6842</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>21247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2458</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>20280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7668</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>23338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5850</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>25067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3574</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>24953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4009</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5985</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Up to June-15)
Expectedly, the placement is much less than the number of job seekers which suggests that unemployment is very high. It is seen from the above table that the Live Register shows the number unemployed as in June, 2015 at 23978. A social group wise and qualification wise break-up of the Live Register is presented in the following table.

### Live Register up to June-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>G. Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below M.E</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Matric</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>1468</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>3859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.A</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>2459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.Sc.</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.Com</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>4176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Com</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.T.I</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.T</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacist</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.B Sc.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Nurse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steno</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>2876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Total</td>
<td>3483</td>
<td>2040</td>
<td>13105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from the above table, that among the 23978 unemployed as found in the Live Registers in 2015, the vast majority i.e 19443 or 81.09 per cent were literate having non-technical qualifications and only 4535 or 18.91 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, making them employable in industries and ancillary activities and moderating unemployment.

### Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure

The level of material prosperity and quality of life of people is determined to a large extent no only by the level of per capita income but also by the level of per capita consumption expenditure. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha has brought out a Report on monthly per
capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) for Odisha and at the disaggregated level, for the districts for the year 2010-11 in the light of the 66th Round NSSO survey. In the Report MPCE is defined as the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days preceding the date of survey, divided by household size. Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, in addition to other method(s), has been used for measurement of MPCE. In the URP method, expenditure on all the food and non-food items are collected over URP of 30 days. The findings of the survey as relevant to Angul district are presented in the following table.

### MPCE in Rural and Urban Area :2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rural MPCE</th>
<th>Urban MPCE</th>
<th>Urban-Rural Gap</th>
<th>Percentage Gap</th>
<th>Rural-Urban Disparity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>655.81</td>
<td>1326.34</td>
<td>670.53</td>
<td>102.20</td>
<td>49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Region</td>
<td>675.40</td>
<td>1403.32</td>
<td>727.92</td>
<td>107.7</td>
<td>48.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>651.70</td>
<td>1790.91</td>
<td>1139.21</td>
<td>174.80</td>
<td>36.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

Expectedly, in preparing the Report, the Directorate has accepted the NSSO division of Odisha into three regions i.e., Coastal, Southern and Northern Regions. Angul, along with Bargarh, Keonjhar, Jharsuguda, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Deogarh and Sundargarh is included in the Northern Region. It may be seen from the table that MPCE-Urban is expectedly greater than MPCE-Rural at the district, regional and state levels. But MPCE-Rural for Angul is lower than that for the regional and State levels while MPCE-Urban in Angul is the highest among the three. Angul also has the highest percentage Urban-Rural MPCE Gap at 174.8 per cent and rural MPCE as percentage of Urban MPCE is the lowest in Angul compared to the other two. This speaks of glaring inequalities between urban and rural areas and calls for effective corrective action.

As a corollary of the above, food expenditure has a Lion’s share in the consumer’s budget in the rural areas (57.61 per cent) in the rural areas while non-food expenditure has a disproportionately larger share (59.06 per cent) in the urban areas in Angul. This is reflected in the following table.

### Share of Food and Non-Food Expenditure in Angul : 2009-10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>57.61</td>
<td>40.94</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Food</td>
<td>42.39</td>
<td>59.06</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha

**Employment Mission**

Due to shortage of employment in the organized sector, it is not possible to absorb the huge pool of unemployed youth and unemployment keeps increasing. To address the problem of growing unemployment, the State Government departments have been advised to explore the scope for
innovative self employment projects under various sectors and to play a more proactive role for creation of large scale self-employment and wage employment opportunities which will ensure more productive and efficient use of available human resources. In this backdrop, an Employment Mission has been launched in the state as part of Government Employment policy 2005. The mission has the mandate of determining policies and general direction as also the operational aspects of employment generation in the state as also at the district level.

While this apex body will be determining policies and general direction, there is an executive body of the mission headed by the Chief Secretary. The mission has directed to constitute, if deemed necessary, an empowered committee and task forces on different operational aspects.

The main aim of the mission is to assist to the unemployment youths of the society through effective capacity building training programme by Departments of the Government to find suitable avenues of self-employment.

**Skill Upgradation Training for Self-Employment**

In a fast moving industrial economy of Angul district with rapidly diversifying activities favouring industrial and service sectors. There is a demand for technical persons which accounts for more than 80% of their workforce and non-technical persons constitute less than 20%. But Employment Exchanges are having in their Live Registers hardly 20% Technical Persons and more than 80% non-technical persons. This is a gross mismatch. In this backdrop the Employment Mission has undertaken a short term programme having a duration of one month to six months to upgrade the skills of the interested unemployed non-technical youths to make them fit to launch their own self-employment ventures. From the year 2005 till date different training programmes have been organized in different sectors in Angul district to improve employability of the youth.

Placement linked training programmes in different trades were conducted at Angul from 2005. The details are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>No. of candidates mobilized</th>
<th>Nos. of candidates sponsored to different PIAs</th>
<th>No of candidate Trained</th>
<th>No of candidate given placement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>5340</td>
<td>5190</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5816</td>
<td>5764</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5107</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Job fairs have also been proposed and one such fair was held on 21.02.2014 at Angul Stadium in which job offers were made by different employer for the youths.

Pre-recruitment Coaching

Since large numbers of vacancies arise regularly in defence and paramilitary sectors it has been proposed to tap this source for the benefit of unemployed youths both in rural and urban areas. During 2006-2014, six such Recruitment Camps were held at Angul and the details are given in the following table.

Pre Recruitment Training Camp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NAC Guest House, Angul</td>
<td>10 Days (09.01.06 to 18.01.06)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NAC Guest House, Angul</td>
<td>10 Days (23.06.06 to 02.07.06)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adarsha ITC, Angul</td>
<td>10 Days (30.03.07 to 08.04.07)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Angul High School, Angul</td>
<td>10 Days (23.12.07 to 01.01.08)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angul Stadium, Angul</td>
<td>15 Days (17.03.12 to 31.03.12)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Angul Stadium, Angul</td>
<td>15 Days (28.01.14 to 11.02.14)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Atma Nijukti Paramarsa Mela (ANPM)

Special A.N.P.M for P.W.Ds are held under the Employment Mission in different blocks of Angul district. In 2008, 2778 candidates have attended the mela of whom 2281 have applied for loan assistance. From among the applicants 772 candidates submitted project report of which 775 cases have been sponsored to the bank. In all 522 loans have been sanctioned from whom 323 have received the loans.

In addition to the above, the Government is implementing its flagship employment programme named Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee scheme since 2005 with a view to providing 100 days’ employment to all unskilled workers in the rural areas. At present, the daily wage rate fixed for the programme is Rs.174/-. This programme is being implemented in Angul district as elsewhere in the state and the country. It has been very helpful in providing wage employment to the needy in hassle-free manner.
Employment Potential

Angul 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 – IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

District Administration: General Overview

The Collector is the Head and Chief Co-ordinator of the district administration. During the colonial era, the primary function of Collector is the collection of land revenue and other dues of Government. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for maintenance of law and order. Besides, a lot of other miscellaneous works relating to almost every sphere of administration keep him constantly occupied. He has to coordinate and supervise all development and welfare works in the district.

The Collector in revenue matters is under the control of Revenue Divisional Commissioner, who has powers to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general directions. Member, Board of Revenue is the head of Revenue Department and is responsible for efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State.

The Collector is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate (ADM) and a number of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors in managing the different branches (Total 28) of Collectorate including Revenue, Touzi, General and Miscellaneous, Judicial, Establishment, Forest Settlement, Emergency, Land Acquisition and compensation, Special Land Acquisition, MCL, Special Land Acquisition, Nalco, Special Land Acquisition, NTPC, Development, Mining, Panchayat, Civil Supplies, and Schedule Tribe/ Schedule Caste.

Sub-Divisional Level Administration

There are 4 Sub-divisions in the district namely, Angul, Athamallik, Pallahara and Talcher. Each Sub-division is in-charge of a Sub-Collector and
SDM. He is mainly responsible for general and revenue administration and law and order in his area. Some Executive Magistrates-cum-Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors have been posted to the Sub-divisions. These Executive Magistrates administer only the preventive sections of Code of Criminal Procedure and are under the control of the Sub-Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The district is divided into 8 Tahsils. Each Tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar being assisted by Additional Tahasildar(s). Each Tahsil is further divided into Revenue Inspector Circles, which is the lowest unit of Revenue Administration for collection of land revenue and settlement of revenue matters.

**Staffing Pattern of the Sub-divisions**

Each Sub Divisional office consists of branches like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Record Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies and (12) Public Relations. Besides the Sub-Collector, there are other Officers like Asst. District Welfare Officer, Sub-Divisional Panchayat Officer, Sub-Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Sub-Divisional Small Savings Officer, Assistant Civil Supplies Officer, Sub-Divisional Information and Public Relation Officer to man these branches of the Sub Divisional Office. In Sub-Divisions for the purpose of revenue administration, they are assisted by Tahsildars and Addl. Tahsildars.

**Treasury**

The District Treasury is located at Angul. There are Sub-Treasuries at Athamallik, Chhendipada, Kishorenagar, Pallahara, Talcher and one Special Treasury is functioning at Samal of Talcher Sub-Division.

**Historical Background**

**Angul**

**Office Of the Sub-Collector (Old Collectorate )**

Office of the Sub-Collector, Angul

Angul was one of the feudatory States of Odisha till the year 1847 when it was confiscated on account of the rebellion of the then ruling chief
Somanath Singh. It was treated as a government estate (Khasmahal) since then and was administered by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1891, Angul was constituted as a separate district joined by Kandhamal. In 1936, with the creation of a separate Province of Odisha, Angul continued as a district. Consequent upon the introduction of Angul Laws and Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1967 its status was changed to that of a sub-division (the detail history has been narrated in Chapter-II.

Athamallik

Previously the then Princely State was administered in accordance with the provisions of the Sanad, which was granted by the British Government, to the ruling chief in 1894 and revised in 1908. The Sanad also defined the status, position and power of the ruling chief. A Dewan was assisting the chief in the matters of general administration. But when this Princely State merged with the State of Odisha with effect from 1st January, 1948, the powers of the ruling chief terminated and Athamallik became a Sub-Division of the then undivided Dhenkanal district.

Talcher

Talcher was under the administration of a ruling chief prior to merger. The Sanad of 1894, which was revised in 1908, was then determining the relation between the State and the British Government. But with the merger of the Princely state on 1st January, 1948, Talcher became a sub division of Dhenkanal district and remained under the administrative control of a Sub-Divisional Officer.

Pallahara

The Sanad of 1908 was regulating the relationship between the Princely State and the British Government. The chief of the State was conducting administration with the assistance of a Dewan. But when the former State of Pallahara merged with the State of Odisha with effect from 1st January 1948, the Darbar Administration came to an end. As a result of merger, the ex-Pallahara State assumed the status of a sub division and remained incharge of a Sub-Divisional Officer for its administration under undivided Dhenkanal district.

Panchayat Samities and Other Offices

To implement the development programmes and poverty alleviation programmes, the district has been divided into 8 Panchayat Samities, each under the charge of a Block Development Officer. They are Angul, Athamallik, Banarpal, Chhendipada, Kaniha, Kishorenagar, Pallahara and Talcher.
There are also three Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) namely Angul Municipality, Athamallik Notified Area Council and Talcher Municipality.

Other District and Sub Division level State Government Offices located in the District Headquarters are given below.

1. District Rural Development Agency, Angul
2. Superintendent of Police
3. Chief District Medical Officer, Angul
4. Chief District Veterinary Officer, Angul
5. Divisional Forest Office (Territorial), Angul
6. Divisional Forest Office (Wild Life), Angul
7. Divisional Forest Office (Territorial), Athamallik.
8. Divisional Forest Office (Kendu leaf), Angul.
9. Divisional Forest Office (Kendu leaf), Athamallik
10. Working Plan Office (Forest), Angul
11. Executive Engineer, RWS and S, Talcher
12. Executive Engineer, R and B, Angul
13. Executive Engineer, RWD, Angul
14. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Angul
15. Executive Engineer, (NH), Pallahara
16. Divisional Manager, Odisha Forest Development Corporation, Angul
17. Divisional Head, IDCO, Angul.
18. District Industries Centre, Angul
19. Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Nalco Nagar
20. Deputy Director of Mines, Talcher
21. Deputy Director, State Poultry Breeding and Research Farm, Angul
22. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Angul/Assistant Labour Commissioner, Angul
23. Assistant Director of Fisheries, Angul
24. Superintendent of Excise, Angul
25. Talcher-Angul –Meramandali Development Authority (TAMDA) Angul
26. Regional Transport Office, Angul
27. Regional Transport Office, Talcher
28. Regional Officer, State Pollution Control Board, Angul
29. Additional Commissioner, Commercial Tax, Angul
30. Deputy Superintendent of Police (Vigilance), Angul
31. District Employment Exchange, Angul
32. District Statistical Office, Angul
33. District Treasury Office, Angul.
34. Deputy Director, (District Planning and Monitoring Unit), Angul
35. District Panchayat Office, Angul
36. Angul Fire Office, Angul
37. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Angul/ District Agriculture Office, Angul
38. District Agriculture Office, Talcher
39. Deputy Director, Horticulture, Angul
40. Horticulturist, Athamallik
41. Horticulturist, Pallahara
42. Project Director, Watershed Mission, Angul
43. District Education Office, Angul
44. District Tourist Office, Angul
45. District Culture Office, Angul
46. District Information and Public Relation Office, Angul
47. District Sub-Registrar, Angul
48. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Angul
49. Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Angul
50. Executive Engineer (PHD), Angul
51. Executive Engineer (MI), Angul
52. Assistant Engineer, (MI) Sub-Division, Athamallik
53. Assistant Engineer (OLIC) Angul
54. Assistant Engineer (OLIC) Talcher.
55. District Manager, Odisha Agro Industries Corporation, Angul
56. Manager, Odisha Small Industries Corporation, Angul
57. Soil Testing Laboratory, Angul
58. Lead District Manager, Angul

**Background of Revenue Administration System**

**Preamble**

Revenue administration is at the core of governance at district level. Historically it is one of the oldest systems of administration. It is concerned with mobilisation of resources for the development of the State and day-to-day administration. Collector is the head of the revenue administration at district level.

**Historical Background**

The district of Angul comprises 4 Sub-Divisions of which 3 are ex-State areas and the remaining one Angul was managed directly by government prior to Independence. Each of these ex-State areas, before merger into the State of Odisha, had their own system of land management, revenue administration and other laws, rules and practices. A short account of the history of land revenue administration relating to each of these ex-State areas is given below. The report on the land tenure and land revenue system of Odisha and Chhatisgarh States by R.K.Ramadhyan forms the basic source.

**Land Revenue System—past and present**

**Angul**

Angul, a feudatory state till 1847 was confiscated due to rebellious activist of Raja Somonath Singh became a Khas Mahal(administered directly by East India Company) by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, on
whose behalf a Tahasildar collected revenue and administered justice. In 1891, Angul was constituted a separate district, a non-contiguous, one the Khondmals being added to it. The district of Angul thereby consisted of two Sub-Divisions namely Angul and Khondmals. In 1936, with the creation of a separate Province of Odisha, Angul Sub-Division was constituted into a district under the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936 and the Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack was also the Deputy Commissioner of the district of Angul. In 1948, with the merger of Princely States, the district of Dhenkanal was created and Magistrate and Collector of Dhenkanal district became the Deputy Commissioner (later called Collector) of Angul district. Status of Angul remained as such till 14th Sept 1967. But consequent upon the introduction of the Angul Laws Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1967 its status was changed to that of a Sub-division of Dhenkanal district with effect from 15th Sept 1967. A summary settlement was first made in the year 1848. This was followed by a regular settlement for 5 years in 1849, at which the Jama (assessment) was settled at Rs.21,465. The Estate was topographically surveyed in 1853-54. In 1855, a 12 years resettlement was conducted which yielded a Jama of Rs.37,167. The period, however, was extended up to 20 years due to the occurrence of the severe famine of 1866. This period was again extended up to the end of 1891 owing to five bad seasons in succession culminating in the famine of 1889. In the settlement of 1892 (made for 15 years), it was noticed that the assessable area had increased from 56,947 acres to 156,549 acres, i.e. by about 275 per cent owing to extension of cultivation. The revenue consequently rose without any alteration of the rate of rent, from Rs.46,029/- to Rs.1,07,125/-. Another settlement was taken up in 1905 and completed in 1908. The total assessed area increased to 1,57,812 acres. The gross rental was raised to Rs.1,18,612/- for the first five years and to Rs.1,24,033/- for the remaining period of the settlement which was due to expire in 1923. The period was, however, extended up to November 1928 on account of the famine of 1918-19. Another settlement was taken up in 1925-28.

**Athmallik**

The then rulers of Athmallik took cue from administration of Central Provinces and started revenue collection accordingly. The village headman, therefore occupied a more prominent position here, than in the neighbouring ex-States.

There were no Zamindaris in the ex-State, but there existed rent free or quit-rent tenures for deities (*Debottar*) and Brahmins (*Brahmottar*). The record of rights regarding various grants including Lakharaj grants were
prepared during 1927-31 settlement. Khamar lands held by the ruler constituted his personal income.

The early revenue history of this ex-State is not known. No regular land revenue settlement appears to have taken place till comparatively recent years and revenue was probably derived from villages, as a whole, apportionment being left to the village headman. The early revenue settlements in 1896 and 1911 were made by measurement with the Padika or standard rod common in Odisha. The first settlement of the ex-State and cadastral survey accompanied by traverse was taken up in 1927 and completed in 1931. The settlement was for 15 years. The classification of lands at previous settlement was altered, the number of classes being reduced. After assessment of rents, there were large number of protests and a special officer had to be appointed to look into the objections. High classifications were reduced in a large number of cases and excess rents already collected were refunded. The revenue was increased by 32 percent (after the reduction), increase of cultivated lands being only about 6 percent.

The record of rights of 1932 settlement shows that Debottor endowments were made for the worship of deities and other religious institutions, the state reserving the right of worshipper or Sebayat over them. Twelve villages were given as Debottar. The income from these villages were credited in the first instance into the Treasury by the Sarbarakaras appointed by the state, and was kept as deposit in favour of the Debottar Department. Debottar grants were not transferable permanently or temporarily in any way and were not subject to any encumbrance created by the holder. The cess of the villages were, however, credited to the general revenue. Brahmottar grants were made to “Brahmans” for religious cultural pursuits and for the offer of prayers to God for the welfare of the Raj family. They were heritable but may be resumed at any time at the will of the administration or if the grantee’s conduct was disloyal or if he was of bad character. Brahmottar grants had the rights and liabilities of rayats and were subject to the control of Sarbarakars.

About 1306 acres of land were held by the ruler as Khamar. There were no conditions regarding resumption or liability to assessment or quit-rent of these lands. All the lands were said to be cultivated by the ruler through his servants.

There were many service Jagirs for various persons for the purpose of rendering personal service to the ruler. There were also many service Jagirs in almost all villages for Chkoukidars, Dal-beheras and Kumbhars etc.
The settlement report of 1932 classified rayats as Thani, Pahi and Chandnadar. There were also subtenants recorded as Shikmi under Debottar and Brah MQTT grantees. There were no Shikmi tenants other than those under Debottar and Brah MQTT grantees. At the 1932 settlement, a list of rights and liabilities of the Sarbarakars was drawn up which may be regarded as the Sarbarakars Charter. At the time of the settlement, nearly all villages were said to have had a Sarbarakar, except the headquarters, which never had a Sarbarakar. In 1937-38 a large number of Sarbarakaras were removed on account of default of land revenue as well as mismanagement of villages. All Sarbarakaras had service holding (Bhogra lands) assessed to rent. But lands held by them were inalienable and impartible and were held by the persons holding the office. In 1937-38, conversion of the service holding into rayati land started on the application of the Sarbarakars. A salami, ten times the rental was obtained. In the village in which the Sarbarakars were dismissed or removed, conversion was effected by auction and the bid of the old Sarbarakars being generally accepted by the ruler.

The Sarbarakars used to get a commission on a sliding scale from Rs.9-6-0 (Rs.9.37) per cent to Rs.18-12-0 (Rs.18.75) per cent, according to the rental of the village. There were protected and unprotected Sarbarakar. The heir of a protected Sarbarakar had the right to succeed.

### Pallahara

The first attempt of settlement appears to have been made in 1875. The survey was on eye appraisal called ‘Nazarkut’, measurement by means of a standard rod-10ft. 5 1/2” in length was first undertaken from 1893 to 1896 when another settlement was made. A revisional settlement was taken up in 1914 and completed in 1918. This settlement was completed under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Angul when the ex-State was under government management. A plane table survey of the village boundaries was done in 8 inches scale and then enlarged into 16 inches scale by pentagraph. Detailed was, however, not done by chain but only a rough sketch map of cultivated lands was prepared. Assessment was done on the lines of the previous settlement. Classification of villages into three classes was retained according to previous settlement with modifications in case of a few villages. The rates of rent finally adopted were also the same. The total assessable area was 24,561 acres and the gross rental assessed was Rs.35,742/-. The net rental was Rs.32,205/- of which Rs.3,157 were allowed as collection charges at the rate of 10 percent. The new assessment is alleged to have gone hard against the rayats some of whom abandoned
their holdings. Some villages were also entirely abandoned. Consequently, abatement of rent had to be allowed.

The next settlement was done in 1932. The classification of the last settlement was retained. The rates of rent previously adopted were increased slightly. The settlement report of 1932 of Pallahara ex-State governed its revenue administration.

There was no zamindary in the ex-State and no complete village had been given out as a grant with the exception of two villages given in 1932 to the Rani Saheba. There were practically no tenure holders in the ex-State, except these two villages. Grants were not numerous and the area including choukidary Jagirs was only 1700 acres. Among the service grantees were those who supplied brooms to the Rajbati (Palace), black-smiths for rendering personal and special service and Paikas, a fairly large number, who performed guard duties, carried dak and performed other menial duties. There were also few Jagirs for drummers, goldsmiths, priests, water carriers and barbers, etc. 189 acres of khas land were held by the ruler. It is mentioned in the Sarbarakari Patta that the Jagir-holders and the Lakharajdars had no rights of transfer. Out of the total area of about 120 acres under Debottar, 43 acres were held under the direct management of the Debottar Department of the ex-State. The rest were managed by the individual grantees. The grantees had the privilege of enjoying the Debottar land as hereditary right. The lands were cultivated on Sanja or produce rent.

Many of the existing Brahmottar grants paid quit-rent. The Brahmottar quit-rents were enhanced slightly at the settlement of 1932. Brahmottar lands were also heritable.

Babuvan Jagirs which were grants to the relatives of the Ruler for maintenance were held rent free for life only and were subject to payment of cesses. In practice after the death of a Babuvan Jagirdar, the Jagirs were partly resumed. The jagirs were usually settled with the heirs of the deceased Jagirdars on half Jama.

In 1932 settlement, the rayats were registered as Thani and Pahi though the difference between these two classes was not of any practical significance. There were no rules regarding accrual of occupancy rights to sub-tenants and usually they were tenants-at-will. The settlement officer recorded in 1932 that rayats had no right to transfer the lands by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise and they were thus indifferent towards the improvement of the lands. The right of sale, subject to the permission of the Ruler, was however, recognised.
No sale was ordinarily granted where purchaser was of higher caste than the vendor or was not a resident of the ex-State. Sanction of sale was subject to the levy of fee of 10 percent on the consideration as well as payment of mutation fee.

The *Sarbarakari Patta* issued in 1932 constituted the only compilation to be taken as their statement of rights and liabilities. The *Sarbarakars* post in practice, descended from father to son but appointment of fresh *Sarbarakars* had occurred fairly frequently. He was responsible for the revenue and cess of the village which were payable in 3 *kists* (instalments) on 15th May, 15th November and 1st February. The old *Bhogra* land was, however, assessed to three-fourth of the normal assessment. *Sarbarakars* were entitled to 10 percent of the rental of the village as remuneration and 6½ of the forest and road cess. But no portion of the school cess was given to them. For the recovery of the land revenue, the *Sarbarakar* was proceeded against. A notice was issued in the first instance and some time was usually granted. If payment was not made within this period a warrant of attachment of moveable was issued. There was a school cess of one *anna* (Rs.0.06) per rupee of rent. The Kolhs, Juangs and Bhuayans had been exempted from the cess.

**Talcher**

There was no *Zamindari* in the ex-State. But like other ex-States of Odisha, there were numerous rent-free and other tenures. Besides 7 *Debottar* and Khanja villages, there were considerable areas of land under these two grantees, all held free of revenue. There were numerous *Brahmottar* grants some of which paid quit-rent. The land was the property of the State. Between the rayats’ land and the State there were the tenure holders or *Bera-Pradhans* of each *perganah* and the *Sarbarakars*. The other rent-free holders were *Lakharajdars*, who were mostly holders of service holdings. The allotments of wasteland, the appointment of Sarbarakars or Makaddamas in the case of Brahmottar villages were done by the State. Brahmins holding *Brahmottar* lands were liable to pay quit-rent and cesses. According to the terms of the *patta*, they were heritable but not transferable except under will or gift. *Debottar* lands were held rent-free and cess free for religious purposes. These could be transferred only with the permission of the *Darbar*. They were virtually impartible and rayats and under-rayats could be created under the sanction of the *Darbar*. *Kharposh* lands were heritable but not transferable, and any *Kharposh* land could be converted into rayati after seven generations from the original grantee. *Chakran Jagir* lands were held rent-free and cess free for the purpose of rendering free service to *Darbar*. This was not transferable and generally went to the senior member
of the family by succession. *Chakran bajyapti* tenures were *jagir* lands for which rent and cess were paid. *Choukidars* were the village servants, who held land rent-free but the rent of that land was recovered from the villagers in common. Other village servants like barber, washer-man, etc. also enjoyed *jagir* lands but these were all rent paying.

Rayati lands carried with it a liability to render services to the *Darbar* when required on receipt of due payment. Under-rayats held land from rayats or tenants on specific conditions. An under-rayat used to acquire occupancy right of the land and was held continuously for more than 12 years. Rayati lands could be partitioned or transferred on payment of salami with the permission of the revenue officer. Mortgages and exchanges were also allowed. Rayats were classified under three groups namely *Thani*, *Pahi* and *Chandandar*.

The first settlement of the ex-State seems to have been made in 1898 when the ex-State was under the administration of Government owing to the minority of the chief. In the settlement, which followed in 1912, no appreciable change seems to have been made in the system. In 1898 settlement, the major portion of the enhancement in the revenue was due to assessment of the *Nayabadi* lands. There were 5 classes of villages and 5 to 6 classes of lands. The ex-State had been surveyed fully by traverse and cadastral methods. The settlement records prepared in the 1928 settlement consisted of the *Khasra*, *Khatian* and *Ekpadia*, in addition to the village map and such documents as *parcha* and *patta*.

The *Sarbarakars* were responsible for the revenue of the village. Interest was charged from him for failure to pay the land revenue on the due date.

In *Brahmottar* villages, the village headman was known as *Mukaddam* and in Paikali villages he was known as *Garhnaik*. The *pattas* issued to *Sarbarakars*, *Garhnaiks* and *Mukaddams* were similar except that the *patta* of a *Garhnaik* contained a special clause regarding the liability to render service when called upon.

In *Kharposh* villages the rent was not paid by the *Sarbarakars* to the *kharposh* holders but payment was made into the treasury into *Kharposh* account.

By a notification, the Bihar and Odisha Public Demands Recovery Act was included in the list of laws the spirit of which was adopted to be followed for recovery of land revenue.
The Talcher Rules and Regulations, which contained orders of Talcher Darbar, from time to time were guarding the revenue administration of the ex-State.

**Land tenure system and tenancy rights**

**Laws and Rules in force**

It was after merger of these ex-States with Odisha, the Central Government issued an order called the Odisha States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948 applying a number of enactments to the ex-states on subjects included in the Central List. Besides the Odisha Government also issued an order called “The Administration of Odisha States Order, 1948” extending a number of State Acts for carrying out the administration of these areas in respect of the remaining subjects. In this Order, substantial and far-reaching tenancy reforms were enacted giving free rights of transfer, protection against increase of rent and against ejectment of occupancy tenants and *Sukhabasis* notwithstanding anything contained in the Tenancy Laws of the states. Besides, some rights were conferred on *Jagir* holders and cultivators of *Khamar* lands. This modification of existing tenancy rights by the Administration of Odisha States Order, 1948 which was repeated in the merged States Laws Act, 1950 was an event of far-reaching consequences. Other common Acts in force are the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1954, the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, and Odisha Public Demands Recovery Act, 1962, the Odisha Irrigation Act, 1959, the Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960, the Odisha Government Land Settlement Act, 1962, the Odisha Cess Act, 1962, the Odisha Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation of Land Act, 1972.

**Present system of Survey, Assessment and Collection**

Present system of survey is by cadastral and traverse methods. Besides, in Purunakote P.S. and Jarapada P.S of Angul district Khanapuri operation is directly worked out on digital maps prepared from aerial survey on pilot project basis. Details of the operation follow the pattern laid down in the Odisha Survey and Settlement Manual. The Odisha Survey and Settlement Act and Rules guide the detailed implementation of these principles.

According to the scheme of Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, the land has to be first surveyed. Thereafter enquiries are to be made on the spot regarding possession, right and title. On the basis of this enquiry preliminary records-of-right are prepared. These two stages are combined together and are known as Kistwar-Khanapuri stage. The Map and Records so prepared are checked at the Head Office to ensure accuracies.
In the next stage which is known as the Attestation Stage, copies of the records-of-rights prepared during Khanapuri are made over to the parties and they are asked to state their objections, if any, to the entries made there in. Objections, if any are enquired into and decisions are taken accordingly. The records are amended on the basis of these decisions. The entries in the amended record-of-rights are again read over to the parties and thereafter these are attested in token of their correctness. Thus the draft record-of-rights is prepared.

In the third stage, the attested records are checked again at the Head Office. If the rent settlement is ordered, then the rent is calculated as per the approved rent policy and incorporated in the appropriate column of the draft record-of-rights. This draft record is published for objections, if any. If objections are filed, they are heard and disposed of and the records are amended accordingly. After the incorporation of these corrections the record is finally published and entries, made therein are deemed final. Last of all, fair copies of the record so finalized are prepared and distributed to all concerned.

Classification of villages is made under the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 taking into consideration the following factors namely:

(i) situation of the village
(ii) communication and marketing facilities
(iii) depredation by wild animals, and
(iv) liability to vicissitudes of season

After the villages are grouped under different classes, classification of land is made according to crop or crops grown on the land, nature of soil, situation of the land in village, and sources of irrigation.

Then assessment of fair and equitable rent is done under the same Act. For the purpose of survey and preparation of record-of-rights each subdivision of the district is divided into small units called circle or camp in charge of one Assistant Settlement Officer who is assisted by Inspectors in Kistwar and Khanapuri circles and Peskars and Munsarims in attestation and Rent Camps. The Amin works at the village level in Kistwar and Khanapuri circle and his work is checked by the Inspector, Assistant Settlement Officer. The Charge Officer functions as a Supervisory Officer under the control of Settlement Officer who frames the programme and watches the progress. He inspects the camps and guides the operation. At the State level, Director of Land Records and Surveys controls the activities of the organisation.
Survey and Settlement

First round Survey and Settlement Operation

**Special Block, Angul:** The total number of villages of the sub-division was 569 for which Survey and Settlement operation was taken up in the year 1952 as per Notification No.17 /51-1993/R dt.18/19.1.1951 of Revenue Department. Subsequently two villages were transferred to Hindol sub-division during the year 1967. Settlement operation was completed in respect of all the 569 villages in the year 1962 and the final report has been printed and published. R.O.Rs and Maps in respect of all the villages have been supplied to revenue authorities since long.

**Block A/1:** Athamallik sub-division – The Survey and Settlement operation in respect of 576 villages of Athamallik sub-division was taken up as per Revenue Notification No.44501/R dt.3.10.1961 of Revenue Department. During the course of operation 26 new villages were created and the total no. of villages came to 602. After final publication of all the 602 villages in the year 1976, the R.O.Rs and maps in respect of all the villages have already been supplied to the revenue authorities.

**Block ‘B’ :** Pallahara sub-division – Notification u/s 36(1)(c) of Odisha Survey and Settlement Act,1958 was issued by Government vide Revenue and Excise Department Notification No. 661-5-115/1963-64 dt.5.1.1963 for taking up Survey and Settlement operation in respect of 303 villages of Pallahara sub-division. After creation of 6 new villages during the settlement operation, the total no. of villages came to 309. Thus settlement operation in respect of all the 309 villages was completed in the year 1976 and R.O.Rs and maps have been handed over to revenue authorities. The final report of the sub-division was sent to Board of Revenue in the year 1986 which has been printed and published during the month of January, 1998.

**Block ‘A’:** Talcher sub-division – The Survey and Settlement Operation in respect of 446 villages of Talcher sub-division was taken up under the provision of O.S and S Act, 1958 vide Revenue and Excise Department Notification No.58545/R dt.13.12.1962. In course of settlement operation 14 sabik revenue villages and one village namely Haripradhanpur was amalgamated with Reserve Forest. Thus after exclusion of 15 revenue villages from the sabik villages and inclusion of 9 newly created villages; the total no. of villages of this sub-division came to 440. Final publication and patta distribution of the 440 villages were completed during the year 1985 and R.O.Rs and maps of all the villages of this subdivision have already been delivered to the revenue authorities. The final report of the subdivision was sent to Board of Revenue for approval, printing and publication.
Second round Survey and Settlement Operation

First-round Survey and Settlement operation in respect of all 1920 villages of Angul, Athamallik, Pallahara and Talcher Sub-Divisions have been completed. Now 2\textsuperscript{nd} round Survey and Settlement operation in Angul sub-division has been taken up.

Out of 569 villages of Angul sub-division, 200 villages have been covered under Consolidation, rest 369 villages relating to Angul, Bantala, Purunakote, Jarapada and Chhendipada Police Stations of Angul sub-division have been notified u/s 36 (1) (c) for survey, preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent vide Revenue and Excise Department Notification No.61519/R dt.30.10.89 and 520/R dt.14.1.91. The details of which are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notification No. and date</th>
<th>Name of Police Station</th>
<th>No. of villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61519/ R dt.30.10.89</td>
<td>Bantala P.S.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purunakote P.S.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jarapada P.S.</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chhendipada P.S.</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520 / R Dt.14.01.1991</td>
<td>Angul P.S.</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jarapada P.S.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey, preparation of record-of-rights and rent settlement have already been completed.

Land Reforms position in the District

The Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 came into existence to reform the law relating to land tenures and to provide for matters connected there with or incidental thereto. The main objects of this Act is to enact progressive legislation relating to agrarian reforms and land tenure consequent on the gradual abolition of intermediary interest and to confer better rights on agriculturist and to ensure increase of food production. The Act makes clear provision for conferring higher rights on real cultivator and to distribute the ceiling surplus land between the landless people.

After enactment of the Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960, ceiling surplus land to the extent of Ac.4754.075 have been distributed to 3609 beneficiaries in the district. Similarly Section 8-A, 19(1)(c), 22, 23 and 23-A of the Act is in operative in this district.

Odisha Land Record Pilot Project has been successfully implemented in this district. ROR and Map have been updated and hosted in Bhulekh web site regularly.
Sources of Revenue of the District

An uniform system of collection of land revenue through Tahsildars has been introduced throughout the district with effect from 1st September 1963. According to this arrangement, the district has been divided into 8 Tahsils (Chhendipada Tahsil created in the year 1977 and Banarpal, Kaniha and Kishorenagar Tahasils created in the year 2008) each in charge of a Tahsildar. After the Sarbrakar system was abolished under the Odisha Merged Territories (Village Officers’ Abolition) Act, 1963, the collection in all the villages of the district has been transferred from the hands of the Sarbarakars to the Revenue Inspectors.

At present, each Tahasil has been divided into a number of Revenue Inspectors’ Circles. Each circle is in charge of a Revenue Inspector who is the lowest Revenue Officer at the village level for collection of land revenue. The work of Revenue Inspector is supervised by the Revenue Supervisors all of them being under the overall control of the Addl. Tahsildar and Tahasildar.

The work of the Tahasildars and Additional Tahasildars is supervised by the Sub-Collector and Collector. The Collector being the Chief Revenue Officer of the District provides leadership and direction to the revenue administration at district level. His responsibility is to ensure;

(a) Land revenue, Cess and other dues are collected and credited into the treasury in time.

(b) Records of rights are maintained up to date, so that tenants know exactly what their rights are in respect of the land they own or possess.

(c) All revenue cases in which tenants’ rights to possess and own land are in dispute such as mutation, encroachment, lease, land acquisition etc. are disposed of.

(d) All government property in the district is cared for.

(e) In agricultural distress and in emergencies like flood, drought, scarcity, out break of epidemic and pestilence, people’s difficulties are ameliorated.

The functions of Collector in Revenue Administration are subject to the general control and supervision of the Commissioner of Northern Division and the over all supervision of the Board of Revenue as defined in the Odisha Revenue Divisional Commissioners Act, 1957 and the Board of Revenue Act, 1957. In connection with land revenue administration in the district, the Collector is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate and a
number of Executives as well as supervisory Revenue Officers. The table below shows the names of the sub-divisions, number of Tahsils, number of Revenue Inspectors’ circles, the number of Revenue Supervisors and numbers of revenue villages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Sub-division</th>
<th>Name of the Tahsil</th>
<th>No. of Revenue Inspectors</th>
<th>No. of Revenue Supervisors</th>
<th>No. of Revenue Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chhendipada.</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kishore nagar</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tahasil / Panchayat Samiti (PS) wise details is as follows:

The area and jurisdiction of the tahasils in the district are coterminous with that of the Panchayat Samitis.

**Angul**

Angul tahasil was created on 01.09.1963. It is located on the side of NH.55 on Cuttack-Sambalpur road. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 2,10,565. The tahasil has 9 RI circles namely Angul Sadar, Panchamahal, Kumursingha, Bantala, Khida, Purunakote, Tainsi, Champatimunda and Bentapur. This has 32 Gram Panchayats, 1 Local Body and 3 Police Stations. The total number of villages are 230 (habited-214+ Uninhabited-16). The total area of the tahasil is 1,20,301.729 Acres. There are 31 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

**Banarpal**

Angul tahasil was created during 2008. It is located on the side of NH.55 on Cuttack-Sambalpur road. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 2,09,465. The tahasil has 5 RI circles namely Kurudo, Nuahata, Balaramprasad, Tubey and Fulpada. This has 25 Gram Panchayats and 5 Police Stations (Fully-05+partly-03). The total number of villages are 156 (habited-148+ Uninhabited-8). The total area of the tahasil is 83,697.178 Acres. There are 25 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

**Athamallik**

Angul tahasil was created on 01.09.1963. It is located at 80 kms away from district headquarters. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 1,22,850. The tahasil has 10 RI circles namely Aida, Kaitragarh, Kiakata,
Kantapada, Madhapur, Paikasahi, Purunamantiri, Sanahula, Thakurgarh and Tusar. This has 24 Gram Panchayats, 1 local body and 3 Police Stations (Fully-05+partly-03). The total number of villages are 351 (habited-319+ Un inhabited-33). The total area of the tahasil/ panchayat samiti is 1,73,346.771 Acres. There are 17 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

**Kishorenagar**

Angul tahasil was created on 08.09.2004. It is located at 80 kms away from district headquarters towards west. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 1,07,821. The tahasil has 8 RI circles namely Angapada, Boinda, Bamur, Handapa, Himitira, Kishorenagar, Nakchi and Raniakata. This has 21 Gram Panchayats and 2 Police Stations. The total number of villages are 251 (habited-229+ Un inhabited-22). The total area of the tahasil is 1,48,430.619 Acres. There are 8 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

**Chendipada**

Angul tahasil was created on 01.01.1977. It is located at 40 kms away from district headquarters towards west. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 1,66,751. The tahasil has 7 RI circles namely KanaloI, Bagdia, Chendipada, Brahmanbil, Rajihar, Jarapada and Paranga. This has 34 Gram Panchayats and 3 Police Stations. The total number of villages are 184 (habited-169+ Un inhabited-15). The total area of the tahasil is 2,04,425.00 Acres. There are 30 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

**Pallahara**

Angul tahasil was created on 01.09.1963. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 1,29,806. The tahasil has 7 RI circles namely Pallahara, Kantala, Bahadapasi, Batisuan, Barkotia, Khamara, Kunjam.. This has 26 Gram Panchayats and 2 Police Stations. The total number of villages are 289 (habited-254+ Un inhabited-35). The total area of the tahasil is 1,87,590.290 Acres. There are 07 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

**Talcher**

Angul tahasil was created on 01.09.1963. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 1,83,463. The tahasil has 4 RI circles namely Talcher Sadar, Ghantapada, Danra and Godibandha. This has 21 Gram Panchayats, 1 ULB and 4 Police Stations. The total number of villages are 205 (habited-158+ Un inhabited-46). The total area of the tahasil is 1,87,590.290 Acres. There are 04 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.
Kanhia

Angul tahasil was created on 08.09.2008. The population of the tahasil as per 2011 census is 1,43,109. The tahasil has 5 RI circles namely Kanhia, Badadunguri, Bajrakota, Parabil and Seepur. This has 26 Gram Panchayats and 4 Police Stations. The total number of villages are 234 (habited-189+ Un inhabited-45). The total area of the tahasil is 1,36,082.390 Acres. There are 18 Common Service Centres (CSC) under the tahasil.

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 mosaicised. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker 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 (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer
Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network (VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.
Incidence of Crime in the District

Incidence of Crime reported under 10 major heads during the year 2012 to 2015 is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Head of Crime</th>
<th>Cases reported in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Swindling</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rioting</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M.V accident</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>2730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisation set–up of Police Administration

The Police administration of Angul District is headed by Superintendent of Police, who is under the supervisory control of D.I.G / I.G of Police, North Central Range. The District Police Office was functioning from 01.04.1993 in rented house of RMC, Angul and from 15.11.2009 in its own Building.

There are 04 S.D.P.O Offices, 23 Police Stations including Energy Police Station, 08 Out Posts, 11 Beat Houses and 04 town Out Posts, 01 Women and Child Cell, 01 IAHTU Cell and 01 IUCAW cell headed by an Addl SP. Besides 02 Addl SPs are posted to assist the SP in exercising the Police Administration. This apart 03 Dy.S.P are posted to look into the different sections of District Police office such as DIB, DCRB and PCR Cell. Further more two asst. Commandants are posted in the District took look after the works of Home Guards organization and District Intelligence and Operation Cell.

There are 504 Gram Rakshies and 535 Home Guards also sanctioned strength in the District.
Name of the Police stations under the administrative control of SDPOs

Map of Police Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Sub-Divisional Office</th>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Name of Police Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDPO, Angul</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jarpada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Purunakote</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bantala</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nalco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDPO, Talcher</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Colliery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Vikrampur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Samal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>NTPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDPO, Pallahara</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Khamar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Rengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDPO, Athamallik</td>
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<td>Athamallik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Kiakatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Thakurgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Handapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Kishornagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Energy P.S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name of out Posts

01. Angul Traffic OP (Angul PS)
02. Gopalprasad OP (Colliery PS)
03. Southbalanda OP (Colliery PS)
04. Chainpal OP (Colliery PS)
05. Rengali EOP (Rengali PS)
06. Deranga OP (Kaniha PS)
07. Jamudoli OP (Athamallik PS)
08. Tapdhol OP (Thakurgarh PS)

Name of Town out Posts

01. Angul TOP
02. Nalco TOP
03. Talcher TOP-I
04. Talcher TOP-II

Name of Beat Houses

01. Railway Aid Post, Angul (Angul PS)
02. Mahidharpur BH (Banarpal PS)
03. Purunagarh BH (Bantala PS)
04. Jagannathpur BH (Purunakote PS)
05. Tikarpada BH (Purunakote PS)
06. Raijharan BH (Nisha PS)
07. Bagedia BH (Chhendipada PS)
08. Central Colony BH (Colliery PS)
09. Kalinga BH (Vikrampur PS)
10. Seepur BH (Samal PS)
11. Boinda BH (Handapa PS)

District Crime Record Bureau (DCRB)

District Crime Record Bureau is functioning in the District under the charge of an Inspector assisted by one FPSI and 03 Constables. It keeps records of crimes and criminals.

District Intelligence Bureau (DIB)

District Intelligence Bureau is functioning in the District under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police assisted by two SIs, 01 ASI and 04 Constables.
Police Training College (Old District Police Office)

Police Training College, Angul was started as a training school for Constables on 01.09.1937 in the vacant building belonging to the police Department of the Ex-Angul District and the District Labour Association. The Sub-Inspectors of Odisha were being sent to Hazaribag Police Training College, Bihar as before. In the year 1941, it started functioning as a police training college with 1st batch of Police Sub-Inspector of Odisha, the then eastern state agency and excise Sub-Inspector of Odisha State. Prior to the establishment of Biju Pattanaik State Police Academy (BPSPA) at Bhubaneswar Police Training College Angul was the only Police training institution of Odisha impacting training to I.P.S probationers, departmental SIs, directly recruited SI, Sergeants, Jamadars, Detective Dog Squad SIs, Hand Writing Bureau SIs, Departmental ASIs, Wireless ASIs, Havildars, Women Constables, Departmental Excise SIs and directly recruited Excise SIs. The college started functioning formally with regular approval of Government from 01.01.1948. Presently PTC, Angul imparting training to the Constables, OAPF, SPOs and ASIs is headed by DIG, NCR, Talcher-cum- Principal PTC, Angul.

W.T Station and Pigeon Loft

Wireless Technical (W.T) Stations are functioning in this District having headquarters at PTC, Angul to facilitate alternative mode of communication system. Besides a Pigeon Loft is existing inside the premises of PTC, Angul.

North Central Range, Talcher

Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, NCR is functioning at Talcher since 14.03.2005 having its jurisdiction and supervisory control over three Districts namely Angul, Dhenkanal and Deogarh.
Role of Superintendent of Police, Angul in District Administration.

Besides his routine work, concerning crime, the SP handles law and order situation in including industrial law and order in and Anti-Maoist operation to combat the design of left wing extremism with due observance to SOP. Considering the topography of the District it has become the Maoists paradise and in the recent past the Ultras are very much active in the District and spreading their activities specifically in the limits of Pallahara, Purunakote, Thakurgarh, Jarapada and Handapa P.Ss. Besides to earn easy money the criminal elements of Handapa/Chhendipada are raising cannabis plants which encouraged illegal traders/ anti-socials of the District as well as outsiders/ inter State criminals. Superintendent of Police, Angul has also to give special attention to review the security arrangement of the important projects at a regular interval.in view of possibility of attacks by terrorists As the villagers affected by MCL and other projects are resorting to regular strikes/agitation demanding compensation, rehabilitation and employment resulting huge loss of revenue to the State Government as well as Central Government the SP has to respond to the situations.

Law and Order

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police are jointly responsible for maintenance of law and order. Law and Order issue in Angul has various dimensions such as communal harmony, labour situation in industries, students unrest, peasants unrest, etc. Major PSUs like NALCO, NTPC and MCL are functioning in this district. More than 71.9 Million Tonnes of coal is despatched by rail and road from Talcher during 2014-15. More than 20,000 contract workers are engaged in the three PSUs mentioned above. Hence maintenance of law and order has always engaged serious attention of district administration.

A large number of people have been displaced in the district from Rengali Dam Project and Samal Barrage Project. People have lost their land for establishment of industries like NALCO and NTPC. Expansion of open cast mining of coal has taken place at the cost of displacement of people from their habitats. Similarly displacement have also been taken place for establishment of Private industry like JSPL, JITPL, MONNET ISPAT AND ENERGY, BSSL etc. Such large-scale displacement of people has created complex humanitarian and social problems relating to rehabilitation and resettlement.

Environment is getting degraded because of large-scale industrial and mining activities. Due to this, effects of global warming can be seen. Dust pollution, deforestation, pollution of rivers and drainage systems has evoked
strong resentment from local people. Public awareness is growing in this regard. This new dimension will be a challenge for the law and order machinery in the coming days.

The rural society is getting divided day by day, especially over the issue of execution of various development programmes through Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs).

However the district has maintained healthy communal harmony over the years. There has been no major student agitation and peasant unrest in recent years. All the PSUs/ Private Industries working in the district have been running peacefully without any major agitation/strikes.

**Home Guards Organisation**

Home Guards organisation is a voluntary body and is functioning in the District. The Superintendent of Police is the ex-officio Commandant of Home Guard, Angul and is assisted by Asst. Commandant of Home Guards organisation and shall exercise general supervision and control over the working of all the units and co-ordinates the works of Home Guards within the District under his jurisdiction. There are all together 535 Home Guards in the District. The Home Guards help the Police in maintaining Law and order in fairs, festivals and big gatherings, internal security, and render assistance during natural and other calamities, collect and communicate any information relating to breach of peace to the local police. They are also engaged in guarding vulnerable points / areas, line of communication, bridges, embankments, etc as and when necessary.

**Railway Police, Fire Services**

**Cyber Crime and Mechanisms to counter them**

On development of Technology, the procedure of committing crime is also being seen in the society for which Cyber Crimes are being occurred by the criminals being remained far away from the spot. Such type of crime is being committed by the modern and updated white criminals through mobiles, ATM, Computer and under mail etc.

To prevent such crime through mobile – fake documentary SIMs should be prohibited.

To prevent Cybercrime though computer- fake E- mail ID proof should be prohibited.

To prevent Cyber-crime Though ATM – Fake duplicate ATM card, duplicate account number should be prohibited.

A Cyber cell is being functioning from 2013 under the control of Insp. DCRB to prevent such crime.
Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) Project

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) is a central Government sponsored mission mode project. This will digitize all the crime data and the data will be analyzed through software which can be retrieved for future use. All police stations, SDPO office and District Police Office are connected with internet for data storage and retrieval.

Government Railway Police

To preserve law and order, prevent and detect crimes within railway jurisdiction of this district, there is one A.S.I. and four constables at Talcher out post.

Vigilance Administration

One vigilance wing is functioning in Angul District headed by one D.S.P. He is assisted by two Inspectors, one S.I. and other staff.

Details of Cases of Vigilance Unit Office, Angul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Criminal cases registered</th>
<th>Trap</th>
<th>DA</th>
<th>Corruption</th>
<th>Charge Sheeted / FRT</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Service

This district has fire stations at Angul, Chhendipada, Athamallik, Bamur, Talcher, Pallahara, Kaniha and Banarpal. Besides PSUs and Corporate Sectors like Nalco, MCL, NTPC, TTPS and JSPL have their own Fire Tender Systems to meet any exigency within their plant premises.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No.</th>
<th>Name of the FS</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Calls Received</th>
<th>Fire Call Received</th>
<th>Approx. Properties Lost</th>
<th>Approx. Properties Saved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Angul FS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>Rs.25,49,77,900/-</td>
<td>Rs.50,86,92,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Rs.1,49,32,900/-</td>
<td>Rs.1,35,98,310/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Rs.79,54,200/-</td>
<td>Rs.2,40,32,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 to date</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Rs.7,87,400/-</td>
<td>Rs.13,69,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Talcher FS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Rs.53,59,450/-</td>
<td>Rs.6,94,40,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Rs.25,29,200/-</td>
<td>Rs.62,79,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Rs.51,90,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.1,95,80,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 to date</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rs.15,05,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.64,80,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Athamallick FS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Rs.13,46,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.27,50,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Rs.7,51,200/-</td>
<td>Rs.12,20,000/-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Rs.25,11,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.39,25,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 to date</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rs.4,43,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.9,20,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pallahar FS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Rs.13,46,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.23,30,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Rs.11,36,800</td>
<td>Rs.20,88,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Rs.11,42,700/-</td>
<td>Rs.19,33,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 to date</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rs.1,35,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.2,28,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chhendipada FS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Rs4,60,900/-</td>
<td>Rs.49,10,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Rs.56,65,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.1,08,24,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Rs.22,86,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.32,75,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 to date</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rs.5,94,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.8,63,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kaniha FS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Rs.25,53,500/-</td>
<td>Rs.63,69,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Rs.26,73,500/-</td>
<td>Rs.37,85,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Rs.17,62,154/-</td>
<td>Rs.38,84,200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016 to date</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rs.2,92,000/-</td>
<td>Rs.4,22,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Angul Sub-Jail was established during the year 1897 and accommodated convicts and undertrials. In 1958 juvenile it accommodated juvenile convicts below the age of 21 years though kept separately. But after the introduction of Childrens Act, 2000 and Juvenile Justice Act, 2004, there is restriction for confinement of juveniles in Jails during the period of their trial and incarceration. Since 2004 this jail is functioning as District Jail for confinement of different kinds of prisoners. The jail was established in an area of 22 Acres in Angul town in the District of Angul. But now the jail with its premises measures about 6 acres of land.

Accordingly to provision of Prisons Act, 1894 and Prisoners Act, 2000, the Government in Home Department is the Administrative Department of different prisons in the State of Odisha. The Inspector General of Prisons is the Heads of the Department and controlling authority of the different prisons in connection with management and supervision subjected to the control of the Government.

The District Magistrate and Collector has general control over the District Jail and can take into his own hand the complete control of the jail, should he consider it necessary to do so, reporting his reasons at once to the Inspector General of Prisons, Odisha. The Superintendent shall have control of all details of management but shall obey the orders of the District Magistrate.
Sub Jail, Talcher

It was established in 1892 during the Durbar. Schedule capacity is convict-male-108, female-04. The capacity for UTP is male-22, female-04. It is headed by a Jail Superintendent.

Sub Jail, Pallahara

It was established in 1925 with capacity of male-52 and female-06. A Jail Superintendent is in charge.

Sub Jail, Athamallick

Established in 1936, it has the schedule capacity of male-51, female-07. The jail operates under a Jail Superintendent.

U/s. 6 of the Prisons Act, 1894, there shall be a superintendent of every prison.

The scheduled capacity of this jail is 200 male and 23 female.

Prisoners welfare

The health conditions of the prisoners are being looked after by a permanent Medical Officer and Pharmacist. All medical expenses for treatment of Prisoners confine in jail are born by the Government. In case of necessity the ailing prisoners are being shifted to District Headquarters Hospital, Angul and S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack as per advice of the Jail Medical Officer and treating physician of the Headquarters Hospital, Angul. The psychiatrist of the Circle Jail Cuttack visits this jail once a month and provides medical treatment for mentally ill prisoners confined in this jail. Beside the Jail Medical Officer looks after the sanitary condition of the jail.

Eligible convicts now confined in this jail are allowed to avail of furlough leave 30 days sanctioned by the Inspector General of Prisons. Besides eligible convicts are allowed to avail of parole leave for a period of 30 days once in a year as per orders of the District Magistrate, Angul.

Vocational training programme

Vocational training programmes in black smith industry and weaving are available for the convicts and interested Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs). The Prisoners get incentive @ 40/- per day for their engagement in the above programme. Besides cooking, other maintenance work are being managed by Convicts and willing UTPs. All of them have also been paid incentive in the above rate for each prisoner and their incentive amount has been deposited into their bank account regularly in time.
Interview and communication

Every Prisoner is allowed reasonable facilities for seeing or communicating with his relatives or friends with a view to preparation of an appeal or to the procuring of the bail and shall also be allowed to have interviews or write letters to his relation and friends. Recently land phone has been installed inside the jail for allowing prisoners to make communication with their relatives or friends through phone on payment basis.

Judiciary System: Civil and Criminal Court

This concept of rule of law was not there in force in old time particularly during princely regime. In Angul Sub-division, which was under the direct control of Britishers, the people had restricted civil rights. Even there was no freedom of speech and expression and of association.

Prior to merger, the Executive and Judicial heads of ex-states were the respective ruling chiefs who were exercising the powers of the High Court until a common High Court was established in 1945 at Raigarh for Eastern States Agency.

As regards administration of Justice at the district level, there was a District Judge at Dhenkanal proper who was also the District Judge for ex-state, Hindol and Nilagiri. Angul was then under the jurisdiction of the District Judge, Cuttack-Sambalpur. After merger of the Princely States, the District Judge Court at Dhenkanal was abolished and the Judgeship of Cuttack-Dhenkanal was created with the District and Session Judge as head of the judicial administration of Angul. The District Judge of Keonjhar had jurisdiction over Pallahara. The District Judge of Boudh was the District Judge of Athmallik and the District Judge of Deogarh (in Sambalpur district, the then) was the District Judge for Talcher. The local Courts were also guided by the laws and regulation framed by those Ex-States. The Courts of Munsif-Magistrate, which were at the lowest rung of judicial administration, were manned by the Dewans, Asst. Dewans and Juvrajs. Besides, there were priestly or ecclesiastical courts to deal with socio-religious matters. This was the position prior to merger of the princely States.

After creation of a separate district in 1993, there was some change in the sphere of Judicial Administration with the establishment of the Courts of Chief Judicial Magistrate and Additional District Judge at Angul. These two superior courts were established on 13.05.94 and 17.12.97 respectively. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Angul in addition to his own duty, is also functioning as the Assistant Sessions Judge. He is the Presiding Officer of the Juvenile Court who tries cases of Juvenile delinquents as per the
procedure under Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. He is also the Inspecting Authority of the subordinate criminal Courts in the district of Angul. The Additional District Judge, Angul is vested with the power of the Session Judge. He tries all offences, which are exclusively triable by Court of Sessions. Besides, he is the Appellate Authority of the Courts of the Magistrates, Civil Judges (Junior Division) and Civil Judge (Senior Division) of Angul and Athmalik Sub-divisions and also of the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Angul. He also tries Motor Accident Claim cases and cases under the special Acts such as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. His power is co-extensive with that of the District and Sessions Judge, Dhenkanal in judicial line. But the District Judge, Dhenkanal continues to be the head of the Judicial Administration for the composite Judgeship of Dhenkanal-Angul. In order to reduce heavy pendency of cases and to expedite dispensation of justice to the public litigant, there is also a proposal for establishment of two First Track Courts at Angul. The Court of the Additional District and Session Judge, Talcher has been established recently at Talcher keeping in view the pendency position of both civil and criminal cases of Talcher and Pallahara subdivisions. He is the Appellate Authority of all Magistrates and civil courts of Talcher and Pallahara subdivisions.

Similarly there were Courts of the Magistrate who used to deal with criminal cases along with revenue cases prior to separation of judiciary from Executive. These Magistrates were then placed directly under the District Magistrates. The offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts were the offences under Indian Penal Code, Motor Vehicle Act, Excise ‘Act, Indian Forest Act. Municipal Act, Indian Railways Act, Mines Act etc. The nature of offences under Indian Penal Code mostly relate to offences against property, extortion, burglary, robbery etc., against human body as, grievous hurt etc. offences affecting public health, safety, decency and morals, offences against the public tranquillity and public justice etc. After separation of judiciary from Executive since 1st May 1962, the revenue cases are tried by the Revenue Officers. The Executive Magistrates exercise their powers in respect of cases under preventive sections of Cr.P.C.

Besides these Courts the District Judge Court was established. The first Dist Judge Court is running at Angul w.e.f 31.07.2012. A separate Registrar of the Court was established on dated 25.03.2013. Likewise an A.D.R. (Alternative Dispute Resolution) centre and permanent Lok Adalat was established at Angul District Headquarter Civil Court premises. It is called as “District Legal Service Authority”. The aims and objectives of the Authority are to provide legal assistance to the needy and poor public. This
department is also having the duty to promote the awareness programme in the area of its operation in different subject matter. Besides these, Angul District is having its Labour Courts (A.L.C Court, J.L.C Court). The Odisha State Legal Services Authority, Cuttack and Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee of Supreme Court of India have provided the scheme which establish “Para Legal Volunters” in each area of the district. There is a front office in each Court premises of the district to facilitate the litigant public for conciliation, mediation and settlement of their dispute.

The Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrates of Angul, Athamallik, Talcher and Pallahara are vested with the powers of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and have been working as such in their respective subdivisions. There is a Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class cum-Additional Civil Judge (Junior Division) at Angul. There are Courts of Civil Judges (Senior Division) at Angul, Aathmallik and Talcher who have unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters. They try declaratory suits, money suits, partition suits etc. and also deal with matrimonial, succession and execution matters and settle the reference of land acquisition cases as tribunal under Land Acquisition Act.

**Bird's Eye view of Angul Judgeship**

“The new judgeship, Angul has started functioning with effect from 31.07.2012 being separated from the mother Judgeship, Dhenkanal. The District and Sessions Judge is posted having unlimited jurisdiction to try the Civil Appeals and being head of the judicial administration for the Sessions Division and Revenue district, Angul with headquarters at Angul. The District Judge, Angul has been vested with the power to deal with the Sessions cases along with cases under Protection of Child from Sexual Offence (POCSO) Act, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic (NDPS) Act, Special Cases under Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe Act. The District Judge has also been declared as 1st. M.A.C.T., Angul for trial of Motor Accident Claim cases. He is also acting as the Presiding Officer of Human Rights Court within the local limits of Revenue District, Angul.

The Registrar, Civil Courts, Angul has been posted for the judgeship of Angul with headquarters at Angul. The Registrar has been vested with the power of Additional Senior Civil Judge-cum-Asst. Sessions Judge, Special Track Court to deal with the cases involving offences against women in the head quarters in addition to his own duty with effect from 25.03.2013.

The Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Angul established on 17.12.1997 prior to creation of new judgeship Angul is merged and abolished from the date of creation of new judgeship Angul i.e. with effect from 31.07.2012. Subsequently, another Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Angul was established on 17.07.2013 under
13th. Finance Commission grant. Besides power of Addl. District and Sessions Judge he has been vested with powers and authorized to try and dispose of cases arising out of the NDPS Act and has been appointed the Presiding Officer of the Special Courts to try offences under SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocity) Act, 1989(33 of 1989) for revenue District of Angul and declared as 4th. M.A.C.T., Angul. The said Court is also earmarked as Special Track Court for trial of cases relating to offences against women on priority basis with effect from 12.08.2015.

The Additional Dist. and Sessions Judge, Talcher has been declared as part time Coal Bearing Tribunal in respect of Coal Bearing Areas of the Sub-Division of Talcher and Pallahara in the revenue district of Angul. This Court has also been vested with the power to deal with the cases of Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe and NDPS cases of Sub-Division of Talcher and Pallahara in the revenue district of Angul.

At present, there are 14 nos. of Courts functioning in the judgeship of Angul.

Besides that, the District Legal Services Authority is functioning in this judgeship and the District and Sessions Judge, Angul is the Chairman of District Legal Services Authority. A judge in the Cadre of Civil Judge (Sr.Divn.) has been posted as the Secretary of District Legal Services Authority. The Taluk Legal Services are also functioning in each Subdivisional head quarters of this district. Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre has been established and functioning for conciliation of disputes through mediation. Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalat As well as National Level Lok Adalat are being conducted at regular intervals for reduction of pendency of cases.

Apart from the above, Para Legal Volunteers are appointed and Village Legal Aid Clinic, Jail Legal Aid Clinic, Block Level Legal Aid Cells, Legal Literacy/ Awareness Camp are being conducted at regular intervals and Para Legal Volunteers are engaged at Police Stations in order to provide justice at the door steps of the people.

District Court web site has been introduced for the judgeship of Angul under e-Court project in which all the judgments, orders and adjournments of the cases are being uploaded in the NJDG Portal to reflect the real pendency of this judgeship for information for public and litigants. Citizen Centric Services are also being provided through this web site.

The Video Conferencing System has also been established in the Court Complex and Jail Complex at Angul and Talcher to facilitate trial of the cases of Under Trial Prisoners.
Angul Bar Association

Of late legal profession in Angul district has assumed a much wider dimension with increasing number of members joining the Bar Association every year.

The Bar Association of Angul was formed in 1946 with three members. It was registered in 1988 vide Registration number- Dhenkanal-1688-31/88-89. It has it’s permanent building inside Civil Court premises, Angul. There is a library of the Bar. At present, the strength of the Angul Bar Association is 700. Approximately 500 out of 700 members are daily practitioners in the Bar. The number of lady advocates of the Bar is increasing every year. Recently there has been formation of a separate Bar named as District Bar Association, Angul.

Talcher Bar Association

The Bar Association at Talcher was established in 1952 with 8 members. Present strength of the bar is 335. The bar has its permanent building inside court premises.

Athamallik Bar Association

The Athamallik Bar Association at Athamallik was established in the year 1994 with 7 founder members. Present strength of the bar is 94. There is a room in the Court premises for the bar members.

Pallahara Bar Association

There is a Bar Association at Pallahara which was established in the year 1979 but registered in the year 1994. Present strength of the bar is 53.

Chhendipada Bar Association

The Bar Association at Chhendipada was established in the year 2014-15 bearing Regd. No. 148/2014-15. Present strength of this bar is 57. This association was formed anticipating a Judicial Magistrate Court, Chhendipada-Bagedia. The members of this bar are practising at Angul Civil Court.

Angul District Tax Bar Association

With the emergence of the Revenue District, Angul District Tax Bar Association (ADTBA) was formed in the year of 1993 having its own and separate identity as a Registered Association under Society Registration Act. Bearing No.ANL-589/256 of 1995 -96 dt.13.12.1995. Now this bar association has been affiliated to All India Federation of Tax Practitioners in
the year of 2002 and subsequently to All Odisha Tax Bar Association and State Bar Council of Odisha in the year 2008.

**District Bar Association, Angul**

Certain Senior Members of Angul Bar Association in close association with other senior members of different Sub-divisional Bars in the District formed an Apex Bar Association in the District named as DISTRICT BAR ASSOCIATION, Angul and registered in the year 1994.

**Juvenile Delinquency**

The Juvenile Board for the Juvenile delinquency has been constituted comprising the C.J.M., Angul as Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice, Angul and two other members. The sitting of the Board is being held regularly for reformation of the Delinquents and to bring them to main stream of the society.

**Consumer Protection**

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides for protection of the consumers and envisages the establishment of Consumer Council and other authorities for the settlement of consumer disputes and for matter connected therewith.

As per Section 9(a) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 District Consumer Redressal Forum has been established in Angul district since 1996.

**District Consumer Protection Council**

The District Consumer Protection Council, Angul was established in the year 1993 to take steps for promotion of consumer education, consumer awareness, consumer welfare and encouragement of voluntary consumer movement. The council shall endeavour to create an atmosphere of trust, confidence and understanding between the consumers on the on hand and the producers, distributors and dealers on the other.

a) The Council shall review and monitor the receipt of the stocks of essential commodities and their proper storage, lifting and distribution. The councils shall ensure that the Block/ Town Level Advisory Committees function properly.

b) The Council shall assist in the procurement drive and enlist the cooperation of the public, the producers, the purchasing agents and the functionaries of Food Corporation of India and other organization.

c) The Council shall ensure that the producers, distributors and dealers of essential commodities and other goods and services adopt fair
trade practices and in recalcitrant cases of default suggest remedial measures.

d) The Council shall suggest measures for prevention and detection of black marketing, hoarding, profiteering, adulteration and other evil activities.

The Council shall make endeavour for:

a) Conducting market survey and laying down the price schedules for various commodities from time to time.

b) Working out constructive measures for holding the price line.

c) Undertaking periodical checks in the market so as to ensure availability of foods and services at reasonable rates.

The Council shall take steps to enquire into various complaints against manufacturers, wholesalers, storage agents, retailers and recommend appropriate action. For this purpose, periodical surprise checks may be made, along with the functionaries of various departments/ organizations such as Police, Vigilance, Civil Supplies, Market Intelligence, Legal Metrology and Commercial Tax etc.
Evolution of Local Self Government at the District Level

General

Local-self Government, to borrow a phrase of Sydney Webb is as old as Hills. There is sufficient evidence to establish the fact that the institution of Local-self Government is almost pre-historic. Municipal Governments have flourished in India since time immemorial. While empires rose and fell, local self-Governments formed an integral part of the national life, helped to preserve democratic traditions in social, cultural, economic and political life. The decentralisation of power in the kingdoms of Mourya and Gupta period is unique. Such a devolution power was unknown to the western world until modern times.

The history of local-self government in India under the British Rule can be conveniently divided into 4 phases. The first phase ended in 1882 when Lord Rippon issued his well known resolution on Local-self Government. The second phase covers developments from 1882 to 1919. The third phase extended upto 1935. The fourth phase covers developments upto 1947.

During this phase, the struggle for independence was intensified with the introduction of provincial autonomy in the year 1937 and local-self governments received a great stimulus. Local-self government is very popular today due to urbanisation in various cities and addressing services like health care, education, housing, transport etc.

Local Self Government in the district includes the Zilla Parishad, the Panchayat Samitis and the Village Panchayats in the rural areas and Municipalities and NACs (Notified Area Council) in urban areas. These institutions have progressed in Odisha over the years in three phases. Firstly, from partially elected or nominated bodies, they have now become fully elective bodies. Secondly, their franchise has widened from restricted franchise to the universal adult franchise. Thirdly, they have been conferred with more power and the purview of their activities has increased phenomenally.

Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, NACs

Urban Local Body

After the enactment of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, urban areas are manned by an elected body which is generally Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, and Notified Area Council etc.
Angul Municipality

Angul town was constituted as an Urban Body during pre independence period. The transitional area of Angul was constituted as Notified Area Committee vide Notification No.8931/LSG Dt.07.11.1931, prior to constitution of Odisha Municipal Act, 1950. After enforcement of the O.M. Act, 1950, in the year 1955 it was converted to Notified Area Council by the Government of Odisha vide Notification No.513/LSG Dt.16.06.1955. Geographically this town is situated at the central place of the State having suitable communication towards towns and cities all over the state and outside the State. Due to industrialisation around the town and installation of industries and corporate sectors like NALCO, JSPL, BHUSAN STEEL LTD., MCL, TTPS at nearby town Talcher rapid growth of Angul Town is caused. Importance of this town has been increased as because it is the district headquarters and all district level offices, hospitals, District Police Headquarters etc. are situated in this town. All other facilities like improved market, hotels, communication etc exists in the town. The population of the town increased rapidly and as per 2001 census it was 38022 and as per 2011 census it is 43795. Considering the population, revenue generation for local Administration, density of the population, the economic important percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities and other such factors. Angul Notified Area Council was upgraded to Angul Municipality by the State Government as per section 4 (2) of O.M. Act, 1950 vide Notification No.16159/ HUD Dt.11.06.2008. Angul Municipality is one of the important Urban Local Bodies of the State which has 23 wards.
Talcher Municipality was constituted by the erstwhile Durbar Administration during the year 1913-14 covering an area of 10.36 Sq. Kms. The total area was divided into 4 wards. The Municipality was managed by Municipal Council consisting of 8 members, 4 elected representatives of the tax payers and 4 nominated by Durbar including the Chairman of the Council. In the year 1931-32, a set of Bye-laws and Regulations (34 Regulations and 26 Municipal Bye-laws) was enforced to carry out the day to day administration of the Municipality. Moreover Bye-laws and regulations were also framed for maintenance of public health and sanitary conditions of the municipal area and collection of various taxes and fees. But after merger of Talcher Ex-state with Odisha in 1948, the Bihar and Odisha Municipal Act 1922 was introduced by the Government of Odisha vide Notification No.5933-LSG dt,30,07,1949. Subsequently the Odisha Municipal Act, 1950 was enforced in place of the Bihar and Odisha Municipal Act, 1922 during the year 1950. The 1st general election for ten wards was held and one Councillor was nominated from Scheduled Caste and this Council continued till 1st May, 1954 when the Municipality was replaced by Notified Area Council vide Government Notification No.362/LSG. Dt.1.5.1954. The NAC was converted to Municipality vide Urban Development Department Notification No.5426/UD. Dt.12.03.1969. Presently the total area of Talcher Municipality has been extended to 25.50 sq. Km. with a population of 40841 as per 2011 Census. The Municipality is divided into 21 wards.
The NAC Athamallik was constituted w.e.f. 11.01.1996 vide Government Notification No.1527 Dt.11.01.1996 and started functioning with effect from dt.6.02.1996 covering 14 revenue villages having total area of 7088.91 acres. The total no. of wards are 11 with a population of 12298 as per 2011 census. The Sub-Collector, Athamallik was appointed as Administrator till the holding of election. Election took place on dt.11.07.1997 and 11 Councilors were elected. The last election was held during the year 2013.

**Town Planning and Development**

Talcher–Angul-Meramandali Regional Improvement Trust (TAMRIT) was constituted w.e.f. dt.01.07.1983 vide notification No.27407 /HUD Dt.28.06.1983 by Government of Odisha in H and U.D Deptt. covering 231 revenue villages with an area of 451.00 sq.km. and it was again renamed as TADA. i.e. Talcher–Angul Development Authority vide Government Notification No. 29089/HUD Dt.28.08.1995. Subsequently the said organisation was re-designated as Talcher–Angul–Meramandali Development Authority (TAMDA), Angul vide Government Notification No.16525 /HUD Dt.13.07.2007.

Now the jurisdiction of TAMDA has been extended over another 365 revenue villages totalling 596 nos. of villages covering NTPC, Kaniha, Samal, JSPL and Chhendipada area with a total area of 1368.00 sq.km. and population of about 9.5 lakhs.

For TAMDA region, keeping sustainable development / green development as a main objective of CDP, Land use planning strategies have been identified to define the growth pattern in the desired direction as well as socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner. A future provision of infrastructural facilities and other identified special projects have
been elucidated through different coverage in various aspects such as impacts of mining on environment and its management plan as well as impact of industries on environment and its management plan. Besides the disaster management plan identifying the components of disaster planning and addressing the same with minimal damage to life and assets, suitable to interventions have been suggested.

    TAMDA region has potential to grow economically. The main strength of the region has ample water resources, depending upon the resources, many industries have come up in this region and many are on pipe line. Moreover, the region is endowed with general infrastructure and resources required for the development of the same. This region has enough potentialities for futurestic planning and expansion. Considering the coal reserve and availability of natural resources, there are ample scopes for development of this region. The upcoming industries are mostly large to medium industries which will be using the coal base of the region.

    1) Mineral resources (Coal) is the backbone of the economy in this region.
    2) Natural resources like forest, water bodies directly and indirectly help in the growth of agriculture and industrial activities.
    3) Available general infrastructure i.e. road, rail are bonus for the expansion of industries and mining in the region

    This region has huge potential and scope for future large scale industrial development.

    Zilla Parishad and its Operations

    The Government of Odisha constituted Zilla Parishad under the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj as per the provisions of Odisha Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 (Odisha Act.VII of 1960) with effect from 26th January 1961 and it functioned with effect from 5th February 1961. The Parishad consisting of official and non-official members was headed by a Chairman who was assisted by a Vice-Chairman and both of them were elected from among its non-official members. The Parishad mainly approved the schemes and budgets of the Panchayat Samitis, distributed funds and supervised execution of various schemes of Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats. On the Ist November, 1968 Zilla Parishad was replaced by the District Advisory Council, which was later on, reconstituted as District Development Advisory Board. The Collector of the District was declared as the Chairman of the Board. He convened the meetings of the Board and presided over the meeting. The 73rd constitutional amendment is an important milestone in the history of democratic evolution of our nation.
provided for Gram Panchayats at village level, District Panchayats at District level and Intermediate Panchayats at Block/Taluk level. Zilla Parishad is the apex Panchayati Raj Institution at the district level. The rural areas of the district are divided into Zilla Parishad constituencies at the rate of one constituency for 40,000 populations. One Zilla Parishad member is elected from each constituency through a process of direct election. The Zilla Parishad has tenure of 5 years. One of the Zilla Parishad members is elected as President and another as Vice-President from among the elected members.

The first general election to the Zilla Parishad after enactment of the 73rd constitutional amendment was held in the year 1997. The last election to the Zilla Parishad was held in the year 2012. The Zilla Parishad, Angul has 28 elected members. M.Ps, M.L.As, Chairpersons of Panchayat Samities and district level officers are ex-officio members of Zilla Parishad. They do not have any voting right. The Project Director, DRDA functions as the Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad is required to meet once every quarter. All meetings are presided over by the President and in his absence by the Vice-President. Zilla Parishad overlooks implementation of programmes and schemes related to road connectivity, water supply, education, health care, social welfare, PDS and rural employment generation programmes etc. Zilla Parishad carries out its activities through a number of Standing Committees. It receives grants from Government to implement various programmes.

**Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchyats**

**Panchayat Samities**

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![BLOCK MAP OF ANUGUL](image-url)
The Panchayat Samitis are the intermediate level Panchyati Raj Institutions provided by the 73rd constitutional amendment. There are 8 Panchayat Samitis in Angul district, namely Angul, Chhendipada, Banarpal, Athamallik, Kishorenagar, Kaniha, Talcher and Pallahara. The Panchayat Samiti is the most important of the three tier Panchayati Raj institutions. Officers of many departments such as Education, Fishery, Agriculture, Cooperation etc. are posted to the Panchayat Samitis. The Block Development Officer (B.D.O) is the chief executive of the Samiti. He is assisted by the Addl. B.D.O., Asst. Engineer, Junior Engineers, Extension Officers of various departments and VLRs. The Samitis are elected bodies consisting of elected members such as Samiti members, Sarpanches, local MLAs and M.Ps. One Samiti member is elected from each G.P. Some of the seats are reserved for the Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Backward class and Women. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected from among the Samiti members. The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Samiti and in his absence the Vice-Chairman performs the functions of the Chairman. The meetings are held bi-monthly to discuss the all round developments of the Panchayat Samiti area. The B.D.O. and other block level officials attend and participate in the deliberations of the meeting but they do not have right to vote. The non-official members hold office for five years.

Functions

Almost all anti poverty alleviation programmes, social welfare schemes, public distribution system and relief works are implemented through the Panchayat Samiti. The Samiti is also empowered for spread of primary education, general health services and social security measures.

Gram Panchayats

There are 209 Gram Panchayats in Angul district. The G.Ps have been divided into 2938 wards. The last general election to G.P. was held in the year 2012. The Sarpanch is the head of the G.P. who presides over the meetings of the G.P. In the absence of the Sarpanch the Naib-Sarpanch performs the job of Sarpanch. The G.P. area is divided into a no of wards. One Ward member is elected from each ward. The Sarpanch is directly elected. The elected representatives hold their office for five years.

Article 40 of the Constitution of India says, "The State shall take steps to organize Village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as Units of Self-Government".
Structure: Grama Panchayat is at the bottom of three tier Panchayati Raj System. It was formed as per the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. A Group of contiguous Villages constitute a Grama. The population of a Grama should not be more than 2000 and less than 1000. For each Grama there shall be a Grama Sabha, which is a corporate body. The Office and Headquarters of the Grama Sabha is situated within the limits of the Grama. It meets two times, in February and in June, every year.

The quorum for the meetings is one-tenth of the total members of the Grama Sabha. There is one Grama Panchayat for each Grama Sabha. It is the executive authority of the Grama Sabha. After the formation of a Grama the Collector of the District determines the number of Wards in line with Article 243(C) of the Constitution. Normally a Village is composed of one or more than one ward. The total number of wards of a Grama Panchayat cannot be less than 11 and more than 25. Each Panchayat area is to be divided into different territorial wards. It should be divided in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each ward and the number of seats allotted to it shall be the same throughout the panchayat area. Grama Panchayat is formed with one Sarpanch, one Naib-Sarpanch and Ward Members. Sarpanch is elected by the electors of the whole Grama Panchayat. One ward member is elected from each ward by the Electors of the ward from among themselves. Soon after the publication of election result of Sarpanch and Ward Members, a special meeting is convened to elect one Naib-Sarpanch from among the Ward Members. If the post of Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat is not reserved for women, then the post of Naib-Sarpanch shall be reserved for woman of that particular panchayat. One-third seats (Including the number of seats reserved for S.C. and S.T. women) shall be reserved for women. This reservation of seats shall be allotted by rotation of different wards of a Grama Panchayat. As per Section 93 of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, for every Grama Panchayat there shall be a fund known as 'Grama Fund'. All money received from the Government and income of the Grama Panchayat shall be deposited in any Nationalised Bank or the nearest Post Office or Treasury. The main sources of revenue of the Grama Panchayat are enlisted. It raises money through taxes, fees and Government taxes, such as, Vehicles tax; Latrine or Conservancy tax Water-rate where water is supplied by the Grama Panchayat ; Lighting taxes, where the lighting of public streets is provided; Drainage tax; Fees on private markets, cart sheds; Fees on animals sold in a public market managed by a Grama Panchayat ; Fees for regulating movement of cattle for protection of crops; Fees for use of any building, shop, stall, or stand in the market; Rent from contractors temporarily occupying open grounds or any building maintained by the Grama
Panchayat and Any other tax, fee as may be decided by the Grama Panchayat subject to the approval of the State Government.

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

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

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

Functions

The Gram Panchayat is the grass-root level institution of self-governance. It receives fund from Government for providing rural infrastructures such as roads, school buildings, drinking water sources etc. The beneficiaries under various anti poverty and social welfare programmes are selected by Palli Sabha. The G.P. also looks after primary education, health care, PDS in its jurisdiction. One VLW of the Block is the executive officer of the G.P. The General Election to PRIs was held in the year, 2012.

The Grama Panchayats continue to function as the main agency for the implementation of all developmental works and for mobilising manpower in rural areas. Development activities of different Departments of the Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayats. The functions of the Grama Panchayats include

1) Construction, repair maintenance, alteration and improvement of public streets,

2) Lighting, watering and cleaning of public streets and other public places,

3) Removal of unauthorised obstructions, projections and encroachments in public streets and other public places,
4) Construction, maintenance and cleaning of drains sand drainage works and all public latrine and urinals,
5) Construction and maintenance of works and means for supply of water for public and private purposes and storage of water supplied for drinking purposes,
6) Taking measures for preventing and checking the spread of epidemic or infectious and other dangerous diseases,
7) Protection, maintenance and development of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the Grama Panchayat,
8) Maintenance of records relating to cattle census, population census and other statistics as may be prescribed,
9) Rendering all reasonable assistance to the Samiti in the matter of establishment and maintenance of schools for primary education,
10) Supervision and maintenance of soil conservation works,
11) Regulation of melas, fairs and festivals and establishment maintenance and regulation of markets, hats and cart stands including motor vehicle stands,
12) Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to agriculture including agricultural extensions,
13) Regulation of minor forest produces,
14) Regulation of small scale industries including food processing industries and rural housing,
15) Implementing poverty alleviation programme,
16) Implementing women and child welfare, social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded,
17) Handling and supervising public distribution system,
18) Maintenance of community assets,
19) Establishment and maintenance of ferries, fair-weather roads, cattle pounds and imposition of fees there on,
20) Management of public properties transferred to the Grama Panchayat i.e. tanks, orchards etc. and derive income there form.

The main discretionary functions of the Grama Panchayat are:

1. Maintenance and Planting of trees on both side of public streets and maintenance of Village Forests.

2. Establishment and improvement of live stocks.

3. Construction, maintenance and regulation of Slaughter Houses.

4. Steps for assisting and advising Farmers on reclaiming waste land and cultivating fallow land.


6. Relief from famine or other natural calamities.

7. Opening and maintenance of Libraries and Reading rooms for Villages.

8. Establishment of fire services and protection of life and property in case of fire.


10. Establishment and maintenance of Akharas, Clubs and other Recreation Centres.

11. Establishment and maintenance of works for providing employment in time of scarcity and establishment of Granaries.


14. Maintenance and organisation of agro-industrial exhibitions.

15. Collection of statistics of the unemployed.

16. Provisions for adult education, establishment of Primary Schools with approval of the concerned Panchayat Samitis.

17. It can organize a body known as grama swechha sevaka for assisting the Grama Panchayat during time of emergency.

18. Prevention of gambling and implementation of the Programme for Prohibition.
Besides the above, the Panchayat has to perform such other functions, which are given on compulsory or discretionary basis by the State Government.

**Palli Sabha and their Functions**

The Sabha formed with all the men and women voters of a revenue Village is called Palli Sabha. For every Village within the grama, there shall be a Palli Sabha. Where the area comprised within a ward consists of more than one revenue Village there shall be only one Palli Sabha for such ward. Each Palli Sabha shall consist of all persons registered in the electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency for the time being in force as relates to the area in respect of Palli Sabha and the said portion of the roll shall be considered to be electoral roll of the Palli Sabha.

**Procedure for Palli Sabha meeting**

1. All voters for the time being in force, are the members of the Palli Sabha.
2. Grama Panchayat shall convene the meeting of Palli Sabha.
3. Palli Sabha meets in February every year.
4. The meeting of Palli Sabha shall be held at a public place within the Palli Sabha area, as may be determined by the Grama Panchayat.
5. The Grama Panchayat shall arrange the date and time of Palli Sabha.
6. The Grama Panchayat shall arrange for convening the meeting of Palli Sabha which shall meet in February every year and the date and time for holding such meeting be fixed six months in advance.
7. The Grama Panchayat may require the Palli Sabha to hold an extraordinary meeting either of its own or on a requisition, in writing of not less than one-fifth of the members of Palli Sabha. In such case, the date, time, place and subject for discussion in such meeting shall be fixed by the Grama Panchayat at least fifteen days in advance.
8. The meeting shall be held at a public place within the palli saba area to be decided by the Grama Panchayat and wide publication for the date, time, place of the meeting along with subject for discussion shall be given by beating of drum within the Palli Sabha area.
9. Ward Members will be the president of Palli Sabha. In case of more than one ward member, the list of all such members in order of preference is to be determined by the Grama Panchayat.
absence of all the above in the meeting, those present in the meeting may elect one from among themselves to preside over the meeting.

10. If the meeting is requisitioned by not less than one-fifth of the members of the Palli Sabha, the requisition shall be addressed to the sarapanch thirty days in advance and it shall State the place, date and time of the meeting. In case the Grama Panchayat fails to arrange the meeting on the date mentioned in the requisition, the members who sign the requisition may call the meeting on the date and at the time and place mentioned in the requisition.

11. If there being no quorum, the meeting shall be adjourned to a future date for which, notice shall be given in the prescribed manner before 15 days.

12. As per the notification dated 5th December 2002 of Panchayatraj Department the quorum shall include one-third of the members present who are women members.

13. All questions which may come before the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of equal number of votes the president of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Voting by proxy is prohibited. No member shall vote upon any motion or amendment unless he be present in person at the time when it is put to vote.

15. The proceedings 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 general public for inspection.

The Palli Sabha is to prepare plan for developmental works and Programmes that may be taken up in the ensuing year by the Grama Panchayat; to recommend for the approval of annual budget, to submit the estimate; to select Beneficiaries of different poverty alleviation Programmes; to select Village labour leader for implementation of work orders. There is provision for conducting social audit in the Palli Sabha.

**Election to Local Bodies**

The State Election Commission constituted under Article 243-K of the Constitution of India is vested with the powers of superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral roll for conduction of all elections to the 3-Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions. Necessary amendments have been
made by the State Government to the Odisha Grama Panchayat Election Rules, 1965, Odisha Panchayat Samiti Election Rules, 1991 and Odisha Zilla Parisad Election Rules, 1994 in the spirit of 73rd Amendment to the Constitution. The last election to local bodies under Bargarh District was held in the year 2012 and by-election to Panchayati Raj Institutions is conducted from time to time, if any vacancy occurred due to death / resignation of Panchayati Raj Institution Members.

Dispute Settlement at the Local Level Through Elected Bodies

Before enactment of the Grama Panchayat Act, 1964 the Gram Panchayat was vested with a power of decision on minor and criminal cases within its area. But later the matter involving minor and criminal cases was withdrawn from Grama Panchayat s and vested with other Departments. However, the local disputes of simple nature are now being solved by the Grama Panchayats with the active participation of elected local bodies headed by the Sarpanch.

Sources of Income

The financial sources of the Gram Panchayats constitute all proceeds from tax, tolls, fees and Government grants. Besides this the income of the Panchayats are derived from tanks, ferries, markets, cattle markets, ponds and orchards, which have been transferred, to the control and management of Gram Panchayats.

The following numbers of public properties transferred to G.Ps for their management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Nature of property</th>
<th>Total nos. transferred</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>GP Tank</td>
<td>2047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Weekly Market</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ferry Ghat</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kine House</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>GP Orchard</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Palli Sabhas and their Modus Operandi

Palli Sabha plays a key role in effective functioning of a Gram Panchayat. The modus operandi of Palli Sabha has been described U/s. 6 of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. Similarly, Rule 4 of the Odisha Grama Panchayat Rules, 2014 clearly described the scope and function of a Palli Sabha.

The meetings of the Palli Sabha are held during the month of February each year. The Sarpanch of the Grama Panchayat shall arrange to call the meeting. The Palli Sabha meetings are held at such public place within the
Palli Sabha area as may be determined by its representatives in the Grama Panchayat or by the Gram Panchayat or by the person requisitioning the meeting.

Apart from the annual Palli Sabha, the Block Development Officer may require the Sarpanch to call for a Special Meeting of the Palli Sabha whenever the circumstances may so require. Moreover, the members of the Palli Sabha may request the Sarpanch in writing to hold a Palli Sabha. But in this case, the requisition must be signed by one fifth of the members of the Palli Sabha and submitted to the Sarpanch before 30 days in advance and the requisition shall state the place, date and time of the meeting.

All the voters of the Palli are the members of that Palli Sabha. The Ward Member of the Palli presides over the meeting as decided earlier by the Gram Panchayat in its meeting. The Sarpanch issue notice to hold the Palli Sabhas in each Palli. The place, date, time and agenda for discussion are indicated clearly in the notice itself. The Grama Panchayat affixes such notice in one or more conspicuous places and also inform the members about the meeting through beat of drums or announcement by speech equipments. The President of the meeting, as far as possible, ensure that atleast one-tenth of the members present in the Palli Sabha meeting are women.

With the devolution of power the duty and responsibilities of the Palli Sabha have become multiplied. It prepares all the developmental plan relating in its meeting. It contributes for meaningful preparation of a Gram Panchayat Budget for a financial year. All the beneficiaries of different schemes are identified by the Palli Sabha. The recommendations of the Palli Sabha are considered in the Gram Panchayat for its smooth functioning and effective service delivery to the peoples.

Election to local bodies

Election to local bodies is being held as per the provision of Odisha Municipal Act, 1950 and the Odisha Municipal (Delimitation of words, reservation of seats and conduct of election) Rules, 1994. Term of Urban Local Body is for 5 years. State Election Commission, Odisha is the statutory body to conduct election. Reservation for SC, ST, Women and BCC category is prepared as per the provision of the Act and Rules in force. Political party wise election is being held.

Dispute Settlement at the Local level through Elected Bodies.

Elected bodies play an important role in settlement of disputes at local levels.
CHAPTER – XII

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In 21st Century, no society can be conceived without education in any part of the world. Education has been identified as the only tool to achieve social, economical, physical and even spiritual development of any individual in particular and society in general. India being second highest populated country in the world has the dubious image of having the highest numbers of illiterate people in the world. The percentage of illiteracy in any society reflects the lack of education and creates the strongest barrier for all dimensional developments of the Society.

With the sharp development in science and technology during last few decades, the scheme of education from the level of primary to the university have undergone a substantical transformation in all developed countries of the World. India too is no exception to this. But due to diversity in a major scale pertaining to provincial languages, history, culture, tradition, social customs, poverty, and superstitions, a uniform development in education sector have so far not been possible for which all efforts are on.

Even if in the current modern society, the pattern of educational approach has changed, most of the Indian States including Odisha still follow the concept of general education system of pre independence era as Primary, Secondary and Higher Education.

Historical Background of Education in Angul district

As such Angul District does not have a significant history of education as at different times Angul was kept with or under various districts like Kandhamal, Cuttack and Dhenkanal for administrative convenience. Angul achieved the “Districthood” only in the year 1993, marginally above a period of merely two decades.

Like many other districts of the State, Angul too had a tradition of “Chatashalis” (Pathashala) system of education in villages where boys were given teaching on Numeration, Multiplication (Panikia), Bhagabat, stories of mythology from Ramayan and Mahabharat. Girls were discouraged in their family for any form of education due to various social reasons and taboos. Facilities for even formal primary education were not available in most of the villages. Secondary education was simply unavailable in those days.

Due to locational advantages, Talcher and Angul locality of the district had the opportunity to have a better educational facility in comparision to the other rural patches of the district like Athamallik and Pallahara.
Government Upper Primary School, Kulad is the oldest institute of the district which was established in the year 1839 whereas Yuvaraj High School, Talcher is the first High School of the district established in the year 1913. In case of higher education level, Angul Science College (presently named as Angul Government Autonomous College) is the oldest which was established in the year 1957. Basic Training College, Angul was the oldest professional higher education college of the district which was established in the year 1955.

After the independence, educational institutes started growing only in Primary and Secondary level. Most of the schools were opened in 60’s and 70’s whereas college education in true sense started spreading after 1970. Other than the lone Government College at Angul, Talcher College is considered as the biggest private college which was established in 1970.

**Introduction and Growth of Western Education**

Angul, then a Sub-Division came under British rule in 1848 and schools were opened at different places to encourage the new education system amongst the people. But surprisingly people were not very much interested to receive education and send their words to schools. Most of the people were interested to provide education to their wards only upto primary level. Beyond this they were considering to utilise their children either for the domestic help or tend cattle. Absolutely there was no interest for higher education with the new syllabus as a part of western education system. Notwithstanding the feeble reception towards western education in Angul, education thrived there most effectively than in the adjoining ex-states as a natural consequence of the British educational activities.

After constitutiuon of Angul as a district, the situation changed. The introduction of western education took a little more time for acceptability in other areas suchas ex-states like Talcher, Athamallik and Pallahara by the people. But Talcher comparatively being more advanced state accepted the new education policy and went ahead. Pallahara remained the most backward in education. In Athamallik there was only one Middle English school and one Upper primary school at the headquarter town. After independence introduction of various education policies by both Central and State Government were followed in a similar manner with that of the other district of the state.

**Educations of SCs, STs**

As per 2011 census the population of SC, ST OBC and Minorities in the district is as per following table.
Caste | Population | Total population | % age
--- | --- | --- | ---
SC | 2,39,552 | 12,73,821 | 18.80
ST | 1,79,603 | 12,73,821 | 14.10

Minorities
a) Muslim | 7,512 | | 0.59
b) Christian | 3,383 | | 0.27
c) Jain | 36 | | 0.02
d) Budhist | 226 | | 0.02
e) Shikh | 812 | | 0.06

Total female population of the district is 6,54,898 which just marginally above 50% of the total population.

Except for SCs and STs there is no such special educational institutes in the district. However the Madrasa and Maqtabs are running in some pockets where education is imparted to Muslim boys. Besides some Muslim students are reading in the main stream schools throughout the district with an insignificant percentage. There is only one recognised Madrasa running in the District and located at the Juma Masjid premises of Angul. Survey shows that about 500 Muslim students are reading in primary and secondary level in the district.

Exclusively for SC and ST students, Angul District has the following schools / institutions to impart teaching from Primary to Class – X level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Block and ULB</th>
<th>Sevashram</th>
<th>Ashram School</th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Girls High School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athamalik</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishore nagar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides in the above mentioned schools, many more SC and ST students are studying in general schools of primary to secondary level.

To encourage female education in Angul district Girls High Schools at secondary level and Womens Colleges at University education level have been established at different places. The Government Girls High School and Womens College located at Angul district headquarters are considered to be the pioneer institutions in this field. Silpanchala Mahila Mahavidyalaya of Talcher is the second Womens College of the district imparting teaching to girl’s students. There are 05 nos. of Government girls High Schools and 13 nos. of Girls High Schools in the district managed by private bodies. The
following table shows block-wise detailed position of Women Educational Institutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>No of Womens College</th>
<th>No of Government Girls High School</th>
<th>No of Private Girls High School</th>
<th>No of Girls High School Block Grant</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>01 (Womens College)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01 +02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>01 (S.M Mahavidyalaya)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01+04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender and Inter-Caste Differences in Education

Various measures introduced to reduce the Gap

Government has introduced various incentive programmes from time to time for retention of students, and to check drop-out rate at primary and upper primary level. Besides a special drive is also operated to attend universalisation of primary education to enhance the enrollment and to reduce the gender gap. The highlight of the schemes are as follows being implemented in the district.

i) Mid Day Meal-MDM programme for students of Class I to VIII.
ii) Free Uniforms to students from Class I to VIII.
iii) Providing Free Bicycle to all Girls students and SC and ST Boys students of Class IX and X.
iv) Establishment of KGVB for better education of Girls students of tribal dominated patches of the district.
v) Central Sponsorship Programme under Pre-Matric Scholarship to all SC and ST students of class IX and X.
vi) Inspire Award to selective students for special skill development in the field of science.
vii) Pathani Samanta Merit Scholarship to meritos students.

Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya(KGBV)

Establishment of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is a premier scheme of Government of India which envisages enrolling dropout girls students. These schools are located at educationally backward blocks and in rural patches which are fully residential. In the district of Angul, 2 nos. of KGBV are functioning in backword blocks namely Kishorenagar and Pallahara. About 200 drop out girls in the upper primary level has been enrolled in these schools.

Trends in Growth of General and Technical Educational Institutions including Engineering and Medical Colleges

The trend for development of general education and technical education was started from 70s onwards in the district. Apart from the lone Government College located at Angul, the next biggest college of the district is Talcher College which was established in the year 1970. After wards Junior and Degree Colleges were opened by private management at different places of the district. Similarly secondary schools upto class X were also established at all important places of the district to impart teaching in both rural and urban areas. So far as the technical education is concerned, Government ITI at Talcher is the lone and the oldest institute of the district to provide technical training-cum-education in different trades. With the growing demand from major Central PSUs and Industrial establishments of the district, more and more number of ITC (Industrial Training Centres) were established through out the districts under private management to face the demand for technical personnel. At the beginning of 90s Polytechnic Institutions were also established in Angul district as a prospective step towards technical education.

Till 2008 there was no degree engineering college in the district of Angul. Adarsha College of Engineering is the first of its kind established at Angul in the year 2009 to offer B.Tech Degrees in different branches of engineering.
General Education

The general education system is broadly divided into 3 major parts namely Primary, Secondary and Higher Education. The Block and ULB wise position of the primary and upper primary schools in the district is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Block and ULB</th>
<th>No. of Primary Schools</th>
<th>No. of Upper Primary Schools</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angul Municipality</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talcher Municipality</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athamallik NAC</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>930</strong></td>
<td><strong>613</strong></td>
<td><strong>1543</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly the block-wise secondary school position of the district is as per following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block /ULB</th>
<th>No. of Government High Schools</th>
<th>Private aided High School</th>
<th>Block grant High School</th>
<th>Any other status High School</th>
<th>No. of Private Recognised High School</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Angul Municipality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Athamallik NAC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>135</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>280</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher Secondary Education

Secondary education system in Odisha also covers higher secondary education. In the state run pattern, the secondary education is completed with class–X and is managed by the Board of Secondary Education, Odisha. Government of Odisha have a separate autonomous body named as Council of Higher Secondary Education to control and manage the +2 level of education i.e. class–XI and XII. In Odisha CHSE run three or four streams of education such as Humanities, Science, Commerce and Vocational.
Higher secondary Level of Education is popularly known as +2 and attached to the Degree College as its junior branch. Besides some Junior Colleges exclusively imparting teaching in +2 Levels only are running in the District.

+2 Level / Junior Colleges

Excluding the +2 wing as Junior Colleges attached to the Degree Colleges, there are many Junior Colleges in the District. There are also 6 nos. of Colleges in the District having the scope of imparting teaching in various trades of vocational education. These institutions are (1) PSSJ, College, Banarpal (2) Pabitra Nagar Mahavidyalay, Parabil, (3) Kosala College (4) Patitapaban College, Jarapada (5) Bapujee College, Chhendipada (6) Kaniha College, Kaniha.

Other than the state Government run Secondary and Higher Secondary level of Education, Angul District have other pattern of this level of education controlled by CBSE, ICSE etc.

Kendriya Vidyalaya

Angul have 02 nos. of Kendriya Vidyalayas controlled and managed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. It adopts the CBSE system and runs the Schools in an integrated manner from Class – I to Class –X and Class XI–XII in Science stream of higher secondary education.

Jawahar Vanodaya Vidyala

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalay, Angul is presently functioning in FCI Township, Vikrampur since 2004 after being shifted from Rengali Irrigation Project Area. It is managed and controlled by Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti under the Ministry of HRD, Government of India. JNV adopts the CBSE pattern of education upto Class XII. But unlike KV, JNV School education starts from Class –VI only after a District Level Entrance Examination. This is an exclusively Residential School with free accommodation, food, clothing, books, study materials etc.

The permanent venue for the JNV has been identified at Champatimunda near Tubey (Near old Jeeban Vidyalaya campus) and a new building for the school has been completed. The school has a student strength of 430. JNV, Angul imparts Higher Secondary Level of Education only in science stream with an intake strength of 90 students.

After obtaining clearance from the Competent Authority, the School will be shifted from the Old KV buildings of FCIL to its new location at Champatimunda.
DAV Schools

India’s one of the most effective, popular and successful educational trusts DAV also run 05 nos. of schools in the district.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a Central PSU and subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) at Talcher have made agreement with DAV to run 04 nos. of project schools in Talcher Area. Usually DAV has the course pattern of CBSE. But at Talcher it also runs language schools affiliated to State Board. Similarly another DAV School is running by the NTPC/TTPS in its campus at Talcher.

Other CBSE schools in the District include Amaranvi near Turanga, FCI Road, DPS (Delhi Public School), NALCO, Rotary Public School, Angul.

St. lawrence School at Tentoloi, Talcher is the only ICSE pattern of Secondary Education School in the District.

Higher Education

The District is having 20 nos. of Degree Colleges located at different places covering all the 8 blocks and 3 ULBs, imparting teaching in Arts, Science and Commerce streams.

Out of the 20 colleges, Government College, Angul and Talcher College, Talcher have been given the status of Autonomous institutions since 2008 and 2010 respectively. Apart from the graduation courses, Post graduation courses in subjects like Odia, Political Science, Industrial Economics and Physics are available in Government Autonomous College, Angul. Talcher Autonomous College too provides P.G. facilities in Odia subject only.

Some of the important colleges of the District are:

Government (Autonomous) College, Angul

Government (Autonomous) College, Angul is the premier institute for higher education in the district. At one time it enjoyed the name of being the only Government College in the undivided district of Dhenkanal. Dr. H.K.Mahatab, the then Chief Minister of Odisha and Sri Kumud Chandra Singh, the then M.L.A. of Hindol had a significant role in establishing this College in 1957. The College started on 1st July 1958. A year later the Arts stream was introduced and the stream of Commerce was added in the year1978. Over the years the College has steadily grown from its initial students strength of 64 to present strength of 4650. The name of the College has undergone changes, time and again. The original name of this institute was I.Sc. College, Angul. In 1969, the name was changed from I.Sc College,
Angul to Science College, Angul. In the same year, the College was again renamed as Government College, Angul and has been in this name till 2008. After conferring the Autonomous status by the Department of Higher Education, Odisha, the present name is Government (Autonomous) College, Angul.

The college has well-equipped laboratories of all the subjects of science stream. The College Library has a reputation of being one of the best library of the State. The College has three Men’s Hostels and two Women’s Hostels providing accommodation for 420 students. There is a staff colony with 45 residential quarters for the teaching and non-teaching staff.

The College has also an IGNOU (Indira Gandhi National Open University) study centre catering to the needs of the aspirants for distance learning. The college is an integrated institute with +2 level courses of Science, Humanities and Commerce. All these 3 streams are also available at graduation level with honours facilities. The college has a provision of imparting teaching in following Post Graduate subjects.


Besides MBA, P.G courses on Personal Management and Industrial Relation exist in the college.

Talcher (Autonomous) College, Talcher

This is the oldest and largest private college in the district located adjacent to N.H.200. This institute originally started as a tutorial college in the year 1969 in a small rented house. A local retired school teacher named Sri Brundaban Mohapatra had given an initial donation of life’s saving of Rs.20,510/- to the institute to open a college at Talcher. In the academic session of 1970-71, the college obtained the Government concurrence and affiliation of Utkal University to start with a course of Intermediate Arts. Subsequently the college was upgraded to Degree level with teaching facilities in Arts, Science and Commerce streams. The present total strength of the college has gone up to 1946 which had a initial strength 67 students including 7 girls and 4 nos of teachers. Recently the college has been evaluated by the NAAC (UGC) and received a qualification of B+ grade. The college has a rich and well equipped library and computer cell. Besides IGNOU have opened a study centre in the college campus to encourage the distant learning process in the locality. The college received the prestigious recognition of Autonomous status in the year 2010. The college also imparts teaching in Post Graduation in Odia.
Angul Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Angul Mahila Mahavidyalaya situated in the heart of the Angul town was established in the year 1979.

The College began as an Intermediate (Arts) College and got affiliation of Utkal University in 1983 and Government concurrence in 1984. The college provides teaching facilities in +2 Arts and Science. Graduation course in Arts and Science stream are available in the college since 1986. The college has a sanctioned students strength of 1300.

Honours facilities are also available in subjects like History, Political Science and Home science. The college hostel is functioning in the College campus with an accommodation facility for 270 students.

Silpanchala Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Talcher

This is the second Womens College of Angul District located at Hatatota Town of Talcher. The college was established in the academic session of 1991-92 and started functioning in the Kishore Club houses at the bank of river Brahmani under private management. Subsequently the college was shifted to Hatatota near the State Bank of India. Originally the college had the facilities of teaching only in +2 Arts stream. The college has now been upgraded upto +3 level. Students of this college have a reputation for extra curricular activities across the State and received many awards and accolades.

Athamallik College, Athamallik

The oldest Private College of Athamallik Sub-division was established in the year 1978. Originally the college was started to impart teaching Intermediate Arts Course with student intake capacity of 64. The college is affiliated to Sambalpur University for degree courses which opened in the year 1982 – 83. The college also opened its +2 Science Stream in the year 1993 – 94 which was affiliated to Council of Higher Secondary Education, Odisha. At the degree level in humanities branch, honours facilities are available in subjects like Economics History, Philosophy and Political Science. Presently the college have teaching facilities of +3 Science stream with PCM and CBZ combination.

Janata College, Boinda

The college was established in the year 1978 with intermediate level of teaching in Arts stream. After 5 years, Bacheler in Arts course was introduced in the year 1983 where as the Science stream of +2 level started functioning in the year 1994. Government recognition was obtained for B.A degree course in the year 1998. The college received the grant-in-aid from
the Government in the year 1985. The NAAC PEER team had visited the college in the year 2007 and awarded C+ status to the college. The College is affiliated to Sambalpur University. The District Youth Red Cross and NSS wing of the college are actively functioning with a lot of courage and enthusiasm.

The college is existing in a convenient location having road and rail connectivity. The campus is just adjacent to the N.H-55 where as it is only at a distance of 1.5 Km. from the Railway Station.

**Malyagiri Mahavidyalaya, Pallahara**

This college is located at the headquarter of Pallahara Sub-division, adjacent to N.H–6. The college was established in the year 1979 and started functioning in Sarat Chandra Club House. With a lot of initiative of the local people and political leaders, the college has in the meantime been shifted to its original campus. The college received concurrence and affiliation from competent authority to run degree courses from academic session 1985-86. For +3 Science stream, the college got the affiliation from University for an intake student strength of 64. The present strength of the college is 1133. Honours subjects in Economics, Odia, Chemistry and Zoology are also available in this college from academic session 2012-13. The college is affiliated to Utkal University.

**Utkalmani Gopabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Khamar**

It was a intermediate Arts College which was elevated to the Degree level in the year 1984. The College is affiliated to Utkal University. University Grants Commission (UGC) gave recognition to this College in the year 1994 and the institution became eligible to receive financial grant. The College has a hostel to provide accommodation to the girls students of this rural area. The College has the facilities to provide honours subjects in History and Political Science.

Besides these Colleges, other important Private Colleges of the district are Bapuji Mahavidyalaya, Chhendipada, PSSJ College, Banarpal, Hingula College, Gopalprasad, Janata College, Boinda, Kishorenagar College, Kishorenagar, Patitapaban Mahavidyalaya, Jarapada, Nilakantheswar Mahavidyalaya, South Balanda and Anchalik Mahavidyalaya, Talmul.

**Professional Training Colleges and Schools**

**Nabakrushna Choudhury College of Teachers’ Education, Angul**

The College was established by the Government of Odisha in the year 1955 and named as the Basic Training College, Angul. As per the provision contained in the NPE (1986) for restructuring Teacher Education Institutions,
it was upgraded to the status of a College of Teacher Education in the year 1988. This College has been named after the great freedom fighter, outstanding social worker, former Chief Minister of Odisha and the founder of the College, late Nabakrushna Choudhury since 21.07.1997. At present it is known as Nabakrushna Choudhury College of Teachers Education, Angul. It is affiliated to Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. The intake capacity of B.Ed. class of the College is 200.

M.Ed. class has been introduced in this College from the academic session 2005-06 with an intake capacity of 50 students.

The main function of the college is pre-service education of teachers leading to one B.Ed. degree. Merit/Marks secured in the Entrance Test is the basis for selecting the students for B.Ed. training programme. However, some seats are kept reserved for SC, ST students and sons and daughters of ex-servicemen/in-service candidates. In addition to the B.Ed. programme, different in-service education programmes and short-term training activities in General Science, Mathematics, Geography, English, School Improvement planning are organised by the college for High School Teachers/Headmasters of Angul and Dhenkanal districts.

**Government Secondary Training School, Kishorenagar**

It is located at Dimimunda of Kishorenagar Block. It offers a Training course for the Primary / Upper Primary Level teachers. The annual intake capacity of the institute is 200. The selection procedure for admission is purely on the basis of entrance examination adopted from the session 2015-16. The school was established in the year 1953.

**DIET, Chhendipada**

Earlier a CT training School at Chhendipada has now received a new label as DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) at Angul District.

Other than CT training course the institute also undertakes various in-service orientation and refresher programmes for the teachers. Besides it is considered as a resource centre for many innovative schemes relating to Primary and Upper Primary Education.

**Technical Educational Institutions**

Angul being an industrial district of the State and having maximum number of Central Public Sector units like MCL, NTPC, NALCO, FCIL, the number of Technical Education Institution are quite insufficient. Even Angul is yet to have a Government Degree Engineering Institute.
During last few years one Degree Engineering College and some polytechnic institutions have come up by the sole effort of Private agencies. Except one Government ITI at Talcher, some private ITC are functioning in the district to cater the need of local youth. A Government Polytechnic at Rantalei, Angul also started functioning from the Academic Session 2015-16. Some of the important Technical Education Institutes of the district are:

**Adarsha Engineering College**

Adarsha group of institutions have established a Degree Engineering College at Angul under Adarsha Educational Trust bearing Regn. No. ANL-91/2005 and started functioning in the year 2009. The college has facility in Degree Engineering Courses (B. Tech.) in the branches like Mechanical, Civil, Electrical, Computer Science Engineering, Electronics and Telecommunications and Mining. Besides B. Tech. Degree, the institute also provides teaching facilities in M.Tech. Degrees in Production Engineering, Power Engineering, Environment Science and Engineering, Computer Science Engineering. The intake capacity of all branches of B. Tech. Courses and in M. Tech courses are 720 and 96 respectively. The college have the special facilities of updated and modern workshop, sophisticated computer lab, internet, excellent canteen service in the campus.

Apart from Engineering College, this group is also running ITI, Polytechnic, Day Boarding School in the same campus.

**Kalinga Institute of Mining Engineering and Technology (KIMET), Chhendipada.**

The Kalinga Institute of Mining Engineering and technology (KIMET), Chhendipada is a self-financing technical institute established in the year 1989. It is managed by a trust registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. The All India Council of Technical Education (A.I.C.T.E) under Human Resources Department, Government of India, New Delhi has extended its approval since 1992. This institution is recognized by the Industries Department, Government of dihaand Directorate of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Odisha since 1992. Presently the school is imparting diploma education in Mechanical, Mining, Electrical and Computer Engineering subjects with annual intake strength of 220.
## Details of private polytechnics in the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Private Polytechnic</th>
<th>Branches of Diploma engg</th>
<th>Intake capacity branch wise</th>
<th>Total Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adrasha School of Engg and International Polytechnic</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>120+60(PT)</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comp Science</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>120+60(PT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>180+60(PT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>120+60(PT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Narayani Inst. Of Engg. and Technology</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>180+60(PT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>120+60(2nd shift)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pabitra Mohan Inst. of Technology. Talcher</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comp Sc.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metallurgy</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Purna Chandra Institute of Engg. And Technology</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>420</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kalinga Institute of Mining Engg and Technology</td>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comp Sc.</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ETC</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Mining</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3090</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government Polytechnic, Angul**

The Government of Odisha has established a new polytechnic at Rantalei in Angul district. The intake of students has started from the academic session of 2015-16. This institute has a facility of providing teaching in diploma courses in Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The intake capacity of students is 60 in each branch.

**Industrial Training Institutes**

The district has only one Government ITI located at Talcher. The available intake capacity and different trades are as per following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the ITI</th>
<th>Trades affiliated</th>
<th>Total Units affiliated</th>
<th>Annual Intake</th>
<th>Intake in every alternate year</th>
<th>Sitting Strength</th>
<th>Proposed affiliation during July 2016</th>
<th>Proposed increase in seating strength during July 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government I.T.I., Talcher, Fitter</td>
<td>12(4+4+4)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>9(3+3+3)</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrician</td>
<td>12(4+4+4)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machinist</td>
<td>5 (2+2+1)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>2(1+1+1)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanic Wireman</td>
<td>3 (1+1+1)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M M V</td>
<td>3 (1+1+1)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pump</td>
<td>3 (1+1+1)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operator cum Mechanic Welder</td>
<td>3(1+1+1)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turner</td>
<td>2(1+1)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diesel Mechanic</td>
<td>2(1+1)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other than the Government ITI at Talcher, Angul district have 32 numbers of ITCs managed by private agencies. Block-wise list of ITCs of the District are given in following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>No. of ITC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT)**

This institute first of its kind in Angul district was established at Talcher under the financial support of World Bank in the year 2015. The Government of Odisha decided to have an institute of ToT at Talcher keeping in mind the need of both Public Sector and Private Sector Industries in the district. The basic aim and objectives of this institute is to produce technically skilled with high expertise personnel to be engaged in different industrial establishments. In the field of technical education training to the young mass and training for the technical teachers/instructors is considered to be important and vital. The Talcher IToT is well equipped with modern equipments, machineries, and computer laboratory to impart quality training programme to the participants. The beneficiaries of this institute include ITI pass students, diploma engineering holders and teacher/instructor of various
trades of ITIs. This initiative is an integral part of the skilled development programme campaigned throughout the country made by Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

The ITOT got affiliation in Fitter (1+1), Electrician (1+1) and El. Mech (1+1) with effect from August, 2015.

The training capacity of ITOT is 240 per semester for the Instructors of Government and Private ITIs in Fitter, Electrician and Electronics Mechanic trades.

The first batch training (strength-60) of Trainers from the State was started from 22nd February, 2016.

**University Education**

There is no University in the district. All the degree colleges and other colleges having post graduation teaching facilities are affiliated to different Universities of the State like Utkal University, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur University, Burla. The only Degree Engineering College of the district is affiliated to Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT). Besides both Private and Government polytechnics, ITI and ITCs are affiliated to Director of Technical Education and Training and SCVT.

**Literary and Cultural Societies**

With a rich cultural tradition and heritage of Angul district, a number of literary and cultural centres have been working in the field of literature, music, dance, drama, traditional form of cultural activities like Pala, Daskathia, Ravanchhaya, folk dance, folk music, traditional art form, folk culture, Danda Nrutya, Laudi Khela, Sankritana etc. Some of the cultural and literary houses of the District have contributed significantly in their respective field of operation. The detailed activities of some of the organisations are as follows:-

**Angul Zilla Sahitya Sansada**

This is the premier district level literary organisation of the district working at the headquarter was established in the year 1993-94 to encourage the literary activities of the district and to prepare document on various literary events organised at different parts of Angul. Besides, it celebrates the birth and death anniversaries of great literatuer of the district and the state. Since 2002, the Sahitya Sansada has instituted an annual award in the name of great warrior and last king of Angul Maharaj Somanath Singh Jagdev which is given to the persons having significant contribution in the field of literature and culture. So far the Sansada have
published several books including a book on biography of great freedom fighter and social worker, Malati Devi Choudhury.

Sara Saharanchala Sahitya Parishad

It was established in Fertilser Township, Vikrampur, Talcher in the year 1978 to encourage the young literary talents of the industrial belt of the district. The Parishad has been organising mega literary congregations *Visuv Millan* since its inception. Besides, Book exhibition, Art Exhibition, Literary Workshop and symposium are organised by the organization at different times in the year. Its publication wing have so far published ten number of books on various subjects including a book on Samblpuri dialect. The organisation had celebrated its Silver Jubilee Year in 2002-03 after completion of 25 years of activities.

Tridhara Sahitya Sansada

The Sahitya Sansad was established in the year 2013 to promote literary activities of the locality and to celebrate different literary and auspicious occasions to generate awareness for spreading of love for literature and culture in this rural patches of Boinda locality. The Sansada publishes an annual Sovenior named “Tridhara”

Kishore Sahitya Sansada

The Kishore Sahitya Sansad of Kishorenagar encourages the literary talents, generate a sense of literary creativity for the local poets, writers and lovers of literature. It celebrates its annual function as a major literary event and organises literary get together at Kishorenagar during occasionally.

Saraswata Sahitya Sansada

Saraswata Sahitya Sansada is located at Chhendipada and was established in the year 2002 to promote the literary activities, to encourage the young talents and to generate love for odia literature and culture of this locality. The Sahitya Sansada celebrates its annual function in the month of December in which 6 numbers of litterateurs of different branches of literature are felicitated for their significant literary contribution.

The other literary organisations working at different places in the District are: Koshala Sahitya Sansada, Koshala, Radha Mohan Smruti Sansada, Angul, Shaila Shreekhetra Sishu Sahitya Sansada, Angul, Manepaka a, Talcher, Sanskrutika Sahitya Anusthan, Nalco, Krishna Chakra Sahitya Sansada, Bantala and Utkal Sanskrutika Sansad, Vikrampur
Cultural Societies

Kalakar

Kalakar a Socio-Cultural organisation of Angul was established on 22.11.1985. It is working as the district branch of International Theatre Organisation since 1999. Boita Bandhan Uschaba and state level cultural competitions are the most significant events of the organization. Besides, it organizes free health camp, various workshops on anti-dowry, AIDS, atrocity against women etc. Kalakar also enjoys the unique recognition for organizing plays, Dance Drama, Folk Dance and a variety of other cultural shows for Doordarshan, Bhubaneswar. It also publishes its annual Souvenir on the occasion of Kartik Purnima (Boita Bandan).

Natyam

Established in 1995, it is one of the most prominent dramatic societies of the district. It has been organizing State Level Drama competition since 4th inception, popularly known as Nayam Natyamela. It has also produced several plays with the local talents and represented the district in various All India Level Drama Competitions and won prizes.

Nratyanilaya

It is a Registered Cultural organisation bearing Regd. No.ANL-2494/57/2006-07 impart training to students on classical dance, folk dance and painting under the Guru Smt. Swapnarani Sinha. This institution is affiliated to Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh and Odisha Lalita Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar.

Nrytyayani

It is Registered cultural organisation bearing Regd. No.40011402203 impart training to students on classical dance and folk dance under the Guru Smt. Anita Rajguru. This institution is affiliated to Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh.

OM, Talcher

This cultural organisation was established in the year 1999. Talcher Mahostva is being organized by OM every year. Brahmmani Samman, Garvagourava Samman, Dr. Vikram Das Seva Samman are awarded during this Mahostav.

Jagannath Cultural Association

It is located at South Balanda, Talcher. The major activities of the Association is to promote stage plays, orgaqnize play completion at state
and district level. It prefers to stage mostly unpublished drama scripts of
different play writers. The association has been rewarded at State and
National level several times for their excellent performance in acting,
direction, stagecraft and overall production.

Maharaja Somanath Singh Jagadeb Smruti Committee

The registered office of the Smruti committee is located at Baluakata,
Angul which was established in the year 1992. This committee is primarily
aiming at to remember and to keep alive the glorious history of Angul and
unprecedented contribution of eminent king and warrior Maharaja Somanath
Singh Jagadeb for Angul during the British rule. The committee has been
celebrating both birth and death anniversary of Somanath Singh jagadev
since inception of the organization on 11 , August and 2, June respectively.
Birthday of Maharaja’s famous Minister ( Mahamantri) Kabichandra Nrusingh
Rayguru is also celebrated with honor and dignity which falls on Vaishakh
Shuklapaksha Chaturdashi. Although the organisation has been working
since 1992, it got registered only in the year 2007-08. A souvenir is
published annually on the occasion of its anniversary.

Talcher Cultural Association

It was formed in October 1992 to encourage, promote and disseminate
the rich heritage and culture of Talcher by organising social functions and
similar activities. It takes up with Government various issues relating to
Talcher such as establishing a Medical College and free Talcher from
pollution.

It is a registered body and located at Bhubaeswar

Literary Periodicals and Magazines

The detail names of periodicals and magazines, together with its editors /
institutions are given below :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the periodical</th>
<th>Name of Editor/Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baji (1953)</td>
<td>Sarbeswar Nayak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vikas (1954)</td>
<td>Champatimunda Jeevan Vidyalaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ekachakra (1955) *</td>
<td>Radhamohan Gadanaik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ramarajya (1969)</td>
<td>Sadhucharan Hajra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yubasakti (1970)</td>
<td>Trilochan Pradhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Asima (1971)</td>
<td>Haraprasad Karna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chitragupta (1973)</td>
<td>Ashok Kumar Mishra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yama (1974)</td>
<td>Basanta Kumar Jena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Odiya Ratna (1975)</td>
<td>Dillip Ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nataraj (1977)</td>
<td>Dillip Ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Godhulliagn (1978) *</td>
<td>Dr.Prasanna Kumar Baral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ulka (1979)</td>
<td>Bijaya Mishra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

261
Eminent Poets and Writers of the district

The literary pursuits of some of the writers of the last three centuries are outlined below.

Somanath Singh Jagadeb (1801-1853)

He was the last king of Angul and a poet. His songs are found in 'Sangeeta Sagar' compiled by Damodar Pattanaik. More than 200 such songs have been collected and praised by critics as of high literary order. Recently Prof. Dr. Janaki Balav Mohanty has edited and published his songs in a book entitled,

'Somanath Geetabali'. A number of poets received encouragement from him for development of literature.

Note -* Godhulilagna and Ekachakra are now being is published.

** Year of publication is not available
Brajabandhu Samant Singhar

He was a resident of Turanga near Angul and was contemporary of King Somananth Singh Jagadev. Sri Sri Rama *Lilamruta* is his famous puranic work. It is a valuable addition to the tradition of Odia literature on Sri Rama written in various familiar metres used in medieval poetry. He has shown originality in description of some episodes of Ramayan and has followed the poetic tradition of Riti Yuga.

Kabiratna Nilambar Acharya (1710-1772)

He belonged to Manpur Sasan, a village about 15 Kms. from Angul in the block of Angul. He has written *Shukaduta*–a narrative poem in the tradition of Ritiyuga and *Rasachandrika* in Sanskrit based on Ayurvedic medicines.

Nrusingha Kavichandra Rayguru (1790-1879)

He was famous as the court poet of Raja Somanath Singh Jagadev. He received the title of *Lata Kavichandra Rajguru*, both from the kings of Talcher and Angul. His famous work is *Budhapankapitha* the theme of which is the battle between forces of Dhenkanal and Angul in 1825. He has also written *Raghav Bilas*, *Prema Tarangini*, *Rukumini Bibaha*, *Samara Tarangini*, *Draupadi Swayombar*, *Punia Champu*, *Jivan Lilamruta*, *Hemalata* and a number of other works based on Lord Sri Krishna. His works were also based on the literary trend of Ritiyuga.

Krushna Behera (1813-1875)

His birth place was Angarabandha, a pilgrimage of Alekh devotees. But Sri Behera was a Vaishnav devotee and was born in a weavers family. He was the writer of ‘*Vinod Bhagawat*’ in Odia written in *Chaturdashakshari Chhanda* (A metre consisting of 14 letters in a line).

Dinabandhu Pagal (1835-1895)

He was born in Khalari, 3 Kms. from Angul town and was a Vainshnavite. His major works are includes *Shreekrushna Lilamruta*, *Radha Madhaba Chautisha* and *Krushna Bhagavata*. 
Kavichandra Tankadhar Hota (1848-1934)

He was a resident of village Ekagharia, 8 Kms. away from Angul. He has written Lilabati Biraha Chintamani, Manabhanjan Champu, Chandrayudha Chautisha and Talcher Bansanucharita. He was awarded the title of Kavichandra by King Rama Chandra Birabara Harichandan of Talcher (1873-1891). All his writings have been compiled and published in 1989 in Bikshipta Sangraha Padyavali.

Srinivas Singh (1866-1940)

His birthplace was Gotamara in Panchagarh (Angul) He is accepted as the father of Modern Primary Education in Angul. He was for sometime Inspector of Schools for Eastern States and for Sambalpur district. He was awarded the title of Raisaheb by British Government for his considerable contribution in the field of education. He has five nos. of published books in Odia to his credit, namely Shishukhela Geeta (published in 4 parts respectively in 1909, 1912, 1914 and 1916), Barnabodha, Seeta (1918), Savitree Kavya (1921) and Odia Nutan Prathama Patha (1927). His books like Seeta and Savitree had a popular acceptability. His writings were published at that time in the famous Odia journal 'Utkal Sahitya'.

Lakshman Mishra (1869-1970)

He was originally a resident of Khamar village, 3 Kms. from Angul but later migrated to Talcher. He has written three books for children like 'Sahaja Barna Bodha', Sahaja Patha and Sahitya Kalika. He has also four dramas to his credit namely Nandan Suman, Prema Panchali Charita, Maya Simantini and Apabad Bhanjan.

Mukunda Kabyatirtha

He belonged to Talcher and was a playwright of old style. His ‘Rambhasuka Charita Natak’ and other plays were based on Sanskrit model.

Gadadhar Singh Samant

He was the son of king Mahendra Deo of Athamallik and famous for his Odia poem 'Banabina' written in blank verse. His contribution as a poet is considered significant.

Jadunath Kavyatirtha (1881-1961)

He belonged to village Khamar, 3 Kms. from Angul. He was a great Sanskrit scholar and wrote Narayan Shatak and other poems in Sanskrit. “Satyam Param Dhimahi” is a collection of some of his Sanskrit writings. It was published in 1971. His devotional songs in Odia have been collected in a small book named ‘Prapatti’. He had also composed some songs and
chhandas to be sung in pala. The Sanskrit school, which is now a College in Angul has been named after him.

**Ghanashyam Kavibhusan**

He belonged to Talcher and was writer of ‘Sahada Sundar’ and ‘Kanchanamala’ based on the folk tradition of Odisha. He had also compiled the history and geography of Talcher.

**Dasharathi Mishra**

He was a resident of Talcher and translated Kalidasa’s *Meghadutam* from its original Sanskrit metre of *Mandakranta*. Generally Sanskrit metres are considered unsuitable for Odia poetry. But the literary merit of the writer has made it acceptable.

**Brajabandhu Mishra**

Brajabandhu Mishra belonged to Talcher and is remembered for editing of Utkal Bandhu, a monthly literary journal during the days of Indradhanu and Bijuli.

**Kalyan Sahu (1888-1962)**


**Sudhakara Pattanaik (1892-1983)**

He was born in Purunagarh, the old capital of Angul. He belonged to a well-educated family and had worked in different spheres. His contribution to historical and literary research has been recognised as significant throughout the state. He was a member of Bihar Odisha Research Society. His historical essays on the Paschimeswar Mahadev Temple of Talcher, the Vishnu murti of Saranga and Bhimkand were published in Utkal Sahitya and Mukur. He is remembered for his collection, editing and publication of the works of Brajanath Badajena. He has compiled *Badjena Granthavali* which has been published by Odisha Sahitya Academy. He has also edited *Samara Taranga*, 'Gundicha Bije' and 'Chatura Vinod' of Badajena separately. It is exclusively due to the research of Sudhakar Pattanaik that 'Ambika Bilas' is now accepted as an original work of Brajnath Badajena.
Srinibas Gadanayak (1894-1955)

He belonged to the village Gadasantri. In some of his works like Bhagirath Kavya, the influence of Radhanath Roy is clearly noticed. But simultaneously he has also been influenced by Riti style and composed more than 50 songs. His songs are still living among the Pala Gayaks. The name of some of his Kavyas are 'Mukti' based on Ramayan, 'Satira Sadhan' based on Savitree Charita. His other works were ‘Niradi’ and ‘Bapuji Prayane’.

Ramesh Chandra Singh (1905-1981)

He was born in Gotamara, Angul. He is remembered for his translation of Bhagawat Geeta both in Odia and English.

Pandit Damodar Mishra (1901-1986)

He was a resident of Kakudi Sasan, 2 Kms. from Talcher town. He has compiled Pramod Avidhan the famous Odia Dictionary in 1936. He has also written a number of books on the Vedic rituals. His Brahmatatwa Kaumudi has been rated as one of the most significant literary work of his time. His book Asavarna Bihaka Samikshya reveals the revolutionary inclination of his mind. Odisha Sahitya Academy had felicitated him for his significant literary contribution.

Pandit Dasharath Dash (1907-1990)

He belonged to Somanathpur (Susuda) Sasan, 2 Kms. from Angul. He has written and published two books of poems named ‘Niradi’ (1952) and Gopigita (1968). He was felicitated by Odisha Sahitya Academy.

Rajkishore Padhi (1909-2001)

He was a resident of Rajkishore Pada, Angul. His famous book Bhagawat Chintan has been published in three parts. His other published books include Bhagawata Lilamala and Bhagawat Stotramala (translation) and Swayambhar Jagannath (Essay) Navad Bhaktisutra (translation in prose) and Manasi Radha (prose). He has also some unpublished works on Bhagwat Gita.

Dinabandhu Tripathy (1910-2001)

He was born in Ramabereni 10 Kms. from Angul. He was a freedom fighter and journalist of repute. His poems and essays have been compiled and published in a book titled ‘Srasta O Manisha’ (1999). Besides, many of his topical essays have been published in various literary journals and Odia dailies.
Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (1909-1988)

Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, the famous freedom fighter and the Ex-Deputy Chief Minister of Odisha was born in Poipal of Talcher sub division. His autobiographical work Muktipathe Sainika published in two volumes is considered as one of his marvellous literary piece. He has also written some Kavyas in traditional verse named Malyagiri and Kavita vali. Recently some research works have been undertaken on his literary work by young scholars to find out his unknown literary contribution.

Radhamohan Gadanayak (1911-2000)

Radhamohan Gadanayak is the greatest figure in the literary history of Angul district and as such his works constitute the greatest contribution of Angul to the literary heritage of Odisha. He belonged to village Kalandapal near Angul and started writing poetry at the age of eight. He came in contact with the wider tradition of Odisha's literary heritage from his childhood and established himself as a major poet of Odisha. Though a contemporary of Sabuja yuga of Odia literature, he was not confined to any group. He grew up independently and started publishing books. His depth in literary culture made astonished every body of his time. In 1955 he edited a journal named Ekachakra. It is still remembered though it ceased to be published after two of its issues. In 1962, he worked with Pabitra Mohan Pradhan to collect materials for the book " Who's Who" of Freedom Fighters. From 1884 to 1987, he was the Vice President of Odisha Sahitya Academy and edited "Konark" the literary journal of the Academy. He was also the President of Utkal Sahitya Samaj and Angul Sahitya Sansad. He was nominated as a member of Jnanapitha Award Committee. His genius has been recognized by a number of institutions. He was awarded by Kendra Sahitya Academy in 1975. He has also received Visuba Puraskara (1888) Nandighosha Puraskar (1988) and Ativadi Jagannath Das Puraskara (1993) awarded by Odisha Sahitya Academy. He was also the recipient of Padmashri (1990) Utkalratna (1997), Utkal Sri (1999) and Swabhiman (1999). Utkal University conferred honorary D.Litt to him in 1997 for his outstanding contribution to Odia literature. Some of his popular and important published works are : Banaraji Nila (1968), Meghaduta (1954), Kalidasa (1940) Biplavi Radhanath (1944) Kavyayanayika (1955) Utkalika (1945) Nabajataka (1947), Smaranika (1950), Mausumi (1951) Kaishorika (1953), Duiti Tahara Dena (1954), Dipsikha (1956) Pashu Pakshira Kavya (1959), Dhusara Bhumika (1960), Samukar Swapna (1961), Kumar Sambhaba (1968) Sorab O Rustum (1968),
Gadanayak Granthavali (1968), Surya O Andhakara (1974), Gandhi Gatha (1978), Abichira Tara (1982) and Hirakhanda Gatha (1986). Besides, he has a number of unpublished manuscripts. Though powerful as a writer of lyrical poetry, he has chosen the genre of ballad as his fort. He is accepted as the best poet of ballads. Secondly, he is recognized for his love of prosody. He is considered the greatest metricist in contemporary Odia literature.

Gadanayak was a poet when Odia poetry was undergoing a change from Romanticism to Modernism. In his work tendencies change of form are prominently noticed. The poetic drama titled Kalidas written by Gadanayak was the first creative writing on the life of Kalidas. Kalidas and Jayadev seem to be his favourite poets.

Gadanayak’s Meghaduta is acknowledged as the best translation of Kalidas’s Meghadutam in Odia. He has also translated Jayadeva’s Geeta-Govinda.

Kulamani Dwivedy (1911-2000)

He was born in Jarasingha near Angul. His major works Bihanga Samtapa and Kabita Kabalya (Part-I) were published in the year 1985 and 1990 respectively. He has an unpublished work named 'Paramartha Prasuna'.

Balakrishna Pattanaik (1919-1994)

He was a resident of Badkerjeng near Angul. Famous for his social service and political activities he is still remembered as the Editor of Amadesha (1959). He has written many poems and essays.

Bhaskar Chandra Dash (1928)

He stayed at Ananda Nagar, Angul and has translated Tulasi Dasa’s Rama Charita Manas.

Pandit Pranabandhu Mishra (1928)

He belongs to Mahidharpara (Angul). He is a great Sanskrit Scholar and has written both in Odia and Sanskrit. His published works are Bidura Nitee and Nitee Pradipa.

Narasingha Mishra (1931)

He was born in Mahidharpara (Angul) He has a collection of poems named Smruti Swapna. But he is famous for his fictions. “Hemashankha” and “Bering Chithi” are his books of short stories. His novels are Milan, Laghuchapa, Belabhumi, Amruta Kunda and Shakuni. His style is simple and lucid. He has also written books for children and text books. His book on
teaching methodology for Primary and Secondary schools are very popular. He was felicitated as writer by Dhenkanal Zilla Sahitya Parishad.

Jameswar Mishra

Jameswar Mishra of Athamallik has written two regional novels titled as ‘Khamari' and 'Gadatia' in the tradition of famous novelist Gopinath Mohanty.

Dr. Bipin Bihari Sahoo (1933)

He belongs to Koshala (Angul). He is famous for satire. His published books titled ‘Pimpudi Pichare Batha’ (short stories) and ‘Dima Kavita' (Collection of poems) have gained popularity. He also writes songs, dramas and critical essays.

Dwarakanath Misra(1934)

A former Chairman of Odisha Housing Board he shifted to literary field at later part of life. He is fully devoted to writing on religion and spirituality which he produces both in English and Odia with felicity. His books Amruta Anubhav in Odiya and Lord Dattatrey are well received.

Sarat Chandra Misra, (1936) IPS (Retd.)

Sarat Chandra Misra was born in Talcher and now settled at Bhubaneswar. He was DG Police, Odisha and subsequently first Chairman, Staff Selection Commission. In his famous book Jibanara Pathaprante he has narrated his varied experiences in remarkable style. He has many Odiya and English novels and story books to his credit. He is also well known for his speeches and writings on socio-political issues. He has won many awards including Odisha Sahitya Academy award.

Professor Avinna Chandra Sahu (1937)

He was born in Angul Town. His essays have been published in leading journals of the State. He has been recognized for his criticism on poetry. He has also studied the religious themes and preached Jagannath Culture in America. The literary journals like Shaswati, Chaitali and Samarth have been edited by him.

Dr. (Prof) Karuna Sagar Behera (1937)

Dr. Karuna Sagar Behera, the renowned historian, was born in Nuahata near Angul. His D. Litt. thesis 'Konark—The Heritage of mankind' has been published in two volumes in 1997. He has edited the book 'Maritime Heritage of India' and 'Hindu Temple Art of Odisha'. He has also edited an Odia book named Sagar O Sahitya. His books are recognized for their depth and originality.
Sanjib Chandra Hota IAS(Rtd.) (1944)
Sanjib Chandra Hota was born in Athamallik and now settled in Bhubaneswar. He retired as Member Board of Revenue and became State Election Commissioner. He is an eminent essayist and story writer. He has written popular short story collections like Pata Mahuria, Adhikar Upakatha, Padmagandha and Tathapi Nastik and many other books.

Bipin Bihari Mishra IPS(Rtd.)(1945)
Bipin Bihari Mishra(writer of 43 books) is from Talcher, settled in Bhubaneswar was a member of Indian Police Service. He retired as DG of Police and prior to that he was Spl Secretary Government of India (Internal Security). He is a story writer as well as a novelist. His story collections include Sapath Santalar (the vows of the Santal 1983) Manara Mukura, 1985, Asampurna Jhankar-1994, Bahudinapare, 1996, Dhuli Jamithiba Bahiti, 1997, Mrutusajyar Manchitra, Gaon ra naam Sujanpur, Manabikatar Vinna Swar etc. and two collections of humourous tales Daroga Sahityika 1984 and Hasara Godhuli 1996. He is honoured with Sarala Sahitya Samman. He has portrayed the inherent and intrinsic greatness of man despite his pitfalls. He has translated ‘You can win’ from English to Odia as ‘Tume Bi Jiti Para’. He has also two Odia translations to his credit from Hindi Annada and Antarayatra. He is the recipient of Odia Sahitya Academy Award for his novel “Sahara Upakantha” and Kendriya Sahitya Academy Award for his translation of Book Antarayatra.

Kumud Chandra Dash (1955)
Kumuda Chandra Dash was born in village Somanathpur of Angul. He is an ardent follower of Radhamohan Gadanayak. He is a versatile writer. Muhurta O Anyputhivi and Sabddantar are his poetic works. He is a literary critic and his books are Kavyambari and Parampara O Adhunikata. To his credit he has edited two book Kavyanayak Gadanayak and Sharata Akash.

Dr. Gauranga Ch. Dash
He belongs to Khamar, Pallahara in Angul. His essays have been published in leading journals of the State. He has received Odisha Sahitya Academi Award during the year 2010 for his criticism.

Ayasakanta
He belongs to Talcher (Angul). He has received State Youth Award on behalf of Odisha Sahitya Academi during the year 1995 for his poetry GHa.
Amarendra Madhab Das

He belongs to Talcher (Angul). He has received State Youth Award on behalf of Odisha Sahitya Academi during the year 2008 for his poetry Kanda Kanda Manisha.

Kishor Chandra Sahu

He belongs to Talcher. He has received State Youth Award on behalf of Odisha Sahitya Academi during the year 2010 for poetry Kritadashara Kabya.

Gobinda Raya Guru- 1950

He belongs to Talcher Town (Angul). He has written many books. Important writings published by him were Debaduta, Angul itihasha, Krushna Chakara, Sangeeta Sudha, Swargara Chahala, Parinama, Balibadha, Angul ithasara muka sakhi KrushanaChakara Gada, etc. In the post independence era,

Poets, writers and literateurs of the district carried on the glorious literary tradition and enriched it immensely by their prolific literary output and artistic excellence. They were rooted in tradition and at the same time experimented successfully with forms and techniques of different genres of mainstream Odia literature.

Poets of the post Independence era who have distinctly contributed to the new poetry movement are – Biranchi Mohapatra, Ananda Chandra Mohapatra, Prof. Kumuda Chandra Dash, Dr. Indira Dash, Ayaskant Mohapatra, Om Iswari Kabikanya, Diptimayee Pradhan, Amarendra Madhab Das, Kishore Chandra Sahu, Dr. Abhinna Sahu, Hadibandhu Mishra, Radhakanta Mohanty, Rabi Narayan Biswal, Kulamani Meher, Biranchi Nayak, Krushna Chandra Pradhan, Smt. Ratnaprava Bai, Gitanjali Das, Latika Das, Dilip Ray, Dr. Manjuprava Mohapatra, Dr. Harihar Das, Bijayalaxmi Dei etc.

On Essay and other literary activity

Dr. Pratap Kumar Singh, P.K. Mahanandia, Dr. Kulamani Nayak, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Baral, Dr. Sabitri Dash, Prof. Minaketa Purohit, Dr. Jayananda Nayak, Dr. Rama Gadnaik, Sri Santanu Kumar Sar, Dr. Sanat Kumar Mishra, Dr. Sarat Kumar Mohanty, Dr, Dr. Naresh Chandra Pani, Dr. Prasanta Rath, Dr. Jyotirmayee Tripathy, Dr. Bipini Bihari Sahoo.

Biography /Auto Biography( Muktipathe Sainik):Pabitra Mohan Pradhan
Biography of Dibakar Pradhan :Dr. Dharanidhar Nath
( Sangramira Smrtilipi)
Children’s literature

Children’s Literature in the independence years has grown in larger dimensions. Prolific Writers who have enriched by their artistry and flavor children literature are Bipin Bihari Mishra, IPS, Narasingh Mishra, Dr. Surendra Mishra, Dr. Dharanidhar Nath, Prafulla Giri, Sangram Prusthy, Hari Guruji, Sitatam Mishra, Niranjan Pati, Nijhar Ali Damani, Naresh Chandra behera, Mamata Tripathy, Dr. Sadananda Parida etc.

Juvenile magazines in the district were published in Angul by Naresh Chandra Behera (Kaliasuna) and Budhhimanta Mohanty (Binapani). Presently one more children journal titled as “Naba Akasha ra Chandrama” is published regularly from NTPC, Kaniha by Budhadev Sethy.
Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early times

Public health is a concept to keep people healthy, manage the diseases, and maintain the standard parameters of hygiene and other elements responsible for human health like sanitary water, solid waste, garbage, water supply network and general cleanliness.

In Angul district the role of public health like many other districts have not recorded major population of rural area.

While discussing about medical facilities, it is more important to assess the people’s health seeking behavior. Due to both of poor literacy and superstitions, rural and even urban people too think of ignoring medical treatment and unsult village quacks, tantriks, fake holy men, spiritual powers etc.

Apart from the age-old traditional method of treatment, medical facilities were insufficient except services of some rural based primary health centres and community health centres.

Before Angul receiving a status of districthood and implementation of National Rural Health Mission (now NHM) scheme, Medical facilities were not reaching people in a satisfactory manner. However with rise in health consciousness and different health oriented programmes implemented through Government agencies and people’s participation in health management activities, the situation is improving.

Other than the medical facilities rendered through Government, Angul District has an added advantage of having Hospitals and Medical facilities by Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) like NALCO, NTPC, MCL. Besides Corporate Houses like JSPL, Monnet Power, JITPL have started providing medical facilities under their CSR activities.

Common Diseases and Disease Vulnerability of the district

As per standard assessment, the following have been identified as common diseases in the state of Odisha namely.

Malaria.
Typhoid
Hepatitic
Jaundice
Leptosirosis
Diarrhoea
Amoebiasis
Cholera
Brucellosis
Hookworm inf.
Influenza
Filariasis
Tuber culosis
Sickle cell
More specifically if considered in respect of Angul District then malaria, typhoid, jaundice, diarrhoea influenza and hookworm infection etc. are taken as common diseases.

Vulnerability of the district relating to diseases and health issues is a combination of several factors. Physical, economical and social factors determine people’s level of vulnerability. In simple poverty, illiteracy, superstitions, lack of health seeking behavior and unhygienic living pattern contribute the most for the vulnerability.

Malaria, Jaundice, Hookworm infection, HIV and STD can be taken as diseases vulnerability in Angul District, Children, pregnant women, elderly people, malnourished people ill and immuno-compromised are considered particularly vulnerable when identified under thick influence of Malaria.

Rapid industrialization, displacement and migration are considered as major factors for vulnerability of HIV, AIDS/ STD

Health Facilities and Health Care System

Health facility and health care system in Angul district is managed mostly through the network of Health Department which starts from the Anganwadi/Health centre to the district Headquarter hospital. New health schemes under NHM (National Health Mission) and constitution of Zilla Swasthya Samiti (ZSS), Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) etc. have also collectively contributed in a substantial manner to improve the health service and generate health awareness even in rural and inaccessible areas.

Allopathic

This method of treatment is most commonly used by the public which starts from the rural health centre to the District Headquarter Hospital located at Angul. The allopathic health services network is involved with Additional Primary Health Centres, Public Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-divisional Hospitals and many other Health Care Nursing Homes, Diagnostics Centres, Pathological Clinics, X-ray Units etc.

District Headquarters Hospital

The hospital at District Headquarter of Angul District is located in the middle of Angul town. Due to its location just at the adjacent of NH-55, the importance and work load of this hospital is considered to be significant. After Angul was carved out from its mother district Dhenkanal and became a District in the year 1993, the earlier subdivisional hospital of Angul has been elevated to the status of DHH. Since then the hospital has been serving the
people with all possible modern medical facilities and growing steadily to upgrade its position to serve still better.

The sanctioned bed strength of DHH is 92 except SNCU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name of the Ward</th>
<th>No. of Bed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male Wards</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female Wards</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paediatric Wards</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Sncu</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oand G Wards</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In spite of the total bed strength of 92, treatment is being extended to more number of patients as its functional strength is 163. The additional bed strength of 61 was sponsored by Ila Panda Foundation of IMFA group and Angul Truck Owners Association with the financial support of RKS.

This hospital has facilities of the following departments:

General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopaedic, Opthalomo-Ogy, Paediatrics, ENT, O and G, Skin and V.D., Radiology, Chest and TB and Anaesthesia

Besides, a Physiotherapy unit has been established under financial support of District Red Cross Branch and RKS, Angul in DHH to provide special care for the Orthopedic, Hemiplegia and other needy patients on payment basis at prescribed rate.

The total sanctioned strength for the doctors in DHH, Angul is 37 and the strength of the supporting is 30.

A new 100 beded MCH (Mother and Child Care) building inside the DHH campus is under construction to provide treatment with all modern medical facilities to the patients of O and G and Paediatrics. Funds for this unit have been arranged from NHM.

Other than the District Headquarters Hospital three numbers of Sub-Divisional Hospital are also functioning at Talcher, Athamallik and Pallahara. The status and other salient features of these Hospital are as follows :-

**Sub-Divisional Hospitals (Talcher, Athamallik, Pallahara)**

**Talcher**

A Sub-divisional Hospital of Talcher Revenue Sub-Division is located at the Bank of River Brahmani named Mandapal, Talcher Town. This Hospital has a total bed strength of 52 nos. to accommodate indoor patients. This Hospital has the following specialised Doctors to extend day to day
treatment of the people of the locality. Besides routine OPD services are rendered in both morning and evening in all working days.

(1) General Medicine  
(2) General Surgery  
(3) Obstetrics and Gynaecology  
(4) Paediatrics  
(5) Orthopaedic

**Ahamallik**

Originally the Athamallik Hospital Building was constructed by the then King of Athamallik Maharaja Mahendra Pratap Deo in the year 1918. The hospital was subsequently upgraded and received a label of referral hospital status in the year 1991. The hospital is located at a distance of 84 K.M from the District Head Quarter. The S.D hospital provides medical and referral service to a population of around 2 Lakhs.

This Hospital has a total bed strength of 40 nos. to accommodate indoor patients. This Hospital has the following specialised Doctors to extent daily treatment. Besides routine OPD services are also rendered in both morning and evening in all working days.

(1) General Medicine  (2) General Surgery  (3) Obstetrics and Gynaecology  
(4) Paediatrics  (5) Orthopaedic

**Pallahara**

This Sub-divisional Hospital has a total bed strength of 40 numbers. This Hospital has the following specialised Doctors to extent day to day treatment of the people of the locality. Routine OPD services are also rendered in both morning and evening in all working days.

(1) General Medicine  (2) General Surgery  (3) Obstetrics and Gynaecology  
(4) Paediatrics  (5) Orthopaedic

The Rural health care system is mostly depending on CHCs, PHCs and Additional Primary Health Centre located through the District. The locational status of these units block wise is given as under:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the block</th>
<th>Name of the CHC</th>
<th>Name of the Phc</th>
<th>No. of Sub-Centres</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>Bantala CHC</td>
<td>1 Banamira</td>
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<td>2 Purunaghar</td>
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<td>4 Jagannathpur</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>Madhapur CHC</td>
<td>6 Paiksah</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 Thakurgarh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Homeopathy

In the district of Angul, Government Homoeopathy Dispensary started functioning in the year 1965. Now 19 Nos. of Government Homoeopathy dispensaries are under the administrative control of District Homoeopathy Medical Officer, Northern Circle, Dhenkanal. In addition, many AYUSH, Homoeopathy wings are functioning in PHC and CHCs of the district under National Health Mission.

Homoeopathy provides a complete and integrated Health Care from Paediatric to Geriatric. The Medicines are easily palatable, taken orally in minute doses for acute, chronic, epidemic, endemic and sporadic diseases as well as a preventive for many sporadic and epidemic diseases.

All the Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries of the District provide free medicines and first Aid to the patients.

List of Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries of the District:

Nisha, Jamugadia, Basala, Talagarh, Talmul, Injidi, Saida, Pabitranagar, Gandamala, Padmabatipur, Ambasarmunda, Ambapal, Sanjamura, Jamudoli, Tikarpada, Baliposi, Bagedia, Gobara, Siarimalia

AYURVEDA

Since time immemorial practice of Ayurvedic system of medicine prevailed on hereditary basis in Angul District. Most of the people were dependent on this traditional system of medicine in the district. Almost all the
villages had their own Vaidyas who treated varieties of diseases since there was only remote chance of allopathic practice in rural areas.

**List of the Ayurvedic Dispensary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of Government Ayurvedic Dispensary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>Kantapala (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghantianali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burukuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>Paikasahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kiakata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>Kanteikola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>Jharbeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batisuain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Munderibeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Itti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>Mahidharpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Santri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>Nuagaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balipata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pattakumunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>Balanga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other modes of Public and Private Health Care**

Other than the Government and Private Hospital, Angul District has some important hospitals of Central PSUs like MCL, Nalco and NTPC. Although these hospitals are exclusively meant for the bonafide employees of these PSUs, they also extend health services to the outsiders on different terms and conditions.

**Nehru Shatabdi Central Hospital**

This institute of MCL is the biggest hospital of the district. It is located at Dera in Talcher Coal field area which started functioning in the year 1993. This 250 bedded hospital is kept under the administrative control of Director, Personnel, MCL’s Corporate Office, Burla.

Chief of Medical Services (CMS) is the institutional head at Talcher under whom the day–to–day activities are operated.

Apart from the paramedical staff of pathology, Radiology, diagnostic Block, Staff Nurses, Pharmacists, Physiotherapist etc. about 40 nos. doctors are working in this hospital.

The following departments of medical science/treatment are available with concerned specialists- General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Obstetric and Gynaecology, Skin and VD, Chest and TB, Ophthalmology, ENT, Pathology, Radiology, Paediatrics and Dental.

Besides general wards and special wards of O and G, Eye, a unit of ICU (Intensive Care Unit) is functioning with 8 beds. All the ICU cabins are well equipped with modern medical facilities.
For Surgery Department both General and Laproscopic OT (Operation Theatre) are available where as special OT and labour rooms are also available for O and G patients.

The Diagnostic Block is having facilities of Echo–2D, Colour Doppler, Electronic ECG, TMT, PFT and Hoalter Monitoring System for general and patients of cardiac complications.

Radiology department has one of the most sophisticated CT scan (64 slices) Ultrasonography and both digital and normal x-ray facilities.

A Blood Bank is functioning under the control of Pathology Department. Other than this hospital, 10 nos. of dispensaries are operating in mining/colony localities of different areas.

Other facilities available include 24 hours casualty, Routine OPD facilities are available (both in morning and evening) in all working days, Trauma Centre and Ambulance service with A.C. and B.L.S. have been provided.

A Nursing School duly recognised by Competent Authority is also attached to the hospital since 1996 with an intake capacity of 30 students per year.

**Nalco Hospital**

The management of Nalco has established a hospital in its township located at Nalco Nagar to provide health and allied medical services to its employees and their depending family members. Although treatment facilities are exclusively meant for its bonafide employees, local people also avail of medical services during emergency and special community related health campaign programme under certain terms and conditions. The hospital has 60 numbers of beds to accommodate indoor patients. Besides routine OPD activities, the hospital has the special facilities of well equipped pathological laboratory, x-ray unit, operation theatre (General Surgery and Orthopaedics), Labour Room and OT for O and G patients. Specialist Doctors of Paediatrics, General Surgery, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, General Medicine, Pathology, Dental Wing and Radiology etc. are available.

**JSPL Hospital**

This hospital is known as occupational health centre of JSPL. To provide medical services to its employees and their dependent family members the management have appointed 6 numbers of doctors including General Surgeons and Physicians. Weekly guest Doctors of Dental Wing, O and G, ENT and Eye Department are regularly visiting the hospital campus to render necessary health services. The hospital has a total bed capacity of
20 but presently only day care system is continuing. The hospital started functioning in the year 2004-05.

PTC Hospital, Angul

A small hospital is functioning in the premises of Angul Police Training College to provide basic necessary health services to the staff and trainees of PTC. There are total 2 number of doctors working in this hospital. Indoor facilities to face emergency health complications 10 nos. of beds are also available.

Besides a number of Private Health Care Units and Nursing Homes are functioning in the District to cater to the requirement of the people in different areas. Pathological laboratories, X-Ray units, Ultra Sound Clinics are also additional paramedical assistantce being rendered by private agencies to a great extent of providing health services to the general public. The list of Private Nursing Homes and other Health Clinics list are as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the block</th>
<th>No. of Nursing Home</th>
<th>Ultra Sound Clinic</th>
<th>Pathological laboratory with/without x-ray unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important proposals and ongoing projects of health services

MIMSAR (Mahanadi Institute of Medical Science and Research)

Mahanadi Coal field Ltd. (MCL) is setting up its ambitious CSR Project at a cost of Rs.492 crores to construct the first Medical College and Hospital with 500 beds at Talcher. It will have a 100 seat capacity of MBBS intake per year. To this effect MCL management have signed a MOU with the Government of Odisha to start the academic session course in the year 2017-18.

The facility will also have state-of-the-art medical facility in Anatomy, Bio-Chemistry, Micro-biology, Physiology, FM Toxicology, Pharmacology, Pathology, Community Medicine, Laboratory and Library. Besides 4 numbers of separate Hostel Accommodation will also be provided to 300 boys, 200 girls, 57 Resident Junior Doctors and 50 Nurses.
NALCO Eye Hospital

Nalco is setting up a modern Eye Hospital at Angul in association with LV Prasad Eye Institution (LVPE) entailing an initial investment of 15 crore.

Vaccination programme

The National Vaccination Programme for different diseases has been operating effectively throughout the district as per standard norms and parameters. The highlight of the vaccination programme for the last three calendar years is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. T.T.(PW)</td>
<td>29067</td>
<td>22320</td>
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<td>25072</td>
<td>23756</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>25380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. DPT</td>
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<td>23855</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>22793</td>
<td>22054</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>23072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. POLIO</td>
<td>26426</td>
<td>23855</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>22793</td>
<td>21845</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>23072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. BCG</td>
<td>26426</td>
<td>23723</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>22793</td>
<td>22916</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>23072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. MEASLES</td>
<td>26426</td>
<td>24560</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>22793</td>
<td>21941</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>23072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Full Immunization</td>
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<td>24560</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>22793</td>
<td>21710</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>23072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternity, Child Mortality and Health Care

To provide better health care for the mother and child the health department of the district has undertaken various programmes to bring out a significant improvement in lowering the rate of child mortality and death of mother. All special project oriented health care services under State Government schemes and National Health Mission are operating in the district effectively. The statistics pertaining to maternity and child health programme in the district for last five years are as per following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Name of the CHC</th>
<th>Infant Death</th>
<th>Mother Death</th>
<th>Infant Death</th>
<th>Mother Death</th>
<th>Infant Death</th>
<th>Mother Death</th>
<th>Infant Death</th>
<th>Mother Death</th>
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<th>Mother Death</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angul</td>
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<td>96</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>59</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Palahara</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>Godibandha</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanhia</td>
<td>Kanhia</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>644</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No of Live Births 22456 20198 19512 19129 14157
IMR Status 28.7 26.7 22.6 25.6 25.0
MMR Status 151.4 178.2 225.5 172.5 127.1
### Family welfare programme

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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Target Ach</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<td>86.8</td>
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<td>5430 2159</td>
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<td>5801 5117</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6642 5020</td>
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<td>29.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>11071 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>O.P. Users</td>
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<td>48.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6592 4176</td>
<td>63.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

#### Rural Water Supply

Executive Engineer, RWS and S Division, Angul at Talcher looks after the water supply in rural areas. Tube well, sanitary well and pipe water supply are the principal means of water supply in rural areas of the district. The block wise position on running sources of water supply is as per following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Status or habitations</th>
<th>Position on running sources as on 1.07.2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Angul</td>
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<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chhendipada</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Banarpal</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kishorenagar</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kaniha</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pallahara</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4654</td>
<td>4654</td>
<td>13200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In summer as this district has geological formation i.e. Talcher shale and Gondwana rocks, one hydro critical fracturing unit is functioning at Talcher in order to develop the discharge of the tube wells. In summer season the PSUs like MCL, NALCO and NTPC extend their support in providing water tankers in the peripheral areas for supply of drinking water.

#### Swajaladhara

This scheme was introduced previously to enlist community participation in rural water supply programme. The programmes are already implemented in Block / Panchayat / beneficiary group in water scarcity/problem areas according to their demand. This is a demand driven programme, in which the Block / Panchayat / Beneficiary group will share 10% of the estimated cost (5% in case SC/ST population is 50% or more)
and the balance will be given by Central Government through District Implementing Agency. In case of school 10% will be given by managing committee / parents association. In case of deficit in community contribution for Schools MP/MLA can bridge the gap from their local area development funds. The project will be taken up directly by Block / Panchayat / Beneficiary group. The Block/ Panchayat/BG will also be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the project.

Self-Employed Mechanics are the local Mechanics of the Panchayat selected and trained by H.R.D. wing of RWSS to look after the day to day maintenance of tube wells and inform major breakdowns to Junior Engineer, RWSS. They also assist the J.E., RWSS posted at Block level in major repair of tube wells. They got remuneration of Rs.1,000.00 per month. Each SEM is kept in charge of 25 to 30 tube wells.

**Urban Water Supply**

The urban water supply system in the district is confined to all three ULBs named Angul Municipality, Talcher Municipality and Athamallik NAC.

**Angul Municipality**

The present quantum of water supply to the Angul town is 4.48 MLD against the total demand of 9.38 MLD @ 64 Lpcd. Bulk of the water supply (2.00 MLD) comes from the Raniguda Water Tank, which is filled up by the canal of Derjeng Medium Irrigation Project. Presently, the water is being pressure-filtered after localised mixing of alum and chlorination through the bleaching powder. Besides, there are 19 production wells and 289 running hand pump tube wells to supplement the water supply to the town.

A 14 MLD water treatment plant has been constructed near Jail to improve the quality of water supply in Angul town.

A water supply project under UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town) for water supply to Angul Town is under progress. This project is having an estimated cost of Rs.12.91 crores to expense to get raw water from the nearby water reservoir located at Derjang for treatment and supply. This project also aims at to provide water requirement to a projected population of 78,000(approximate) during the year 2026.

**Talcher Municipality**

In the Talcher municipal area, against the total water demand of 7.48 MLD @ 73 Lpc, 4.00 MLD water is being supplied at present. Besides, 175 hand pump tube wells are in operation. Out of the total 21 wards, 20 wards are covered fully and 1 ward is partially covered by the existing water supply
system. The main source of water supply to Talcher Municipality is River Brahmani.

Water supply to Talcher Municipality under UIDSSMT

A water supply project under UIDSSMT for augmentation of water supply to Talcher municipality area has been completed with an estimate cost of 10.85 crores.

Athamallik N.A.C.

Water supply to Athamallik Town has been made effective since 1994. On attaining the status of an Urban Local Body as NAC, Public Health Engineering Department has taken over the water supply system of the Athamallik NAC from RWS and S wing w.e.f. August, 1999. The existing system of water supply to Athamallik town is on rural pattern sourced from the river Mahanadi. Total 1.40 MLD quantity of water is supplied through 97 nos. of stand posts. Level of water supply is 85 Lpcd. Besides 151 tube wells are operating in the NAC limit. Out of total 11 nos. of wards, 08 wards have been covered fully and the remaining 3 wards are being supplied partially.

District Water and Sanitation Mission, Angul

District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) has been constituted at the district level under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of Government of India. DWSM functions under the guidance and support of the State Water and Sanitation Mission at the state level. In Angul district DWSM has been established since 2004-05. The main aim of DWSM is formulation, management and monitoring the projects and progress of drinking water security and total sanitation in rural areas. DWSM at the district level functions under the supervision, control and guidance of Zilla Panchayat/ Parishad through which District Water Security Plan is prepared and implemented. The entire village security plans are consolidated and analysed at the district level by DWSM. DWSM is working smoothly with the convergence with other line departments like Health, Education, Panchayatiraj, W and CD and Public Relations.

DWSM office is running in the New Collectorate Building headed by the District Collector and the Executive Engineer, RWSS. The other members are MPs./MLAs, Chairpersons of the Standing Committees of Zilla Parishad, Project Director of DRDA, district level officers of Education, Health, Irrigation, Agriculture, Information and Public Relation. NGOs like DFID, UNICEF are also identified by DWSM and co-opted into the mission as members.
In DWSM three district level consultants like IEC and HRD, Sanitation and Hygiene and ME cum MIS, one District Project Coordinator, one Cashier, one Accountant and one Office Attendant cum Peon are working for the smooth functioning of the different programs under Swachh Bharat Mission. Sixteen number of Block coordinators / Cluster coordinators are also working in different blocks along with five motivators in different villages to create awareness, monitoring and progress of Indian Household Latrine(IHHL) projects.

In Angul district, DWSM is working for the formulation, management and monitoring of IHHL projects and progress on drinking water security and total sanitation in rural areas, security and approval of the schemes on IHHL, wherever it is necessary. Household survey is also conducted by the BCs and CCs in different blocks in Angul district. Some NGOs are selected for social mobilization. Motivators are also engaged in different GPs for awareness campaign, capacity development, communication and supervision. CLTS Approach is adopted at the Panchayat level for implementation of IHHL. DWSM staff are also engaged for sensitizing public representatives, officials and general public. DWSM is engaging different Institutions for imparting trainings for capacity building of all stakeholders and undertaking communication campaign.

Kumurisingha Gram Panchayat in Angul Block is the first GP announced as the first ODF GP in the district. Presently four GPs of Angul block are declared ODF GPs and recently on 15\textsuperscript{th} August 2015, Angul Block and 19 GPs of Kishorenagar Block will be ODF Gram Panchayats soon. In Angul Block the total achievement for constructing the IHHL is 27,501 till date in the current financial year. The incentive amount to BPL and identified APL households for construction of one unit of IHHL is Rs12,000/-. Water supply to Athamallik has been effected since 28.10.94. On attaining the status of an urban local body, PHED has taken over the water supply system of the Athamallik NAC from RWSS Wing with effect from August 1999. The existing system of water supply to Athamallik town is on rural pattern sourced from the river Mahanadi. Total 1.40 MLD quantity of water is supplied through 97 number of stand posts. Level of water supply is 85 Lpcd. Besides, 151 tube wells are operational in the NAC area. Out of the 11 wards, 8 wards are covered fully and 3 wards partially covered.

**Terminal Diseases and their Treatment**

Basically Terminal diseases do not respond or respond in a feeble manner to the treatment given and lead to death of the patient within a short span of time. This “Terminal” is very commonly used for the progressive disease like cancer, cardiac complications, heart attack, brain stroke,
cerebral haemorrhage, advanced stage of HIV etc. To deal with such kinds of patients or to face the challenges of the critical condition of the patients, a sophisticated medical system / aid with relevant equipments is required. Provision of ventilator and artificial life support system is considered necessary for such cases.

Specially designed wards, intensive care unit (ICU), Intensive Coronary Care Unit (ICCU) and Hoalting Monitoring System are essentially required to save the life of such patients.

Presently, the biggest Government Hospital of the District, the District Headquarter Hospital, Angul has no such facilities to take care of the patients of terminal diseases. However upgradation of the Laboratory and construction of ICU units are in progress.

Nehru Shatabdi Central Hospital managed by Public Sector Company MCL is having some facilities like ICU, Hoalting Monitoring System, CT Scan, colour Doppler to combat the terminal disease to some extent.

**Status of HIV / AIDS of Angul District vis-à-vis State**

National HIV/AIDS Control Programme was operational in the State of Odisha since 1992. The first phase of National AIDS Control Programme from 1992-97 was directly implemented through Directorate of Health Services, Odisha. Since 1997 till 2004, it was being implemented through State AIDS Cell (SAC). In July, 2004, Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) was registered under Society Registration Act of 1860. NACP-I was from 1994-99, NACP-II was from 1999-2006, NACP-III was from 2006-2012 and NACP –IV is in place from 2012-2017 with the objectives of 1) Reduce new infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP-III) 2) Comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Odisha is a low prevalent highly vulnerable state for HIV. In Odisha 37,872 clients have been detected HIV positive in different Integrated Counseling & Testing Centers (ICTC) as on March 2016. Out of these detected cases 23,281 are male and 14,591 are female. 2470 have been detected in the ICTC when who less than 14 years, among them 1372 were male and 1098 were female. The reported number of deaths is 1484. Out of the total detections 78% are within the age group of 25 to 49 years and 88% of infection is through sexual route as per the Clients’ information.

**HIV Prevalence in Odisha**

In India HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) is going on since 1998 to understand the trend and level of HIV epidemic among the general population, HRG (FSW, MSM, IDU, TG) and bridge population (Truckers, Migrants), to understand the geographical spread of HIV infection and to
identify emerging pockets; to estimate HIV prevalence and burden in the country.

In the HSS round 2014-15 for pregnant women in India the Antenatal Clinic Attendees (ANC) HSS prevalence is 0.35, in Odisha it is 0.24. It shows a declining trend in Odisha.

**District Categorisation**

Districts were categorised for HIV according to 2006 NSS data which is being used till date. It will be again categorised during 2016-17. During 2006, there were 4 A category districts, 3 B category districts, 18 C and 5 D category districts were there.

**Facilities in Odisha State**

To control HIV in the State, there are 226 Stand alone ICTCs, 66 Facility integrated ICTCs are there to test Clients for HIV. There are 54 Targeted Intervention projects for intervention of HRG and Bridge population. There are 82 blood banks in Odisha among them 58 are NACO supported blood banks in the State to meet the blood requirement. There are 15 ART centers and 19 link ART centers for treatment of HIV positives. There are 40 Designated STI RTI Clinics (DSRC) in Odisha to treat the STI Cases.

**Anugul:** Mid-year Population of Anugul may be 1341943 during 2016 -17 with a crude birth rate of 18.1 according to Census 2011. In this district, there are a lot of industries and in migrants in the district. In the district the HIV prevalence of Men sex with Men is also very high as 8% and 3.2% among in migrants according to HSS, 2010-11. The district has been categorised as “A” category district according to HSS, 2006. As per HIV Sentinel Surveillance, 2014-15 of Anugul district shows a prevalence of 0.25 among pregnant women which represents the general population. Anugul district shows a declining trend over the years since 2006 to 2014-15.

In the district, the HIV detection is 1334 as on March, 2016. Among the total 1210 are general clients and 124 pregnant women have been found positive. During the financial year, 2015-16, there were Counselling of 21730 general and 13629 pregnant women, testing of 17950 general clients and 13337 pregnant women and 122 general clients and and 16 pregnant women found positive. There is a death of 72 till March 2016.

In the Anugul district, there are different facilities available like Stand alone ICTC 9, F ICTC 5, PPP mode ICTC 2 in number and total of 16 ICTC for testing of HIV. There are Targeted Intervention Projects going to intervene the high risk and bridge population and there are 1 FSW, 2
Migrant, total 3 numbers of TIs are there. They intervene 300 Female sex workers and 22,000 migrants. For safe blood collection and transfusion, there are 3 NACO supported and 2 private blood banks. There is 1 Designated STI-RTI Centre for treatment of STI in the District Headquarter Hospital. There is one ART center situated in the District Headquarter Hospital for treatment of People living with HIV AIDS.

(Source : Odisha State AIDS Control Society)
CHAPTER –XIV

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Political parties and Organisations, Pressure Groups

Besides independent candidates, members of national Political Parties like Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India and state political parties like Biju Janata Dal, Bahujana Samaja Party are contesting in the Parliament General Election as well as in the Assembly Elections in the State.

General and Assembly Elections

In a democratic set up it is through the election that the people express their choices of the candidate to represent them. Elections are conducted in free and fair manner by the administrative set up under the control of Election Commission. The Election Commission of India is the apex body which plays an important role in this process and provides a transparent form of democracy to the people in accordance with Representation of the Peoples Act., 1951 and Conduct of Election Rules, 1961.

At the district level the Collector and District Magistrate discharges the duties and functions of District Election Officer and plays a pivotal role in ensuring a smooth and transparent election. He is supported by District Election Machinery.

Angul District territorially covers a portion of 03-Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency and 09-Dhenkanal Parliamentary constituency. As per delimitation order, two assembly segments namely 62- Chhendipada (SC) and 63–Athamallik of Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency and three assembly segments namely 59-Pallahara, 60–Talcher and 61–Angul of Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency are within the territorial jurisdiction of Angul district.

Constituency wise delimited Parliamentary and Assembly constituency and numbers of polling stations in each Assembly Constituency made rationalisation after last revision are shown below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>No. and name of A.C.s with constituency area</th>
<th>No. of booths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>59-Pallahara A.C. under -09 Dhenkanal P.C.</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) Pallahara Block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Balipasi, Kuluma, Rengali, Susuba, Arkil, Gandamala, Bajrakote, Hanumanpur, Dalaka, Karnapal, Parabil, Burukuna, Kulei, Deranga, Kakudia, Talapada, Biru, Hariharpur and Samal G.Ps of Kaniha Block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. 50-Talcher under 09- Dhenkanal P.C.
   1) Talcher Block
   2) Talcher Municipality
   3) Kaniha, Badatribida, Sanatribida, Bijigol, Badagunduri and Jarada GPs of Kaniha Block
   3. 61-Angul under 09- Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency
   1) Khalari, Kangula Bentapur, Angarbandha, Badakera, Rantalei, Chheliapada, Baluakata, Kumurisingha, Inkarbandha, Sankhapur, Pokatunga, Talagarh, Baragounia, Basala, Bedasasan, Khinda, Gadatarasa, Badakantakul, dhokuta, Balasinga, Bantala, Nandapur and Balanga G.Ps of Angul Block
   2) Angul Municipality and NALCO City
   3) Bauligada, Bhogobereni, Bonda, Budhapank, Fulapada, Garhsantri, Gotamara, Balaram Prasad, Kulad, Mahidhapur, Nuahata, Talmul and Tulasipal GPs of Banarpal Block
   4. 62-Chhendipada (SC) under 03 – Sambalpur P.C.
   1) Chhendipada Block
   2) Kandasar, Badakerjanga, Jarasingha, Kanjara, Karadagadia, Kukudanga, Kumand, Kurudol, Sakosingha, Sanakerjanga, Tubey and Santarapur GPs of Banarpal Block.
   5. 63-Athamallik under 03 – Sambalpur P.C.
   1) Athamallik Block
   2) Kishorenagar Block
   3) Athamallik NAC
   4) Antulia, Saradhapur, Matiasahi, Manikjodi, Jagannathpur, Tainsi, Kothabhuin, Tikarpada and Purunakote GPs of Angul Block
   TOTAL 1154

The details of constituency wise electors as per Electoral Roll, 2015 are presented in the following tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. and name of the assembly constituency</th>
<th>Electors</th>
<th>E.P. Ratio</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59-Pallahara</td>
<td>82234</td>
<td>75291</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-Talcher</td>
<td>88445</td>
<td>75301</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-Angul</td>
<td>107363</td>
<td>94873</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-Chhendipada</td>
<td>99235</td>
<td>89986</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63-Athamallik</td>
<td>94019</td>
<td>87840</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>471296</td>
<td>423291</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civil Society Organisations and their Functioning, Rotary Club, Angul

Rotary club of Angul was started in the year 1974 and is serving the society and the people of Angul since then. Rotary Public School is the prime project of Rotary Club of Angul since 1974. Rotary Club, Angul is always an active participant at the times of distress and natural calamities. The Club has adopted Talasahi village under Angul block.
Lions Club, Angul

Lions Club, Angul was established in the year 1984. The Club conducts regular service activities in the Angul town, periphery villages and schools. Health check up, diabetics detection, blood grouping and blood donation camps, social awareness programmes and programmes for the handicapped children are undertaken at regular intervals.

As part of Lions International’s global Sight First campaign to eradicate reversible blindness and take up blindness prevention programme, this club has started an ophthalmic centre “ALOK” in Angul town on a piece of land generously allotted by the Government. An eye OPD is functioning regularly in this ophthalmic centre.

The Club plans to provide free/ subsidized IOL cataract operation through an outreach programme, where patients from remote villages shall be provided free transport to the base hospital for operation. For this the club is seeking support of District Blindness Control Society and grants from Lions International. The Club runs an ambulance service for the benefit of the local community.

Talcher Kishore Club

Talcher Kishore Club was established in the year 1967 to patronise the sports and cultural activities in Talcher. The club was registered in the year 1976. The Raja of Talcher is its permanent President and Raja of Balarampur is its permanent Vice-President. It has trained eminent sports persons who have represented the state in football. The club organises volleyball matches at regular intervals to encourage the local teams. The Bridge team of the club has come out successful in various state and national level tournaments. An annual sports and cultural festival is organised by the Club during Dushera festival. Various teams from Talcher and outside Talcher take part in the competitions. The Club also organizes Eye check up camps free medical camps in villages around Talcher.

Utkal Nabajeevan Mandal

Utkal Nabajeevan Mandal was established in 1948 by the veteran freedom fighters and Sarvodaya leaders like Gopabandhu Choudhury, Nabakrushna Choudhury, Krupasindhu Hota, Rama Devi and Malati Choudhury. It works for the uplift of the poor and undeveloped sections of the society particularly belonging to the tribal areas of Odisha. Late Sarangadhar Das was the first President and Sri Gopabandhu Choudhury was the first Secretary
while Smt. Malati Devi was its first Treasurer. One women welfare-training centre is functioning at Angul under the supervision of this organization to train women in midwifery along with some handicraft. Students who have passed from this institute are adjusted as Sevikas for social works in tribal areas. This organization has also taken up child development programmes, rural development programme and management of NCLP schools.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)**

The scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSS) was initially launched in 1967 as *Shramik Vidyapeeth*, a polyvalent or multi-faceted adult education institution, aimed at improving the vocational skills and quality of life of the industrial workers and their family members as well as those persons who had been migrating from rural to urban settings. However, in the year 2000, the name *Shramik Vidyapeeth* was changed into Jan Shikshan Sansthan. The scheme that was meant for the industrial workers and their families was expanded both in terms of its clientele and focus and was extended to the rural areas. There was logic for its expansion. Total Literacy Campaigns, launched after the setting up of the National Literacy Mission in 1988, had transformed the literacy landscape of the country and created an army of neo-literates who having realized the power of the written word, now wanted to use it to improve their livelihoods through skill development.

The objectives of JSS are as follows:

(i) impart vocational skills, life skills and technical knowledge to neo-literates and their trainees and raise their efficiency and increase their productive ability;  
(ii) provide academic and technical resource support to *Zilla Saksharata Samiti* (ZSS), including training its Resource Persons, Master Trainers and Preraks, to take up vocational and skill development programmes primarily for neo-literates;  
(iii) serve as Nodal Continuing Education Centre (NCEC) and also to manage, coordinate, supervise and monitor 10-20 CECs, as envisaged in the Scheme of Continuing Education Programme;  
(iv) organize equivalency programmes for its beneficiaries through National and State Open Schools;  
(v) through Life Enrichment Education (LEE), widen the knowledge and understanding of the social, economic and political systems among its beneficiaries in order to create a critical awareness about the environment;  
(vi) promote national goals such as secularism, national integration, women’s equality, protection and conservation of the environment.

Office of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan was opened in the Angul District in the financial year 2000-2001. JSS, basically being a Training Centre has covered total 27,740 numbers of beneficiaries in about 51 types of different vocational courses during the years 2001-02 to 2014-15 covering SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, illiterates, neo-literates with a special emphasis on
women. JSS, Angul has also been operating as an accredited Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Training Centre for DIC, KVIC and KVIB and Self Help Promotion Institute (SHPI) for NABARD apart from being a study centre for National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi.

Apart from this the JSS, Angul has worked with many National and International level organizations independently as well as through the Ministry of HRD Government of India.

**Angul Nagarika Manch (ANAMA)**

Angul Nagarika Manch (ANAMA) was established on 27th November, 2008 consisting of 23 founder members. It was registered vide Regd. No.ANL/2651/44/2009 Dt.31.09.2009. From the very beginning Angul Nagarika Manch with representations from all walks of life in the District strives to improve the quality of life of the people and for the allround development of the District.

**Foundation for Ecological Security**

The Foundation for Ecological Security was established in February, 2001. The mission and objectives of this society are to work towards the ecological restoration and conservation of land and water resources, in the uplands and in other eco-fragile, degraded and marginalized zones of the country.

In order to do so, FES collaborates and works with a range of democratic village institutions, their federal bodies, Civil Society Organizations, as well as governing bodies at the local, state as well as the national levels.

The project in Angul works on the problems relating to degradation of lands, Tree Growers’ Cooperatives on revenue wastelands and other existing village institutions on Gramya Jungles, Grazing lands and Forest lands.

**NGOs and their Activities**

A brief sketch of some of Voluntary organizations functioning in this District is given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Voluntary Organisation</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>The Medics, Similipada, Angul</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>Health promotion, Specific protection (primary), early diagnosis and treatment, rehabilitation (Tertiary level)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
02. Youth Association for Rural Reconstruction (YARR), Boinda 1984-85 Kishorenagar Agriculture, rehabilitation, women’s empowerment etc.

03. Viswa Yuva Kendra, Baninali, Luhamunda. 1987-88 Kishorenagar Women worker education, consultancy and child welfare etc.


05. Society for Advancement of Rural Community (SARC), Boinda 1990 Kishorenagar Sanitation programme, child labour awareness, health education, environment awareness, women development programme etc.

**Adult Literacy Activities**

**Zilla Sakshyarata Samiti (ZSS)**

**Total Literacy Campaign**

Total Literacy Campaign was sanctioned for undivided Dhenkanal district during March, 1992. After bifurcation with effect from 1st April 1993, Zilla Saksharata Samiti (ZSS), Angul was formed and registered as a society under the provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to implement Total literacy campaign in the district. The objective of the campaign was to make the illiterates in the age group of 15-35 functionally literate. A survey was conducted through out the district in Feb 1994 to identify targeted illiterates. Total 71,739 males and 1,22,393 females were identified for coverage under the campaign. Out of the total identified 1,94,132 illiterates, 1,90,641 learners were enrolled in the teaching and learning centres. After a sizeable learners completed Primer-II and Primer-III an internal/concurrent evaluation was conducted by an external agency named AWARENESS, Bhubaneswar on 26.05.1995. Total Literacy Campaign was carried out in the district over a period of two years and six months.

**Post Literacy Programme (PLP)**

National Literacy Mission approved the Action Plan for post Literacy Programme in Nov 1995. The programme was launched on 26.01.1996. The programme was initially sanctioned for two years but it was carried out over a period of five years. With phasewise mopping up operation total 1,70,842
number of neo-literates were enrolled in the programme. Special emphasis was laid on the following five specific areas during P.L.P.

   a) Universalisation of Primary Education.
   b) Women Development Programme.
   c) Joyful Learning
   d) Rural Library Movement.
   e) Vocational Training.
PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Places of Tourist’ Interest, Travel and Guide and other Tourist Facilities, Accommodation in Panthanivas, Yatri Nivas, Guest House

Places of Tourist Interest

History, Geography, Nature, Heritage, Folk Tradition, Culture, modern Industries and Mines have collectively played a role in identifying a large number of places of interest in the district. The places are located in a scattered manner covering almost all the parts / segments of the district. A wide range of places includes, places of religious belief, scenic splendour, picnic spot, water fall, sanctuary, mines and industries. Access to all the places with all weather road connectivity have the added advantages to attract tourists round the year. The entire tourist spots of Angul District can be divided in two directions one side towards Talcher and Pallahada Sub-division and another side towards Angul and Athamallik Sub-division.

Angul

Headquarters of the District of the same name, situated on the Lingara River, it lies on the Cuttack- Sambalpur road ( National High Way No.55), 120 Kms. (75 miles from Cuttack) and is also an important road junction (as road leading towards Chhendipada, Bantala, and Narsinghpur via–Hindol start from here). The town is beautifully situated in an open plain with small hills on both sides.

The origin of the name “Angul” appears to be about 12 hundred years old. There is mention of Angulaka-pattana in the Baudh Copper Plate Inscription (about 8th century A.D.) which has been identified with Angul.

The place was formerly known as Hulurusinga. The name Angul was given to it in 1896, two years after headquarters was transferred to Angul from Purunagarh. Angul continued to be the headquarters of Angul District.

A Land of Emerald Beauty

The district is a land of matchless beauty. Flanked by hillocks on both sides, Angul the head quarter’s town of the district of same name is beautifully covered on an open plain with a garlanding road. The winding sinuous zigzag course of Mahanadi flowing through this district and the exuberant beauty of nature has crossed all limits at Satkosia Gorge located at the middle bank of Mahanadi in Angul District. The name “Satkosia “ originates from the words “Sat” meaning seven and “Kosh” meaning two miles indicating the length of the Gorge as 14 miles or 22 Kms. It is an ideal habitat for varieties of crocodiles, and is rich in bio-diversity.
Tikarapada

A small village in the bosom of nature, Tikarapada is strategically situated by the side of Satakoshia Gorge. The meandering Mahanadi flowing amidst bountiful hills, forms here the mightiest gorge of India, twenty two Kms. long. It is a acclaimed as one of the world’s most enchanting spots. The place is ideal for water sports, jungle trekking and mountain trekking. The forest and hills around the village provide beautiful and panoramic view. A Gharial Crocodile sanctuary set up here has enhanced the importance of the village. It is 58 Kms. from Angul, and buses and taxies are available up to Tikarapada.

Satakosia wild life sanctuary and Tikarapada

Greater northern half portion of Satakosia wild life sanctuary is located in Angul district. It is acclaimed as one of the most enchanting spots in the country. This region is in fact the meeting point of Chhotanagpur plateau forests, dry deciduous forests and moist peninsular sal forests and is a natural habitat of tigers, leopards, elephants, spotted deer, chousinghas, sloth beers and varieties of resident and migratory birds and different species of reptiles like gharial, mugger, crocodile, fresh water turtles, poisonous and non-poisonous snakes etc. The place is ideal for boating, angling and other adventure sports. A research and conservation unit was established at Tikarpada (close to the gorge during 1995 for rearing of gharials. So far 38 species of mammals, 128 species of birds, 27 species of reptiles, 4 species of amphibians and 183 species of fish have been recorded in the sanctuary. Tikarpada is connected to N.H. 42 at Badakera (10 Kms. from Angul) through a motorable road of 48 Km. length.

Derjang

Close to Angul. Derjang Irrigation Project, a small, but picturesque pool is surrounded by green forests, blue hills. The water spread is ideal for fishing and boating. Nearest bus stop is Rantalei Chhak of N.H. – 55. Tourist can hire vehicles of their choice from Angul to reach this captivating natural beauty.
Banarpal

On the junction of N.H. – 23 and N.H.- 55, Banarpal only 10 Kms. from Angul is a convenient base for High Way Tourist.

Patrapada

It is situated at a distance of 74 kms. from Angul and is famous for Goddess Batabayani and ideal place for picnickers. It has excellent road connectivity from Angul, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar.

Purunagarh

Temple of Lord Jagannath,Purunagarh,Angul

Away from Angul Dist. Headquarters it was the old capital of Maharaja Somanath Singh Jagdev, the then king of Angul and as such bears testimony to the cultural heritage and history of Angul. The important monuments here are Lord Jagannath Temple, Madanmohan Temple, Rani Temple, Kukuteswar Temple and Kalapat Temple. It is believed that these temples were built during 12th century A.D. but due to lack of proper care these temples are in a dilapidated condition.

Kosala

Maa Ramachandi Temple of Kosala is situated at a distance of 28 kms from Angul on Angul – Bagedia road. The village Kosala is known for its shrine dedicated to Goddess Ramachandi. She is believed to be possessed of great powers. On the foundation of the old Temple one magnificent temple has been constructed by the villagers. A Yatra is held here on the second day of Bhadra Krushna Pakshya and this yatra is...
known as Ramachandi Yatra or Kosala yatra (July – August) which is visited by thousands of people from different parts of the district and far-off places. For details see description under Kosala Jatra in Chapter-III.

Kukudanga

It is an ideal picnic spot. Every year thousands of people come to the place for picnic purpose. Legend said that the medicine plants which are available in the spot have cured different diseases. The site is situated at the confluence of Nandira, Khadakhai and Manthrabadi stream. By the help of local youth usual plantation has been taken up along with the medicinal plant. Apart from this yoga pindis have been constructed at the bank of the river where in hundreds of yoga lovers come to this place every day for yoga. An accommodation unit of three storeyed building has been constructed by the local youths which has been used as guest house, recreation centre and office. With infrastructural development and Government support the place can find a place in the tourism map of the district.

Mandargiri

Mandargiri is an ideal place for nature lovers. Its enchanting scenic beauty and serene atmosphere attract tourists from far and near. It is also famous for Badakhol Ashram, Ram Mandir and Thakur Abhiram Paramhansha Ashram. On the hilltop there are Mandaragiri Cave and Ananta Sayan, Laxmi Narayan Temple. One can enjoy trekking amidst green forest from foothill to the peak. It is an ideal place for the development of eco-tourism. Mandaragiri also attracts visitors for its rich herbal plants. On
important occasion like Bhadra Dwitiya (Mandaragiri puja), Ram Navami and Navratri (Magha Masa) thousands of tourists visit the spot.

**Shaila Sreekhetra, Angul**

A beautiful temple complex has been constructed on Sunasagada Hill top at Angul. The main temple has Mukhasala, Jagamohan, Natyamandir and a Garvagriha. Lord Balabhadra, Lord Jagannath and Devi Subhadra are worshiped in the main Temple. This Temple complex attracts a lot of visitors throughout the year. Balabhadra and Subhadra were installed on Ratnasinghasan on 22\textsuperscript{nd} Feb, 2002. The first Car festival was observed on 12\textsuperscript{th} July, 2002. The main temple comprises an area of 7500 sq. ft. It is 111 ft. high.

Other festivals associated with Lord Jagannath are also observed in Sri Saila Khetra as per the customs and rituals of Jagannath Temple of Puri.

The Temple is managed by a Parichalana Samiti headed by Collector, Angul as ex-officio President.

**Goddess Budhi Thakurani**

The presiding deity of Angul is Goddess Maa Budhi. Angul has earned status as a Sakta Centre since 8\textsuperscript{th} Century A.D. with the rise of the Sulkies on its soil. Goddess Budhi Thakurani is worshiped in the form of a stone icon covered with vermillion. The Shrine draws large number of devotees throughout the year. Pilgrims of different parts of Odisha visit the place for a darshan of the Goddess.
Kaliakata

Kaliakata is a small village under Nisa G.P. of Chhendipada Block. After covering 13 Kms from Angul on Angul-Bagedia road one has to go about 3 Kms. west to reach this village. The village contains pre-historic sites discovered by Valentine Ball in 1875 A.D. The recent investigation has revealed that the sites are very important for study of pre-historic antiquities.

Santri

Santri is a village under Banarpal Police-Station located at a distance of 13 K.M from Angul. It contains the shirne of a Goddess called Lobhi Thakurani, where a large Mela is held annually on the full-moon day of Kartik (October-November). Local tradition says that Goddess Lobhi was first worshipped by Ramachandra.

Talmul

Talmul is a village under Banarpal Police-Station located at about 22.5 Km. from Angul. It is about 2 Km north of Mahidharpur, on the Angul-Hindol road. There is a Temple dedicated to Mahisasurmardini, a form of Goddess Durga. The Temple, though not large in dimension possesses some special features of old architecture. It has a Mukhasala attached to its front which has a roof supported by pillars. The Temple and Mukhasala have been constructed on a raised platform, which adds to the height of the Temple. The pillars are similar to those of the Chalkunji at Khiching. The Parswadevata and the deity of the temple are very life-like and are good specimens of plastic art.

Athamallik

Maa Maheswari Temple

It is located at Athamallik, the Sub-Divisional headquarters. Maa Maheswari temple is the pivot point of the socio-cultural life of Athamallik region. It is a citadel of Saktisim.

Historical records prove that the Goddess has been the royal deity of Athamallik. She symbolizes courage, strength and victory. With the change of capitals from one place to another, various kings had constructed different temples for her worship. Presently the standing temple in eastern side of the Athamallik town was built in the year 1922. The Divine Mother is worshiped along with the Dolagovinda on the sanctorum. The idols are made of gold and other astadhatu (eight metals). The distinctive feature of the idol is that it has eleven hands one of which emerges out of the belly of the Idol. The worship of the divine mother here in the form of Maheswari equals the tradition of Saktiupasana in various other places of Odisha viz. Charchika at
Deulajhari

*Deulajhari is famous for Saivism (Saivite shrine) and the presence of Hot Springs. The Hot Spring seems to flow from the bottom (Pedestal) of Siva Lingam. The water is naturally channellised to 36 ponds on the out-skirts of the Siva Temple. Previously, there were 84 nos. of hot springs tanklets at Deulajhari. At present 24 nos. of tanks are alive and the rest of the hot springs have been ruined. A sacred bathing place, Deulajhari is famous for curative power of its water. Regular bus service is available from Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to Athamallik and rest 3 Kms is negotiable on foot or hired four wheelers.*
The pitha of mother Goddess *Maa Binikei* is another spot of tourist attraction in the Sub-Division of *Athamallik*. The place is located on the bank of the river *Mahanadi* and is only 25 kms away from the Sub- Divisional headquarters. The river *Mahanadi* flows on its sandy beds between the hills just in front of the citadel of the sylvan Goddess. The river with its blue currents on sandy beds is just like a jungle maiden dancing and singing to the tune of the cool breeze that comes from the deep forest that surrounds the temple. The sight reminds a pilgrim about the river Ganges flowing down the *Gongotri* in Himalayan ranges. The maiden river offer the rare opportunity of witnessing the sunrise and sunset on its chest where one can bathe and laze for hours on its golden sands. One can also enjoy traditional fishermen playing their catamarans and boats and drawing it to their nets with a lively and rich catch of fish on this wide and long riverbank. The spot is the gateway to the famous *Satakosia George* of river *Mahanadi* having a *Gharial* sanctuary. At the back of the temple stands the towering *Panchadhara* hills like a crown on the head of the deity. The sight of sunrise and sunset on River *Mahanadi* on stone and sand beds relieve the visitor from worldly woes and worries and bestows divine bliss.

Many folk tales and legends speak about the arrival of *Maa Binikei* at this spot. Some of the legends relate to mari-time-trade of a glorified era in *Odishan* history. The temple is more described by the legends than by
historical records. Definite historical records are not available till today. However some scholars believe that king Kishore Chandra Deo of Kadamba Dynasty who ruled over this Gadjat estate in early part of nineteenth century consecrated the idol of Binikei at this spot.

There is also no unanimity of opinion among the scholars with regard to the timing of the idol of Maa Binikei. However, some scholars date it to ninth century from the view point of its sculptures and architectural design. There are some similarity of its sculpture with the art and sculpture of Kosaleswar temple in Subarnapur district. The temple of Kosaleswar was built during the rule of a powerful dynasty known as Telguchoda in Subarnapur. The idol stands on a man and holds a body on the lap of another leg. The pose itself speaks about the meaning i.e. saving the virtuous and peace loving persons and demolishing the vicious demons. She is the savior when the world is engulfed by darkness. The brilliance of her mahima (charisma) mitigates the darkness and protects the righteous. The tantrasahdakas name the idol as Bamunda, the tantrik goddess. Whatever may be the spiritual discourse about the origin and significance of the idol it can be concluded with some degree of emphasis that the modeling of the idol indicates a synchronization of Buddhist tantrayana and Hindu architectural design.

The summer, autumn, winter and spring are the most appropriate time for experiencing the divine pleasure at Binikei. The most important celebration of the temple is Dola yatra during the month of Phalguna (Spring season).

With the rich legacy of a Gadjat culture, Athamallik sub-division is enriched with many treasures for a traveller, a pilgrim, a tourist, and a preceptor. Apart from the places cited above the sub-division is full of temples, monasteries, picnic spots and the places for spiritual meditation. Tinged with folklore, mythologies, spiritual brilliance and bestowed with unique geo-climatic conditions dressed in scenic panorama, the the Sub-Division is truly an enviable spot.

Handapa

It is a small village of Athamallik Sub-Division in the district of Angul. The Cuttack – Sambalpur road (National Highway No.55) passes through the village about 37 Kms. from Angul. The founder of the Athmallk State is known to be one Pratap Dev, a brother of the then Raja of Bonai, who migrated to the region around the present village of Handapa. Handapa was then the headquarters of a small principality belonging to a Dam Raja and was known as Deogarh. Pratap Dev defeated the Dom Raja and occupied Domgarh. While excavating an old tank near the village, it is said. Pratap Dev found a bras vessel (Handa) which led him to name the village as
Handapa. Pratap’s dominion was also known as Handapa for some years, but as its extent increased, it changed its name to Athmallik. Handapa lost its importance when the headquarters of the State shifted to Kaintira (Athamallik Garh).

**Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust at Bamur**

Mahatma Gandhi stayed at Bamur on 05.05.1934 (midnight halt), during his visit to Odisha. To commemorate his halt, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust has been established at Bamur in the year 1990.

One Information Centre, Reading Room, R.I. Office, Fire station, GRIDCO Electrical Section office are located in this memorial Trust Building.

**Manjore Irrigation Project**

Manjore Irrigation project is about 100 kms from Angul Town, 20kms from Athamallik, 22kms from Bamur (N.H.-55). Manjore Medium Irrigation project is a reservoir scheme being constructed across river Manjore near village Manarbeda, Madhapur Grampanchyat of Athamallick Sub-division. The catchment area is 452.00sq.kms. at reservoir site. It envisages construction of one 2050mt. long earth dam with a central spillway of 180m long and 6m high dyke near left abutment. Apart from that, the place and the water reservoir is very beautiful. The scenic beauty attracts many visitors every year.

**Kamalpur**

Kamalpur Hilltop of Angapada Grampanchayat about 70 kms away from District headquarters comes under Kishorenagar Block. There is a
small hill at the place. On the top of the hill there is an old delapitated temple. A small room built by the local people houses deity. Only local people come to the place.

**Talcher**

![Lion Gate, Talcher Palace](image)

Headquarters town of the sub-division of the same name is about 25 Kms. away from Angul. It is beautifully situated at the spot where river Brahmani takes a curve. Talcher is the terminus of a branch Railway line from the east coast line constructed in 1923. It is also connected by a road with Cuttack – Sambalpur Road (National Highway No.55). Talcher was the headquarters of the ex-state of Talcher till the merger on the 1\textsuperscript{st} January, 1948. The Rajas of Talcher took special fancy in beautification of the town. Its large and impressive gateways on many sides, plantation of trees along a road close to river Brahmani, and many good looking buildings and temples are the result of this love of art. The Raja’s palace, with the fine Lions gate in the front, overlooks the river. The town proper was walled on all sides but for want of space inside, the built-up area has been extended even outside the boundary walls. An important work of the ex-ruler was the raising of a huge park, called Ranipark. This was intended to be a natural park of about 64 sq. km or 25 square miles (5miles x 5 miles). The park was surrounded by walls on all sides and in the jungle inside were preserved wild animals and birds. Inside the park, roads were laid to facilitate observation of wild life from close quarters. The Sub-Division has many old temples and a remarkable one is the oldest Spatik Linga Temple at Brahman Dei. The old temple of Lord Jagannath is another place of attraction.
The place commands potentials to become the foremost industrial area of Odisha in the Rourkela–Talcher belt. The Talcher Thermal Station a product of Indo-American collaboration enhanced the importance of the place. The foundation of the Fertilizer Plant, having a capital outlay of Rs.94 crores has been laid here on the 3rd February, 1970 by Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. It is said to be the largest coal-based fertilizer plant in the world. When put up, it is expected to provide employment to about 1,000 persons. The Talcher Collieries are situated at some distance from the town. The nearest Colliery (Handidhua) is about 6 Km off. The office of the National Coal Development Corporation which operates the other three coalfields is 9½ km. from the town. There are also Colliery areas at Balanda, Dera and Deulbeda; but they are at a distance from the town.

**Hingulapitha**

It is one of the most important pilgrim centres of Angul District located at the bank of river Singoda. The Goddess Hingula is not confined to a specific shape. No idols, no icons, no replicas are worshipped. Fire is her body and bodily shape. Regular bus services are available from Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Dhenkanal and Angul to this place which is about 30 KMs away from Angul. Details one in Chapter –III under Hingula Jatra.

**Bhimkand**

Towards north-west corner of Talcher about 20 Kms. distance from Kahiha inside the NTPC campus on the bank of river Brahmani at a distance 1 Km. lies the famous sleeping Vishnu Idol. The image contains a
natural softness in execution. The period of its execution is believed to be 8th / 9th Century A.D. This sleeping image of Vishnu at Bhimkand is second only to Gomateswar, Karnataka, but it has the unique distinction the largest sleeping image in India.

**Rengali**

A dam has been constructed across the river Brahmani at Rengali. One Hydro Electric Power Project of 120 MW capacity has been installed here. It is about 85 Kms. from Angul located on N.H. 250. It is a quiet place for outing.

![Samal Barrage, Samal](image)

**Samal**

It is located at a distance of 40 kms from Angul and 20 kms from Talcher. The panoramic view with deep solitude is a panacea to group picnicker. A barrage has been constructed here to harvest the Brahmani water for irrigation purpose. Brahmani Right Canal and Left Canal originate from this place. A mini hydro power plant is coming up at this place through private initiative.

**Bulajhar**

It is 35 Kms. away from Talcher. Bulajhar is an important place for tourist. This place is surrounded by hills and lush green forest was the summer resort (Grishma Niwas) of the King of Talcher. There is one natural stream coming from hill, touches the hill foot. Ideal place for picnickers. One building was constructed by the then King of Talcher – Kishor Chandra Birabar Harichandra and now it is in ruined condition.
**Pallahara**

**Khuludi**

This famous Saivite Shrine is known as the second Kapilash. It is situated within the Malyagiri reserve forest range. The presiding deity is Svayambhu Lingam inside Sanctum Sanatorium. There is a dense forest with scenic beauty in the lap of nature. A perennial hill stream is the prime attraction. In this shrine Mahasivaratri and Nrusingha Chaturdashi are celebrated with great ceremony and fan fare.

**Mahala Sarua (2nd Chilika)**

Situated at 85 KMs from Angul and 20 KMs from Pallahara Mahala Sarua is called Second Chilika. It is a picturesque lake which attracts many tourists. During Winter it is visited by good number of migratory birds.
CHAPTER – XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

SPORTS

District Sports Office

After creation of Angul District, the District Sports Office started functioning since the year 1994 at Collectorate, Angul. One District Sports Officer has been posted by Sports and Youth Services Deptt. Government of Odisha.

Activities of the Office are

Development of sports infrastructure, organization of sports competition, sports pension, talent scouting programme and youth services programme.

Development of sports infrastructure

The infrastructure development is the most important activity of Sports and Youth Services Department. The Sports and Youth Services Department has been developing the sports infrastructure through different schemes i.e. PYKKA, RGKA, State plan, Block Level Mini Stadium, Swimming Pool, etc. Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khela Abhiyan (PYKKA) is a Government of India scheme in collaboration with State Government. The scheme was introduced during the year 2008-09 and continuing upto 2012-13. Now Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) replaced PYKKA scheme with a new guide-line. In this scheme 105 nos. of play fields have been developed in rural area and 5 nos. at Block headquarters.

Block Level Mini Stadium

Block Level Mini Stadium is a State Government Scheme and it was introduced during the year 2013-14. The total budget of the scheme is Rs.25,00,000.00 (funding pattern (i) MLA/MP LAD Rs.5,00,000.00 (ii) State Plan Rs.20,00,000.00). In this Scheme 3 nos. of Block Level playground have been developed in Angul District i.e. (i) Mahendra High School Playground, Athamallik, (i) Pallahara Stadium, Pallahara (iii) P.B.K. High School, Banarpal.

Organization of Sports Competition

The Block level and District level women sports and rural sports competition has been organized regularly to select teams / players to participate in different State level and National level tournaments.
Sports pension

The following Pensioners are availing of sports pension from the Sports and Youth Services Department, Government of Odisha.

1) Nepali Nayak, Budhapanka, Banarpal, Angul
2) Kulamani Nayak, Budhapanka, Banarpal, Angul
3) Dushashan Biso, Budhapanka, Banarpal, Angul

Talent scouting programme

Sports and Youth Services Department have 15 nos. of Sports Hostel in different District Headquarters and State Headquarters for promotion of sports performance of players in the discipline of football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, kabadi, swimming, archery, weight lifting, wrestling and gymnastic. To take admission into the sports hostel, District Sports Office has been conducting Block Level and Dist. Level talent scouting programme in order to select talents to participate in State Level selection trail for admission in the State Sports Hostels.

Youth services programme

District Sports Office has been conducting the following Youth Services programme regularly;

i) Conducting the Block Level and District Level Youth Festival and sponsoring the troupes to the State Level and National Level Youth Festival.

ii) Conducting the adventure sports in the district.

iii) Sponsoring sports personnel to different State Level and National Level adventure sports competition.

Active Sports Association of Angul District

i) Angul District Athletic Association:

Angul District has a long historical background in sports and games. Mr. Smith, the Dy. Commissioner of Angul during 1933 took initiatives to popularize football in the rural areas.

After independence the District Athletic Association of erstwhile Dhenkanal District and the Sub-Divisional Athletic Association, Angul conducted various tournaments at the district level worked for the development of sports and games in rural/urban areas of the District.

Angul District Athletic Association was formed in 1994 to organize different sports activities after formation of the new District. Sub-Divisional Athletic Association of Angul, Talcher, Athmallik, Pallahara and institutions like Police Training College (PTC), Forest Rangers Training College, Angul, NALCO, MCL, NTPC, FCI, CISF and JSPL are the institutional members of
this Association. Different sports activities like athletics, football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis and kabaddi tournaments are regularly conducted for different age groups and selected teams are sent to participate in different State level tournaments.

Angul District Athletic Association has been organizing various State / National level sports, events like Santosh Trophy Football Tournament (Inter State), All India Kalinga Cup Football Tournament, All Odisha Table Tennis Championship (Inter District), Senior Inter District Football Tournament (Sahani Cup), All Odisha Indian Style Wrestling Championship, All Odisha Volleyball Tournament (Inter District), All Odisha Basketball Championship, State level sports festival for women, All Odisha Cycle Expedition (Odisha Avijan) 3500 kms., and All Odisha Rural Sports tournament.

**Stadium**

Following infrastructure has been developed with the support of Government as well as different public sector and private sector undertakings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the project</th>
<th>Game / Sports to be conducted</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>District Headquarters’ Stadium Ac12.80 dec. supported by Nalco.</td>
<td>Athletics, Football, Volleyball, Cricket and other games.</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kadampadia, maintained by Angul Municipality.</td>
<td>Football, Volleyball, Cricket, Kho-Kho and other disciplines</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sub-Divisional Stadium at Talcher. Support by MCL, Ac.20.80 dec.</td>
<td>Football, Volleyball, Cricket, Kho-Kho, Athletics and other disciplines</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shooting range at Talcher (Government/ MCL support)</td>
<td>Shooting Competition</td>
<td>Talcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>T.T. Academy cum Indoor Hall, Angul, Ac.1.05 dec.</td>
<td>Badminton, Table Tennis</td>
<td>Angul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sub-Divisional Stadium, Athamallik – Ac.4.18 dec.</td>
<td>Football, Athletic, Volleyball</td>
<td>Athamallik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Body Building Association

Angul Body Building Association was formed in the year 1997. The objective of this association is to encourage local youths/ sports lover for development of health and create awareness among the public for bodybuilding. This association is affiliated to Odisha Amateur Body Building Association. The Association takes up regular training classes for boys and sponsors them to participate in State and National level championship. This Association had conducted the State level competition at Angul.

Angul District Cricket Association

Angul District Cricket Association was formed in the year 1996-97 and got affiliation from Odisha Cricket Association in the same year. The objective of this association is to conduct various tournaments at the district level and sent the selected teams/players to the State and National Level Tournaments and worked for the development of cricket in rural and urban areas of the District. This Association had conducted Ranjit Trophy and Kalahandi Cup inter-district cricket tournament.

Angul District Hockey Association

Angul District Hockey Association, Angul was formed in the year 1998-99 and directly got affiliation from Odisha Hockey Association in the same year. The main objective of this association is to promote hockey in the rural and urban area of Angul District. This Association is conducting the District level tournaments and sponsoring the selected team/players to take part in the State level and National level tournaments. The Angul District senior Hockey Team became champion in the State Level Senior Hockey Tournament during the year 2003 and two times runners up during the year 2004 and 2006.

Talcher Rifle Club

Talcher Rifle Club was started in the year 1985 under the civilian scheme of Government of India. The aim was to give law abiding citizens training with support of arms for target shooting, self defence and in case of emergency they can work as second line of defence for protection of the mother land.

To start, a piece of land was allotted to Club by Late Raja H.C. Deb of Talcher to be used as shooting range. The Club carried on activities such as training, practicing and competitions from the year 1965 to 1985. This land was not suitable for a shooting range as it was facing east to west. So in the year 1985 the then Vice- President Late Raja of Talcher S.C. Deb donated about half acre of land to the Club to construct shooting range in name of
Raja Hrudaya Chandra Deb shooting range. After acquiring the land, club members collected some funds by way of raising donation, charity shows etc. and constructed a buffer wall and some minor works to make it suitable for shooting competition from the same year.

Then with the help of Government establishments, boundary wall, double storied club house, shooting platform, trench, 10 metre rifle shooting range, tube well etc. were constructed. To conduct National Shooting competitions, Club required more land, therefore another four and half acre of land adjacent to club was allotted by the Government. In the whole State of Odisha, this is the only shooting range owned by a private club. Apart from our own use, NCC, Home Guard and Odisha Police are using shooting range as and when required.

The members are organising shooting competition every year. Annual shooting competition is held on the days following Dassahara since 1965 till today. In the memory of Late Hony. Secretary, Raja Saheb of Balarampur who was the Chief Architect of this institution, the club also organises Raja Probodh Chandra Dhir Birbar memorial shooting competition in the month of January from 1994 onwards. Shooters come from all over the country to participate irrespective of being a club member or not.

**Women and Child Development**

**Background**

District Social Welfare wing deals with various schemes to provide social security to old age persons, widows, cured leprosy patients, differently able persons, HIV positive persons, families in loss of prime bread winner and in protection of destitute women as well as orphan children.

This wing is also dealing with ICDS scheme to provide services like immunization, pre-school education, supplementary nutrition, referral services, Health Nutrition Education and Health check-up for the development of rural children 0-6 years of age and pregnant / nursing mothers. This scheme is also looking for the development of adolescent girls who are the future mother of the society. In addition to the above, the overall empowerment of women is being looked after through implementation of Mission Shakti Programme.

**ICDS Services**

The scheme provides six packages of services, as indicated below, to children below six years and pregnant women and nursing mothers.

1. Supplementary nutrition
2. Immunization
3. Health check up
4. Referral services
5. Pre-school non – formal education

**Supplementary Nutrition Programme.**

This includes supplementary feeding and growth monitoring and prophylaxis against vitamin A deficiency and control of nutritional anaemia. All families in the community are surveyed to identify children below the age of six and pregnant and nursing mothers to avail supplementary feeding support for 300 days in a year. By providing supplementary feeding, the Anganwadi attempts to bridge the caloric gap between the national recommended average intake of children and women in low income and disadvantaged communities. Severely malnourished children are given special supplementary feeding and referred to medical services.

**Beneficiaries coverage under SNP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children (6 month to 6 yr)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 month to 3 year</td>
<td>57,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 year to 6 year</td>
<td>44,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women and Lactating mother</td>
<td>23693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,25,318</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this district 19 approved SHGs are supplying Take Home Ration (Chhatua) to the targeted groups in 1646 AWCs of the district. The targeted beneficiaries are Pregnant Women, Lactating Mother and 6 month to 6 year children.

**Immunisation**

Immunization of pregnant women and infants protects children from seven vaccine preventable diseases like poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles. These are major preventable causes of child mortality, disability, morbidity and related malnutrition. Immunization of pregnant women against tetanus also reduces maternal and neonatal mortality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Vaccine</th>
<th>Eligible beneficiaries from 4/14 to 03/15 (As per ICDS MPR Mar’2015)</th>
<th>Achievement from 4/13 to 04/14 to 03/15 (As per ICDS MPR Mar’2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TT –I (for PM)</td>
<td>15053</td>
<td>14581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT- II (for PM)</td>
<td>14177</td>
<td>13789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCG and 0 Polio</td>
<td>13800</td>
<td>13536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT-I</td>
<td>14595</td>
<td>14074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT-II</td>
<td>16096</td>
<td>15849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT-III</td>
<td>15706</td>
<td>15543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>14706</td>
<td>14133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT Booster</td>
<td>11143</td>
<td>10675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pre-School Education:

Pre-School Education programme for three to six years old children in the Anganwadi is directed towards providing and ensuring a natural, joyful and stimulating environment, with emphasis on necessary inputs for optimal growth and development.

Provides opportunities for overall development of the child.
Provides stimulating environment
Provides opportunities for a child to develop his/her full potential.
Provides playground for the child to develop through play.

Government of Odisha launched new Arunima scheme for preschool activities on 30.04.2013 and since then the programme has been operationalised in all AWCs. The Anganwadi Workers have been provided with guidebooks for imparting necessary education to the preschool children in a joyful and stimulating environment for optimal growth and development.

Pre-School status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>No. of 3-6 years children as per survey</th>
<th>No. of children Enrolled</th>
<th>No. of children attended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Angul</td>
<td>28786</td>
<td>26924</td>
<td>55710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bell: All AWCs have been supplied with Bell. The bell is put to use for starting, closer of AWC and while serving Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked meal to preschool children.

Pre-school Certificate: Pre-school Certificate is being issued to the pre-school children graduating from AWC. The certificate will enable the children to take admission in Primary School.

Uniform: Uniform has positive effect on childrens' self esteem, attendance and discipline. The pre-school children in all the AWCs in the district have been supplied with uniform to encourage their enrolment and retention.

Toy Bank: In each AWC the AWW prepare toys out of locally available materials for use of pre-school children.

Observation of designated days under Nua Arunima: The following days are being observed in each AWC as designated days for healthy development of young children: -
Health and Nutrition Education

Nutrition, Health and Education (NHED) is a key element of the work of the Anganwadi Worker. This forms part of BCC (Behavior Change Communication) strategy. This has the long term goal of capacity building of women especially in the age group of 15-45 years so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development as well as that of their children and families. This day is being organized in every VHND session once during a month. During the year, 2014-15, the NHED covered 17,466 persons relating to 1646 AWCs in the district.

Health Check-Up

This includes health care of children less than six years of age, antenatal care of expectant mothers and postnatal care of nursing mothers. The various health services provided for children include regular health check-up, recording of weight, immunization, management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming and distribution of basic medicines etc.

Referral Service

During health check-up and growth monitoring, sick or malnourished children in need of prompt medical attention are referred to the Primary Health Centres or its Sub-centres. The Anganwadi worker has also been oriented to detect disabilities in young children. She enlists all such cases in a special register and refers them to the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre/ Sub-Centre.

Nutrition Operation Plan (NOP)

District Programme Management Unit (DPMU) has been set up to provide techno managerial support for strengthening of Health and Nutrition services in the District like Immunization, VHND, Pustikar Diwas, SNP, Pre-School Programme and other adolescent, mother and child health nutrition programme.

Adolescent Anaemia Control Programme (AACP):

The objective of the Adolescent Anaemia Control Programme in Odisha is to control Anaemia among adolescent girls through a comprehensive approach that covers the followings:

a) Providing weekly IFA supplementation under supervision of AWW
b) Bi-annual de-worming

c) Dietary education to promote and improve nutritional and health practices

d) Formation/activation of Balika Mandal and identifying peer educators - IEC interventions to amplify family and community endorsement

In this district 1646 number of Balika Mandals have been constituted at the AWC level and regular meeting is conducted once in a week by the Anganwadi Workers. The adolescent girls are educated on dietary education to promote and improve nutritional and health practices.

Hygiene Kit

Good hygiene for children at the AWC is essential for reducing the risk of infection. To promote hygiene practices among pre-school children at the AWC, each AWW has been provided with a sum of Rs.1750/- (in two phases) to procure Bucket/ Mug / Antiseptic soap / liquid hand wash/ Soap case/Towel/ Dish washing detergent/Mirror/ Nail cutter / Dustbin/ Broom /Disinfectant and germicide floor cleaner / Footwear for toilet for use of pre-school children at the AWC level.

Mission Shakti

Empowerment of women is one of the key development initiatives of the Government of Odisha. It is well-known that economic empowerment of women significantly contributes to their social empowerment. As such helping women to achieve economic independence by enabling them to have independent employment and income and this has been accorded the highest priority. It has also been recognized that women will be better-placed to overcome the negative social pressures and gender bias operating against them and to unshackle themselves through group identity and activity. Promotion of Women’s Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) has therefore been adopted as a key strategy for achieving women’s empowerment. A Mission approach has been adopted for this purpose through launching of ‘Mission Shakti’ for promotion of Women Self-Help Groups. Another important objective of the Mission is to help capacity-building of the existing and the new groups to take up income-generating and remunerative economic activities by providing them necessary technical support, market linkages and credit linkages where necessary.
Mamata

There exists a close relationship between maternal nutrition and pregnancy outcomes. During pregnancy the foetus is solely dependent on maternal food intake and nutritional stores, mostly fat for it energy. Poor maternal nutrition during pregnancy in turn implies a risk of poor nutritional availability to the foetus resulting in low birth weight babies. Various studies have shown that low birth weight infants have less chances of survival and even when they survive they are more prone to disease, growth retardation and impaired mental development. Also intrauterine growth retardation contributes largely to the high incidence of low birth weights. Moreover, even after pregnancy women resume work much before the body has recuperated which leads to depletion in the nutrient stores of the body. This results in higher rates of neonatal morbidity and neonatal and perinatal mortality. To address the situation and alleviate the problem of maternal and infant under nutrition, Government of Odisha, Department of Women and Child Development has envisaged a state specific scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers called “MAMATA” – conditional cash transfer maternity benefit scheme. The scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behavior.

MAMATA- Goals and Objective:

GOALS:

Contribute as a factor in reducing maternal and infant mortality.

Improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating mothers and their infants.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mother so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery.

2. To increase utilization of maternal and child health services especially ante-natal care, post natal care and immunization.
3. To improve mother and child care practices especially exclusive breast feeding and complimentary feeding of infants.

**Mamata Coverage up to June 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of beneficiaries registered up to June'2015</th>
<th>1st instalment</th>
<th>2nd instalment</th>
<th>3rd instalment</th>
<th>4th instalment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55377</td>
<td>53544</td>
<td>45167</td>
<td>38721</td>
<td>31965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount released</td>
<td>Rs.8,03,16,000/- @ Rs.1500/- per beneficiary</td>
<td>Rs.6,77,50,500/- @ Rs.1500/- per beneficiary</td>
<td>Rs.3,87,21,000/- @ Rs.1000/- per beneficiary</td>
<td>Rs.3,19,65,000/- @ Rs.1000/- per beneficiary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)**

The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha has approved a convergent health and nutrition plan for the inhabitants of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) to address the health and nutritional needs of the community. This scheme is being implemented in 22 numbers of AWC under Jamardihi PBDA of Pallahara Block. Objective of this plan is:

a) Build capacity of the service providers, community members and members of the local governance structures for improved health and nutrition services and uptake of developmental services.

b) Address the nutritional requirements of the moderately and severely underweight and moderately and severely wasted children in the community through additional food supplementation.

c) Nutritional status tracking of 0-5 year children.

d) Awareness and education for the community members on health, nutrition and child care practices.

e) Converge with the SC and ST Development Department and RD Department for support in livelihoods promotion, safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation and realization of entitlements and rights.

**Domestic Violence**

The Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force w.e.f.26th October 2006 in the State. The Act is basically meant to provide protection to the wife or a female live-in-partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in- partner or his relatives. It is a civil law aimed at providing relief to millions of women affected by physical, sexual, verbal, economic and emotional forms of abuse. Presently the Programme Officer, ICDS Cell has
been declared by the State Government to function as Protection Officer to deal with all such matters.

The year wise coverage since 2009 is appended below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of DV cases registered</th>
<th>DIR sent to court</th>
<th>No. of cases settled through counselling</th>
<th>Pending cases under process</th>
<th>No. of service provider in the district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Welfare

**Madhu Babu Pension Yozana (MBPY)**

The State Government has introduced the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana by merger of the SOAP and ODP Schemes including pension to the HIV positive persons and widow of such person w.e.f. 1.1.2008. A person shall be eligible to avail the pension under the scheme **if he/she has family income from all sources not exceeding Rs.24, 000/- per annum.**

Disbursement of pension is being done on 15th of each month i.e. on Jana Seva Divas and each beneficiary is given @ Rs.300/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2012. Further 235 numbers of allotted beneficiaries under DP Aids category are receiving pension (through A/C payee cheque) under MBPY. Beneficiaries who have attended 80 years and above are getting Rs.500/- pension per month. Under MBPY, in the district 100% per the targed beneficiary i.e. 53,766 have been been covered.

**Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension**

This is one of the components of the “National Social Assistance Programme”(NSAP) introduced by the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development w.e.f.15.08.1995. Under the scheme Old Age pension is provided to the aged, destitute persons (Male/Female) of 60 years and above. The rate of old age pension has been revised to Rs. 300/- per beneficiary per month. Beneficiaries who have attended 80 years and above are getting Rs.500/- per month. Under NSAP, 100% coverage of beneficiaries achieved against the target of 33512 till now.

**Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension**

Government of India has launched the scheme during February, 2009. Widows who are between **40–79 years** and belonging to house hold below the poverty line are eligible to get pension @ 300/- per beneficiary per month.
In the district, 100% of the beneficiaries covered against the target of 13594 under the scheme.

**Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension**

Government of India has launched the Scheme during February, 2009. Persons with severe or multiple disability between 18 - 79 years and belonging to a household below the poverty line are eligible to get pension @ 300/- per beneficiary per month.

**National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)**

National Family Benefit Scheme is being implemented in the State since 15th August, 1995. Under this scheme a lump sum financial assistance of Rs.20, 000/- (w.e.f. 18.10.2012) is provided to a BPL family on the death of its Primary Bread Earner in the age group of 18-59 years of age. Such assistance is paid to the surviving member of the house hold of the deceased who after local enquiry, is determined to be the head of the household which includes spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependant parents. The scheme is now covered under the provision of Right to Public Service Act-2012 and the beneficiaries are being disbursed with their claim within the stipulated period. During 2014-15, under NFBS, 1002 beneficiaries have been covered which is 100% of the beneficiaries allotted.

**Child Welfare**

The aim of the scheme is to provide care, protection, education and vocational training to orphan children and bring them to the level to normal citizen of the country. The following 2 nos. of Orphanages are functioning in the district funded by W and CD Deptt., to provide the above facilities to orphan child from 5 to 18 years in case of boys and from 5 to 25 years in case of girls. There is an Orphanage functioning at Hakimpada, Angul with sanctioned strength of 100 boys and girls for which financial assistance from government is provided @Rs.750 per Inmate.

Beside the above, one orphanage namely “ADRUTA” Children Home is also functioning in this District w.e.f. January’2009. Presently the organization is functioning out of its own resource.

**Disability Welfare**

**PH Scholarship: (Banishree)**

Under this scheme the State Government has been providing scholarship to disabled children with 40% and above disability who are studying in the normal school from Primary level to University level including those pursuing Technical and Vocational Education. The rates of scholarship provided to the disabled student studying in different Classes are as follows:-
Primary School Class I to V : Rs.200.00 per month.
Middle and High School Class VI to X : Rs.250.00 per month
College (+2 and +3 Levels) : Rs.300.00 per month
College P.G Level : Rs.350.00 per month
Technical and Vocational Training : Rs.350.00 per month

Under this scheme the BDO and Sub-Collectors have been empowered to sanction scholarship. The scheme of Banishree Scholarship during 2014-15 covered 1020 students of rural schools and 38 students of urban school aggregating to 1058.

**Bhima Bhoi Samarthya Abhiyan (BBSA)**

Under this Scheme, the following benefits have been extended to the PwDs :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Benefits extended to PwDs</th>
<th>No. of beneficiary benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Disability Certificate</td>
<td>27676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Income Certificate</td>
<td>2805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Residential Certificate</td>
<td>4696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Bus, Rly Concession</td>
<td>3648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>DRI Loan</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>IAY</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Mo Kudia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>RDP for 75% disable</td>
<td>2698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>RDP for 60% disable</td>
<td>1172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aids and Appliances**

| 10 | Under OH | 1566 |
| 11 | Hearing Impaired | 364 |
| 12 | Visual Impaired | 260 |

**List of NGOs Working Under DSWO, ANGUL in the field of this sector are given below:-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name and Address of the organization</th>
<th>Nature of project</th>
<th>Location of the project Rural/Urban</th>
<th>Whether state funding/ Government of India funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bajirout Chhatrabas, Angul At-Hakimpad, Angul Athamallik Balashrma, Athamallik, At/Po-Athamallik, Dist-Angul</td>
<td>Orphanage</td>
<td>Halimpada, Angul (Urban)</td>
<td>State funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grama Seva Mandal, At-Hakimpad, Dist-Angul</td>
<td>Orphanage</td>
<td>Athamallik Town (Urban)</td>
<td>State funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Old-Age-Home, 2-Day Care Centre(3nos)</td>
<td>Government of India funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government has attached priority for the development and welfare of ST/SC and SEBC. The Government is committed to ensure speedy development of these communities through effective implementation of anti-exploitative, protective, economic, social, cultural and welfare measures. The land right of SC/ST families is protected under Odisha Land Reforms Act. No Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste person is allowed to transfer his land through sale, gift or mortgage without the permission of the competent authority. The Scheduled Caste communities have been subjected to social discrimination over the years. Hence a stringent legislation namely Prevention of Atrocities (SC and ST) Act has been enacted to provide social justice to these weaker sections of the society. Money lending is an important problem accentuating the marginalization and poverty of SCs and STs. Hence legislation has also been brought to control money lending. Under ORV Act, 1975, there is a provision for reservation of 16.25 and 22.50 of posts for SC and ST communities respectively in initial appointment and promotion.

**Scholarship**

The Government have undertaken various measures to improve the educational status of these communities through steps like provision of scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of text books, garments etc. There are 26 Sevashrams, 14 Ashram Schools and 4 High Schools imparting education. The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST/SC boarders has been enhanced to Rs.750/- and Rs.800/- respectively for boys and girls per month from 22.06.2015. During the year, 2014-15, Pre-Matric Scholarship to the tune of Rs.3,94,49,813/- was disbursed to 19033 SC and
ST students and Post-Matric scholarship was provided to 3129 SC and ST students with an expenditure of Rs.2,01,76,467/-.  

**Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)**

Modified Area Development Approach aims at development of tribals staying outside the ITDA areas. Such approach is being followed in tribal dominated pockets of two Blocks namely Athamallik and Pallahara. Both the individual benefit oriented scheme and community oriented schemes are implemented in these pockets in 70:30 ratio out of SCA (Special Central Assistance) outlay.

**Forest Rights Act, 2005**

It is an Act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. “**Other Traditional Forest Dwellers**” means any member or community who has for at least three generations (generation means twenty-five years) prior to the 13th day of December, 2005 primarily resided in and who depend on the forest or forests and for *bonafide* livelihood needs.

**Micro Project for Primitive Tribal Community**

One micro project namely Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA) has been established in Pallahara Block for the development of Primitive Paudi Bhuyans concentrated in 5 G.P.s (Nagira, Bandhabhuin, Saida, Seegarh and Pechamundi) covering 27 villages. The project is spread over 188 Sq. Km.

**OSFDC Programme**

Subsidy is also provided by banks to the SC/ST SHGs and individuals through Odisha SC and ST Finance Development Co-Operative Corporation (OSFDC) Ltd. under Bankable Income Generating Scheme. Skill Development Training (SDT) / Placement Link Employability Training (PLET) like Security Guard, Plumber, Data Entry Operator, Tally, Retail Sales, Beauty Care etc. have been provided to the SC /ST youth for their skill up gradation and self employment.

**Welfare of SEBCs**

Apart from the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, there are several communities which are recognized as Socially and Educationally
Back ward. In order to render social justice, the State Government have notified and enlisted such communities and made 11.25% reservation for them in initial / direct recruitment in posts and services. Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship are being awarded to the students. During the year, 2014-15, Rs.34,500/- and Rs.32,15,750/- were spent towards Pre and Post Matric scholarship in respect of 74 and 1398 SEBC students.

Public Distribution System

National Food Security Act-2013

Odisha has taken several initiatives to reform Public Distribution System in last few years. This has resulted in an improved PDS which has been reflected in all independent surveys. The present efforts of beneficiaries identification under NFSA with help of National Population Register data is expected to eliminate the exclusion and inclusion errors for better targeting.

Aadhar, the unique biometric ID, would be linked to beneficiary database in due course as its enrolment in Odisha is based on the National Population Register database. E-Bitaran aims to leverage technology to solve management problems of Public Distribution System and bring in transparency all around.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Identification of Beneficiaries

A State Level Task Force for NFSA implementation was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner. The Task Force recommended five auto inclusion and eight exclusion criteria after a participatory and consultative process. These have been approved by Government and appropriately disseminated. Auto Inclusion Criteria: A household, which fulfils any of the following five criteria, would be covered as a beneficiary under NFSA, 2013 in Odisha even if a family is supposed to be excluded under Exclusion Criteria.

1. Household without shelter.
2. Household with destitute who is living on alms.
3. All households of Primitive Tribal Groups.
4. Household having a widow pension holder
5. Household having a person with disabilities of 40% or more.

Exclusion Criteria: Any family covered under any of the eight criteria would be excluded from being a beneficiary under NFSA 2013 in Odisha.

1. Household owning motorized three wheeler (two or more) / a four wheeler/a heavy vehicle/ a fishing boat (requiring registration).
2. Household owning mechanized agricultural equipment such as Tractors or Harvesters.

3. Household with any member who is a regular employee- gazetted or non-gazetted- of Central Government, State Government, Public Sector Undertaking, Government aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers.

4. Household with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs. 15,000/- per month for urban areas.

5. Pensioners with monthly income of more than Rs. 10,000/- per month in rural areas and Rs. 15,000/- per month for urban areas.

6. Household with enterprisers (other than micro-enterprisers) registered with the Government for manufacturing and services.

7. Household paying Income Tax or Professional Tax.

8. Household having domestic electric connection with a load of 2 KW or more and consuming an average of 300 units of energy (KWH) per month.

**Steps undertaken for TPDS transformation:**

1. Roles and responsibilities of vigilance and monitoring committees redefined as per recommendations of the Justice Wadhwa Committee recommendations [2011].

2. Private storage agency system abolished and Department Storage System with doorstep delivery introduced, improving the viability of FPS [2012].


4. Online allocation of TPDS items (except kerosene) for various schemes started at State Level and for each FPS at District Level [2012].

5. Supply Chain Management System to track transactions at Depots introduced in 7 Departmental Storage depots [2012-2014].

6. Monitoring of procurement of paddy and delivery of custom milled rice through m-Gov applications [2012].

7. Paddy Procurement Automation System (P-PAS) introduced in all PACS of 03 high procuring Blocks i.e, Chhendipada, Athmallik and Kishorenagar during KMS 2015-16.
**No. of Ration Cards in circulation for different scheme and their entitlement and consumer price:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No.</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>No. of beneficiary</th>
<th>Monthly allotment</th>
<th>Entitlement per card</th>
<th>Price per kg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>96,935</td>
<td>24,247.50</td>
<td>25 Kg</td>
<td>Rs.1/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AAY Rice</td>
<td>29,750</td>
<td>10,412.50</td>
<td>35 Kg</td>
<td>Rs.1/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AP Rice</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>196.70</td>
<td>10 Kg</td>
<td>Free of Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>APL Rice</td>
<td>96,214</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Rs.9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>RDP Rice</td>
<td>3865</td>
<td>386.50</td>
<td>10 Kg</td>
<td>Rs.1/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>W.I. Rice</td>
<td>4 Institutions</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Rs.6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>APL Rice (Jail)</td>
<td>4 Jails</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Rs.9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>96214</td>
<td>9621.40</td>
<td>10 Kg</td>
<td>Rs.7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SC/ST rice (inmates)</td>
<td>5252</td>
<td>804.45</td>
<td>15 Kg</td>
<td>Rs.1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>S.K. oil</td>
<td>222898</td>
<td>864 KL</td>
<td>3-4 ltr.</td>
<td>Rs.14.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Electricity**

Adequate and reliable availability of power is indispensable for sustained growth of economy. The state of Odisha has carried out reforms in power sector to provide consumers cheap, reliable and assured supply of power. In order to achieve this objective, the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act came into effect from 1st April, 1996. With the enactment of Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, the erstwhile State Electricity Board was restructured and the functions of OSEB were entrusted to GRID Corporation of Odisha and Odisha Hydro Power Corporation. The distribution function of GRIDCO was privatised in the year 1999 and was entrusted to 4 private distribution companies. Central Electricity Supply Utility of Odisha (CESU) looks after distribution of electricity in Angul District.

**Power Network in Angul District**

There are two electrical divisions operating in the District of Angul to maintain power supply system. Angul Electrical Division, Angul has jurisdiction over Angul and Athamallik towns, Angul, Chhendipada, Kishorenagar, Athamallik Blocks and part of Banarpal Block. This electrical division encompasses 3 Sub divisions- Angul, Chhendipada and Boinda similarly Talcher Electrical Division, Chainpal having headquarters at Chainpal has jurisdiction over Talcher town, Talcher Kaniha, Pallahara Blocks and part of Banarpal Block. This division consists of 3 subdivisions - Chainpal, Talcher and Pallahara.

There are 1,77,373 consumers in Angul District.
Power Supply

Angul District gets power supply through GRIDCO transmission system at Chainpal, Rengali, Angul, Boinda, Rairakhol EHV substations having a transformation capacity of 262.5 MVA interconnected with 130 Km of 132 KV line. GRIDCO receives power from O.P.G.C, OHPC, NTPC, and CPP of NALCO and distributes it to different distribution companies.

Sub Transmission and Distribution System

There are 22 number of 33/11 KV substations with 88 MVA capacity and 1473 distribution transformers. There are 23 numbers of 33 KV feeder lines of 549 km length, 58 numbers of 11 KV feeder lines of 2265.7 Km length and LT lines of 1784 km length.

Transmission and Commercial losses

The transmission and commercial losses are of the order of about 42%, estimated commercial loss is 17% and estimated technical loss is 31%.

Transformer failure rate

The average transformer failure rate of 33/11 K.V. transformers is 4%. The distribution transformer failure rate is 18%.

The existing level of performance may be enhanced as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Benchmark parameter</th>
<th>Present level</th>
<th>Level to be achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Input vis-a-vis metered energy</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Revenue realization efficiency.</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Transmission and distribution loss.</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Number of feeder outages</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Failure rate of distribution transformer</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges

The main challenges for enhancement of performances are:

1. Reduction of losses
2. Improvement in billing and efficiency in revenue collection.
3. Improvement in quality and reliability of power supply

To achieve these objectives, CESU has undertaken the following measures:

1. Deploying ex-army personnel as security men for regular checking and removal of unauthorized connections.
2. Separate M.R.T. squad for detection of tampering of meter, by-pass to reduce the theft of energy through unfair means.
3. For 100% metering, defective meters are being replaced by new transparent and tamper-proof meters.

4. For speedy billing and revenue realization spot billing method is adopted and bills issued to the consumers on the spot with the help of a hand-held machine

5. Improvement in collection and reliability in power supply in rural areas, village committees have been formed in 51 villages.

6. New distribution transformers have been installed in different areas of the District for reliability in power supply and stable voltage.

The existing level of performance need to be increased to match the required targeted level of performance. The following table presents and required level of parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Benchmark parameter</th>
<th>Present level</th>
<th>Level to be achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01.</td>
<td>Input vis-à-vis metered energy</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.</td>
<td>Revenue realization efficiency.</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.</td>
<td>Transmission and distribution loss.</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.</td>
<td>Number of feeder outages</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.</td>
<td>Failure rate of distribution transformer</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different Schemes Of Government of Odisha And Government of India

1) Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana (B.G.J.Y)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>2009-10</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of BPL charged</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>1403</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Biju Sharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (B.S.V.Y.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of projects</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of BPL charged</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3) Biju Sharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (B.S.V.Y.)

Total No. of un-electrified villages (UE) charged : 254
No. of partially electrified villages charged : 1292
No. of BPL charged : 71207
No of power transformer installed in different Sub-Station, Angul District : 11


Electrification of un-electrified village -21 :
Electrification of partially electrified (PE) village : 1341
Total No. of BPL proposed to be charged : 21943

5) Odisha Distribution System Strengthening Project (O.D.S.S.P.)

Construction of 33/11 KV primary S/S in Angul District : 13 Nos. (Badakera, Kosala, Nakchi, Dhaurapali, Kunjam, Kantala, Hanumanpur, Danara, Baghuabol, Motanga, Sanda, Kulad and Saranga)

6) Development programme for Energy System Improvement (D.E.S.I.)

Total Nos. Of distribution transformer installed : 318
No. of BPLs charged : 14622

7) CAPEX scheme

No. of new 33/11 KV primary S/S proposed : 2
(Hemsurapada and RCMS, Angul)

Complete – 1 No. (Hemsurapada)
No. of power transfer up-gradation completed : 11
No. of New Distribution Transformer installed : 39 Nos.

8) Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Program (R-APDRP Scheme)

Installation of Distribution transfers : 48 Nos.
Construction of new feeder : 1 No.

9) Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grama Jyoti Yojana

Preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for the scheme is under progress. This scheme is proposed for electrification of the un-electrified villages / Hamlets and BPL households. Also system strengthening of the rural areas of the district is included.
10) Integrated Power Development Scheme

Preparation of detailed project report (DPR) for the scheme is under progress. This scheme is proposed for electrification of the un-electrified households in the Urban areas. Also system strengthening of the Urban areas of the district is included.

Horticulture

Horticulture has been recognized as an important area for diversification in Agricultural Economy. Horticulture covers fruit cultivation, vegetable, spices, floriculture, medicinal plant cultivation, Honey Bee cultivation and processing of fruits and Veg. etc.

The Agro climatic condition of the district is suitable for cultivation of common fruits like Mango, Banana, Litchi, Orange, Guava etc. Its geographical location also provides commercial viability of fruit plantation and marketing. The district has around 32,000 ha. of fruit plantation and there is coverage of 23,000 ha. of Veg. and spices in Kharif and Rabi.

In the past during 1948 Progeny Orchard, Angul located at District Headquarter was a National level Research Unit on Citrus. In the Progeny Orchard, Angul there were number of orange trees planted as mother plant. That’s why Mishrapada Chowk was named as Kamala Farm Chowk. Since 1948 and till now, the chowk is also called Kamala Farm Chowk. Angul has subtropical climate in most part of the district. Now a days also in the interior pockets like Karatapata GP and Tikarpada GP area has suitable soil and climate for commercial orange plantation. In Pallahara block in GPs like Balipasi, Parachhat, Pechamundi, Nagira etc. have suitable soil and micro climate for area expansion of orange plantation. In the district major fruit crops having area and production is detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area in ha.</th>
<th>Production in MT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>49375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>1608</td>
<td>30874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>1611</td>
<td>16012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Litchi</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>2109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Papaya</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>5698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pomegranates</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>4123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other fruit crop</td>
<td>3284</td>
<td>32110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>32110</td>
<td>141016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Vegetable crops with area covered and production is detailed as below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area in ha.</th>
<th>Production in MT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brinjal</td>
<td>4471</td>
<td>75426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>49607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>1125</td>
<td>17258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ocra</td>
<td>2197</td>
<td>19356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Garden pea</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>2813</td>
<td>41492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>4876</td>
<td>66070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>15728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sweet Potato</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>3752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Radish</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>4031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bittergourd</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>4229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bottlegourd</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>4538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>5040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pointedgourd</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>2438</td>
<td>27452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>23502</strong></td>
<td><strong>340446</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the district there is production of 8589 Qtl. Mushroom (Paddy Straw Mushroom 8167 Qntl. and Oyster Mushroom 422 Qtl.) per annum.

There are three big farms in Angul district.

1. Progeny Orchard, Angul in Angul District Headquarter.
2. Nakchi Fruit Farm in Athamalik Sub-Division.
3. Pallahara Fruit Farm in Pallahara.

In the previous years from 1948 to end of 1960, there was production of orange budded plants in Angul but after 1960 due to climatic change, importance has been given for production of Mango graft in Angul district departmental farms. This district is also having 10 registered private nurseries which are producing quality mango grafts. This district is supplying 30% to 40 % mango grafts to the state. This district is famous for production of quality mango graft like the variety – Amrapalli, Mallika, Dusheri, Neelum, Lengra, Bombay Greem, Golapkhass, Ratna, Kesar, Sindhu etc. Progeny Orchard, Angul is the mother of variety Amrapalli from which this variety spread all over the state. So Progeny Orchard, Angul is named as “ENTUDISALA”(birth place) of Amrapalli variety in Odisha. The first mother plant of Amrapalli, is located in the office campus of Deputy Director Horticulture, Angul.

The office of the Deputy Director Horticulture, Angul is being started from 16.05.2012. Before that this district was under control of Deputy
Director of Horticulture, Dhenkanal. There were 4 numbers of Horticulturist placed at Angul, Athamallik, Talcher and Pallahara.

**Government Initiatives**

Now a days many central sector schemes are operating in the district. The schemes are like National Horticulture Mission, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, National Mission on Medicinal plants, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, MGNREGS etc. The state plan scheme is also operating from State Government In all schemes priorities have been given on area expansion of major fruit crops like Mango, Citrus, Litchi, Banana, Papaya, Pineapple etc. Priority is also given on PHM activities like storage of Onion, Potato, other vegetables and fruits. Emphasis has been given on production of quality planting material like Mango graft, Litchi Gotees, Orange plants, Citrus seedling etc., in departmental farm and nursery .Under NHM, importance has been given on organic farming, Vermi Compost Unit etc. Development of floriculture is also being taken up in Angul district in respect of Rose, Marigold and Gladioli. The farmers of all groups like SC, ST, BPL, SFMF and big farmers have taken advantages for their livelihood. There are many success stories created by the farmers in the field of Horticulture. Many a times a number of farmers availed of privilege to have gone exposure visits inside and outside the state to learn Hi-tech Horticulture

**Marketing**

There is production of both Desi Mango and Commercial variety of Mango in the district. The annual production of Mango is around 41,000 MT. Similarly there is production of Banana, Litchi, and Cashew etc. The farmers are facing problem in marketing fruits and vegetable. Government has taken step to organize the farmer for easy marketing of fruits and vegetable. For this purpose at Dhenkanal a company named Dhenkanal Fruit Vegetable Marketing Co-Operatives Ltd. has been formed and this body is operating since last three years. The farmers are availing of privilege to market their fruits like Mango, Jackfruit etc. in the other States. Banana is exported to the nearby market like Cuttack and Sambalpur. Now one Cold Storage is operating in the district and another one is under construction under assistance of NHM. There are many nos. of low cost onion storage structure in the farmers’ field. Those have been erected by the assistance of Horticulture Department.

**Satkosia (Wildlife) Division**

Angul district is endowed with rich floral and faunal extravaganza. Its forests are the happy abode of wild animals.
As per the definition, wildlife includes any animal (mammals to insects) of entire animal kingdom found in wild in aquatic or land vegetation, which forms part of any habitat in wild.

Angul district boasts of several wildlife habitats viz. Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary, Malyagiri, Bulajhar, Panchadhara and Mahanadi river system. All these are fragile and unique wildlife habitat of tremendous biological diversity.

Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary represents one of the unique gorge ecosystems in India. The forests mostly conform to deciduous type. It is the meeting point of two biotic provinces viz. Chhotnagpur plateau and Eastern ghats; thus’ representing maximum floral and faunal diversity. It is the southern most natural gharial habitat in India. It has tremendous economic value in terms of spawning ground for prawns and a variety of fish. Similarly Malyagiri hills represent semi evergreen to moist deciduous forest with innumerable plants of great medicinal value besides a host of wild animals.

The wild animals found in the district have mix of Northern And Southern India. The Wild Animals Found Are Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Bison, Sambar, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Beer, Pangolin, Monitor Lizards, Civet Cat, Porcupine, Mongoose, Snakes Like Python, Cobra, Viper And Kraits etc. The prey-predator relationship is quite favourable.

The avifauna includes Parakeet, Peafowl, Quails, Emerald Doves, Owls, Nightjar, Pigeon, Bulbul, Myna, Hill Myna, Babblers, Bee Eater, Barbets, Hornbills, Dove, Indian Roller, King Fisher, Golden Oriole, Kestrel, Robin, Fly Catcher, Patridges, Crow Pheasant, Crows, Drongos etc.

During winter many species of migratory birds come to Mahanadi River viz. Brahminy duck, Bar headed Geese, Shovellers, Pochards, Indian Skimmers, River terns, God wits, Red Shanks and variety of waders etc. The river Mahanadi is the natural abode of wildlife like Gharials, Muggers, Tortoise, Terrapins and different kinds of fishes.

Food, water, shelter and cover management are keys to management of wild animals. Though this district abounds in natural resources yet certain management inputs are needed to protect and conserve these vast wild tracts.

Protection is the first and foremost need and much efforts are being made in this regard. Regular group patrolling is being undertaken in all vulnerable forest areas Anti-poaching camps have been constructed in vulnerable area of the Tiger Reserve and Anti-poaching squads deployed accordingly to patrol and monitor the activities of poachers and smugglers.
round the clock. Anti-poaching squads have been deployed in critical areas. The staff have been provided with arms and ammunitions, VHF sets and vehicles for intensive patrolling and to combat armed organized forest brigands. The provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (amended) have been enforced for which poaching has been reduced significantly. Eco-development committees have been formed in every village of the Tiger Reserve. Entry point and income generating activities have been initiated through the EDCs to improve relationship with public. Village forest development fund (VFDF) has been raised through OFSDP to meet the basic needs of the village.

Habitat improvement measures viz. plantation of fodder and fruit bearing species, water harvesting structures, check dams, water bodies have been constructed in critical areas to augment the requirement of wild lives during pinch period.

Large-scale immunization of domestic cattle has been taken up to prevent spreading of disease like Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) and Rinderpest (RP) among wild lives in and around the Sanctuary/ Tiger Reserve.

Mahanadi Elephant Reserve was extended to Satkosia and Baisipalli sanctuaries during June, 2002. Recently this project has been extended to parts of Athamallik Forest Division and parts of Angul Forest Division. Brahmani Elephant Reserve has also been extended to parts of Angul Forest Division towards its Kaniha and Talcher ends. Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary has been declared as Satkosia Tiger Reserve comprising the adjoining Baisipalli wildlife sanctuaries in 31st December, 2007. It provides much needed impetus in management of tiger habitat. Project Tiger is acting as umbrella cover in management of the flagship species of the top predator in biological pyramid. Scientific management of Tiger has been initiated including creation of inviolate area with core inside core principle.

Infrastructure and developmental activities have been undertaken to a great extent in terms of staff quarters, anti-poaching sheds, mobile barracks, vehicles, arms and ammunitions, V.H.F sets etc. Improvement of forest roads has been done under MGNREGS and State CAMPA. Similarly renovation of water bodies, construction of new water bodies have been done in elephant zones. Maintenance of salt licks, watch tower and water bodies has been done under Central assistance to augment water requirement of wild animals.

Gharial Research and Conservation Unit (GRACU) has been established at Tikarpada inside Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary since 1975. At
present there are 16 gharials 4 muggers inside the GRACU. A nature interpretation centre has been upgraded at Tikarpada.

Regular census of crocodiles in Mahanadi River is being undertaken during winter every year. Similarly regular census of Elephants, Tigers and other wild animals is being done to monitor the wild population. Similarly monitoring of Tiger, Co-predator, Herbivore and habitat based on the procedures laid down by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Government of India (Phase-IV monitoring) has been carried out two times in the every year.

Uses of polythene bags, use of tape recorders/ sound boxes have been banned inside Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary. Similarly eating of non-veg. food has been prohibited to respect the wildlife conservation programme. The recent estimated figure of some important wild animals in Angul District and Satkosia Tiger Reserve is enumerated in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the animal</th>
<th>Angul District</th>
<th>Satkosia Tiger Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elephant (Angul, Athamallik and</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satkosia WL Division</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharial (GRACU, Mahanadi River and Ponds</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugger</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since most of the forests of Angul District are deciduous in nature, forest fire becomes a problem and menace to flora and fauna. In order to prevent the same, several measures are being taken viz. creating awareness among people, engaging fire watchers, creation and maintenance of fire season etc. But inspite of all these measures the problem persists. The residents in and around the forest are being mobilesed to fight out the evil through community action.

Forest is an open treasure for all for which public awareness and consciousness is required for its protection and conservation. In order to save and conserve wildlife of Angul District concerted efforts should be made at all levels. Unless wildness is conserved and habitat contiguity is maintained, environmental degradation cannot be stopped. Therefore all should make sincere endeavour for protection and conservation of our vanishing wilderness in general and wildlife in particular.

**Eco-tourism**

Community based eco-tourism initiative under Biodiversity Conservation Components under Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP) have been developed in Satkosia Tiger Reserve as under:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Named</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nature Camp at Chhotkei</td>
<td>Five Eco-cottages managed by Eco development committee (EDC) of Chhotkei to serve accommodation of nature lovers in a tranquil environment of Satkosia Tiger Reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nature Camp at Purunakote</td>
<td>Two Eco-cottage managed by Purunakote Eco development committee (EDC) for the Eco-tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>TIPPS, Tikarpada</td>
<td>Ten luxurious tents awaits nature lovers to stay in the pristine River bank of Mahanadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nature Awareness Camp, Tarava</td>
<td>Young amateur wildlife/ students to reside in tents and enjoy trekking in hilly routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Informatics Centre (NIC), Angul**

Introduction

National Informatics Centre (NIC) Angul District Unit was established in 1995, and has since then emerged as a "prime builder" of e-Governance applications in the district as well as a promoter of digital opportunities for sustainable development. NIC, through its ICT Network, "NICNET", has institutional linkages with all over India. NIC has been instrumental in steering e-Government/e-Governance applications in Government departments in the District facilitating improvement in government services, wider transparency, promoting decentralized planning and management, resulting in better efficiency and accountability to the people of the district.

Digital India Programme which includes "Informatics-led-development" schemes of the Government has been spearheaded by NIC to derive competitive advantage by implementing ICT applications in social and public administration.

**E-Governance in the District and Role of NIC**

As the era of digital economy is evolving, the concept of e-governance has assumed significant importance. The e-Governance has consequently become an accepted methodology involving the use of Information Technology in improving transparency, providing information speedily to all citizens, improving administration efficiency and improving public services.

NIC, Angul has played a pioneer role in spreading the information technology in the District. NIC, Angul has supported District administration and all other district level offices in the district for successful implementation of various e-governance projects.

Some of the major IT projects implemented in the district are as follows.
Land Records Project

The land records computerization project (Bhulekh) was launched in the district on a pilot basis. All the tehsils became fully operational. The citizen interface counters namely "Sampark" have been established so that the people can get computerized copy of "Record of rights" and mutation cases from the counters within scheduled time. Besides this, the caste certificate, residential certificate etc. can be generated using this system. (The URL is http://bhulekh.ori.nic.in)

Land Acquisition Information System

The web based monitoring system of Land Acquisition for all projects in the district has been successfully implemented in the district. (The URL is http://bhulekh.ori.nic.in/empr)

National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) Project

The web enabled "NADRS Project" has been successfully implemented at all veterinary offices in the district. (The URL is http://www.nadrs.gov.in/SitePages/Home_NADRS.aspx)

Crime and Criminals Tracking Network System (CCTNS) Project

Angul District has been taken as a pilot district for CCTNS Project which has been implemented successfully at SP’s office and all other police stations of the district. (The URL is http://ncrb.gov.in/cctns.htm)

Post Matric Scholarship Registration, Rerelease and Network Automation System (PRERANA)

The web enabled "PRERANA Project" has been successfully implemented and the colleges/institutions and students are using this system for registration, processing and disbursal of scholarships. (The URL is http://www.mpsc.mp.nic.in/scholarships/default.aspx)

AGMARKNET Project

The online AGMARKNET project has been successfully implemented in the district for dissemination of agricultural market information on this portal. (The URL is http://agmarknet.nic.in/)

Driving Licence (SARATHI) and Vehicle Registration (VAHAN)

The Driving License (SARATHI) and Vehicle Registration (VAHAN) have been successfully implemented at RTO Office, Angul. (The URL is https://vahan.nic.in/nrservices/ and https://sarathi.nic.in:8443/nrportal/)
Rainfall Information System

The Rainfall Information System has been implemented and the rainfall recording from all recording centers are being entered regularly on this web enabled system by the concerned department. (The URL is http://as.ori.nic.in/balangir/rainfall/login.asp)

Entrepreneur Registration System

The online filing of Entrepreneur System (EM-IandII) has been successfully implemented at District Industries Centre (DIC), Angul. (The URL is http://msmeodisha.gov.in/entrepreneurs_memorandum.htm)

DCB s/w

The Demand, Collection and Balance (DCB) s/w has been implemented successfully for Revenue department. (The URL is http://as.ori.nic.in/bhulekhsoft/)

Small Savings Information System

The Small Savings Information System has been implemented successfully in the district. (The URL is http://as.ori.nic.in/smallsavings/)

CDRom Version of District Gazetteer (Vers. 1.0)

The CD Rom Version of District Gazetteer of Angul District is the one of its first kind in our State and also first e-gazetteer of Odisha which was released by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha on Dt./05/01/2004. This e-Gazetteer has also been uploaded in the District Website http://angul.nic.in so that everybody can get access to the District Gazetteer which is regarded as the encyclopedia of the district.

E-Grievances Project (Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System)

The Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) has been successfully implemented in the district both at district/sub-district level and from CMO office. The petition forwarded by CMO and the petitions received at Collectorate are being monitored and action taken within schedule time by this web enabled system. The Collector, SP, PD(DRDA), Sub-Collectors, Tahasildars, BDOs, OICs/IICs of various PS and other line departments are using this system. (The URL is http://cmgcodisha.gov.in/).

E-procurement system

The e-procurement system has been successfully implemented and the tenders are published online and can be accessed by bidders and
submission and opening of the same can be made online which has established the complete transparency in the tendering system. (The URL is https://tenders.ori.nic.in/nicgep/)

**MGNREGA, IAY, GSSK**

The MGNREGA, IAY and GSSK projects have been successfully implemented at DRDA/BLOCKs, Angul. (The URLs are, http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx, http://iay.nic.in/netiay/home.aspx and http://angul.nic.in/drda/drda/ndapproject.html)

**Standardized Portal of Angul District**

The standardized portal of Angul district http://angul.nic.in was launched and it is regularly updated for various sectors like daily news/ tenders/ advertisement/ notices/press releases/ results etc.

**E-District Project**

Through e-District Project, six G2C services are being provided to the citizens from Tahasils and CSCs that involve electronically generation of (i) Residential Certificate (ii) Caste Certificate (iii) Income Certificate (iv) Solvency Certificate (v) Legal Heir Certificate (vi) Copy of ROR. (The URL is http://edistrictodisha.gov.in/edistrict/index.php)

**HRMS Project**

Human Resources Management System (HRMS) has been implemented successfully. It is one of the best example of government-to-employee project where the service book data of all offices updated in the system. The online pay bill has also been generated through this system which is very helpful to the government employees of the district. (The URL is http://hrmsodisha.gov.in/)

**NDAL (National Database of Arms License) Project**

The NDAL project has been successfully implemented In the district which aims to create the detail and authentic arms licenses issued in the district. (The URL is http://164.100.72.178/armscode/index.jsp)

**IVFRT (Immigration, Visa and Foreigner’s Registration and Tracking) Project**

The IVFRT Mission Mode Project has been implemented successfully in the district. The tracking of the foreigners visiting the district now became easier with the use of the online project by District Intelligence Bureau (DIB). (The URL is http://www.immigrationindia.nic.in/)
Election 2014

Both the Loksabha and Vidhansabha election 2014 were successfully conducted by using the Election-2014 S/W. The randomizations of polling personnel including Micro-observers for deployment in various polling booths were made by utilizing this software. After completion of election, a counting S/W was executed for randomization of counting personnel which included generation of Appointment Order, Covering letter, creation of group and tagging the group with counting table. The SMS Monitoring System of ECI was also implemented and live webcasting from polling booths were made.

National Social Assistance programme (NSAP)

The NSAP project has been successfully implemented for both rural and urban areas (Blocks and ULBs). (The URL is http://nsap.nic.in/)

Forest Rights Act 2006

The web enabled s/w for "Forest Rights Act' 2006" has been successfully implemented in the District. (The URL is http://forestrights.gov.in).

Paddy Procurement System

The Paddy Procurement System has been successfully implemented by Civil Supplies Office. It facilitates daily reporting of Paddy procurement from district level for effective monitoring by State Government (The URL is http://as6.ori.nic.in/paddy/)

AGRISNET Project

The AGRISNET Project has been successfully implemented in the district. The objective of AGRISNET is to provide improved services to farmer community through use of ICT. (The URL is :- http://agrisnetodisha.ori.nic.in/)

NIC Video Conferencing Studio

The State-of-the-Art NIC Video Conferencing Studio, Angul was established and became functional from 08/11/2006 and it is used extensively by District Administration and other District level offices located in the district for Video Conference with State Government and Central Government.

NIC Angul District Centre has grown with tremendous momentum and became hub of IT and e-Governance activities in the district promoting informatics led development. NIC Angul has already got the accolades from every sphere for successful implementation of many e-Governance Projects in the district. This has helped to usher in the required transformation in District Administration to ably meet the challenges that led to the overall development of the district.
**List of the Libraries assisted under Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Fund (RRRLF) Schemes of this District**

1. Integrated Library, Angul established in the year -1955
   Upgraded as District Library Angul in the year -1997. (Government Culture Department)

2. Information Centre-cum-Reading Room, Angul

3. Information Centre-cum-Reading Room, Talcher

4. Information Centre-cum-Reading Room, Pallahara

5. Information Centre-cum-Reading Room, Athamallik

6. Information Centre-cum-Reading Room, Bamur.

7. Municipality library, Talcher

8. Baji Rout Chhatrabasa Pathagar, Angul, (NGO)

9. Bikalpabikash Pathagar, Tukuda, (NGO)

10. Kulai Mahila Samiti Pathagar, Kaniha, (NGO)

11. Spandan Pathagar, Kandasara, (NGO)

12. Kalakar, Pathagar, Angul, (NGO)

13. Manas Smruti Pathagar, Kosala, (NGO)

14. National Educational essential for women’s Society, Kaniha, (NGO)

15. Kishor Club, Talcher, (NGO)

16. Kishor Club, Athamallik, (NGO)

17. Biswa Yubak Sangha Pathagar, Boinda, (NGO)

18. Tarun Club, Bantol, Talcher, (NGO)

19. Tarun Sangha Pathagar, Odasha, Khamar, (NGO)

20. Social and Educational Benevolent Association (SEBA), Kosala, (NGO)

21. Mahavir Youth Club, Khalari, (NGO)

22. Nabajyoti Club, Tukuda, Chhendipada, (NGO)

23. Bhagyadhar Pathagar, Talpada, Kaniha, (NGO)
1. L.S.S. O'Malley (1908) – Angul District Gazetteer
2. LEB Cobden Ramsay (1910) – Feudatory States of Orissa
3. Harihar Kanungo - Anugolara Itihasa
4. Nilamani Senapati and Premananda Tripathy (1972) – Gazetteer of India, Orissa, Dhenkanal
5. Reports from Line Departments of Angul District such as from the offices of
   Agriculture
   Commerce and Transport
   Co-Operation
   Employment, Technical Education and Training
   Energy
   Excise
   Fisheries and Animal Resources Development
   Civil Supplies
   Forest and Environment
   Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts
   Health and Family Welfare
   Schools and Mass Education and Higher Education
   Town Planning and Urban Development
   Industries
   Public Relations, Tourism and culture
   Labour
   Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
   Panchayati Raj
   Planning and Monitoring
   Revenue and Disaster Management
   DRDA
   ST and SC and Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare
   Social Security and Women Empowerment
   Water Resources and Irrigation
   Works

   (1991) -do- Vol-II
   (1991) -do- Vol-III
9. H.K. Mahatab (1959)- Odisha
10. H.K. Mahatab (1948)- History of Orissa
11. P.K. Mishra ((1984)-Evolution of Orissa and Her Culture,
16. P.Kar (1987) - Indian National Congress and Orissa
18. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (1979) - Mukti Pathe Sainika
19. A Mishra (1948) - Talcher Andolan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glossary</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adalati Panchayat</td>
<td>A village Court of Law under Panchayat system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agyata-vasa</td>
<td>To live in hiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakaladhari</td>
<td>One who wears a langot of bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandh</td>
<td>An embanked tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhogamandapa</td>
<td>Halla of a temple where offerings (Bhoga) are placed for the God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhoodan</td>
<td>Land gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biali paddy</td>
<td>Paddy of early variety grown on upland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biso</td>
<td>Denotes a Pargana that is fiscal subdivision of a District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brishabha</td>
<td>The bull-god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakra</td>
<td>Disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalantipratima</td>
<td>The proxy of a god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaukidar</td>
<td>A village police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chautisa</td>
<td>A kind of metre in which a song or poetry is composed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhatrabasa</td>
<td>Student hostel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak</td>
<td>Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasahara</td>
<td>A festival occurring in September-October when Goddess Durga is worshipped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasakathia</td>
<td>A party of two men who dramatise and sing epic songs or episodes with accompaniment of two wooden sticks (kathi) as the only musical instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewan</td>
<td>The Chief Executive Officer, next to ruler, in an ex-feudatory State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmasala</td>
<td>A rest house for pilgrims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhuni</td>
<td>The sacred fire that is kept burning all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durbar/Darabar</td>
<td>Laterally means court of a King but denotes in this book government of an ex-Ruling Chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gada</td>
<td>A club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadi</td>
<td>Throne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganda</td>
<td>Gorge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghati road</td>
<td>A road through hills or mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosadan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gosala</td>
<td>Cattle shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grama</td>
<td>A village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grama Rakshi</td>
<td>A village Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granthabali</td>
<td>Collection of writer’s works</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hauda  Thick pad tied on the back of an elephant  
Jagir   Free-hold  
Jagirdar  Holder of a Jagir  
Jama  Assessment of land rent  
Jayanti  Birth anniversary  
Jor/Jhór  A tributary river  
Kanungo A subordinate revenue officer engaged to Measure land  
Kaupindhari  One who wears a Kaupin or large of cloth  
Kavya  An epic  
Khadi Handloom cloth women of hand spun yarn.  
Khanapuri  Literally, filling in columns. The stage of Preparation of preliminary Records of Rights.  
Khariff  A crop season (Summer-Autumn)  
Kharposh  Maintenance grant or allowance  
Khas Mahal  Government estate  
Khasra  A register where rights of tenants are recorded.  
Khuda  Broken rice  
Killa  A fort  
Killadar  Holder of a fort  
Kirtan  Melodious recital of devotional songs  
Kishtiwar  The first stage of preparation of Record of Rights  
Lok Sabha  House of the People, that is, the Lower House of Indian parliament.  
Mahajan  Money lender  
Mahal  Estate  
Mallik  A chieftain  
Mana  Land measuring approximately one acre. Also a Measure of grain  
Mandala  A territorial district  
Mandir  A temple  
Matha  A monastery  
Mauja  A village  
Meria  A boy meant for sacrifice  
Mogulbandhi  The three districts of Odisha (Cutack, Puri and Balasore) which were under the direct administration of Mugall emperors.  
Mohana  The vestibule of a temple  
Mukaddam  A village headman  
Na-Anka famine  A great famine that befell Odisha in 1866. It is so named for it occurred in the ninth regnal year of the then Raja of Puri.
Nalla  A rivulet
Nayabadi  Newly reclaimed land
Pada  Hamlet
Pahar  Hill
Paik  Native militia
Palki  Palanquin
Panchayat  A body of local self-government at a village level.
Parbat  Mountain
Parswadevata  Sub-Gods or Sub-Goddesses
Patana  A hamlet or bustee
Patta  Copy of Record of Rights relating to Land
Peshkash  Tribute or present in cash given to an emperor as a show of homage or loyalty.
Pital Gauni  A corn measure made of brass
Rabi  A crop season (Autumn –Spring)
Rayat(Ryot)  A tenant
Sanand  A treaty or agreement
Sarbarakar  A village headman, appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages.
Sat rite  Self immolation of a woman on her husband’s Death.
Satyagraha  literally means love for truth. Gandhiji gave name to the putting up of non-violent resistance to any thing. Commonly, all non-violent pickettings are called satyagraha.
Savara  An aboriginal tribe
Sebait  One who offers seba or service to a deity
Tahasil  A unit of revenue administration
Tahasildar  An officer holding charge of a Tahasil
Tambi  A big wooden or metal measure for grains and liquids
Toila  Land reclaimed by burning jungle
Tol  A school for teaching Sanskrit
Tungi  A shed
Yubak  Youth organisation.
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